

1 PRESIDENT'S PERSONAL FILE

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April-May 1937

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The flow of [redacted] [redacted] everything.

This unit re [redacted] on of time is the means
of selecting [redacted] ource through which
the United S [redacted] permanently remain a

Buckley

*P.P. 7
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April 27, 1937

My dear Mr. Brown:

The President has asked me to thank you
ever so much for your courtesy in sending him that
manuscript and he wants you to know that he deeply
appreciates the friendly thought which prompted
your act.

He sends his best wishes to you.

Very sincerely yours,

*7-11-37
manuscript filed*

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

J. B. Brown, Esq.,
1128 N. W. 36th Street,
Oklahoma City,
Oklahoma.

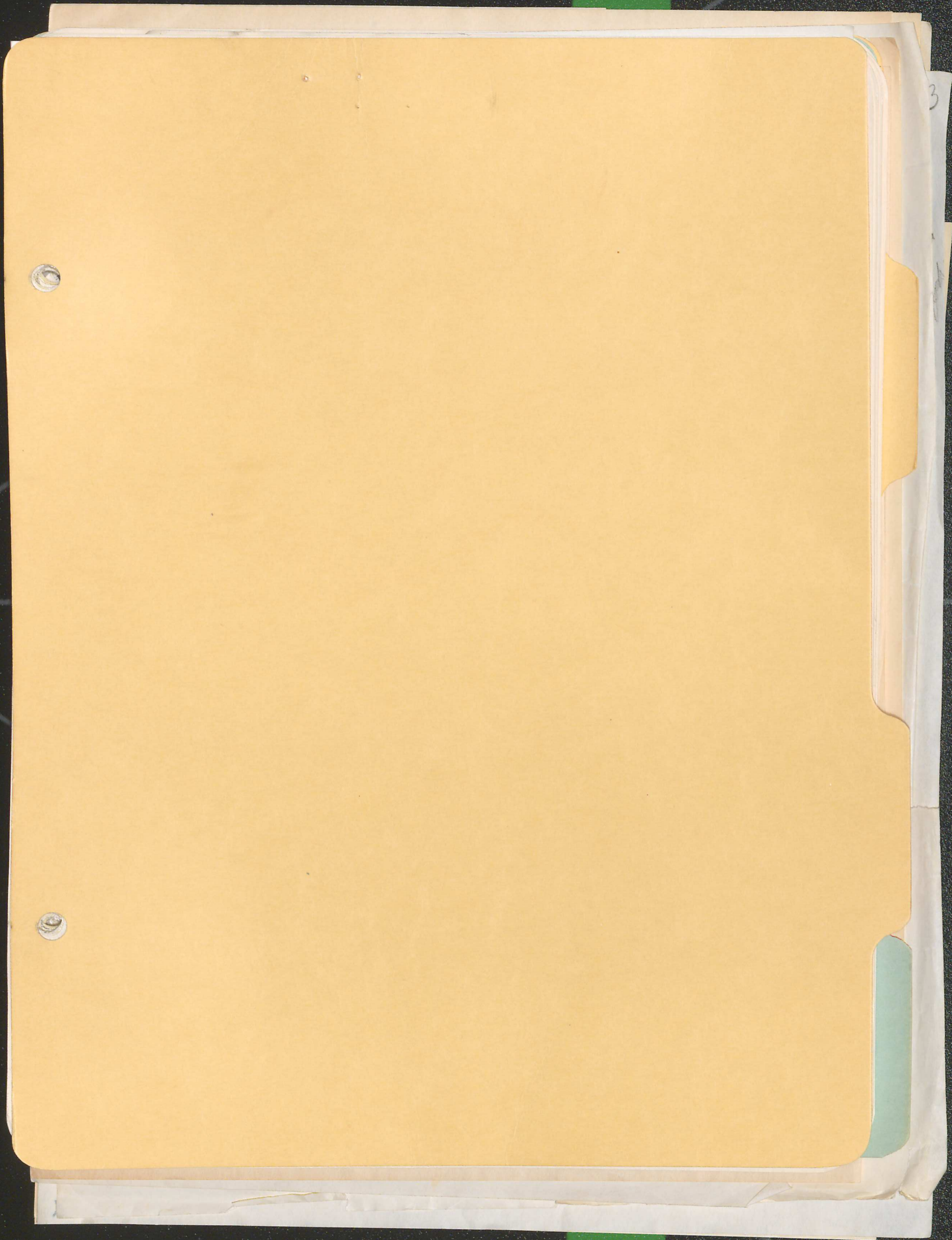
The flow of time governs everything.

This unit representation of time is the means of selecting the only course through which the United States can permanently remain a unit.

It provides a form of absolute reality, a balance undisturbed by change, to which everything can be simultaneously referred. It brings into the realm of reality an irreversible interpretation of Americanism which is not a split verdict.

Money is the denominator for rating the separate works of man in terms of them all. The procedure prescribed herein will provide the only monetary process of uniform rating, balanced by reference to time, through the agency of which the greatest advantage of every individual element of the community coincides with the greatest advantage of them all combined. It is worthy of the attention of the highest interpreter of Americanism.

Submitted to the President of the United States.



3

Respectfully Submitted
to
The President of the United States.

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AT LAST, AMERICANISM.

by

J. B. Brown.

Introduction.

Americanism is not, as an analysis of its outer manifestations might indicate, a dog fight, in which equality of opportunity is construed to mean that all shall have the same chance to grab for special favors at the expense of the community. Nor is it a slogan to spur an overworked and unimaginative section of the community into supporting the more cunning and unscrupulous in a state of nervous extravagance, and a shackled but very numerous section in a state slightly above destitution ironically associated with the name of relief. It is a spiritual, political and economic form in which a very dynamic section of mankind is blazing its way through a process of major change in which all divisions of mankind are in dangerous confusion for lack of a moving base of reference. Such a base exists, but it has not been utilized. It is time. Time is the one thing which provides a form of absolute reality to which the inevitable process of

change can be referred. A moment's reflection will convince the reader that his own personal course of action in all of his undertakings is laid out by reference to time, but the possibilities of steering the course of a community by reference to time have not been utilized. A new and uniform representation of the entire world in relation to one governing time, as described and diagrammed in the appendix, furnishes an absolute form to which everything can be referred, and brings into the realm of reality an irreversible interpretation of Americanism which is not a split verdict.

