TULLY FILE : CORRESPONDENCE POST APRIL 12, 1945 (GENERAL) (1)

BOX 202

file

100, GREYHOUND LANE, STREATHAM, S.W.16,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

The President of the United States of America
for Personal Pers Secty George G. Tully 18 March, 1945.
White House, Washington

DEAR SIR,

Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, Rights of Man, and State Constitutions.

Quotations from Constitutions and the highest world authorities, which follow numerically, prove the vital necessity to include in the constitution of the United Nations Organisation and State Constitutions, specific rights of man and other essential provisions suggested below.

Protection of these constitutions and rights, by force, if necessary, for all citizens in all States, by the U.N. Organisation, international Court of Justice, its local investigation courts and agencies, will create confidence, the basis for securing freedom from fear.

Omission to guarantee these rights will perpetuate jealousies, create suspicion and fear, among racial and religious minorities, the basis of all wars.

1. *The United States Constitution*, as amplified by President Roosevelt when speaking of the "Four Freedoms," namely Freedom of Speech, Freedom of Religion, Freedom from Want, and Freedom from Fear, said: "These four freedoms of common humanity are as much elements of man's needs as air, sunlight, bread and salt. They are the rights of men of every creed and every race. Deprive him of a part of them, and part of him withers. Belief in them is the crucial difference between ourselves and our enemies. In them lies the absolute unity of our alliance."
2. *The constitution of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* guarantees: (1) Equality of all citizens; (2) Freedom of conscience and speech; (3) Freedom of religion; (4) Right of assembly; (5) Collective political expression and administration; (6) Free elementary and higher education; (7) Work and leisure for all, white people in Europe, yellow in Siberia, brown in Turkestan.
3. *The Customs and Ways of the British Constitution* assumes the inalienable rights of man to freedom of expression and meeting, and therefore freedom of religion, but do not specify these rights. A lawful meeting may become an unlawful assembly by an illegal, Government tolerated, opposition provoking a breach of the King's peace.
4. *The declaration of the United Nations*, signed at Washington on January 1st, 1942, asserts "that victory over the enemy is essential to defend (1) Life, liberty and independence; (2) Religious freedom; (3) Human rights and justice; in their own lands, as well as in other lands."
5. *The Dumbarton Oaks Proposals*, Chapter IX (A) states: "The Organisation should promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, in order to create stability."
6. *At the International Law Conference held by the Grotius Society*, and published in its Proceedings, Prof. H. Lauterpacht, Professor of International Law at Cambridge University, advocated the recognition of the natural rights of man to (1) Right of equality; (2) Freedom of opinion and expression; (3) Personal freedom; (4) Political freedom, conceived as the right to government by consent, as an enforceable part of the law of nations.
7. *Lord Templewood*, British Ambassador for 4½ years to war-time Spain, convinced the House of Lords on the 20th December, 1944 (see Hansards) "That every European citizen should be ensured certain fundamental rights and liberties, without which European civilisation can not continue." But the Foreign Office representative and others, including the Archbishop of York, found vague, unconvincing, insuperable difficulties, and by implication are supporting secret diplomacy, expedient "faits accomplis," opponents of the people's human rights, especially freedom "of" religion, which they interpret as meaning freedom "for" religion of their own particular dogma.

CLAIM BY SOVEREIGN OR VATICAN RIGHTS OF GOD AGAINST PEOPLE'S RIGHTS.

The successful continued existence of the U.N. peace and security Organisation depends on the prompt interpretation, judgment, execution and, if necessary, enforceability, by the four-dimensional power of the International laws, constitutions and rights of man. This enforceability is impossible, as with the moribund league of nations, without justifiable limitation of the cruelly abused and discredited gangster powers claimed by sovereign rights of kings, dictator leaders of States and religion, Vatican rights of God against the rights of the people. As example: The Vth peace point of Pope Pius XII (agreement thereto was signed by protestant church leaders in January, 1941, at the Malvern Conference), claims that the "laws of God," as interpreted and abused by the Vatican, must be "weighed" against "human statutes" such as the U.S.A., British and U.S.S.R. constitutions, which guarantee human rights of man.

HUMAN RIGHTS GUARANTEED BY CIVILISED STATE CONSTITUTIONS.

The U.N. declaration, Dumbarton Oaks and Crimean proposals assert that States shall guarantee human rights and justice to all men of every creed and every race, in their own as well as in other lands. This assumes constitutional laws guaranteeing these rights.

[P.T.O.

Constitutions guaranteeing these rights were fought for and won by English, American and Soviet heroes only after bloody revolutions and civil wars, mostly against religious opponents. Now after two long bloody world wars, world citizens, still bleeding and dying, are begging the U.N.O. for the only healing gift of human rights to be guaranteed and enforced when necessary by its four-dimensional power.

CIVILISED STATE CONSTITUTIONS SHALL INCLUDE:—

A. That the rights of man as quoted be ensured to every man of every race and every creed.

B. The right of every man to demand protection of these rights from the local investigation court or agency, and/or its High Court of Justice.

C. The right of every State to demand (*a*) Protection against aggressive sections of its citizens, or unfair, illegal action by neighbouring States; (*b*) Assistance in domestic, economic, financial and political matters; (*c*) Advice and assistance in improving the social, educational, humanitarian amenities of its citizens.

D. That any proposed change in its constitution which might affect the policy of the U.N.O. shall be notified to and approved by it.

E. Any negligence, abrogation, or refusal to concede these rights by any State shall be investigated, and if necessary adjudicated and punished according to the U.N.O.'s constitution and universally known international law and justice.

F. That on, and as a condition of, assuming office, its King or President, its Ministers, Judges, police and military personnel shall swear on oath, as ours do, to defend the constitution.

INTERIM U.N. ORGANISATION, URGENT MODEL LAWS AND CONSTITUTIONS.

An interim U.N.O. should urgently consider and finally approve draft recommendations, rules of law, model international and national constitutional laws, prepared, on its instruction, by a conference of international lawyers, international law and bar associations, for securing:—

(*a*) An effective, durable organisation, administration, procedure, and working of the U.N. Organisation per Dumbarton Oaks proposals, including the proposed Statute for constituting the International Court of Justice, with its local investigation courts and agencies.

(*b*) The provision of essential State constitutional laws such as those suggested alphabetically above, including the human rights and liberties which must be guaranteed by the State and protected by the U.N.O.

(*c*) Procedures for settling disputes, in or out of court, and other peaceful means, including mild and temporary but effective administration of a convicted area by the U.N.O.

(*d*) The uninfluenced expression of individual political wishes at a General Election, for political representation to a people's Assembly, Senate, Government and Head of State, including the right of any section of the people to use freely, and without further payment, publicly owned schools for adult education, and/or discussion of civic, political, social or any other matter, not contrary to established law, at times, not used for instruction of juniors or children.

(*e*) Model laws for Constitutions on a Federal, Dominion or Independent basis, indicating benefits each system provides for its people.

(*f*) A reduction of the people's peace-time burden of compulsory military service, military training, armaments, cost of defending armed frontiers, and life-long repayment of national debts.

PARTISANS, AND POLITICAL STABLE ORGANISATION.

1. Take away all arms from every new or pre-war parties, for use by Allies and the State against common enemy or by Allied Administration of the area, until a satisfactory free, secret, uninfluenced constitutional democratic State Government can be elected, under Allied control.
2. The political psychology of partisans, who for years suffered deaths and unspeakable tortures, through secret fascist collaborators and double-faced, self-seeking State Leaders, suggests more trust in Allies than their political opponents to supervise demonstrably fair political elections.

SPECIAL TRIPLE PROCEDURE FOR CORRECTLY ESTIMATING POLITICAL PUBLIC OPINION.

1st Allies to appoint a panel of international lawyers, to investigate and report on the constitutional, legal, political, economic, educational and social status and aspirations of the people.

2nd This report to form the basis for a democratic informative questionnaire for submission to all the literate section of the people.

3rd The replies to questionnaire would enable the legal panel to submit to all politically franchised electors the names, two from each of the three major parties, and one from each of the next three largest parties, for election, at which the order of preference is given.

Yours faithfully,

A. Hutton-Ashkenny

M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc.

The Vale Press, London

100 GREYHOUND LANE, STREATHAM, S.W.16,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

February, 1941.

P.T.O. for Corollaries, 3rd Septr., 1942.

SIR,

The following proposals for a post-war European and World Organisation was submitted by me to all Members of Parliament, Ministers of the Crown, and Cabinet Ministers. The replies suggest my praying your indulgence also. Hypocritical Democratic leaders of peoples on the European Continent, and elsewhere, will oppose a water-tight organisation, hence the urgency for its insistence, to prevent future religious and economic wars.

Points for a Post-War European and World Organisation.

1. No anticipatory war-time promise by the Allies of sovereignty to any European or World State whatever.
2. Six to nine months' interval before a General Election in Britain, Dominions, and other world states, permitting the national populations to form a wise public opinion on a just comprehensive peace plan.
3. After the order for cessation of hostilities, the Allies to march into Paris, Brussels, Berlin, Munich, Rome, Vienna and Warsaw, disarming all European States, only thereafter distributing food and clothing, rebuilding houses, organising and redistributing populations, establishing free institutions, democratic education and just courts within the newly constituted states. The Allies to remain in occupation from five to ten years.
4. The pooling of all personal and national offensive and defensive equipment (except personal sporting equipment) within the European states, into one federal army and navy. Air forces to be at the disposal of the supreme federal world power.
5. Establish undefended boundaries, not defended frontiers. Only the international union police to carry arms. All civilians over sixteen years, to carry identification cards containing officially taken portraits and finger prints.
6. Try, by Allied open courts, all Nazis accused by German or Occupied Territory nationals of criminal acts, violating pre-Nazi national and international law, and vouched for by witnesses.
7. The British Empire federal representatives, together with the U.S.A. and Russian representatives, shall alone be responsible for the democratic education of all European and mandated territories.
8. The creation of several large federal powers throughout the world, based on geographical position, either by an immediate post-war World Conference or by the post-war Allied overwhelming power.
9. Each federal power to possess a democratic constitution; an army, navy and a federal police force; courts of justice, judges, prisons and staff in each state. The federal high court shall hear appeals from states (or from minorities within states), and give decisions; it will promote appeals from states or minorities to the supreme federal power, who in turn will submit legal or constitutional matters to their independent supreme high court.
10. The British Commonwealth of Nations to be formed into six constitutional federations, owning allegiance to one Constitutional King.
11. Constitutional guarantees to all peoples in all world states, freedom of association, expression and thought. Appropriate legal, military or air force action shall immediately follow any threat or contravention of the laws and constitution, by any person, minority or state. Failing this, the supreme world federation shall immediately take control and armed action.
12. *States—Constitution, Legislation and Administration.*
    A federation constituting a state shall provide a code of federal laws and bye-laws, devolving power to pass future regulations having the power of laws. The federation shall pay, own and control the administration of justice for carrying out these regulations; by appointing state courts of justice, judges, staff, police and prisons. When any state or minority therein is threatened from within or without, the federation shall immediately provide armed assistance.
13. Rising above these separate federations, covering the entire world, there shall be established a supreme world federal power, representative of the world federations. This grand federal power will appoint offices and officers to assist and co-ordinate work in all federal administrative departments; and shall conjointly control all armies and navies and shall alone control all aviation, civil and military. The decisions of its supreme court shall be final.
14. Any state or power not joining, or having joined, seceding, not complying with lawful decisions, or refusing to meet its proportionate financial obligation towards the cost of the world organisation, from taxation, shall be considered an enemy of mankind and be treated as such.

Yours faithfully,

M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc.

The Vale Press, London

COROLLARIES, 3rd September, 1942, amplifying my Points of February, 1941.
For a Post-War European and World Organisation.

A. **TRAINING PERSONNEL:** The United States and British Dominion Governments are training officers at Virginia and Oxford Universities respectively for post-war European and world reconstruction and organisation, and to act as liaison officers between the organisers of international union army of occupation, rescue workers, executors of justice for war crimes, and the civilian native populations. But many thousands more trainees are required. Students in universities and colleges, boys in public and secondary schools in U.S.A. and Britain should immediately be advised and guided to select a country, study its approved political, social and economic history and language. It is vital for U.S.A., Britain and Russia to fill all such posts, instead of relying on native anti-democratically influenced personnel.

B. **ARMISTICE PRIORITIES:** *1stly*, International Union army of occupation to occupy all towns and strategic points all over Europe, including unoccupied "supine" states. *2ndly*, Immediate collection and control everywhere of all military equipment. *3rdly*, Only after collecting all arms, including those from unoccupied states, feed, clothe and suitably house that section of the population, first in occupied then in axis and unoccupied states. *4thly*, Organise execution of justice, concentration camps, prisons, etc. *5thly*, Organise employment, agriculture, transport, etc., with the help of judicially forced labour of axis offenders. *6thly*, Establish absolute equality of religious freedom of worship for all denominations, forbidding abuse of freedom by political and religious secret propaganda. *7thly*, Establish undefended boundaries, not defended frontiers. Only the International Union police to carry arms. All civilians, over sixteen years, to carry identification cards, containing officially taken portraits and finger prints. *8thly*, Establish free approved compulsory non-sectarian universal education, including for adults, compulsory bi-weekly civics, international organisation and duties, social policy debates and secret uninfluenced voting. *9thly*, Constitutional elections of local and state representatives, after six months' compulsory politico-social education, using identification cards.

C. **EXECUTING JUSTICE:** Allies must now prepare classified directories of axis populations, leaders, gestapos, military and civilians, whether disguised, in hiding or protected in unoccupied countries, of those imprisoned, robbed, tortured, murdered, and of informants), etc. All military-aged men to be presumed guilty of co-operating in crimes, unless proved otherwise. No vindictive or life-taking punishment, only judicial, humane, even merciful.

Punishment Classification: classified per severity of offence and judged in groups.