The Constitution of the United States furnishes a written definition of Americanism, and the Supreme Court hands down a reversible, or relative, version of what is meant by the Constitution, but that does not provide a uniform direction for citizenship. The meaning of Americanism, when referred back to citizens, can only be interpreted by their action. How long, in consequence of a financial form whose governing motive is the acceptance of favors at the expense of the community, this action will demand that Americanism be measured in terms of violence, crime, corruption, enforced idleness and misery, can only be referred to time. Reference to time encounters a balanced form in reality which places

3.

in our hands the means of bringing the equality of opportunity from the realm of vision into the realm of reality.

The means is a pay-as-we-go, or concurrent, financial form in which the interests of all elements of the community meet in agreement. It is outlined herein. Elaboration of detail at this place would obscure the outline, but a specific statement of the prescribed course of action is essential to its examination by the public. What may, through the limitations inherent in outlining a new form by words, seem like a complicated affair, is far simpler than the monetary form to which we are still trying to cling, but which has already collapsed under its own weight.

Money is a device for spanning an interval of time. It is some form of credit, and credit cannot be considered without reference to an interval of time. Its representation

MONEY and TIME.

by

J. B. Brown.

Money is a human device for promoting the development of mankind, and is in itself a development. The extent to which the development of money can be influenced by abstract reasoning is a matter on which opinions differ, but if abstract reason plays a part in the development of mankind, then, by its own application, it must play a part in the development of money. The rumblings of conflict throughout the world do not necessarily mean that reason is submerged, but only that there is something false in the reasoning of mankind. It is the purpose of this writing to point out a falsity in basic conception which has a direct bearing on money, and to outline a procedure designed to substitute concurrence for conflict in community affairs.

Money is a device for spanning an interval of time. It is some form of credit, and credit cannot be considered without reference to an interval of time. No representation

2.

of community continuity can be made without reference to the passage of time. But, with representation of the passage of time furnished in part by the calendar and in part by the clock, in forms which conflict with each other, there is no uniform representation to which problems involving equilibrium in community procedure can be referred. It is for this reason that reference is made to a newly devised instrument for the designation of which the name "world synchronometer" has been coined. A description of this instrument and reference to the significance of the form in which it expresses the passage of time, is presented as an appendix, to avoid confusion, but the text which here follows assumes the investigation of this new form by the reader.

The prevailing conception of time is evidenced by this simple statement quoted from Rand, McNally's Premier Atlas of the World:

"As the world makes one complete revolution on its axis from west to east in about 24 hours, and being approximately 25,000 miles in circumference at the equator and in the temperate zones, it follows that time travels westward at the rate of about 1,000 miles an hour."

3.

That statement completely ignores the revolution of the earth around the sun as a function of time. According to that conception the people of San Francisco exist at a subsequent time to those in New York, and existence at any meridian is at a subsequent time to that at any other meridian farther east. That is a delusion. The "world synchronometer" furnishes visible evidence that existence is concurrent at all meridians of the earth. The money systems of the world were developed on the basis that community existence is not concurrent, but the motive in that development was the flow of population by migration of people to new lands. With no more virgin continents to settle, and the flow of population stopped, new means of propelling the mechanism of organized society must be found. Human energy can not be repressed, and when there are no new lands on which to settle a flowing stream of population, a money system which acts as an anchor becomes a potent cause of conflict. Confining discussion to conditions in the United States, a money mechanism developed to stabilize an incoming stream of population spreading out over a rapidly developing continent, needs adjustment to promote the interchange of services in a non-migratory community whose producing capacity is so great that it creates a

and a corresponding debt is created.

4.

back pressure which not only nullifies its benefits,
but which menaces the stability of the community.

Time as a Base of Reference.

A money mechanism designed to serve a community whose members are considered to be at different time stages, suggests an elevator to serve different floors of a high building, when all of the people are on the ground floor. As existence at different meridians is not recognized to be concurrent, or contemporary, there is no concurrent medium of exchange. Instead, the attempt has been made to jump a concurrent interval by using capital as a medium of exchange and counterbalancing by contracting debt against the future. Capital is an accumulation of past work to serve as a reserve for the future. Referred to time, capital pertains to either the past or future tense, but is not concurrent. It should be the object to be negotiated as distinguished from the means of negotiation, but our practice has been to use it as a medium of negotiation counterbalanced by the contracting of debt. Our medium of exchange is created by compounding in the banks, but when it leaves their possession it does so as capital, and a corresponding debt is created.

5.

It is possible to prescribe a procedure for creating a concurrent medium balanced within itself, which would bestow upon the people of the United States, and any others whose capacity might enable them to accept it, benefits which surpass their capacity to visualize. To assume that such a concurrent medium is unattainable in the near future is beside the point, because attainment depends solely upon the effort made. An investigation of this prescribed procedure by people competent to analyze and compare its proposals with existing forms, would be a step which might prove very important in lightening the burden and increasing the happiness of everybody.

The United States of America is well on its way to the establishment of a concurrent money, or medium, which would make effective the ideals expressed in our Constitution, which aim at national control in response to a directorship diversified and diffused throughout the mass of individual citizens. A suggestion that legislators have in mind some system by which the work done by a citizen in his younger years would provide him with an income when he is no longer required in organized industry, is evidenced by the Social Security Act. But that Act is only a gesture. Economic

6.

independence for the mass of citizens in their declining years, and opportunity for all in their younger years, can be attained only by the creation of a concurrent medium for the interchange of services. Such a concurrent money can not originate in either the Government or the banks. It must spring from the people who have participated in the development of the reserve held by the Government in the gold base, and who are no longer of necessity required in organized industry. A citizen does not have to be sixtyfive years old to enter that classification. To attain a workable balance, concurrent money must spring from all citizens, and people of foreign birth now resident here who wish to become citizens, who have attained the age of fortyfive or fifty. Penalties involving forfeiture of participation by the vicious and certain incompetents will not be discussed here.

Every individual in addition to being an individual is an element in a community. The expression "rugged individualism" is applicable only to one who might be the only inhabitant on an isolated island. The creation of a concurrent medium for the exchange of services of individuals would result in a harmonious working order, in which the efforts of people would be successfully applied to eliminate

Money is the denominator for rating the separate works
of man in terms of them all. It can be measured only by
the flow of time. Refer this diagram to the unit
representation of time in 7. appendix.