1.—Hard labour for life. (1) Individual isolation on isolated world islands. (2) In isolated concentration camps for mining, reclamation, forestry, or agriculture, without the aid of labour-saving machinery, library or radio.

2.—Hard labour for a long term (20-30 years) as 1 (2) above.

3.—Hard labour for a short term (10-20 years) with or without aid of machinery, library or radio.

4.—Good conduct men of classes 2 and 3. Service in labour corps in isolated or semi-isolated mines or farms with aid of machinery. Library and radio.

5.—Labour corps long term (5-10 years), classified in trades and grades for mining, forestry, agriculture, building, engineering in various parts of the world, to recondition and reconstruct, land, farms, factories, houses, towns, roads and railways, etc.

6.—Same. Short term (1-5 years).

7.—Educational labour (1-10 years), for students, teachers, in approved educational studies in isolated school camps or rural institutions, suitable, when freed, for service, as such, in state of origin.

8.—Good conduct men in classes 4 to 7 may have wages, increased freedom of movement, amusement, less restricted civilian association or complete freedom in state of origin. Bad conduct men, duration and severity of labour increased.

Classes 4 to 7 to be provided with suitable feeding, clothing, housing, recreation, library and radio.

Population remaining in axis states, after redistribution and adjudication, will consist of men over sixty years, women, children under sixteen years, released good conduct men, international union army of occupation, including federal staff for executing justice, prisons and approved teachers, etc.

D. 1. **FREEDOM AND SOVEREIGN RIGHTS:** We suffer, sacrifice, work, fight, die, and plan, essentially, for "*freedom of religion.*" But why has Mr. Anthony Eden left this freedom out from the "Atlantic Charter"? Is it because this is "offensive to Catholics"? "Freedom from Want" is obligatory on a master to his slave and animals. "Freedom" has relation to independent aggressively inclined sovereign states, to political, electoral, social, economic, financial, agricultural, industrial and personal freedoms. Unless defined "freedom" is an "adjective" without a "noun" and expression "fight for freedom" hides deception.

2. Independent national sovereignty, in non-federated states permits of hereditary, non-elected aggressive dictator leaders of peoples, faked elected aggressive leaders, puppet or quisling aggressive leaders supported and financed by political, religious, monopolist combines or other secret powers.

3. Such immoral and anti-social regimes arise or persist if the peoples are suppressed, educationally backward, religiously superstitious and influenced, militarily and industrially enslaved and poor. Good examples are Italy and Spain.

4. The highly organised and financed politico-religious Vatican, in these states, as elsewhere, throughout the world, jealously obstructs civil and religious freedoms of the people. Its freedom means licence, to abuse by overt and secret propaganda the freedoms to other denominations in all states.

To this kind of freedom the politically freed peoples of Russia protested, and like England at the Reformation, Russia dared to protect these protestants. To defend its "Rights of God" to this abuse, it is helping the Axis by conducting a crusade war against the United States of Russia. Britain's churches, press and politicians, have befogged this ramp, by taboo, as "offensive to Catholics."

5. In 1941 it intrigued the state-established protestant church of England, to sign an illegal agreement with its fifth peace point, namely, that the state's "human statutes" shall comply with its "God's laws," yet by the same "God's laws," kept secret in the Vatican, it persecutes other religious denominations and political minorities, as heretics, in proportion to its secret influence on state leaders who ignore, or assist, even with their police and military power.

6. The blessings of the four freedoms of speech, religion, want and fear, can only develop in states whose peoples struggle and obtain unhampered progressive modern education and the lifting of the above depressing influences. Freedom is opposed to licence, to the independence of a state from international legal mutual protection, to absolute national sovereignty, to self determination, self-sufficiency and dictatorship over any suppressed peoples.

7. Peoples in states unhampered, and not misguided by vested or religious interests, would, while preserving their local characteristics, gladly join or federate with other peoples and thus obtain the benefit of union giving strength, economic, financial, etc., and the four Freedoms. Such advantages have accrued to federated states of America, Russia and British dominions.

8. May God bring this blessing to the whole of Europe, as well as to other world states.

100 GREYHOUND LANE,
LONDON, S.W.16, ENGLAND.

May 30, 1942.

DEAR SIR,

The following propositions on "The Future of International Law," by a highly reputable British International Law Society, express a true conception, and, in my opinion, are essential as a basis for the establishment of any post-war international constitutional authority, which we all desire to see accomplished.

These propositions, reprinted with the previous consent of the Grotius Society from Vol. 27 of its Transactions, at my expense and responsibility, were adopted on the 17th December, 1941. The Society's address is 2 King's Bench Walk, The Temple, London, E.C.4. The President is Sir Cecil J. B. Hurst, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C., Vice-President, Lord Justice du Parcq, and its Hon. Secretary, Dr. W. R. Bisschop.

Yours faithfully,

M.B., Ch.B., B.Sc.

The Future of International Law.

1. The present international struggle affects the foundations of the political, social and economic life of nations so deeply that it inevitably calls for an examination into the possibility of obtaining such improvement of existing institutions and arrangements as will make the occurrence of a similar disaster unlikely. Among the things thus calling for examination none is more important than the system of international law.

From the present chaos there will emerge an overwhelming need for such a development as will make international law an effective instrument for the guidance and control of States, and will thus provide a clear and uncompromising alternative to international anarchy.

The aspects of international law that call first for consideration in this connection are those which concern the growth or making of the law and its interpretation, application and enforcement.

The international lawyer is specially qualified to assist in the consideration of such matters.

2. It is often overlooked that the term "law" is used in the expression "international law" in a sense different from that in which it is used in the expression "municipal law."

In the municipal sphere States are in a position to enforce their laws, and these receive authoritative interpretation from Courts of law with unlimited authority to determine all disputes which may arise within their jurisdiction.

In regard to international law, there is at present no authority having the power and means of enforcement. Consequently some States which are aggressively inclined violate its precepts when they think that their interests so demand. This applies even with regard to so fundamental a rule as that regarding the observance of treaties.

Nor is there any organ capable of giving authoritative interpretations to the rules of international law other than the Permanent Court of International Justice, and the jurisdiction of that is restricted.

Without enforceability by appropriate organs, international law will continue to be defied with impunity

3. The basic type of law in international society at present is custom—as it was in an early phase of national society. Customary law, being slow in growth, difficult to define with precision and subject to gradual desuetude, can never cover more than a small part of the life of a developing community. As it has receded in national societies in favour of deliberate and specific law-making, so it proves inadequate for the needs of modern international society, which demands a more speedy, precise and deliberate regulation of its affairs.

4. Consequently, modern international development shows a great increase of treaties in comparison with customary law. But treaties share with custom the weakness of all present rules of international conduct, namely, the absence of coercive authority. Treaties, custom, general principles of law and equity should therefore be considered essentially as the material to be moulded by international organs into an effective system of international law.

5. The above considerations point to the need for the abandonment of the "diplomatic" approach to international law, which has left an undue measure of freedom to States and brought international law into disrepute, and for the establishment of some system of international order and authority involving the acceptance of considerable limitations of national sovereignty.

In what constitutional form international authority should be established is a question requiring separate consideration. It involves the finding of international equivalents for the factors known to national law as legislation, jurisdiction and execution.

6. The nature of modern international relations makes it necessary that international law should embrace economic and social as well as political matters. To ensure universal peace and order, international law must be universal. Its operation however requires the existence of some minimum level of civilisation and moral values among the nations subject to it. While therefore the aim must be a universal law, the development of a new international law from a nucleus of States must be envisaged as a possibility.

The Vale Press, London

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

file

April 26, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR

MISS GRACE TULLY:

I don't think this is worth answering. If the lady had had a real interest in the picture, it seems strange that in all of these years she hadn't attempted to obtain it. Of course, all of the agencies made photographs on that day. I would just forget it.

W. D. H.

HILL-STEAD
P.O. FARMINGTON CONNECTICUT
TELEPHONE FARMINGTON 456
RAILROAD STATION HARTFORD
-TELEGRAMS VIA HARTFORD-

April 23, 1945.

Bill Hassett
Do you know?
GGT

Dear Miss Tully:

Before the death of our beloved President I intended writing to him to ask him what firm of photographers had taken the best photographs of his mother. I was distressed that I had not done this before her death so that I could have her signature on it. I was devoted to her.

Can you give me the name of the firm of photographers who took the photograph of the President, standing, bare-head, in Arlington Cemetery, wearing his Naval Cape ?

I had hoped that I might sometime have something from the President, possibly a book with his name written in it.

I have the hat that Teddy Roosevelt wore in his early days on his Ranch. He came into my husband's home one day in St. Paul, Minnesota, wearing this hat. He took it off and dropped it on the head of my husband's half brother, who was a little boy. The hat hung on their hat rack for years and was finally given to me.

Do not take any trouble about the book, and I thank you in advance for the addresses of the two photographers.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. John Wallace Riddle

Mrs. John Wallace Riddle

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

file

Sat. May 12, 1945.
531 Central Ave.
Wood River, Ill.

My dear Miss Tully,

Thank you for acknowledgment of my efforts to bring light and comfort to an overworked personality as the late President F. D. R. really was. I honestly miss him too.

Little did I know that our Creator would take him out of this world so soon after and so suddenly! At least when events do come to pass, they seem sudden to us!

According to the infallible Word of God* the second coming of the Lord will also be of a catastrophic suddenness! This great day will be a glorious day for the redeemed population of mankind (truly a day that calls for real rejoicing) and it will also be a day of terror, weeping and gnashing of teeth for the unredeemed population of mankind! (Mathew Chapter 24 or Mark 13)

Woe unto him that striveth with his Maker!
(Isaiah 45:9)

According to the infallible Word of God all true Christian people are in the minority therefore considered peculiar! (I Peter 2:9)

I wonder now — if the late F.D.R. had been truthfully drawn nearer to God, Creator + Saviour, the Alpha and Omega of all mankind. (Revelation 1:8) I wonder did F.D.R. accept Jesus as his personal Saviour? when he spent those few hours in complete solitude on Pine Mt? If he did? he left this world — as a very very happy man. —

I wonder if he said "Lord, remember me,"
God alone knows the answer —

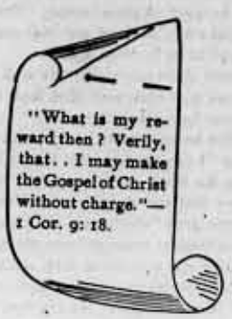
For us here who remain — I believe this is a wonderful heart thought. — too often we forget God — (I Corinthians 11:23-37)

Miss Tully, would you please let me know soon at what date have you received the scrapbook that I've sent? Would you also be kind enough to give the enclosed leaflet to Mrs. F.D. Roosevelt? I can feel with her. I hope for the Saviour's sake she will enjoy the contents. I am,

Very Sincerely yours,
Dorothy M. Lasterie R.N.

P.S. I also hope + pray that you will enjoy the contents.
P.P.S. * i.e. I'm referring to the King James version.

ALL TRACTS FREE.
As the Lord permits, sent to any address, for prayerful distribution.



BETHANY PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Zelienople, Pa. U.S.A.

For Miss Grace G. Tully.

A SOLITARY WAY.

They wandered in the wilderness in a solitary way; they found no city to dwell in.

And he led them forth by the right way, that they might go to a city of habitation.

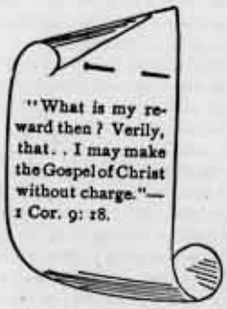
For he satisfieth the longing soul, and filleth the hungry soul with goodness. Psa. 107: 4, 7, 9.

I called him alone and blessed him. Isa. 51: 2.

And in the morning, rising up a great while before day, he went out, and departed into a solitary place, and there prayed. Mark 1: 35.

5/12/45

ALL TRACTS FREE.
As the Lord permits, sent to any address, for prayerful distribution.



BETHANY PUBLISHING HOUSE,
Zelienople, Pa. U.S.A.

For Mrs. F. D. R. 5/12/45

With deep Christian love,

A SOLITARY WAY.

They wandered in the wilderness in a solitary way; they found no city to dwell in.

And he led them forth by the right way, that they might go to a city of habitation.

For he satisfieth the longing soul, and filleth the hungry soul with goodness. Psa. 107: 4, 7, 9.

I called him alone and blessed him. Isa. 51: 2.

And in the morning, rising up a great while before day, he went out, and departed into a solitary place, and there prayed. Mark 1: 35.

Yours —
Sincerely yours
Mrs. Dorothy M. Lasterie

He that taketh not his cross, and followeth after me,
is not worthy of Me. Matt. 10: 38

THERE is a mystery in human hearts,
And though we be encircled by a host
Of those who love us well, and are beloved,
To every one of us, from time to time,
There comes a sense of utter loneliness.
Our dearest friend is "stranger" to our joy,
And cannot realize our bitterness.
"There is not one who really understands
Not one to enter into *all* I feel;"
Such is the cry of each of us in turn.
We wander in "a solitary way,"
No matter what or where our lot may be;
Each heart, mysterious even to itself,
Must live its inner life in solitude.
And would you know the reason why this is?
It is because the Lord desires our love.
In every heart He wishes to be first.
He therefore keeps the secret key Himself,
To open all its chambers, and to bless
With perfect sympathy, and holy peace
Each solitary soul which comes to Him.

SO when we feel this loneliness, it is
The voice of Jesus saying, "Come to Me."
And every time we are "not understood,"
It is a call to us to come again:
For Christ alone can satisfy the soul.
And those who walk with Him from day to day
Can never have "a solitary way."
And when beneath some heavy cross you faint,
And say "I can not bear this load alone,"
You say the truth. Christ made it *purposely*
So heavy that you must return to Him.
The bitter grief, which "no one understands,"
Conveys a secret message from the King,
Entreating you to come to Him again.
The "Man of sorrows" understands it well,
"In *all* points tempted," He can feel with you.
You cannot come too often, or too near
The Son of God is infinite in grace,
His Presence satisfies the longing soul;
And those who walk with Him from day to day
Can never have "a solitary way."

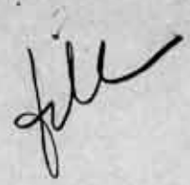
Sincerely yours
Dorothy A. Fontaine

He that taketh not his cross, and followeth after me,
is not worthy of Me. Matt. 10: 38

THERE is a mystery in human hearts,
And though we be encircled by a host
Of those who love us well, and are beloved,
To every one of us, from time to time,
There comes a sense of utter loneliness.
Our dearest friend is "stranger" to our joy,
And cannot realize our bitterness.
"There is not one who really understands
Not one to enter into *all* I feel;"
Such is the cry of each of us in turn.
We wander in "a solitary way,"
No matter what or where our lot may be;
Each heart, mysterious even to itself,
Must live its inner life in solitude.
And would you know the reason why this is?
It is because the Lord desires our love.
In every heart He wishes to be first.
He therefore keeps the secret key Himself,
To open all its chambers, and to bless
With perfect sympathy, and holy peace
Each solitary soul which comes to Him.

SO when we feel this loneliness, it is
The voice of Jesus saying, "Come to Me."
And every time we are "not understood,"
It is a call to us to come again:
For Christ alone can satisfy the soul.
And those who walk with Him from day to day
Can never have "a solitary way."
And when beneath some heavy cross you faint,
And say "I can not bear this load alone,"
You say the truth. Christ made it *purposely*
So heavy that you must return to Him.
The bitter grief, which "no one understands,"
Conveys a secret message from the King,
Entreating you to come to Him again.
The "Man of sorrows" understands it well,
"In *all* points tempted," He can feel with you.
You cannot come too often, or too near
The Son of God is infinite in grace,
His Presence satisfies the longing soul;
And those who walk with Him from day to day
Can never have "a solitary way."

Marie Ann Zingone
448 Amsterdam Avenue
New York 24, N. Y.



My dear Miss Tully:-

Just a short note to thank you for your kindness in sending me the sketched picture of President Roosevelt. I want you to know that I appreciate, your sending it on to me ever so much. I was hoping to receive an autographed card but, I guess I was hoping for too much, however please don't think me ungratefull, because I do appreciate the picture, please believe me.

Thank you too for answering my inquiry concerning your brother. I too, have a brother a priest. Only my brother is "adopted". In closing once again, Thank you.

Most Sincerely,

Marie Ann Zingone.

file
Wathen

14 april 1945

My Dear Miss Tully:

This past week - the entire Nations were dealt a very sad blow - the death of a wonderful President and a great man, understanding pleasant, and with a smile that came from his heart. It seems especially sad that on the eve of a Victory and Peace he should be called to an everlasting peace.

Now friend or foe - Democrat or Republican all pay tribute to him and gave him the just due - but not untill a man has

gone do they accede victory to him for all his fine work.

Miss Tully I don't have to tell you what a fine and friendly man was our President who was considerate of all people they all loved him, I'm one who shall never forget him.

I for one had never met him but felt as a friend for one so interested in his fellow man. The news was a shock to me, the tears just wouldn't stop, but I felt that I had lost a fine and wonderful friend. I shall never

forget our beloved President and for all that he gave his life for he indeed did give his life for his country and the peoples of this nation.

It is written in "Gods" own book that he shall be seated at the right hand of "God" and Peace shall come to him who sleeps.

Sincerely,

(Miss) Nancy Geggi

The National Archives
The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library
Hyde Park, N. Y.

file

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

April 27, 1945

Miss Grace G. Tully,
Secretary,
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Miss Tully:

We are sending five photographs of the Big House to Mr. North in the Post Office Department for his selection. Unfortunately we have none of the "Little White House" but we have referred him to Mr. Winslow, the White House architect. Miss Suckley says Mr. Winslow has some good pictures.

Very sincerely yours,

Edgar B. Nixon

Edgar B. Nixon
Acting Director

EBN:nn

file

AMERICAN AIRLINES INC.

100 EAST 42nd STREET
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

OFFICE OF THE
VICE PRESIDENT AND GENERAL MANAGER

April 26, 1945

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

Dear Miss Tully:

I have your letter of April 18 returning the photograph of ex-President Roosevelt.

Thank you for your consideration and courtesy.

Yours sincerely,

R. S. Damon

RSD:mp

Thursday

Dear Mr. President: —

I am so sorry to hear that you have another cold. I do hope you will stay in bed for a few days and catch up on a little rest. It won't do any harm and it may help!

The Times ran a story a few weeks ago to the effect that if you wished to help the Christmas sales you would give Thanksgiving a push ahead. I didn't realize

that you possessed this extraordinary power. I've seen you move heaven and earth these past eight months but I didn't know you could move a date! Well, here what I'm driving at – Will you please Mr. President move the month of March over to this November and give me a break? If this happened there would be no need of Christmas sales and the American people would give you a vote of thanks for this further interest in their problems!

I am positively thrilled to the bone that I am to be in Maryland, and I'll be even more thrilled when I leave it!

I looked for Mrs. Roosevelt all day but I guess her plans changed.

My side seems to have quieted down the past few weeks which is a blessing. I'm keeping my fingers crossed, however!

I'm glad to be leaving Rocky with the leaves because I can assure you it is a pretty sorry sight!

Here's hoping that no one tries to rush me out of Washington without seeing you. I have a feeling that if this happens they will find a big, black wagon at their door instead of a big bad wolf! I'll do my own huffing and puffing etc. I'd be afraid to trust the wolf. He might not do a good job!

I enjoyed your speech last Sunday. I like to hear your voice even when I don't know what you are talking about! Please tell M.B.S. and C.B.S. that 10 P.M. is a little late for me! Ask them to arrange future speeches a little earlier!

I am deeply grateful to you, Mr. P. for sending the plane and Dr. Duncan up for me. You are more than kind to think about me when you have so many, many things on your mind.

Mother joins me in sending thanks and love to you, Mrs. R. & Missy—

Affectionately,

Grace

Testimonial Par Excellence

A banquet to honor the eminent Chinese physician, Dr. Sing Lee, planned by New York medical men, included the presentation of a bound volume of testimonials and letters of appreciation from those who had benefited by the doctor's skill. This is what one Chinese business man, Wank Cho, wrote:

"Me velly sick man. Me got Dr. Yuan Sjn. Takee him medicine. Velly more sick. Me got Dr. Hang Shi. Takee him medicine. Velly bad—think me go die. Me callee Dr. Sing Lee. Him busy—no can come. Me get well."
—Vancouver Province.

Denver Colorado Times Oct 1928

Friday

Dear Mr. President:—

That was certainly a grand visit and I was delighted to see you and the muskrats -- I'm so fond of those animals!

I really don't know how you did it -- did what? -- escaped the Press. It is too wonderful to think of your traveling all that distance in fog so thick that no one saw you!

The temperature peached an all-week high last Sunday for which I say hip, hip but never hips!

I have been out for a walk every day this week and the knee-action is just as good as in the 1934 Buick. However, the bodies differ in this respect-- the Fisher body has long, slim, graceful lines and the Flesher body decided to keep the same curves and bumps as a tribute to the eggnoggs of 1933! I have had so many letters from automobile manufacturers who are most anxious to engage my services. They suggested, as I am so used to lying down, that perhaps I wouldn't mind lying across the road -- just for a few hours a day because they know I've been sick -- so they can determine just how their new models take the

bumps and curves.

Ah, well, while some people make trouble and others make money, I go on making fibrosis, but just for my own consumption!

I am looking forward to my visit the end of the month. I do hope your trip out to Braddock was a little diversion for you even though the weather was bad -- for me it was a life-saver.

With love to you and the Zoo in which Father goins, Affly G.

Friday

Dear Mr. President & Mrs. Roosevelt:—

I returned to Braddock yesterday in a much happier frame of mind than I left it two weeks ago — many thanks to you. You just can't know how it helps to be able to run in and chat with you. A glimpse of the Roosevelts and all is well! Fifty miles makes the world seem so different but I know the distance is getting shorter every day and it won't be long now when I shall be camping on your doorstep — I hope not for an interval but more or less permanently!

I enjoyed my several visits with you very much and Mother, Paula and I were delighted to have a chance for a few quiet minutes with you on Christmas Eve.

I know you had a very happy Christmas because the people who help others to live, and accomplish what they set out to do, are always happy. The "doers" really live while the "chewers" just exist!

I loved all my Christmas gifts. The newspaper and magazine holder is a very useful and delightful present. I had always thought that the movie hero, who was fortunate enough to play in a breakfast scene was the only person who ever enjoyed both his eggs and his news hot! The rest of us long ago discovered that the hotter the news the colder the eggs! Thank you for solving this problem for me who has yet to play in her first cinema!

The handkerchiefs were <u>too</u> lovely and I mean just that. The more I like a gift the more inclined I am to tuck it away for safe keeping. My family think Hetty was a piker when compared with me!

I am simply crazy about the picture of the White House and Mrs. Roosevelt. I appreciate so much your inscribing it to me. I thought the idea a very interesting one when I read about it sometime ago but I did not think the roof was so elastic! I am pleased beyond words to have it to add to my other Roosevelthian treasures.

The delicious fruit was here when we got back and Mother and I are enjoying it. Thank you, too, for the check and the copy of "Looking Forward."

I positively feel that I must have been on every list in the White House! I am truly grateful to you both for your generous thought of me.

All my love and an earnest prayer that the New Year will continue to bring to you and yours the happiness and contentment which you have brought to so many others.

Affectionately,

Grace

Sunday

Dear Mr. P. and Miss P. S.:—

Just a wee bit of a note to tell you how much I enjoyed my visit with you in Washington. I was really beginning to feel like a working member of the staff again. I found it very difficult to tear myself away—and then the congregation

I stuck to my bed; Monday it snowed all day and I did likewise. Tuesday, however, I planned to resume activity but instead awakened to find that I was stuck to the bed and so damn cold that my knees refused to be separated from my chin! Finally I summoned enough courage to leap from the back room to the front room, where the wind

sang a new ditty entitled "You're telling us!"

Thank you so much for the lift in and thank you - but not too much - for the lift out!

A little about the weather but if you're not interested just skip it.

Last Sunday was rather a dull day so

was howling at the rate of only 75 miles an hour.

I can think of lots more pleasant ways to die than freezing to death, so Mr. P. will you please let up on those prayers a little — at least until I get thawed out!

We are having a small 1888 blizzard today which means I shall do more sitting and lying during

the next week than walking.

I hope all goes well. I glean from the papers that all is fairly serene for the present.

My love to you both and Paula,

Gratefully & Affectionately,

Grace George


Greetings
and
Best Wishes

With a battleship of love
(unless General Johnson objects) and
a cruiser of happiness to a
nautical P. from a nautigal S.

To wish you
A very Merry Christmas
and a New Year
filled with happiness

Grace

Monday.

Dear P. and P.S.:—

It was grand to hear your cheery voices so early in 1934. I can think of no more thrilling way to start the New Year. Thank you for your thought of me..

All my love and flocks of happiness, not for this year alone but always.

Hope to see your Nescals soon.

Affectionately,

Grace

I suppose I'll have to submit!

PROPOSES MONA LISA
TEST IN THE LOUVRE

QN33 11=BRADDOCKHEIGHTS MD NOV 30 1933 1010A

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS ROOSEVELT=

THE LITTLE WHITE HOUSE WARMSPRINGS GA=

HAPPY THANKSGIVING AND LOVE TO YOU MISSY AND THE WARM SPRINGERS=

A MARYLAND TURKEY.

933 AM

When I look at my thighs
And realize their size,
I sighs and I sighs and I sighs.
The once wide open spaces
Are now solid places
So I cries and I cries and I cries.

Just a voice in the wilderness which
corresponds to the "back room" at
Vindobona.

G. G. T.

File

May 3, 1945

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I find that we have a small number of fine etchings of our lamented President and it occurred to me that you might like to have a few of these to present to your principal assistants in the event that they do not have a likeness of President Roosevelt. The six copies which I am enclosing can be used in this way if you desire.

With every best wish,

Very sincerely yours,

GRACE G. TULLY

Honorable Edward R. Stettinius, Jr.,
Secretary of State.

vmt

May 3, 1945

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I find that we have a small number of fine etchings of our lamented President and it occurred to me that you might like to have a few of these to present to your principal assistants in the event that they do not have a likeness of President Roosevelt. The six copies which I am enclosing can be used in this way if you desire.

With every best wish,

Very sincerely yours,

GRACE G. TULLY

Honorable Henry L. Stimson,
Secretary of War.

vmt

May 3, 1945

Dear Francis:

I find that we have a small number of fine etchings of our lamented President and it occurred to me that you might like to have a few of these to present to your principal assistants in the event that they do not have a likeness of President Roosevelt. The six copies which I am enclosing can be used in this way if you desire.

With every best wish,

Very sincerely yours,

GRACE G. TULLY

Honorable Francis Biddle,
Attorney General.

vmt

May 3, 1945

Dear Jim:

I find that we have a small number of fine etchings of our lamented President and it occurred to me that you might like to have a few of these to present to your principal assistants in the event that they do not have a likeness of President Roosevelt. The six copies which I am enclosing can be used in this way if you desire.

With every best wish,

Very sincerely yours,

GRACE G. TULLY

Honorable James Forrestal,
Secretary of the Navy.

vmt

May 3, 1945

Dear Harold:

I find that we have a small number of fine etchings of our lamented President and it occurred to me that you might like to have a few of these to present to your principal assistants in the event that they do not have a likeness of President Roosevelt. The six copies which I am enclosing can be used in this way if you desire.