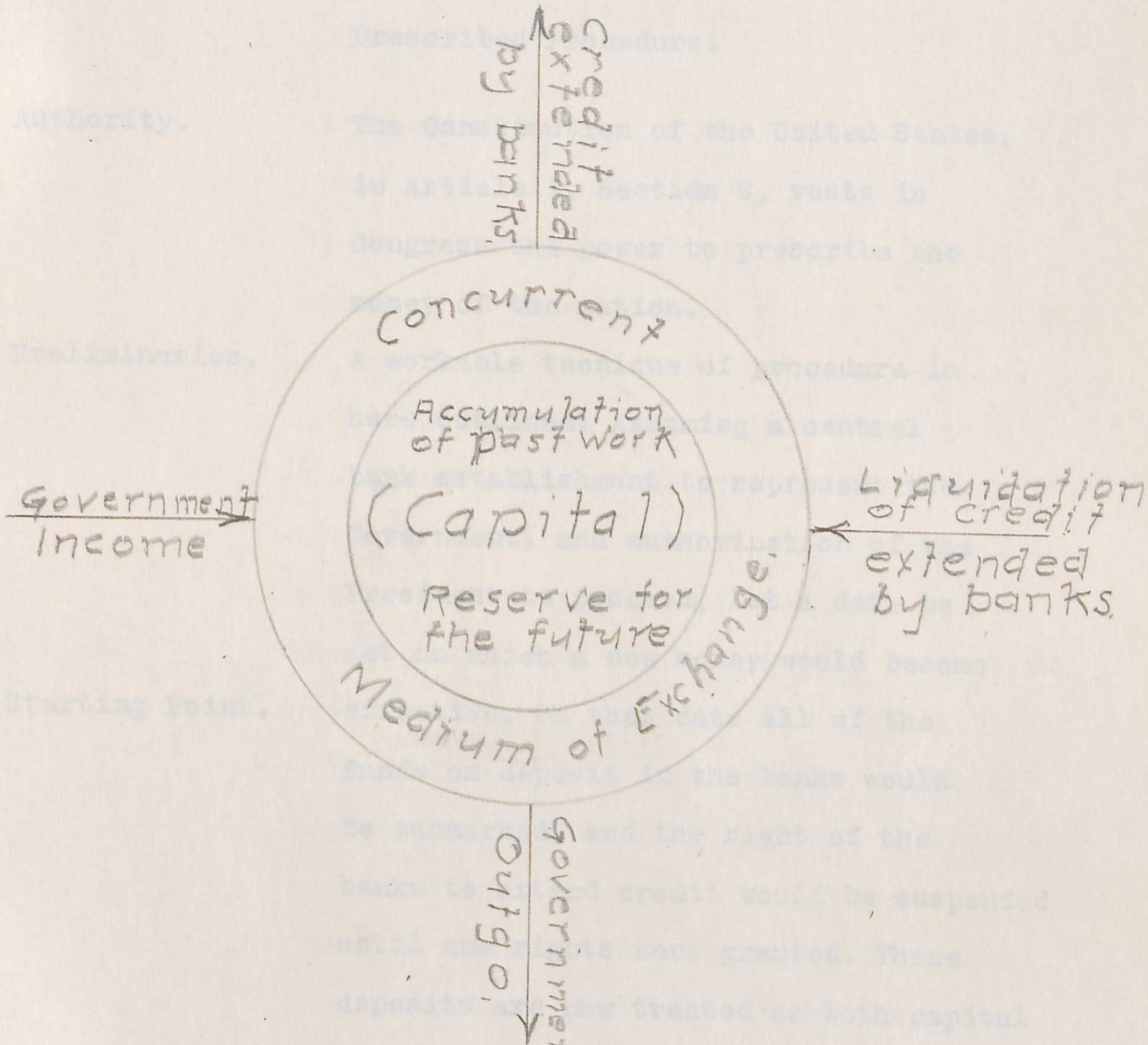
economic distress and provide a balance between our society
as a whole and the individuals comprising it. That is
the condition in which the individual, whether rich or
poor, can have the utmost freedom of action, and in which
he has the maximum prospect of a most happy existence and
of giving the utmost to the society of which he is a part.

There are four major forces which guide the money
of the United States:

- 1.- Government outgo.
- 2.- Government income.
- 3.- Credit extended by banks.
- 4.- Liquidation of credit extended by banks.

To provide a continuous balance free from conflict
between society as a whole and the individuals comprising
it, these four forces must all balance with each other,
and stay in balance with the passage of time. Referring
these forces to the concurrent form for expressing the
passage of time furnished by the "world synchronometer",
a condition of unending equilibrium free from conflict
may be represented diagrammatically as follows:

Money is the denominator for rating the separate works of man in terms of them all. It can be measured only by the flow of time. Refer this diagram to the unit representation of time in the appendix.



The procedure prescribed on the following pages will provide the only monetary process of uniform rating through the agency of which the greatest advantage of every individual element of the community coincides with the greatest advantage of them all combined.

Prescribed Procedure.

Authority.

The Constitution of the United States, in Article I, Section 8, vests in Congress the power to prescribe the money of the nation.

Preliminaries.

A workable technique of procedure is here outlined. Assuming a central bank establishment to represent the Government, and authorization of the President to proceed, let a date be set on which a new money would become

Starting Point.

effective. On that date all of the funds on deposit in the banks would be earmarked, and the right of the banks to extend credit would be suspended until new rights were granted. These deposits are now treated as both capital and current money. When earmarked they would definitely become capital, which could be withdrawn by the depositors in the form of

either

10.

Government Bonds

or

in amounts limited to nearby spending needs,

Drafts from the Government,
based on the gold reserve, which could
immediately be re-deposited in the banks for
the opening of a current checking account.

The maximum total sum to which the
Government could issue drafts, would be
that represented by the silver reserve,
which would serve to compensate the banks
for the return of drafts honored. This silver
would be used by the banks for balancing
with each other and with foreign accounts.
The flow of silver would hold the exchange
rate constant in relation to the gold base.
The Government purchase price of gold would
fix the nominal par value of the new money;
the price ratio of gold to silver would
determine its actual exchange value in
relation to par. The ratio at which the
exchange value would be at par is treated
under the later heading "Scale of Rating".

11.

Currency.

Currency is in reality a form of Government Bond. It would continue to be used by the public as at present. If troublesome hoarding should develop, this is a detail of banking easily solved by dated currency. The circulation of currency offers no real problem.

Preparation.

In preparation for this transformation in banking practice, with a knowledge of methods used during the world war for the enlistment of men, and on information supplied by the Census, subject to revision upon authentic evidence of omission, the Federal Government, in cooperation with the separate States, would mail to every eligible citizen and prospective citizen having attained the age of fifty years, an order to be known as an

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY BOND

(called a bond because it is a guarantee) to be presented at the banks on the date fixed, with allowance for delay proved unavoidable.

12.

Equal Opportunity Bonds should be mailed to the banks in advance to permit ample time for preparation. Officially, the deposit would be on the date set by presidential proclamation.

Origin of
Concurrent Money.

The deposit of these Equal Opportunity Bonds in the banks by qualified citizens would originate the new concurrent money. Simultaneously, they would provide a spending account for elder citizens, based upon the reserve in gold held by the Government, which the work of their younger years, even if only spent in looking for a place, had helped to create,

and

Expansion.

they would provide the bank with a draft on the Government reserve, which is contained in gold, double in amount to that credited elder citizens for spending account.

13.

For the presentation of these drafts to the Government, the banks would be compensated by

Gold Shares

or rights in the gold reserve,

Credit
Extension.

which would constitute their authority to extend credit to people engaged in productive capacity. That is to say, the banks could extend credit to producers to an amount double that credited to elder citizens for spending account through Equal Opportunity Bonds.

Thus, the loaning capacity of banks to producers would be double the paying capacity of citizens resulting from the deposit of Equal Opportunity Bonds.

Balancing.

The Government would bring the paying capacity of citizens to a balance with the loaning capacity of banks, by disbursing during the first cycle, for purposes specified below, an amount equal to that furnished citizens through Equal Opportunity Bonds.

14.

Balancing.

These Government disbursements would become paying capacity of citizens in compensation for:

- 1.- Work expended in Government operation.
- 2.- Public works and lands.
- 3.- Purchase of gold by the Government.
- 4.- Liquidation of Government Bonds.

Stabilizing.

Simultaneously with the second distribution of Equal Opportunity Bonds, the Government would initiate the retirement of money put into circulation on the first cycle, by the collection of taxes on current transactions.

With certain overlap provisions to permit continuity and flexibility, the banks would not be able to make new loans until the liquidation of the old signaled compensation to the Government for the funds based on the gold reserve already drawn for loaning purposes.

Failure to compensate would be charged against a bank's silver credits.

Function and
Consumption
of Banks.

The idea is to keep a stabilized balance between the citizens' ^{combined} capacity to liquidate and the amount to which they are obligated for the liquidation of bank loans. Citizens' obligation to the Government would be liquidated by the collection of taxes.

A discussion here of all of the details and kinks would only lead to confusion. Loans by the banks would be for comparatively short periods of time to finance operations of individuals and corporations engaged in productive enterprise, and to finance seasonal and other periodical movements in agriculture, commerce and miscellaneous transitory service.

Function
of
Capital

Interval of
Successive
Distributions.

Bank loans could not be made to finance investment. That is the function of capital. The liquidation of Government Bonds when required would provide the banks with ample funds to underwrite, or finance, new investment issues to be bought by individual citizens or their trusts.

Function and
Compensation
of Banks.

The purpose of banks is to preserve a balance all around between individuals and communities. Their service is that of community broker. For this valuable service they would be compensated by a reasonable commission on all business transacted through them. The banks would continue to be a source of capital. They now hold vast sums in Government Bonds which would be liquidated as needed to stabilize the structure of corporate finance, which is intricately involved with the banks. Government spending for public works would vary inversely to the demand for liquidation of Government Bonds to finance investment.

Interval of
Successive
Distributions.

For meeting peak loads developing through seasonal requirements, Equal Opportunity Bonds could be distributed at intervals of, say, six months. As all of our other calculations are based on time,

it seems that the ideal balance would be struck by dividing the year into two halves, and distributing Equal Opportunity Bonds at intervals of six months.

Amounts.

The amount per person in Equal Opportunity Bonds to be issued on the first cycle would be a matter of estimation based on expert calculation. Each State, in cooperation with the Federal Government, would determine the amount per person required to meet its individual needs and hold the local economic balance. States whose requirements per person were less than the average would receive a corresponding increase in Federal allotment for public work to promote their development and maintain the exchange demand steady between sections. States whose requirements might call for a greater-than-average amount per person in Equal Opportunity Bonds would receive a corresponding reduction in the amount allotted by the Federal Government for public work.

Scale
of
Rating.

Adjustment.

Volume of
Money.

Standard
of
Living.

18. The denominator for rating
special works of art in terms of their all-
Adjustment would be brought about
in response to demand. The demand on the
banks for current loans by eligible
borrowers engaged in productive capacity
would be an unfailing guide to indicate
the amount required in Equal Opportunity
Bonds after the system got under way.

The amount could be increased to meet
a pressure of demand so long as the
borrowers duly liquidated their current
loans and the demands for public works
were met. The all-important thing is to
maintain a balance between obligation
contracted and capacity to liquidate it.
So long as this balance is maintained,
the volume of money would be adjustable
to the standard of living, which could be
just as high in one section as another
if its people should desire to make it so.

Our standard of living would be just
as high as our capacity. The denominator
of rating would be supported on a foundation
of gold and measured on a uniform scale.

Scale
of
Rating.

Money is the denominator for rating special works of man in terms of them all. To do this it must be related to work, and work in one country must be related to that in others, and all must be related to the base of money and to the banks through which it functions. Silver is the only agent which can perform these services and serve as the scale of rating. The price ratio of silver to gold should be that of one to 14.5. This is the ratio of the amount of gold to the amount of silver, by weight, produced in the world over a period of 438 years - from 1493 to 1930. At this ratio the purchase of all of the silver produced during a long period of time would call for the same amount of money as the purchase of all of the gold produced during the same period, and thus, the exchange value of the money would be at par.

Foot Note.- An accurate estimate of the ratio at which the exchange value of money would be par, is made possible through statistics furnished by Constantino Perez Duarte, Consulting Engineer of the Treasury of Mexico, Mexico City, and published in his superb

pamphlet "The World Crisis and the Depreciation of Silver". In the preparation of this work no world source of information was neglected. This author believes these to be the most reliable statistics in existence, and is indebted to Constantino Perez Duarte for valuable conversations and permission to use his statistics as desired.

In accepting bar silver at the fixed price, the banks would have assurance that they could dispose of it to the Government at the same price. Payment would be in Gov't. Bonds, convertible into money as needed. The application of that scale of rating would bring the entire world into balance. No coordinated international action would be necessary. The United States, on account of its tremendous consuming and producing capacity, coupled with its unique position with respect to international debts, is the key to the world situation.

Taxes.

Economists may say that taxes on current transactions would compound to defeat their purpose. But they can be excused because they figure on a basis of compounding time, and in terms of a money which compounds in favor of the banks, and attribute the burden on the people to taxation. The difference, in figuring the effect on the people of taxes collected in capital counterbalanced by debt and taxes collected in a concurrent flowing medium, can best be expressed by a comparison in which we have the ground as a basis. It is the difference between a man walking along on foot packing a tax load of international metals and allied armaments, the weight of which increases at every step, and a man riding along in an automobile with taxes as one of the four wheels of the mechanism.