With every best wish,

Very sincerely yours,

GRACE G. TULLY

Honorable Harold L. Ickes,
Secretary of the Interior.

vmt

May 3, 1945

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I find that we have a small number of fine etchings of our lamented President and it occurred to me that you might like to have a few of these to present to your principal assistants in the event that they do not have a likeness of President Roosevelt. The six copies which I am enclosing can be used in this way if you desire.

With every best wish,

Very sincerely yours,

GRACE G. TULLY

Honorable Claude R. Wickard,
Secretary of Agriculture.

vmt

May 3, 1945

Dear Madam Secretary:

I find that we have a small number of fine etchings of our lamented President and it occurred to me that you might like to have a few of these to present to your principal assistants in the event that they do not have a likeness of President Roosevelt. The six copies which I am enclosing can be used in this way if you desire.

With every best wish,

Very sincerely yours,

GRACE G. TULLY

Honorable Frances Perkins,
Secretary of Labor.

vmt

File

May 3, 1945

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I find that we have a small number of fine etchings of our lamented President and it occurred to me that you might like to have a few of these to present to your principal assistants in the event that they do not have a likeness of President Roosevelt. The six copies which I am enclosing can be used in this way if you desire.

With every best wish,

Very sincerely yours,

GRACE G. TULLY

Honorable Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,
Secretary of the Treasury.

vmt

file

May 4, 1945

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I find that we have a small number of fine etchings of our lamented President and it occurred to me that you might like to have a few of these to present to your principal assistants in the event that they do not have a likeness of President Roosevelt. The six copies which I am enclosing can be used in this way if you desire.

With every best wish,

Very sincerely yours,

GRACE G. TULLY

Honorable Henry A. Wallace,
Secretary of Commerce.

vmt

May 4, 1945

Dear Frank:

I find that we have a small number of fine etchings of our lamented President and it occurred to me that you might like to have a few of these to present to your principal assistants in the event that they do not have a likeness of President Roosevelt. The six copies which I am enclosing can be used in this way if you desire.

With every best wish,

Very sincerely yours,

GRACE G. TULLY

Honorable Frank C. Walker,
Postmaster General.

vmt

May 4, 1945

Dear Dr. Duncan:

I find that we have a small number of fine etchings of our lamented President and it occurred to me that you might like to have a few of these to present to your principal assistants in the event that they do not have a likeness of President Roosevelt. The twenty-four copies which I am enclosing can be used in this way if you desire.

Very sincerely yours,

GRACE G. TULLY

Captain Robert E. Duncan,
Naval Hospital.

COLONY CLUB
564 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

Dear Miss. Tully. Will you kindly let me know if Harris + Ewing sent the photograph to you and on what date it arrived.

I do hope it came in time
for the President's signature.

Will you let me know
by return, as I am leaving
for Europe —

My sympathy to you — as
you share the national grief
in double measure.

Yours truly
Helen Butterfield

May 25, 1945

Dear Mrs. Robinson:

I regret the long delay in replying to your letter about Colonel Clyde E. Beck. So much has happened since the receipt of your letter that I haven't had time to catch up with my mail.

I recently asked the War Department to let me know if it would be possible to comply with your request and I have just received a report from them, a carbon copy of which I enclose.

I do hope that Colonel Beck will get his promotion but as you will see from this memorandum, the recommendation must come from his own superiors.

It was good to hear from you after such a long while and I do hope all goes well with you.

With every good wish,

Very sincerely yours,

GRACE G. TULLY

Mrs. Joe T. Robinson,
2122 Broadway,
Little Rock,
Arkansas.

hs

Enclosure - Carbon of memo from Col. Davenport of 5/23/45.

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

May 23, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY:

You will remember the attached letter you received from Mrs. Joe T. Robinson regarding the possibility of promotion for Colonel Clyde M. Beck, the Commanding Officer of Ashford General Hospital, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

I find that the War Department so far has received no recommendation from the Commanding General, Army Service Forces, for the promotion of Colonel Beck. It may be that there is a recommendation in channels, but it has not reached the General Staff level as yet. On the basis of the rank held by other officers filling similar positions, Colonel Beck's duties might be considered appropriate for a brigadier general. There are at present 16 brigadier generals commanding either general or station hospitals in the United States. However, only three of these hospitals have a smaller bed capacity than does the Ashford General Hospital, and I am told that these hospitals with the smaller bed capacity render some sort of specialized treatment which justifies brigadier generals' commanding them. Most of the other hospitals have a considerably larger bed capacity than does the Ashford General Hospital.

I think the above can be summarized by saying that while the War Department would probably have no objection in principle to Colonel Beck's being promoted, he will not be promoted until a recommendation is received from his superiors.

B. W. Davenport
B. W. DAVENPORT
Lt. Col., G. S. C.
Asst. Sec., Gen. Staff

35-30783-10M

Mrs. Joe T. Robinson
2122 Broadway
Little Rock, Arkansas

April 7, 1945

Col. Bampfort:
What can I tell
Mrs. Robinson?
G.G.T.
Ack'd
5-25-45
HH

Miss Grace Tully
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Tully:

As I realize how busy you are, it is with great hesitancy that I come to you with a request; but I feel sure you will forgive me; and I promise to be as brief as possible in the matter. Here is my story.

We have a very close friend in the military service, Colonel Clyde E. Beck, who is now in charge of the White Sulphur Springs Hospital. We feel he deserves and is entitled to a promotion in rank. I know that if Mr. Robinson were here, he would do what he could to see that Colonel Back has this recognition. I felt that you would present this matter to the President for me and tell him of my interest and earnest desire that just recognition be given Colonel Beck.

Colonel Beck superintended the construction of the hospital at Camp Joseph T. Robinson and was in charge there for several months before he was transferred to White Sulphur Springs. He made a wonderful record here, and I know his record at White Sulphur Springs is outstanding.

Our friendship dates back for many years.

I am inclosing a memorandum of his service record which I have secured without his knowledge. Of course, the President will not have time to read this, but won't you do so and present the case to him? I feel sure if I can get the matter to the President he will see that this promotion is given to a faithful and efficient man.

I assure you that anything you can do for me in this will be greatly appreciated.

I am happy in my work here, but I miss my many friends in Washington.

With kind personal regards and my very best wishes to you and the President,

Sincerely,

Eurilda Robinson

CLYDE McKAY BECK, MEDICAL CORPS, U.S.ARMY

Clyde McKay Beck, Medical Corps, United States Army, was born December 15, 1886, at Keatchie, Louisiana, the son of James Alston Beck and Donna McKay Beck, natives of North Mississippi, Beck Springs, Marshall County.

After attending Bingham School at Ashville, North Carolina, he entered the Memphis Hospital Medical College in 1904, from which he received his first two years towards a medical degree. His junior and senior years in medicine were in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Memphis, Tennessee, where he graduated cum laude in June, 1908.

After interne service at Memphis City Hospital he took up the practice of medicine in the village of Coahoma, the heart of the Delta, 14 miles north of Clarksdale, Mississippi, where he built up a good country practice and entered into the community life. While here he married Dorothy Brema Coors, daughter of a prominent physician of Memphis - Dr. George A. Coors.

After practicing several years in the Mississippi Delta, he moved to Memphis where he became associated with his father-in-law, Dr. Coors, remaining in Memphis until July, 1917, when he was ordered to report for duty at Camp Travis, Texas, as 1st Lt., Medical Corps, Reserve. His first assignment at Camp Travis was assistant to the Camp Sanitary Inspector; then commanding officer of the sanitary squad, which he commanded for a period of about six weeks when he was called into the office of Colonel Paul Halloran where he served in the capacity of assistant to the Division Surgeon, 90th Division.

From this assignment he went abroad into the A. E. F. with the 90th Division (Texas and Oklahoma) where he remained until April, 1919, when he received orders to report back to the United States, Camp Dix, New Jersey, where he was discharged on April 29, 1919, as Major, Medical Corps.

After his discharge from the Army, he went to his home in Memphis, again engaging in the practice of medicine until September 20, 1920, when he was commissioned Captain, Medical Corps, Regular Army. He was sent to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Arkansas, where he remained as Surgeon of the 30th and 31st Infantry until September, 1921, when he was transferred with the 3rd Division to Camp Lewis, Washington, where he remained until January, 1923, when he was ordered into the Presidio at San Francisco. During his service in the Presidio, he served as attending surgeon.

On December 15, 1925, he debarked in Manila, Philippine Islands, and for two years was the Surgeon of the 31st Infantry stationed in that city.

At the expiration of his foreign service, he was ordered to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas, under the command of Col. Robert U. Patterson, who subsequently became the Surgeon General of the Army, and served as assistant operating surgeon under Major Howard Hume and Major James Monroe Troutt.

In June, 1932, he was ordered to Fort Meyer, Virginia, where he served as assistant to the Post Surgeon for a period of four and one-half years. He was then transferred on August 12, 1936, to the Panama Canal Zone where he served as Post Surgeon at Fort Randolph, a Coast Artillery Post on the Atlantic side of the Canal.

Then followed a tour of duty as Surgeon at Fort Adams, Rhode Island. After serving at this station for about one year, he was transferred in the fall of 1939 to Georgetown Medical School, Washington, D. C., where he served as Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

On October 4, 1940, he was transferred to Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas, to supervise the construction of a 1000-bed hospital, which he later was to command.

May 26, 1945

Dear Mr. Koons:

I have your letter of May twenty-first in regard to the people employed personally by the President at the time of his death. Mrs. Amalia Nefew, the laundress, was employed by the President at the time of his death and received a monthly check from him for laundry work and helping in the kitchen.

In regard to Harry Nilsfson, the name is familiar but I would suggest that you check this with Mr. Flog, the Superintendent at Hyde Park. He may or may not have been on his payroll at the actual time of the President's death.

In regard to your question about my going to Poughkeepsie, I could arrange to go almost any time. However, I have made tentative plans to go up to Cape May, New Jersey the early part of June and spend a week or ten days. If the middle of June or a little later is not too late for your purposes, perhaps I could arrange to go up to Poughkeepsie from Cape May. Will you be good enough to let me know if this is satisfactory with all concerned?

As you may know, there has been some discussion about a check which I sent to Secretary Morgenthau sometime in March but which his Secretary seems to have no record of. In going through the mass of papers, I found the enclosed check from the Secretary to the President, together with a letter to me and photostats from Judge Mack in regard to the Washington Hollow Property. I suggested to Mrs. Klotz that as neither of these checks had been cashed, perhaps she would want to cancel this one and write a new check for the difference. This is for your information in case the matter has not been cleared up.

I am still holding the letter to Doctor O'Connor, which we discussed on the phone last week and I will send it to him just as soon as I have the final count on the crates. I have told Mr. Shipman that I have this in my possession.

I would appreciate it very much if you would check in with me if you are in Washington in the near future as there might be some things that I would like to talk with you about.

With every good wish,

Very sincerely yours,

GRACE G. TULLY

Earle R. Koons, Esq.,
120 Broadway,
New York 5, N. Y.

Enclosures (Over)

Check #4221, 4/12/45 from Henry Morgenthau, Jr., to Franklin D. Roosevelt, amount $56.37.

Copy of ltr to Miss Tully from Treasury Dept., 4/12/45.

Photostat copy of ltr to Henry Morgenthau from Judge Mack, 4/4/45.

Photostat copy of Financial Statement of Title Closing between Judge Mack and Mendel Brown and Morris L. Effron.

O'CONNOR & FARBER
COUNSELORS AT LAW
120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK
5

Ack'd 5-26-45 HS

May 21, 1945

RE: ESTATE OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, DECEASED.

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

My dear Miss Tully:

Mr. Henry T. Hackett of Poughkeepsie has communicated with me with reference to the list of employees or servants whose salaries or wages were paid by Mr. Roosevelt personally at the time of his death. In the probate papers which were filed in the Dutchess County Surrogate's Court on May 17 the names set forth on the list which you gave me at Washington were used. There are two persons whose names were not on the list who claim that they should have been included. They are Amelia DePew, the laundress, and Harry Ellefson. Do you have any records at your disposal which would help us to determine whether or not these two names should be added to the list?

The waiver of citation from John Roosevelt, which was mailed on April 16, 1945, was received last week. As soon as we receive the waiver from Franklin, Jr., which was sent out at the same time, we will be in position to have the will admitted to probate provided the witnesses to the will have appeared before the Surrogate and signed the affidavit relative to the execution of the will. Mr. Snyder of this office expects to go to Poughkeepsie this week to sign his affidavit and I should greatly appreciate it if you would let me know when you can arrange to go to Poughkeepsie to sign your affidavit. We have arranged with the Clerk of the Surrogate's Court at Poughkeepsie for you to appear at any time during business hours to sign the affidavit. The court is open week-days from 9:00 to 4:00 and on Saturdsay from 9:00 to 12:00 o'clock noon. Mr. Hackett's office, 226 Union Street, is just across the street from the Surrogate's Court and he has offered to accompany you to the Surrogate's Court if you will call at his office.

I expect to be in Washington later this week and will telephone you to see what arrangements can be made to expedite the matter of the proving of the will.

Sincerely yours,

Earle R. Koons

COPY

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

April 12, 1945

Dear Miss Tully:

I am enclosing herewith a photostat of a letter which we received from Judge Mack, dated April 4th, with which he transmitted a financial statement of title closing of the Washington Hollow Property.

As you will see from the statement, we received #138.87 from Judge Mack together with a check for $54.27 covering unearned insurance premiums. I am enclosing herewith Mr. Morgenthau's check for half of the amount received, which is $96.57.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Henrietta S. Klotz

Miss Grace Tully,
Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

COPY

JOHN E. MACK
234 Main Street,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF TITLE CLOSING BETWEEN

John E. Mack, Seller

and

Mendel Brown and Morris L. Effron, Purchasers

Closing as of April 3, 1945

Purchase Price		5400.00
Tax Apportionment		
School Tax	$198.74 due 4/1/45 - 6/30/45	49.69
General Tax	$231.30 due 4/1/45 -12/31/45	173.48
		5623.17

Credits

Paid on contract	500.00
Paid on closing title	5123.17
	5623.17

Disbursements on Closing

Documentary Stamps on Deed	6.05
Recording Satisfaction of mortgage of The Fallkill National Bank & Trst Co.	.75
Rosenberg and Kahn, Real Estate Commission on sale	400.00
Fallkill National Bank and Trust Co. Principal on mortgage	5000.00
Interest on mortgage 1/1/45-4/3/45	77.50
Check of John E. Mack #3582	138.87
	5623.17

/s/ Clarence M. LeHan

COPY

JOHN E. MACK
234 Main Street,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

April 4, 1945

Hon. Henry Morgenthau, Jr.,
2029 Connecticut Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Morgenthau:

Enclosed herewith please find Financial Statement of Title Closing between Judge Mack and Mendel Brown and Morris L. Effron of the Washington Hollow Hotel property. Also please find enclosed herewith the following:

1. Receipt of Rosenberg and Kahn Real Estate commissions on Washington Hotel property.

2. Statement of unearned insurance premium together with check of John E. Mack and Sons, Inc. for Fifty-Four Dollars and Twenty-Seven cents ($54.27) in payment thereof.

3. Check of John E. Mack clients account No. 3852 to your order for One Hundred Thirty-eight Dollars and Eighty-seven cents ($138.87) as shown on statement.

The satisfaction of the Fallkill National Bank & Trust Company mortgage was filed in the Dutchess County Clerk's Office and is kept in the files of that office with a notation on the mortgage showing that it has been filed and the mortgage cancelled of record.

Very truly yours,

John E. Mack

Per /s/ Clarence Le Han

CLH:vr
Encls. 5

May 26, 1945

Dear Harry:

Thank you so much for your nice letter. My plans are not entirely settled but I think they will be within the next few days.

I am enclosing herewith an envelope from the Guaranty Trust Company that had to do with the President's Mother's account for which Missy was the Agent. Also I am enclosing to you a letter from Lieutenant Commander T. Allen in regard to some stamps which were received at the White House back in 1939 and were receipted for by Miss LeHand. The President didn't usually keep all of these stamps but somehow this batch got mislaid and we were never able to find them. They may very well have gotten into his stamp collection without his realizing that these were the stamps that we had been looking for for such a long time. I wrote them a letter, a copy of which I believe I sent to Doc O'Connor, explaining to them that if we could not find the stamps and return them, he could put in a claim against the estate for the amount mentioned in his letter.

I do hope you are not working too hard and are getting the proper amount of rest. Do take care of yourself and I hope to see you one of these days soon.

Sincerely,

GRACE G. TULLY

Henry S. Hooker, Esq.,
50 Broadway,
New York 4, N. Y.

Enclosures - Sealed envl. from Guaranty Trust Co., N.Y. to Mrs. Sara D. Roosevelt M.A. LeHand, Agent, dated 8/31/40; letter to Miss LeHand of 12/29/44 from Lt. Comdr. T. Allen, R.N.V.R.

hs

Ackd 5-26-45 HH

HOOKER, ALLEY & DUNCAN
COUNSELLORS AT LAW
50 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 4

HENRY S. HOOKER
JAMES B. ALLEY
J. DONALD DUNCAN
CHARLES R. LOWTHER
JAMES T. BREDIN
IN SERVICE
JAMES BRODEUR

GORDON AUCHINCLOSS
1920 - 1943

CABLE ADDRESS: AUCHDUN
PHONE DIGBY 4-7020

May 22, 1945

Dear Grace:

I have been trying a complicated case in Court and have not been able to answer your letter of May 15th before.

Thanks for the letter from Secretary Bell of the Treasury having to do with the President's salary. I am sending Mrs. Roosevelt copies of this and also Mr. Koons of O'Connor's office. As you may know my firm and O'Connor's firm are jointly acting as attorneys for the estate.

I am very anxious to know how you are getting on and what your plans are. Drop me a line when you have time.

As ever,

Harry

HSH/H

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

May 26, 1945

Dear Mr. Wear:

I am sorry for the long delay in replying to your letter of April tenth but much has happened since that date.

In regard to your request for photographs of the late President taken with his grandchildren, I suggest you contact Miss Margaret L. Suckley at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New York. She has most of the family photographs and perhaps she could loan some of these to you.

In regard to your desire to get the names and addresses of all presidential appointments during the last twelve years, I suggest you write to the Secretary of the Senate and ask him if he could supply you with a publication called CIVILIAN NOMINATIONS.

Very sincerely yours,

GRACE G. TULLY

D. Walker Wear, Esq.,
The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Incorporated,
120 Broadway,
New York 5, N. Y.

hs

Rec'd 5-26-45 NL

THE NATIONAL FOUNDATION FOR INFANTILE PARALYSIS
INCORPORATED
120 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 5, N.Y.

BASIL O'CONNOR
PRESIDENT

April 10, 1945

Dear Miss Tully:

Mr. O'Connor is desirous of having the following:

A. Any photographs that may be available of the President taken with his grandchildren

B. The names and addresses of those who have had presidential appointments during the last twelve years.

I know of no place that this information would be available except the White House and I trust that you will be able to give it to us at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

D. Walker Wear

D. Walker Wear

Miss Grace Tully
White House
Washington, D. C.

May 26, 1945

Dear Mr. Snyder:

I want you to know how deeply grateful and appreciative Mrs. Roosevelt and family and all of us here at the White House Executive Offices are to you for the fine assistance you have always rendered and particularly, the excellent cooperation you gave to Mr. Ingling and to all of us in helping to move the President's effects from the White House. In these days when it is so difficult to get material and labor, you did an almost unbelievable job.

Thank you so much for everything and I hope to have the pleasure of meeting you one of these days.

Very sincerely yours,

GRACE G. TULLY

George C. Snyder, Esq.,
Superintendent,
Storeroom,
Treasury Department,
Washington, D. C.

hs

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Archive 5-26-45 HL
4/20

Memo. for Miss Tully:
Mr. George C. Snyder (SNYDER)
Supt. of Store Room
Treasury Dept.
has been mighty helpful to us in furnishing boxes to ship our files to the Library and for the Carpenter to use for packing for a number of years and in this emergency he has been wonderful.
If a note of thanks could be sent him I am sure it would be a welcome surprise and greatly appreciated.
He did it on "his own." Cp.

Miss Tully

May 26, 1945

Dear Mrs. Chanler:

Thank you so much for your very nice note enclosing a copy of your article which appeared in the current issue of NEW HISTORY. It was really a very beautiful tribute to our late President and I am very happy to have a copy. I remember very well the very pleasant afternoon we spent at Mrs. Rose's and I do hope I shall have the pleasure of seeing you again one of these days.

Kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

GRACE G. TULLY

Mrs. Louis S. Chanler,
132 East 65th Street,
New York 21, N. Y.

hs

Ackd 5-26-45 HS

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY TWO EAST SIXTY-FIFTH STREET NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

MRS. LEWIS STUYVESANT CHANLER

May 11, 1945.

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

Dear Miss Tully:

I have so often remembered a happy afternoon in Rhinebeck at the house of my sister, Alice Dows, when the President came over to tea. I had the pleasure of meeting you that afternoon, and since then you have been most kind to me - bringing to the President's notice letters which I wrote to him from time to time. Now that the greatly valued days when he was with us are over, I want to thank you very earnestly for this.

I am enclosing a little article I wrote in the current issue of our magazine "New History", for it expresses a little of the love which I had for the President.

Yours very sincerely,

Julia Chanler

NEW HISTORY

A new history is being written by the pioneers of a New Race. "New History" offers itself for the full expression of this spirit.

VOL. XIV **MAY, 1945** **NUMBER 8**

Annual Subscription $1.00 Single Copy 10 Cents

Published Monthly by The New History Foundation, 132 E. 65th St., New York

MIRZA AHMAD SOHRAB, *Editor*—JULIE CHANLER, *Associate Editor*

THE GREAT TRAVELLER

Today the mortal part of Franklin D. Roosevelt, transported from Warm Springs, Georgia, rested in the White House while the prayers of a sorrowing world rose about him. Tonight the funeral party set out for Hyde Park, where that tired body will lie at rest.

As the train proceeds eastward on this last pilgrimage, one thinks of the countless journeys that went before, leading up and down the land and athwart it back and forth, again and again and again. One thinks of the pleasure trips that brought relaxation, of the cherished home-goings to Duchess County and of the soul-stirring, breath-taking, nerve-racking voyages by air to meeting-places where the fate of nations, great and small, was to be resolved. Moving, always moving! The landscapes and the skyscapes of the planet rushing by—and now the funeral train is passing through the night.

That was the physical side, but the rest of him was moving too. Not mere activity, essential and important, but the advancing past milestones and landmarks of the old world into the unreckoned spaces of the new. He loved the fresh winds that had not been breathed before, and vibrated to the storms that arose in the desert. The adventure had to be undertaken, that he knew; and he felt qualified for the task of exploration. With eyes uplifted, he disregarded the mutterings of the faint-hearted and the dissatisfied, even as Columbus aboard the Santa Maria ignored complaints of the crew. The haven lay in the offing; he had seen it with the vision of spirit, and so he led a nation forth and beckoned to a world.

He did not sail into harbor; that was denied him. He died at the helm, with the deck moving under his feet. But he has set the course, has charted the map, and the engines are working at top speed. Will the Ship of

State reach the destination? Yes—as surely as the well aimed arrow that has been shot forth will hit the mark after the hand of the bow-man releases the string. That arrow is speeding now through the firmament of human consciousness; and if the broken hand has dropped away, what matter! The bow-man was thinking only of the arrow.

I have seen the presidential party sweeping down a lane in Duchess County, the impact of transit arching the car's ariel transmitters almost to the dust, and I think of his spirit likewise shooting out of sight, while his benevolent care spreads earthward like the tail of a comet. No, we have not lost our incomparable Chief and never will, if we keep moving as he did, moving always, with eyes upraised. On this we count, in this we believe during our hour of loneliness—while the funeral train is passing through the night.

Julie Chanler

WHAT SHOULD WE THINK OF "THE NEW HISTORY SOCIETY" IN THE LIGHT OF THE SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE?

by LEE G. KASSARDJI, B.A.

Justice is loved above all.

BAHA-O-LLAH

Justice remains the greatest power on earth. To that tremendous power alone we will submit.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN

April 25th, 1945 is a date to remember. On that date representatives of all the United Nations—forty-four in number—met at San Francisco and made decisions about the future of our world, such as, world organization for peace and security which may be considered as the summun bonum (supreme good) of any civilization worthy of its name. This indispensable conference makes the world conscious, once for all, that there is no rest for Man until he rests and abides in a consciousness that embraces the entire world politically, economically, and socially—in other words, a universal consciousness.

What has this broad consciousness of humanity got to do with "The New History Society"? A great deal indeed! For years and years this Society has been laboring for the establishment on this world of the nine Bahai principles, first and last of which are: (1) The Oneness of the world of humanity, and (9) A United States of the World and a Universal Religion. And on April 25th the world met at San Francisco to take action along these lines—if not directly, at least indirectly, which is a consolation for humanity tired and exhausted with enmities and hatreds!

The Bahai Movement is essentially a religious movement—but, no, religious not in the traditional sense, but in a dynamic and creative sense along lines of social reform not by revolutionary means but by the gentle spirit of a Universal Father—God—the spirit of love for all men. No religious movement

May 26, 1945

Dear Mr. McLean:

Ever so many thanks for your very nice letter about our late President and thank you, too, for sending me the copies of THE FUNDY FISHERMAN. I know Mrs. Roosevelt will be very happy to have a copy and I am sending the other one to the Library at Hyde Park.

Congratulations to you on your election to the Senate of Canada and I wish for you all success.

With kindest regards and many thanks for your many kindnesses to me and all at the White House,

Sincerely yours,

GRACE G. TULLY

Mr. A. N. McLean,
President,
Connors Brothers Limited,
Black's Harbour, N.B.,
Canada.

hs

A. H. McLEAN, PRESIDENT

L. V. LINGLEY, VICE-PRESIDENT

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BENTLEY'S
WESTERN UNION,
5 LETTER EDITION
LIEBER'S
ACME

Ackd 5-26-45 HS

BLACK'S HARBOUR, N. B., CANADA 25 apr 1945

IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE REFER TO

Dear Miss Tully

I am enclosing you copies of this week's Sandy Fisherman which is published in this County near Campobello. You will note a large part of the issue is devoted to President Roosevelt whom all the people here loved and reverend so much. I thought perhaps Mrs Roosevelt would like a copy. I have been taking a short vacation

A. N. McLEAN, PRESIDENT

L. V. LINKLEY, VICE-PRESIDENT

CONNORS BROS. LIMITED
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5 LETTER EDITION
LIEBER'S
ACME

BLACK'S HARBOUR, N. B., CANADA

✓ 194

IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE REFER TO

but will be going back to Altona next week

I was at the burial service at Hyde Park it impressed me very greatly The people of New Brunswick thought I should go and pay a final tribute to one who had done far more for mankind than anyone of our time or generation It ~~has~~ has been a great privilege to have lived in President Roosevelt's

A. N. McLEAN, PRESIDENT

L. V. LINGLEY, VICE-PRESIDENT

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3

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IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE REFER TO

time. His ideals and hopes will not be forgotten a thousand years hence. He has lighted a light that will go down through the ages

Very Sincerely
A. N. McLean

May 28, 1945

Dear Bill:

I think it is grand that you have a copy of the Shoumatoff portrait, especially because you posed in the President's cape for Madame Shoumatoff.

My best to you.

Always sincerely,

GRACE G. TULLY

William D. Simmons, Esq.,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

GGT:amc

May 28, 1945

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Several months before the President died, he dictated the enclosed "History of the President's Estate" which, of course, was only a start. The National Park Service was very anxious to have as complete a history as possible, and the President intended to give it a complete history for its records.