The principal thing to watch about taxation is a tax on large land holdings to forestall monopoly, and to insure a wide

distribution in land ownership. The rest is a matter of detail which, when referred to absolute time as a guide, presents no major difficulty. All taxes except those on large land tracts and current transactions would be abolished. All savings which can be reproduced by the concurrent work of man, and which would not be subject to harmful monopoly, and treasures which are not essential to living needs, would be taxed by a concurrent transactions levy. That is to say, they would be taxed at the time of acquisition. A citizen would be secure in the knowledge that his savings, once acquired, could not be taxed away from him.

NO Enforced
Spending.

Citizens receiving benefits from Equal Opportunity Bonds would not be required to spend them if they did not want to. Freedom of action is one of our main objectives. But provision would be necessary for converting excess current funds to capital by the transfer of

23.

These savings could be more valuable to the community if utilized in some other form. accumulations in current bank accounts to savings in the form of Government Bonds, and, if the amount of such transfer was significant, the Government would be compelled to put out current money through the outlet of public works or in paying off other Bonds. The whole question of shifting balances is one of banking detail which offers no difficulty.

No Enforced
Idleness.

There should be no age restrictions on the eligibility of adults to work. The essence of our whole endeavor is to adjust our form to the demands of absolute forces, and hence there must be freedom of action to form a natural balance. All economic slack would be taken up by technical adjustment in the sphere of money. Those for whose services there would be no demand by organized industry, would have the means of working in the way which best suited them. The fact of no demand for their services by organized industry, furnishes ample evidence that

these services would be more valuable to the community if applied in some other form. The embellishment of their own homes to provide the community with a pleasing aspect would alone justify their efforts. The major productive effort for organized industry would be supplied by citizens in their younger years.

All
Interests
Are
Identical.

With shackles removed, the work of citizens in their younger years would alone supply all elements of society with the necessities and comforts of life, and an abundance of finery and an increasing and diversified stock of treasured works would be available. With a concurrent medium of exchange, the services of both young and old would be applied to the greatest advantage of themselves and of society as a whole, and their interests are identical. With the establishment of a concurrent medium of exchange, Government Bonds become the form in which uninvested private capital would be held. All

investment of private capital would be in private enterprise or property. No interest would be paid on Government Bonds after the retirement of outstanding interest bearing issues. All return on capital investment would come from private enterprise and would accrue to citizens. Enterprise would not be hampered by artificial shackles. Society as a whole would flourish through the elimination of economic, and hence, social and military conflict.

The benefits to everybody, rich and poor alike, to be gained through a system in which the efforts of people are not dissipated in shackling the hands of each other, are so great that any attempt to specify them here seems ridiculous. A concurrent medium of exchange and its incalculable benefits is within our grasp.

This is not Utopia. It is the reality of dawn in the United States of America.

APPENDIX.

The World Synchronometer.