I have sent a copy of this to Secretary Ickes and an extra one for Mr. Ronalds, who was the gentleman who went up to Hyde Park to talk to the President about the Estate.

I think about you much and we all continue to miss you greatly.

With much love to you and Malvina,

Affectionately,

GRACE G. TULLY

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Hyde Park,
Dutchess County,
New York.

Enclosure

GGT:amc

May 28, 1945

Dear George:

In regard to the photograph which the President signed for you just before his last trip to Hyde Park, I thought you might like to know that it was one of the last two he signed before his death. One was to you and one to Dr. Irwin, Surgeon General of the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation. Unfortunately, I cannot be positive whether yours was the last or next to the last -- but it was certainly one of the last two.

I do hope you will enjoy your new tour of duty wherever it is and that I shall have a chance to see you before you leave Washington.

With kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

GRACE G. TULLY

Mr. George Schmelbach, Jr.,
United States Secret Service,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

GGT:amc

U. S. Secret Service,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.
April 17, 1945.

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

Dear Grace:

First I would like to express to you my deepest sympathy; the loss of President Roosevelt is felt by all of us, but I know that in your case, being so close and devoted to him, the shock is much greater. From experience I know your feelings and words do not help much.

You will remember that I recently received an autographed photograph of the "Boss" from you personally; this picture was autographed by him before his departure for Hyde Park, and upon his return from Hyde Park he immediately proceeded to Warm Springs.

In a conversation with Mrs. Dorothy Brady she expressed the opinion that the photograph I obtained was the last or second last to be autographed by the President; the other picture I understand was autographed for a doctor at the Warm Springs Foundation along with mine. I would appreciate it very much if you would try to refresh your memory in this respect, and when it is convenient write me a note.

I am certainly proud to have the photograph, but to have one which was autographed at such a time makes it tremendously valuable to me; however, I must have proof from you if it was the last photograph autographed. I did not want to bother you personally about this matter at this time, but I did want to bring the matter to your attention before it was completely forgotten.

It was fortunate for me that my transfer from the White House had been approved, or I would not have the photograph. I understand now that my transfer will not be effective for possibly a week or two, or until things settle down a little.

With many thanks for all of your past courtesies, I am,

Sincerely,

George

George Schnelbach, Jr.

May 28, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS CONWAY:

No. 1. In regard to the silver frames which the President will use as gifts to distinguished visitors and heads of governments, I thought you might like to know that we always ordered these from the Woodside Sterling Company, 347 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The gentleman who always took care of this was a Mr. Bernstein. This, just in case you have to order some more.

No. 2. I think I mentioned to you that we always kept some leather frames on hand on which we had the public printer stamp the Presidential seal in gold in the middle at the top. These were usually given to top ranking aides, foreign ministers or people of that rank. We ordered these leather frames from B. Altman & Co., New York City.

In regard to the two items above, the State Department has a special fund which pays for the pictures that go into the frames as well as the frames themselves. I always sent this bill to Mr. Summerlin for payment.

No. 3. Because of the enormous number of requests which the late President received for his autograph and for photographs, we had to determine on a general policy in regard to them. We tried always to comply with the requests of Congressmen and Senators for signed pictures to themselves, but we usually had to turn down requests for pictures, etc. for constituents as, of course, the President did not have time to comply with these requests.

We also kept very inexpensive paper prints of the President which he signed and which we kept on hand to go with signatures or White House cards, and we sent these mostly to children who were confined to their beds for long periods with infantile paralysis, tuberculosis, rheumatic fever, etc. Really we tried mostly to send them to people who were "shut-ins".

I know Mrs. Khan has given you a memorandum explaining how we handled gifts and food stuffs for the late President.

In regard to some gifts that come in to the President, especially if they are very expensive gifts and we did not personally know the person who had sent them, we usually asked the Secret Service to get a check before accepting such gifts.

I hope this information will be a little helpful to you although I am afraid it is not very detailed. So much happens in an office such as yours that it is hard to be specific as each day is quite different and different problems are always coming up. However, if you think of anything that you would like to ask me, I would be delighted to tell you how we took care of it.

GRACE G. TULLY

May 22, 1945

Dear Mr. Johnston:

I am sorry for the long delay in replying to your letter of April sixteenth, but I want you to know that your very kind words of sympathy were appreciated.

I regret that I cannot comply with your request to return your letters marked "Private" and "Confidential" sent to the President from time to time as these have all been crated and are now in the Archives.

These papers will not be turned over to any other officials of the Government as they belong to the Estate of the late President.

With kindest regards to you and Mr. Hogan,

Always sincerely,

GRACE G. TULLY

John White Johnston, Esq.,
P. O. Box 475,
Rochester,
New York.

GGTrsmc

JOHN WHITE JOHNSTON
ROCHESTER, N.Y.

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

April 16, 1945

My dear Miss Tully:-

Words fail me, as I try to express, to you, my profound grief.

However, I want you to know that I was very grateful, to the Good Lord, that you were under the same roof with him when he was called, as I am sure it was always a comfort to have you near, as his Private Secretary.

As you, probably, know, I mailed several private, and confidential, communications to the President; and will, hereby, most respectfully, inquire if letters, which I mailed to the late President, marked private, and confidential, might be returned to me, as I did not desire that they be seen by other officials, in high office.

As a Member of the Brick Presbyterian Church, of this city, may I say that Dr. Nicely, Minister of the Brick Church, who is, or was, recently, the President of the Rochester Federation of Churches, and who is, also, President of the Rochester City Club, paid a most eloquent tribute to our late friend; and the Brick Church Choir sang all words, and all verses,

of the President's favorite Hymn, which, I am sure, you know.

Trusting that the President and you saw the Paintings in the Library, at Georgia Hall, which were painted by my daughter, Mary Grant Johnston, and presented, by me, to the Warm Springs Foundation, as a modest token of my appreciation of the benefits received by my daughter, in consequence of six visits, with her mother, to the Warm Springs Foundation, may I, as a personal friend, and admirer, of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, since the Fall of 1903, when we were upper classmen, at Harvard College, may I convey my sincere sympathy to you, and to all of the members of his family.

My Secretary, Mr. Hogan, also, wishes to be remembered to you, at this time, and to hope that we shall, always, be friends, in remembrance of our pleasant correspondence, when he was with us.

Most sincerely and respectfully,

John White Johnston

JWJ:H

Post Office Box 475.

(Graduate of Harvard College, Class of 1905)

May 28, 1945

Dear Jim:

I am so sorry that the President did not have an opportunity to personally look over your letter, as well as the enclosures, but I thought you and Charlie would like to know this so that you could take the matter up with the proper person — perhaps it should be the Secretary of the Navy.

I have no idea at the moment when I shall be getting to New York but when I do, I shall give you a ring and hope to have a chance to see you — and I do want to see "Bub".

My best to you and Dagmar,

Always sincerely,

GRACE G. TULLY

James M. Kieran, Esq.,
c/o J. Walter Thompson Company,
420 Lexington Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

GGT:amc

J. WALTER THOMPSON COMPANY

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK

March 30. 1945

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

Dear Grace:

I am enclosing a letter for the chief along with some copies of the great educational work engaged in by one Charles Hand and by one Jim Kieran. Would you pass the letter and a copy of the book on to the boss and be sure to read and admire it yourself. When do you getto New York if ever. I would like to know so I can show off our "bub" to you. She is a big girl now, almost two years old.

I hear Lou is doing alright in Chicago. Walter Brown and I have lunch or dinner at fairly frequent intervals and I saw Mrs. R once not so long ago.

How are things by you?

The best,

Sincerely,

James M. Kieran

JMK:ah

J. WALTER THOMPSON COMPANY

420 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK

March 30, 1945

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

Dear Mr. President:

I know how your time must be very taken up seeing the way things are going but I thought I would pass along this opus which you may find of interest as bedside reading. It has some nice pictures of ships in them. Basil Harris is making it public during the coming week. Seriously, I believe that the gathering of opinion among educators on the need for keying American education to the post-war role of the United States as a maritime power constitutes valuable aid in crystalizing American opinion.

Sometime ago when I wrote to you just after election I mentioned a visit with you on the part of Charlie Hand and myself which I think could be of mutual value. I find the shipping people hazy, confused and sometimes at war with their own interests either because of limited vision or because they do not see any clear policy for the immediate future. I think both Charlie and myself could be of help to you and in turn through Charlie and myself you could, with proper disgression, aid in clearing up the minds of some of the people and thus open the way for some unified approach as we confront the difficult problems that lie before us. Would it be possible then for the two of us to have a chat with you in the near future, just say when and we will be on tap whenever you call?

I find the work I am doing very interesting, and it has kept me in touch with an old admiration of yours -- Admiral Mahan, Don't you think it might be time to do something special to call attention to the contributions of Admiral Mahan whose birthday is in the middle of September. Maybe something could be developed either around his death which was in early December which would help give striking popular illustration of the requirement for the American people to think in new terms about our country as the enhanced part the United States is going to play in the years after victory becomes a major necessity for enlightenment.

The best regards, and I hope I'll see you soon.

Sincerely,

James M. Kieran

JMK:ah

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO HOLLYWOOD LOS ANGELES SEATTLE LONDON

Keeping American Education Abreast of Expanded World Trade and Shipping

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Keeping
American Education
Abreast of
Expanded World Trade and Shipping

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University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.

DR. A. L. PRICKETT, Dean
Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana

DR. CHARLES SEYMOUR, President
Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut

DR. ROBERT G. SPROUL, President
University of California, Pasadena, Calif.

GEN. C. P. SUMMERALL, President
The Citadel, Charleston, South Carolina

DR. R. B. von KLEINSMID, President
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DR. R. L. WILBUR, Chancellor
Stanford University, California

DR. A. C. WILLARD, President
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois

DR. HENRY M. WRISTON, President
Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island

Text of a letter sent to leading American educators

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Dear Doctor:

I am sure you will agree with me that as victory over our enemies comes ever nearer, the United States faces a new historic era—an era of far greater participation by this country in the commercial and political affairs of the world.

Originally the United States was essentially a maritime nation as Admiral Mahan has pointed out. And as the Admiral has written, "Interest in the sea and an intelligent appreciation of the part it played in the public welfare were easily and widely spread."

Admiral Mahan bespoke the period from the founding of our country up until the middle of the nineteenth century.

Then came the expansion of the frontiers within the nation and the public interest in the maritime role of this country languished.

Now, as the United States confronts the world after victory the accent of attention once more will tend from the inner frontiers of this country to the frontiers of the globe. Foreign trade becomes increasingly important to the economic well-being of our nation. An understanding of our part in world commerce, of the background of our maritime history as well as the current significance of the effect of world shipping and trade thus gathers new and added significance for the informative process for our present and future citizens.

The compelling part exercised by our colleges and universities in equipping young men and women with comprehension about what the world around them is like has been clearly recognized on all sides. Nevertheless, would it not be possible to look back and say that during the period of concentration upon

the nation's "inner frontiers" there has been a trend in the direction of ignoring or playing down the nation's maritime significance in the educative program.

And if that be so, then would not this as a corollary be also true: Since the United States is turning once more to its former historic part as a maritime nation, the universities and colleges, the educative system as a whole, should embark upon measures, new items in the curricula, reorientation of history presentation, special courses dealing with the subject of the United States in her modern mission, and the like?

I am deeply interested in the big work that the education system of our country can do in the coming years to bring before our youth what the basic facts of our political and economic life are, so that upon going out into the world they can have full knowledge of how it operates and can contribute through this knowledge toward the maintenance of an orderly world at peace.

Would you be willing to express your views, for possible publication, and if so would you state your replies on these three questions:

1. In the light of the enlarged part which the United States is to take in the world picture, do you believe the program of our universities and colleges should place greater stress upon our position as a maritime nation?

2. Do you favor having our universities and colleges more broadly treat the background of the United States as a trading and shipping nation—give more emphasis to the wider activity of the United States in world trade and world shipping?

3. What particular proposals do you recommend to achieve this objective?

An expression of opinion by you as an outstanding figure in the field of education can be of considerable value, I believe, in helping to shape lasting peace.

Very truly yours,

BASIL HARRIS, *President*
United States Lines Company

Following are excerpts from the replies received

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DR. CHARLES SEYMOUR
YALE UNIVERSITY

With regard to your questions one and two, the answer is in the affirmative. At the moment we are working on certain plans which when more definitely formulated will supply the answer to your question numbered three.

There is no question but that the colleges should give due weight in their educational programs to the importance of our nation's position as a maritime power. This aspect of national affairs has received emphasis at Yale in the past. Prior to the war courses were offered in the Departments of Economics, History, and International Relations dealing with this subject. In Economics, for example, commercial policy was studied in its broader bearings and courses were also offered in the more practical problems of foreign trade. Advanced students of International Relations have been required to master the economic aspects of their study and have had courses in the financial and trade relations of the nations. The Department of History has emphasized the maritime position of the United States in its courses dealing with American history.

During the war years some of these studies have been more or less in abeyance because of the departure of our student body. It is the University's intention, however, to reaffirm its interest in these features of national policy and to extend the amount of instruction given in the various departments. The University also fosters research work through the Institute of International Studies in maritime problems of the country. Significant studies have already been made; others are contemplated.

Charles Seymour
President

FATHER J. HUGH O'DONNELL
UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME

Any nation with exposed coast lines such as ours has an unquestioned duty to emphasize the necessity of maintaining an adequate and well-balanced merchant fleet. Moreover, our strategic geographical location, together with our resources and production facilities, marks us as the one nation capable of bringing a good measure of economic well-being to our companion nations in other continents. To achieve this goal, we must have the medium of expressing our desire to participate actively in world economic affairs; and the service servant of overseas trade is ships.

If we are to train successfully tomorrow's leaders in business and management, we must properly direct their thinking while they are in colleges and universities. We must, for example, place before them the fact that the United States is an important facet in world order, and also the fact that world progress within the Christian pattern, cannot be achieved when thinking is narrow and upon a parochial level.

World trade and world shipping have proper place in the programs of schools of commerce and business, not as theoretic and technical subjects, but as components of integrated studies of national and world economies as a whole.

The foregoing presupposes that our American heritage will be held inviolate at all times, so that our nation will never succumb to the pattern of regimentations of any kind.

J. Hugh O'Donnell, C.S.C.

President

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DR. W. S. GAMERTSFELDER
OHIO UNIVERSITY

1. Yes, I believe the program of our universities and colleges should place greater stress upon our position as a maritime nation.

2. Yes, I favor having our universities and colleges more broadly treat the background of the United States as a trading and shipping nation—give more emphasis to the wider activity of the United States in world trade and world shipping.

3. Our college courses in industrial and economic geography, economics, marketing, and finance as well as in history and government, and the modern languages, will be expected to revise their course

objectives in the light of the new position of the United States in the postwar world. Some new courses will be organized as soon as trends are more definitely established.

In the new world order now in process of taking shape the United States most certainly will play a major role in maritime affairs.

Trade and shipping relations between nations have potentiality for cultivating friendship and good will, as well as jealousy and ill will. Our business relations with foreign peoples should, I believe, be so conducted as to foster good will and promote lasting peace.

W. S. Gamertsfelder

President

★

FATHER EDWARD J. WHELAN
LOYOLA UNIVERSITY OF LOS ANGELES

I agree thoroughly with you that now our country has opened upon the broader aspects of Commercial and Political affairs of the world, we must have a very far reaching plan and view of the entire situation. And one of the most practical ways is to take into account, what has been long neglected, that which should be done in the maritime role this country should play.

As for the three questions you put:

1. The colleges and universities most certainly should place greater stress upon our position as a maritime nation.

2. The universities and colleges treat in a broader way the background of the United States as a trading and shipping nation, with emphasis on the possibilities of world trade and world shipping.

3. As for the specific possibilities, I can see unlimited opportunities of bringing this matter to the attention of the students in any number of courses. It is evident that in the course of Business Administration a large field is already open, and the instructors could do a great deal of good in that course. And, too, in the courses of Economics, Sociol-

ogy, particularly United States History, of which many phases have been heretofor neglected, and even in Literature, there are untold opportunities for the instructors to make known, if they are so minded, the place our country should take in the maritime trade of the world.

Edward J. Whelan S.J.

President

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DR. ROBERT A. MILLIKAN
CALIFORNIA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

The only practical proposal that I would make is to have this matter taught realistically and correctly in all our universities. There seems to me to be danger of the most disastrous folly due to ignorance and lack of intelligent consideration of the whole world situation in our handling of the problem of the merchant marine.

Robert A. Millikan

Chairman

★

DR. THOMAS S. GATES
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Particular proposals for colleges and universities which do not already include foreign trading and shipping in their curricula depend upon the extent to which they are able or wish to specialize in particular fields of study. The least that should be done in colleges interested in providing a basic college education is to expand the space or time devoted in American economic history courses to international

commerce and ocean shipping. A further step, in my opinion, would be the offering of a basic course in international commerce and another in transportation, including an adequate section dealing with ocean shipping.

Any university having a school of business as one of its departments should consider the establishment of majors or groups of study in which foreign trading and ocean shipping are covered in greater detail. Some of these courses might well be made available to students enrolled in the arts and sciences or other departments of the university.

Thomas S. Gates

Chairman

★

DR. A. L. PRICKETT
INDIANA UNIVERSITY

1. There appears to be an opportunity, if the diplomatic and business interests of this country avail themselves of it, to enlarge the part which the United States has had in world trade. We have the facilities to carry on extensive transportation of commodities and of persons. One cannot tell at this time whether or not we shall be astute enough to hold our own in the postwar scramble. We have been inclined already to let pass the opportunity to secure adequate landing fields for air service. What we shall do in the end certainly remains to be seen.

2. The universities and colleges of the country not only reflect the industrial and commercial development of the United States through the courses and training which they offer, but they also, to some extent, pioneer in these developments. There are not very many places at present where complete curricula are available for a trading and shipping study. Since we, by nature, are specialists in organization and mechanical development, it would seem that the time is near at hand when study could be carried on to advantage in these directions.

3. Concrete proposals possess value only when they can be activated. It may be worth-while however, to make a few observations. There is a great need for available material dealing with transportation, particularly ocean transportation. Research along the line of developing trade by sea would yield valuable information. If grants were established for graduate study, I believe that these would be productive. Films should be prepared and made available for class

use based on the general proposition and also on details. Correspondence with schools developing programs, conducting conferences, and doing other exploratory work would be desirable. One of the questions which any school of business would ask if it were ready to consider the development of a curriculum for maritime trade, would be what positions are available to the student when he has finished the course. That school would want to know whether its product could be properly placed and what the opportunities would be. Certain underlying courses would be used for general information for all students interested, but in the end the program tends to rise and fall depending upon whether it has any occupational outlets.

A. L. Prickett
Dean

★

DR. DANIEL L. MARSH
BOSTON UNIVERSITY

1. I do believe the program of our universities and colleges should place greater stress upon our position as a maritime nation.

2. I favor our universities and colleges more broadly treating the background of the United States as a trading and shipping nation.

Daniel L. Marsh
President

★

DR. DONALD K. DAVID
HARVARD UNIVERSITY

As I see it your inquiry did not rest specifically with the Business School, but rather more in the general field of education. As you know, we here are much interested in international trade and the development of our foreign economic policies.

You may also know that recently we have undertaken a study on behalf of the Maritime Commission and the Navy on the broad question of the future of shipbuilding and the shipbuilding industry. I believe one of the men who has worked on the study has already seen you. Some time I should like to have Professor Culliton, Assistant Director of Research here at the School and the one who is principally

in charge of this research program, stop in to see you. Mr. Culliton's interests in shipping are broad, and besides talking to you about our specific research program I am sure would be much interested also in discussing some of the implications in your letter to Dr. Conant.

Donald K. David
Dean,
Graduate School of Business Administration

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DR. HAMILTON HOLT
ROLLINS COLLEGE

* * * You evidently suggest that our universities and colleges should place greater stress on our position as a maritime nation and to the activities of the United States in world trade and world shipping.

Colleges and universities should, of course, in their economic and similar departments describe political and economic trends, giving their students the chief sources of information, both pro and con. But anything in the form of economic or political propaganda would be unwise from every standpoint.

Hamilton Holt
President

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DR. DEANE W. MALOTT
THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS

* * * It seems to me that the answer to the first two questions you propose is an emphatic "Yes." I have been very much disturbed about the lack of background which most of our young people have

as to the changing position of the United States and as to the whole philosophy—economic, social, and political—on which our government rests.

You ask for proposals to achieve our objective of a better understanding of America's place in the world, particularly America's responsibilities, obligations, and opportunities. It seems to me that reliance must be placed for the accomplishment of the objective on the educational institutions. For instance, we here are working toward a required course for all students in "Our American Life" which will be a combination of history and government, stressing the present day problems which we face and giving adequate opportunity for stressing the important subject which you suggest.

While we are located in the interior of the country we are far from being unaware of the importance of our American position, emphasized as it is by our emergence as a world power. The maritime responsibility pervades a good deal of our teaching but does not reach all students and will not until some sort of required course is prescribed. I hope we shall take this step during this academic year.

I appreciate the problem which you raise and it is heartening to have business executives interested in the quality and quantity of teaching in our educational institutions. If I can be of any further help to you in this project please let me know. Furthermore, if you have information from time to time I shall be glad to place it in the hands of those who would be interested in evaluating and using it in our teaching work.

Chancellor

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DR. ROBERT G. SPROUL
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

• • • The University of California has long given courses which deal with the constantly changing features of United States industry and commerce. These courses include offerings in foreign trade, inland and maritime transport, marketing, international relations, foreign exchange, and discussions of the country's economic and political history up to recent times. I think it may be assumed that the members of the faculty who are responsible for such work are conscious of the changes in the country's position in the world which have occurred during the past fifty years. I am confident that the interest of univer-

sity teachers finds expression within the present flexible framework of their instruction and research.

It is not the custom of university administrations to direct the emphasis which their experts shall give to particular events at any time. I should be in favor of encouraging research and teaching on all significant features of the modern period by as able men as universities can attract. Such men will be likely to understand and appraise events.

President

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DR. HARRY W. CHASE
NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

I quite agree with the premises in your letter. I don't have any particular program to advocate but I do think that there will be a gradual increase of emphasis on our international position inevitably and along with that obviously would grow a keener consciousness of our knowledge of world trade and world shipping.

Chancellor

★

DR. J. S. BIXLER
COLBY COLLEGE

• • • I would say that it would appear to me that any emphasis on the place of the United States as a maritime nation to be made by education should be in the way of expanding courses in American

History and in the economics of trade relations. I agree with you that the subject should be dealt with, but especially for a college of liberal arts like Colby the problem is not so much that of introducing new courses as of stressing certain aspects of courses now given. In general I am in favor of a greater degree of emphasis on what might be called global relations. I believe we must pay more attention to United States history but that we make a great mistake if we treat it in an exclusive manner or in any such way as to suggest that the history of this country is separate from that of the rest of the world.

I should like to see the maritime problems of the United States treated against a background which would bring out the problems of trade in general and the kind of world organization for trade that will be necessary if peace is to be assured.

J. S. Bixler.

President

★

DR. A. C. WILLARD
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

1. In its teaching, research, and public service, an educational institution must give full attention to the basic facts relating to all aspects of our national life. The history, the commerce, the political actions, and the resources of this nation are constant subjects of research and instruction, and any institution which intends to contribute to the national welfare will seek to understand the new roles which this country may play in the future.

2. For many years the University of Illinois has stressed the position of the United States as a maritime nation. We have offered many courses in world trade, world resources, and world finance. More recently courses in the history of naval warfare have been introduced. The University has, through members of its faculty who are internationally known experts in the laws of nations and in various types of cultural, commercial, and other relations, dealt with many of the basic facts concerning international relations in the political field.

3. The University is now engaged in a thorough re-examination of its entire program in relation to the postwar world. New work or increased strength in previous work is being proposed for American history, the history of naval warfare, world trade and commerce, the history and types of international organization, economic geography, and history and culture of South America, of the Near East, and of the Far East. In its role as a center of research and instruction, the University of Illinois can best contribute to the activities of the United States in world trade and world shipping by offering appropriate courses of instruction and by carrying out research projects in all the major areas of finance, sources of raw materials, types of international organization, the histories of other nations, the course of scientific development, and in those subjects in the humanities which relate most directly to international understanding.

A. C. Willard

President

★

DR. VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE
BARNARD COLLEGE

• • • Surely our colleges and universities, if they are any good, will take into account the development of world trade and world shipping as affecting the United States. I disapprove strongly of putting in special courses to complicate and clutter up the curriculum, but I believe that our professors of History and Economics will certainly take into account recent changes in the activities of our country.

Virginia C. Gildersleeve

Dean

★

DR. ARTHUR A. HAUCK
UNIVERSITY OF MAINE

The University of Maine has traditionally been interested in the field of international trade and commerce and in the United States

as a trading and shipping nation. We have offered for some years courses in International Trade and Finance, International Diplomacy, Navigation, and the Maritime History of the United States. This is not to mention the emphasis placed on the United States in world affairs in courses such as the Economic History of the United States and American Colonial History.

We have tentative plans for emphasizing even more than we have in the past the place of the United States in world affairs which of necessity means more emphasis on maritime history and international trade and commerce.

I agree with you that stressing the place of the United States in the world at large will help us in our efforts to bring about a more lasting peace than heretofore.

Arthur A. Hauck
President

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DR. R. B. VON KLEINSMID
THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

* * * My thinking, however, is decidedly in harmony with your own, and I venture to answer categorically the questions which you submit.

1. Yes decidedly
2. Yes without hesitation or apology
3. Formal course work, preferably sufficient to justify a student "major," including
   - (a) Ocean shipping
   - (b) Area studies (Western Europe, Latin America, Far East and Australasia, Mid-Eurasia, and Mediterrania), each to cover the resource patterns, commodity trade, and "invisible" trade impacts.
   - (c) Two or more formal courses in foreign trade, with heavy emphasis upon exporting and importing.
   - (d) International economic relations.
   - (e) Tariffs and tariff policies.
   - (f) Merchant Marine policy—foreign and domestic.

This bare outline could be enlarged upon almost without limitation. I do not hesitate to affirm that our neglect in the field of international relations in past years has cost, and is costing, untold treasures in life and money.

R. B. von Kleinsmid
President

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DR. L. H. CREER
UNIVERSITY OF UTAH

(1) I believe that University curricula should place greater stress upon the position of the United States as a maritime nation.

(2) I favor greater emphasis upon world trade and world shipping.

(3) At our own University, these phases are already stressed in standard American History courses, American Diplomacy and special courses in European and American Geography, offered in the field of Political Science. In the School of Business and Economics, this material is covered in courses in the Financial History of the U. S., International Trade, Transportation, etc.

L. H. Creer
Department of History and Political Science

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DR. LEONARD CARMICHAEL
TUFTS COLLEGE

I certainly agree that America must maintain its place as a great maritime nation. It seems to me that education and particularly New England education must do its best to assist in this program.

As President of Tufts College I am glad to pledge this institution to do everything that it can to cooperate in such a program. As you

possibly know Tufts has as one of its constituent schools the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, which has been a training center for the last ten years for the foreign service. It is my hope that as the years pass this school may emphasize the training of young men for the foreign departments of great American industries. As a matter of fact you would, I think, be interested to see a list of the men that we have already trained who have taken important positions in the international sections of private industry. We also have a very large number of graduates in the State Department and in other federal agencies concerned with foreign trade.