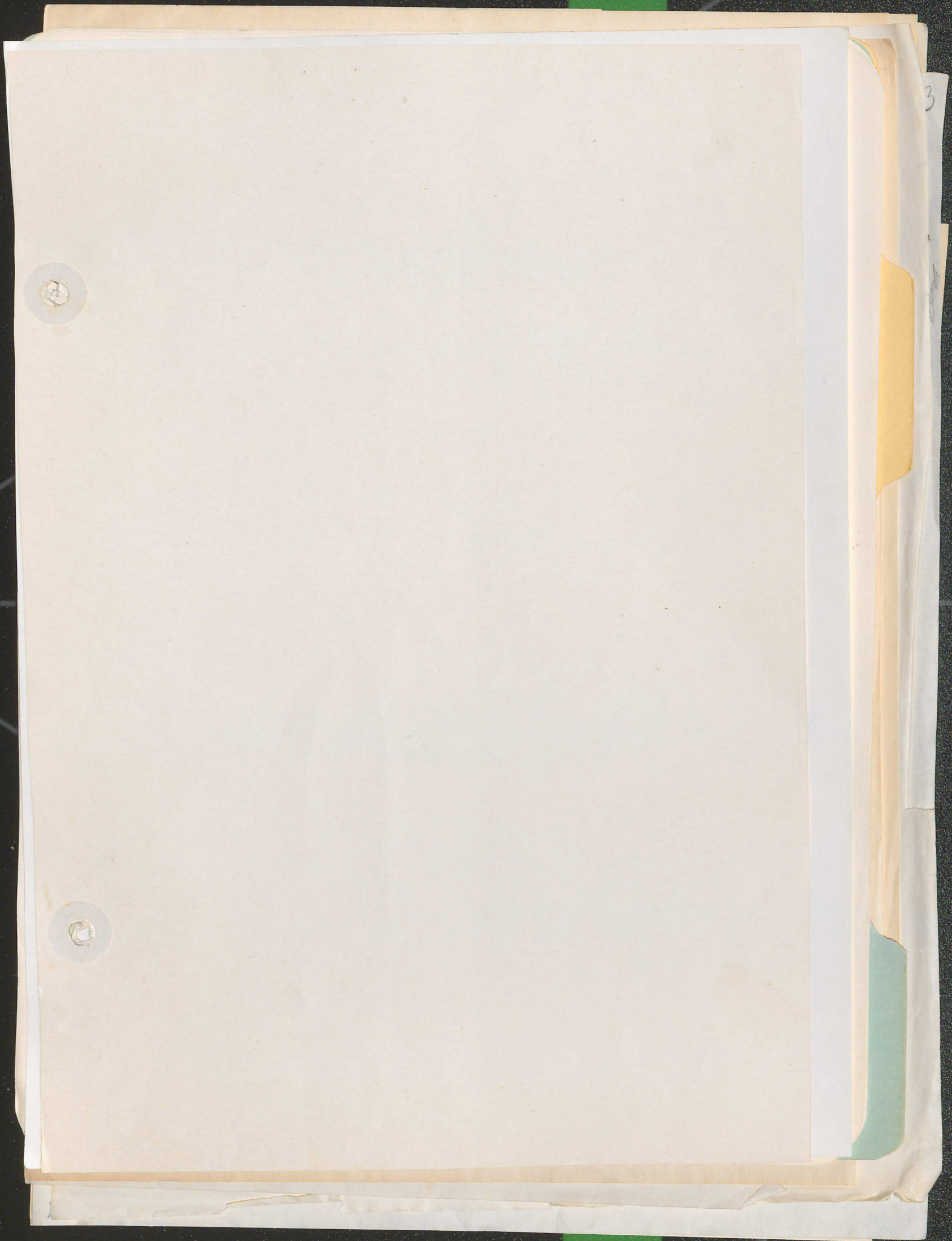
Original Design

and

Description

by

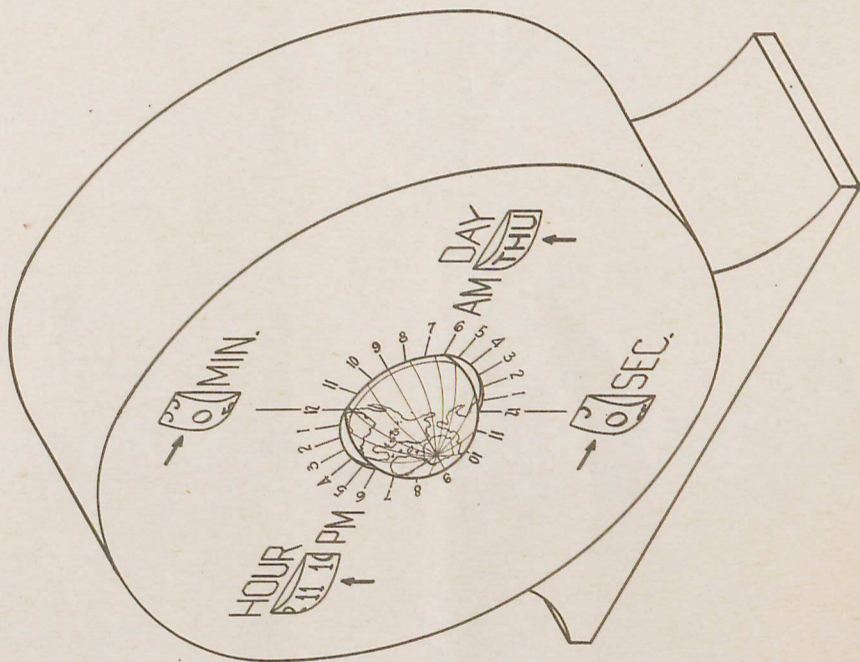
J. B. Brown.



June 23, 1936.

J. B. BROWN
HOROLOGICAL INSTRUMENT
Filed May 1, 1936

Des. 100,150



John B. Brown.

INVENTOR

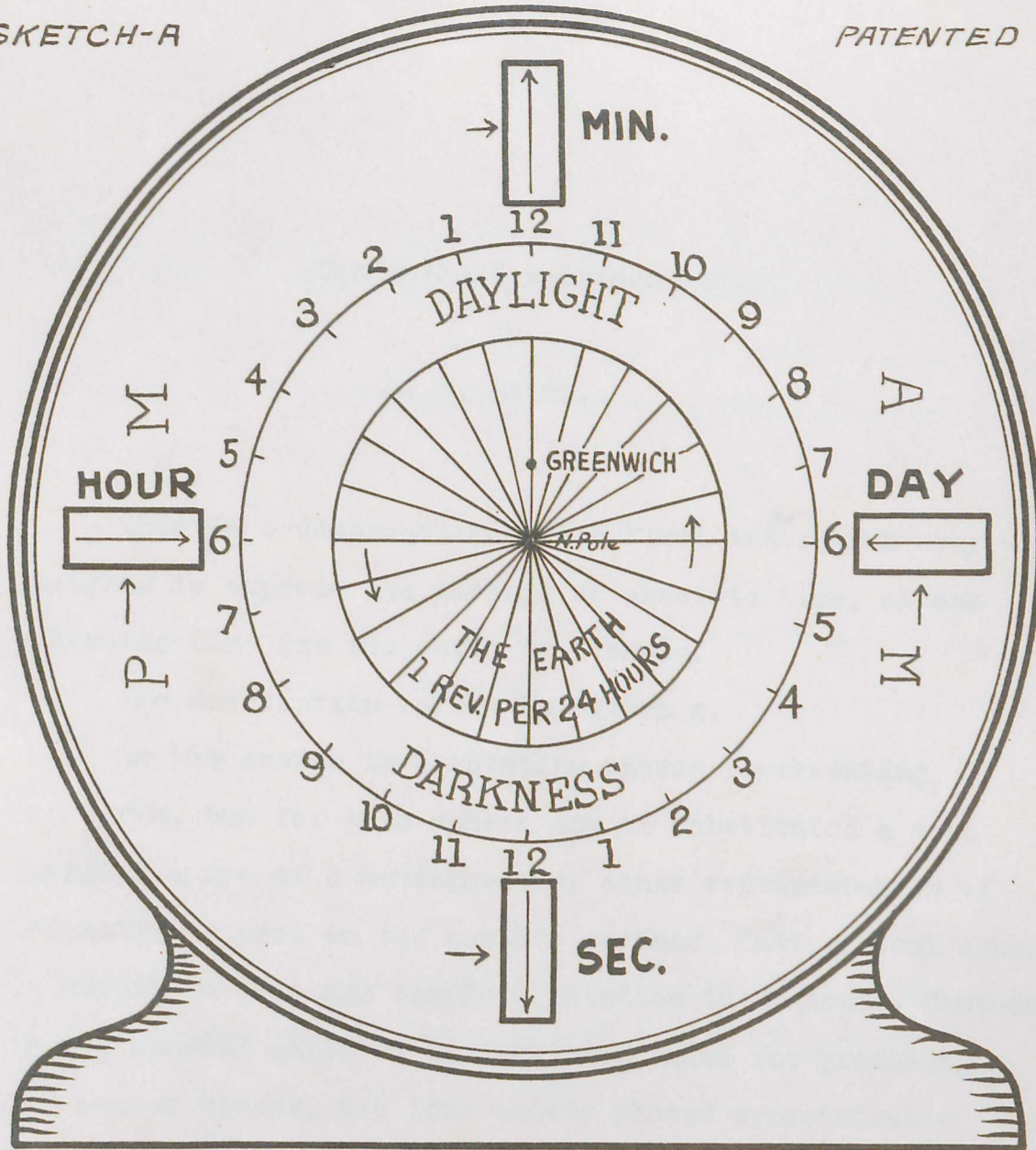
BY *Lyall J. Miller*

ATTORNEY

THE WORLD SYNCHRONOMETER

SKETCH-A

PATENTED



NUMERATION

HOUR WHEEL - 2 REV. PER 24 HOURS

12 11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 12

MINUTE WHEEL - 1 REV. PER HOUR

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 0

SEC. WHEEL - 1 REV. PER MINUTE

0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 0

DAY WHEEL - 1 REV. PER WEEK

SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
------	------	------	-----	------	------	------

The World Synchronometer.

by

J. B. Brown.

This is a description of the first instrument ever designed to express the passage of absolute time, or one governing time for the world as a whole.

The description refers to sketch A.