Leonard Carmichael
President

★

DR. FRANK P. GRAHAM
THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

The people of this country have a great maritime tradition. I recall those vivid portions of Edmund Burke's great speech on the conciliation with America in which he pictured the energy, enterprise, and daring of American seamen in their pursuit of whales in many seas far and near.

It is clear that America, strategically situated between the two great oceans, with a gigantic shipbuilding program and a far-flung merchant marine freighted with the fate of human freedom, has the responsibilities and opportunities of a great maritime nation. We cannot be isolated from the air above, the seas around or the lands beyond. We must participate as a member of the family of nations in the interchange of goods and ideas over land and under seas. We must accept our economic, intellectual, and moral responsibility and opportunities toward a world neighborhood of human brotherhood. Leaders of industry, commerce, and labor, teachers in schools and colleges,

interpreters of religion, and the makers of national and international policy should take account of our increasing responsibilities as a great agricultural, industrial, commercial, and maritime nation.

Frank P. Graham
President

★

DR. R. L. WILBUR
STANFORD UNIVERSITY

It is pleasing to learn from your letter that you are trying to emphasize to the university world the importance of showing the new place that the United States must take in the world picture, particularly from the standpoint of world trade and world shipping.

I believe that the newer courses in geography taught in the modern way will do much to give our university students a better knowledge of the importance of trade and shipping in the future of our nation. There are many other courses that can be stimulated and emphasized, but if geography taught in the modern way can be given its rightful place in the university and college curricula many new and important concepts can be developed.

Ray Lyman Wilbur
Chancellor

★

DR. HAROLD W. DODDS
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

My answer to questions one and two is as follows.

This country today is certainly far less aware of world maritime conditions than are the British; perhaps that is natural. The average American thinks little about our merchant marine except for nostalgic regret at the passing of the clipper ship era and brief pride in our wartime shipbuilding. He is unlikely to be aware of the peacetime efforts of the past quarter century to revive our former activity upon the seas, and to build an adequate network of steamship and air lines to facilitate our commercial intercourse with other parts of the world.

In view of the likelihood that our coming role promises to be even more significant in that field, I feel strongly that an appreciation of

the maritime situation is an essential part of the educated American's understanding of world conditions. Our nation's contacts with the outside world are principally by sea. The cargoes to be carried, the ships or planes to transport them, and the armed forces to defend the sea lanes should be brought together in a well-integrated course presentation available to all students interested in economics, history, geography or international trade.

My answer to question three is that a course or courses specifically devoted to such maritime considerations is perhaps the most satisfactory solution. Failing that, the major points could at least be included in existing courses in international trade, economic history, geography or geopolitics, and, finally, in American history.

I may add that the questions raised have been of particular interest here at Princeton for some time. For several years we have given a course in "Modern Maritime History" which combines the commercial, shipping and naval developments of the principal nations, leading up to a discussion of current problems and prospects.

President

★

DR. HENRY M. WRISTON
BROWN UNIVERSITY

* * * I think that teaching follows basic interests and that now that the position of the United States in the world again reemphasizes these factors they will inevitably get more attention.

President

★

DR. HENRY N. McCRACKEN
VASSAR COLLEGE

* * * I believe you have a real point. Vassar College is one of the few institutions in the country that gives annually a prize for the best essay on shipping. We also have endowment for books on shipping.

Our faculty has made some contribution to this field, Professor Ruby Norris having published a book on "Ocean Trade," and Professor Louise Fargo Brown having written a notable book some years ago entitled "The Freedom of the Seas."

We shall be glad to have your suggestions as to ways and means of incorporating this important subject more fully in our work.

President

★

DR. H. C. BYRD
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

If we are going to maintain our part in the world picture, we certainly should enlarge on our maritime interests in colleges and universities.

We believe so strongly in this that we are establishing an institute of world economics and politics for the purpose of research and teaching in the field of foreign relationships including foreign trade work.

Greater emphasis should be laid in the public schools on the teaching of American history which now occupies too minor a place in our educational set-up.

President

★

DR. EDWARD K. GRAHAM
CORNELL UNIVERSITY

Anyone who takes a course in American History in college today gets a fairly stiff but enjoyable dose of ships and the men who sail them, as well as the traditional accounts of naval battles. I believe

that this current of interest swells whenever a first-rate book appears in the field—for example, Samuel Morison's "Maritime History of Massachusetts."

* * * It seems to me that our educational institutions are doing a pretty good job of teaching the vital role of ocean and inland shipping in our progress, and that the need lies rather in bringing this role to the attention of people above the school and college age levels. Books in the spirit of Morison's "Admiral of the Ocean Sea" would do more to gain the objective than could be effected through further college and university endorsement. The colleges and universities are already on record in respect to our merchant marine.

Secretary

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DR. ROBERT L. JOHNSON
TEMPLE UNIVERSITY

I am glad to say "yes" to points one and two on page two, and as far as the third point is concerned, I must admit this deserves a lot more time and attention than I have at the moment at my disposal. It is a big subject, and some day I would like to meet with you to discuss the matter. I think we can help in this area, and you certainly can count on us to play ball with you.

President

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GEN. C. P. SUMMERALL
THE CITADEL

1. The programs of universities and colleges certainly should give a new emphasis upon our position as a maritime nation.

2. I favor having our universities and colleges treat more broadly the background of the United States as a trading and shipping nation.

3. A careful inquiry should be made into the text matter of the histories of the United States with a view to their revision to bring out into stronger relief our country's development through world trade and world shipping. In the colleges and universities having business

administration courses, I recommend the inclusion of studies of overseas trade and shipping.

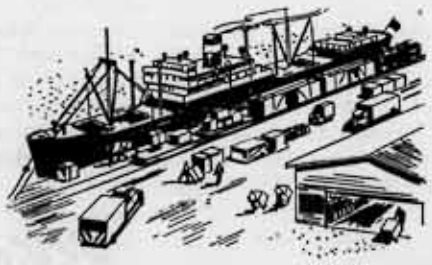
President

★

DR. ROSWELL G. HAM
MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE

* * * Our own departments of Economics, Sociology and Political Science and History do give considerable emphasis upon our position as a maritime nation. Whether they should place greater stress upon the matter, I would not be able to say. It would not seem advisable to me to set up special courses in the background of the United States as a trading and shipping nation, inasmuch as I believe that such a college as ours has an obligation to deal with these various matters as they arise.

President



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DR. FRANCIS P. GAINES
WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY

My present feeling would offer a strong affirmative to the questions which you have numbered (1) and (2).

The various universities and colleges will probably approach this in terms of their own resources and probably their traditions, but we have been reasonably active in this field for some years. In the School

of Commerce and Administration we have a formally organized program which we call the Foreign Service Group. It trains primarily for competence in foreign trade, but includes basic courses that will be useful for governmental service. Among the courses required in this group are these: The Principles of Marketing, International Resources and Industries, Ocean Trade and Transportation, Economic Geography in several divisions, the Theory and Practice of Foreign Trade, the History of Latin America, International Relations, and various others.

Francis P. Lowe

President

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DR. H. V. HOWE
LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

• • • 1. I believe that our schools naturally stress as far as possible the position of the United States in international relations, which of course concerns worldwide trade.

2. The colleges and universities naturally should give emphasis to the historical background of the development of our country as a trading nation.

3. All of our students at this institution must take one of two courses, both of which give some of this background. These courses are Human Geography which deals with the surface of the earth, the distribution of its people, and the origin and development of our civilization. The other course is the History of Western Civilization which necessarily must concern itself with the development of our present position in world trade and world affairs.

H. V. Howe

Dean

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DR. HERBERT DAVIS
SMITH COLLEGE

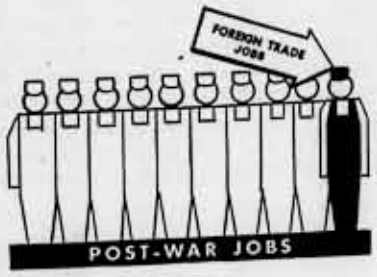
• • • I am myself much interested in any means of educating the young people of this country to recognize their opportunities and responsibilities as a world power.

We are all concerned this time in planning adjustments in our cur-

riculum to make college education, if possible, more satisfactory. We are also, however, much concerned by the complications which have been brought into our problems by the multiplicity of particular courses introduced for special reasons at various times during the last twenty years. It would seem to me, therefore, that to arouse such an interest as you desire can best be done by an imaginative handling of the study of political and economic history and perhaps especially by the much more adequate study of geography. And we as usual here come to the great problem of finding the right people, scholarly enough and large-minded enough, for such an important task.

Herbert Davis

President



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DR. ERNEST O. MELBY
MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY

1. I believe that the program of our universities and colleges should place greater emphasis upon our position as a maritime nation. I believe that this emphasis should include the study of geographical, economic, and technical materials.

2. I believe our universities and colleges should give more emphasis to the study of the United States as an important factor in world affairs, including world trade and shipping.

3. I believe that students of fields related to this problem should make special studies of new developments in the various areas. There is for example, a woeful ignorance of the map of the world due in part to our use of Mercator's projection. The meaning of great circle routes and such maps as are now being prepared by the air lines should be carefully considered. New and up-to-date information concerning the products that can be produced economically in the various regions of the world should also be included. The effect of trade

agreements, cartels, and lend-lease arrangements should also have attention.

The considerable amount of the emphasis on material commented upon in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3, should have attention in high schools and even elementary schools.

President

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DR. ROBERT C. CLOTHIER
RUTGERS UNIVERSITY

• • • I have read what you have written with interest and find myself in complete sympathy with your thought that we should develop more adequate understanding of the maritime relationships between the United States and the other nations of the world. World stabilization after the war will undoubtedly depend in large part upon our developing this kind of a reciprocal understanding.

In the development of any such program, I feel sure that our educational institutions will be grateful for any practical suggestions you have to offer.

President

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The United States will reestablish herself as a maritime nation of first rank in the postwar world. Only world horizons will encompass her avenues of trade and shipping. With the ending of hostilities, we will be looking ahead toward a broad vista of orderly relations and peacetime commerce. We will be prepared to participate with the rest of the world in those new relationships which are to be an important factor in the establishment and maintenance of peace.

In planning to set up and retain for the United States a world trade, our country's educational leaders consider it vital that in colleges and universities the training of our young men and women shall be keyed to the greatly enhanced position and activities of the United States in the postwar period.

Representing a broad cross section of educational thought, presidents or department heads of thirty-five major institutions of learning have subscribed to this viewpoint in answering communications recently addressed to them by me as president of the United States Lines. They express themselves generally in accord with the desirability of placing greater stress, where our educational system is concerned, on foreign commerce and shipping because of the important role the United States is destined to play as a maritime nation. Declarations such as these from outstanding authorities constitute a favoring wind along the course charted for American ships and foreign trade in after war years.

It is important that the educative processes acquaint the future thought leaders of our country with the value of American ships and world trade to national economy and the part these twins will play in extending the "Good Neighbor" policy

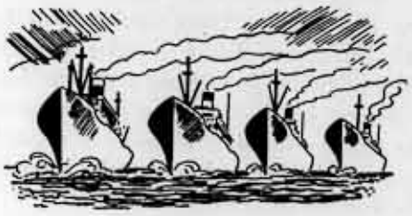
to the four corners of the earth. Since the United States is going to take a larger part in world affairs and world commerce, education, more than any other force, can be of inestimable value. The United States is in the world picture to stay and it is reassuring to know that educators fully realize this. The United States is likewise on the seas to stay and the educators further agree that the schools should take account of this fact.

Recognition by university spokesmen of the duty that education must discharge in emphasizing the true aspect of the United States as a shipping and trading nation is of unusual and timely interest. They offer no panaceas; they vary on methods suggested; but they see what must be done. I am sure that, like myself, all persons closely associated with foreign trade and shipping are indebted to the gentlemen whose letters appear herewith for their opportune expressions of opinion on this major subject.

BASIL HARRIS

"The citizen should be moulded to suit the form of government under which he lives. For each government has a peculiar character which originally formed and which continues to preserve it. The character of democracy creates democracy, and the character of oligarchy creates oligarchy; and always the better the character, the better the government."

Aristotle, Politics, Book VIII



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May 28, 1945

Dear Mr. Abelman:

I have not had a chance until now to write and thank you for your letter which I received early in April. So much happened right after that that it was impossible to catch up with my mail.

I did have an opportunity to show the late President your letter and he said that he would be glad to pose sometime after the first of May. I thought you might like to know this.

With kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

GRACE G. TULLY

Max Abelman, Esq.,
555 Prospect Place,
Brooklyn,
New York.

GGT:amc

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MAX ABELMAN
555 PROSPECT PLACE
BROOKLYN, N.Y.

March 30th, 1945

Miss Grace Tulley,
Secretary to the President,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Tulley:-

Yesterday three ardent admirers of F.D.R.'s were having luncheon, namely, Dr. Frank Kingdon, Mr. Louis M. Rabinowitz and yours truly, and in discussion, Dr. Kingdon pointed out that he would like to have, for posterity, a casting of the Presidents' hands and he suggested that Ray Shaw would be very happy to model them; one set for the Smithsonian Institute, one for Hyde Park and one for Washington. Miss Shaw has done some of the outstanding hands of the country, and if you will refer to this week's Collier's, it will tell you something about her.

In our discussion we found that the only hands that are in the Smithsonian Institute are those of Abraham Lincoln, and we most emphatically felt that no hands have done as much as those of the President, and I was designated to communicate with you to ask if you could possibly arrange to have this done; it will take very little time and will not interfere with his work; if it is agreeable to him I will come down to Washington to make all arrangements.

With kindest regards, and trusting that this finds you together with the President in the best of health, and with sincere wishes for a Happy Easter, I am,

Most cordially yours,

Max Abelman