In the center is a rotating sphere representing the earth, but for this sphere may be substituted a disc carrying a map of a hemisphere or other representation of respective places on the earth's surface. This central sphere is driven to make one complete rotation in 24 hours. Connected to the central shaft by suitable mechanism for producing the proper speeds, are four wheels placed symmetrically with respect to the central sphere, as shown in sketch A.

As the central sphere rotates, the four wheels expressing time turn in the directions indicated by the arrows in sketch A, the direction of hours and days being in convergence, while the differential, or the direction of minutes and seconds, is in divergence. The speeds of

2.

the respective wheels are such that a reading at the high points indicates the day of the week, the hour, minute and second. This furnishes a uniform representation of the passage of time of the world as a whole.

On the enclosing case, and radially with respect to the sphere, are fixed numbers which by reference to time correlate respective places on the earth's surface with respect to light. For human convenience it is desirable to relation the day to light, so that different points on the earth's surface will have similar light effect at approximately the same nominal hour. It is a human belief that time is subject to the travel of light, but this time instrument presents very vivid evidence that time is absolute, and it is human convenience, not time, that is subject to light. As the earth rotates on its axis, the time at which any radial of the earth bisects the sun is fixed and absolute, and there is a fixed and absolute time at which any point on the earth's surface reaches any position. To maintain a relationship between different points on the earth's surface and light, time is used as the guide because that is one thing that is the same for all. Failure to understand that simple fact has deprived mankind of an absolute guide

3.

to which may be referred problems involving community concurrence and its alternative, community conflict. From lack of any visible form with which to express the truth that existence is contemporary, or concurrent, at all meridians of the earth, some vital forms which effect community relationships are based on the delusion that existence at any meridian is at a subsequent time to that at a meridian farther east. Community relationships expressed in a form based on a conception of non-concurrence can result in nothing else than conflict in practice. A uniform representation of the passage of time furnishes an absolute base of reference.

This new instrument, for the designation of which the name "world synchronometer" has been coined, furnishes the first form which has ever been devised to express the truth that existence is concurrent at all meridians, but that the light effect at different places is different at the same time. The rate at which the position of a place changes in relation to light is subject to the passage of time, and this position is identified by reference to time. Hence the position of a place in relation to light has come to be known as the time of that place. To avoid innovations

in the case indicates simultaneously the actual time at other places throughout the world.

4.

in nomenclature that meaning is adopted here.

The observations at Greenwich are those to which the time of the world is referred. When a radial of the earth through the meridian of Greenwich bisects the sun, that is 12 o'clock, noon, at Greenwich. All other points on the earth's surface exist at exactly the same time, but because they are in different positions in relation to light they are said to be at different times. The position identification of a place is by common usage called the time at that place. The fixed radial numbers on the case of the "world synchronometer" show the nominal time of every place in relation to that of every other place on the earth's surface. If the observed time at Greenwich be taken as the time of the world it is necessary in order to make daylight at different places fall at a desired nominal hour, to adjust the time setting of other places to correspond to differences in position on the earth's surface. Hence, for convenience, the world is divided into 24 time zones. The "world synchronometer" may be set to express the nominal time at any place at which it is to be used, and reference to the radial numbers on the case indicates simultaneously the nominal time at other places throughout the world.

5.

For instance, if the instrument is set to express time at Greenwich, - at 12 o'clock, noon, on Monday, which hour represents the crossing of the meridian at Greenwich by the sun, the position of the central sphere will be such that Greenwich is uppermost and opposite the number 12 of the radial numbers on the case, while the high point on each of the coordinated wheels will read, respectively:

0 min

hour	day
12	Mon.

0 sec.

As the earth rotates with the passage of time and the position of Greenwich changes, the exact hour, minute, second, and day of the week will be expressed by the high points of the coordinated wheels, and the hour position of Greenwich will be checked by the radial number on the case opposite Greenwich. It is purely a matter of observation to note the nominal hour at other places throughout the world by the radial numbers opposite them. The minutes and seconds are the same for all. The relation of the respective

places to day and night is shown, those in the upper hemisphere being in day while those in the lower hemisphere are in night.

By placing a mirror behind the central rotating sphere, the nominal hour of points in the southern hemisphere may be noted simultaneously with those in the northern.

This form expresses two motions of the earth as an equalized and uniform function of time. It is an interminable, or absolute mathematical balance, which is not disturbed by change. The succession of hours expresses the rate at which the earth rotates on its axis, while the concurrent succession of days expresses the rate at which the earth is concurrently revolving around the sun. The differential of minutes and seconds is the scale of rating common to the two. The "world synchronometer" furnishes uniform representation of the passage of time in contrast to the conflicting forms by which the rate of rotation of the earth on its axis is expressed by the hour hand of the clock, and the rate at which the earth revolves around the sun is expressed statically by the calendar.

If the radial numbers on the case were left off entirely, the instrument would register the passage of one governing time for the whole world, or absolute time. Although this is the first form ever devised for representing one governing time for everything, the conception of time as absolute is not new. The following statements are quoted from definition 24 of time, in Webster's New International Dictionary:

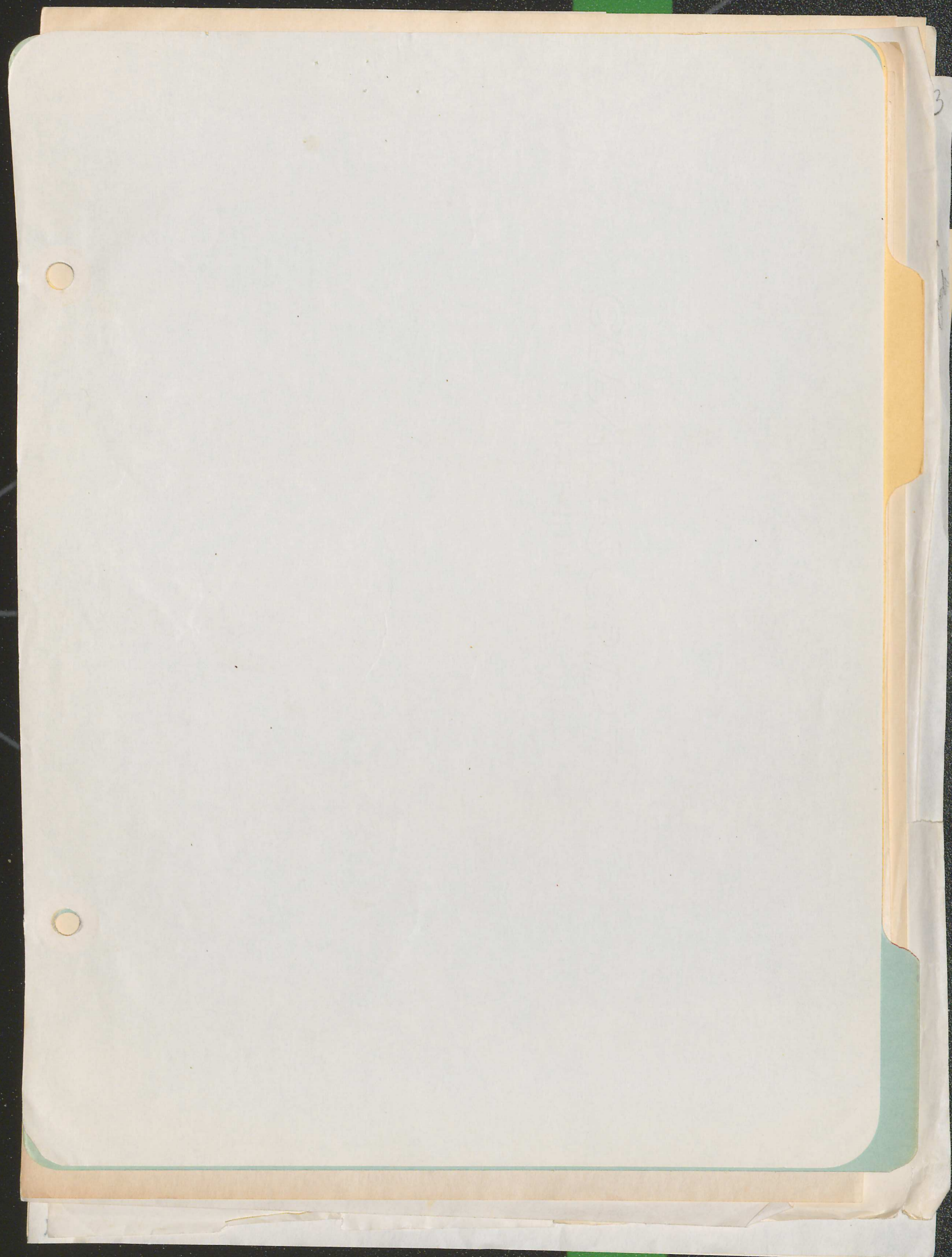
"The oldest conception of time is that of an absolute flowing, which is a reality apart from the events which fill it and has a fixed uniform rate in terms of which all change is measured. The classic expression of this conception of absolute time is in Newton's Principia. More recent conceptions take time to be objectively real but emphasize the impossibility of any determination of time apart from the observable process of change in things, and hence conceive time as relative or consisting in the relations of phenomena, not as absolute."

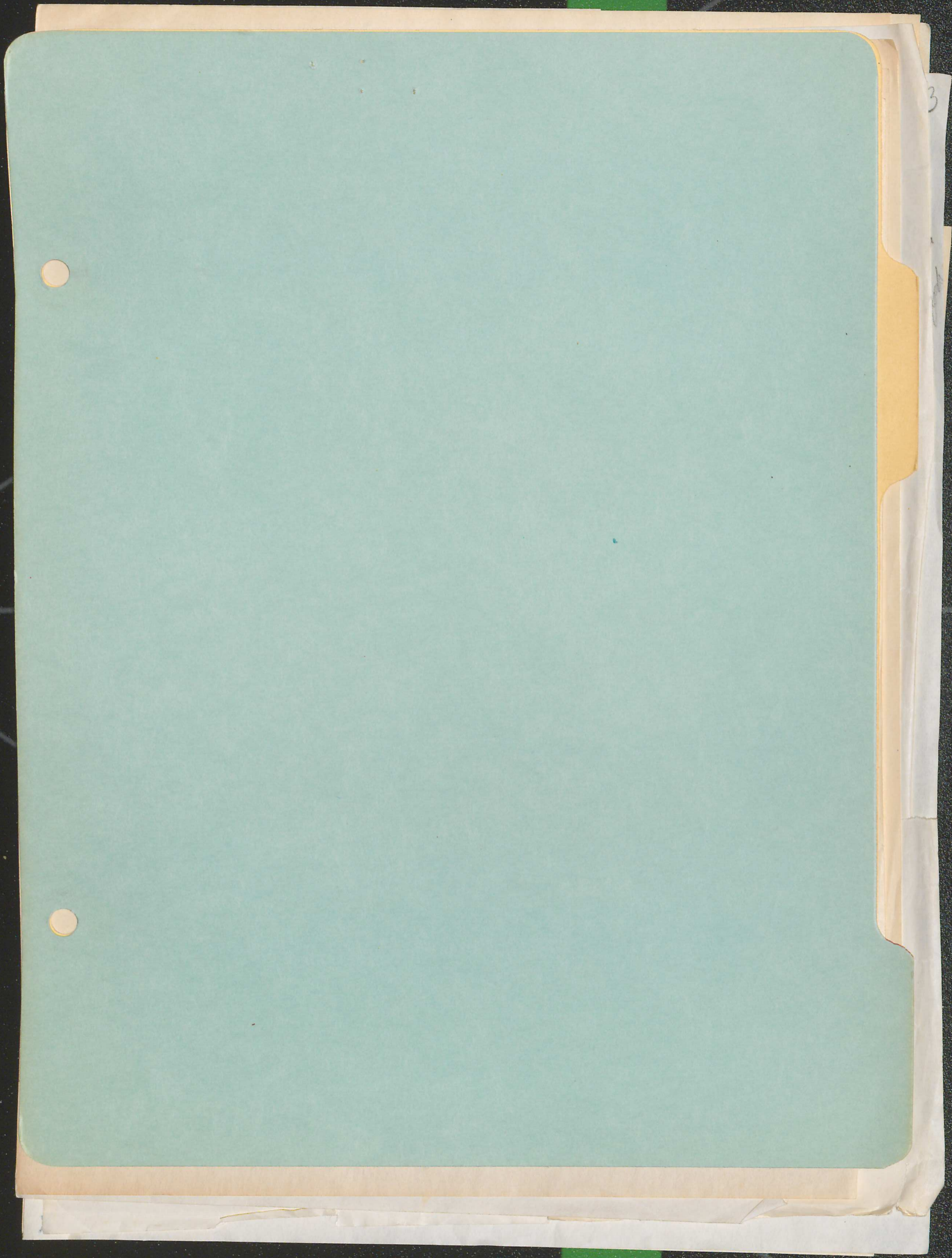
The emphasis of more recent conceptions on the impossibility of any determination of time apart from the observable process of change in things, is significant only in that it emphasizes the truth that everything, even the meaning of the word "impossible", is subject to time. What appears as the impossible at one date is accepted later as the actual. The physical evidence which led to the design of the "world synchronometer" was

8.

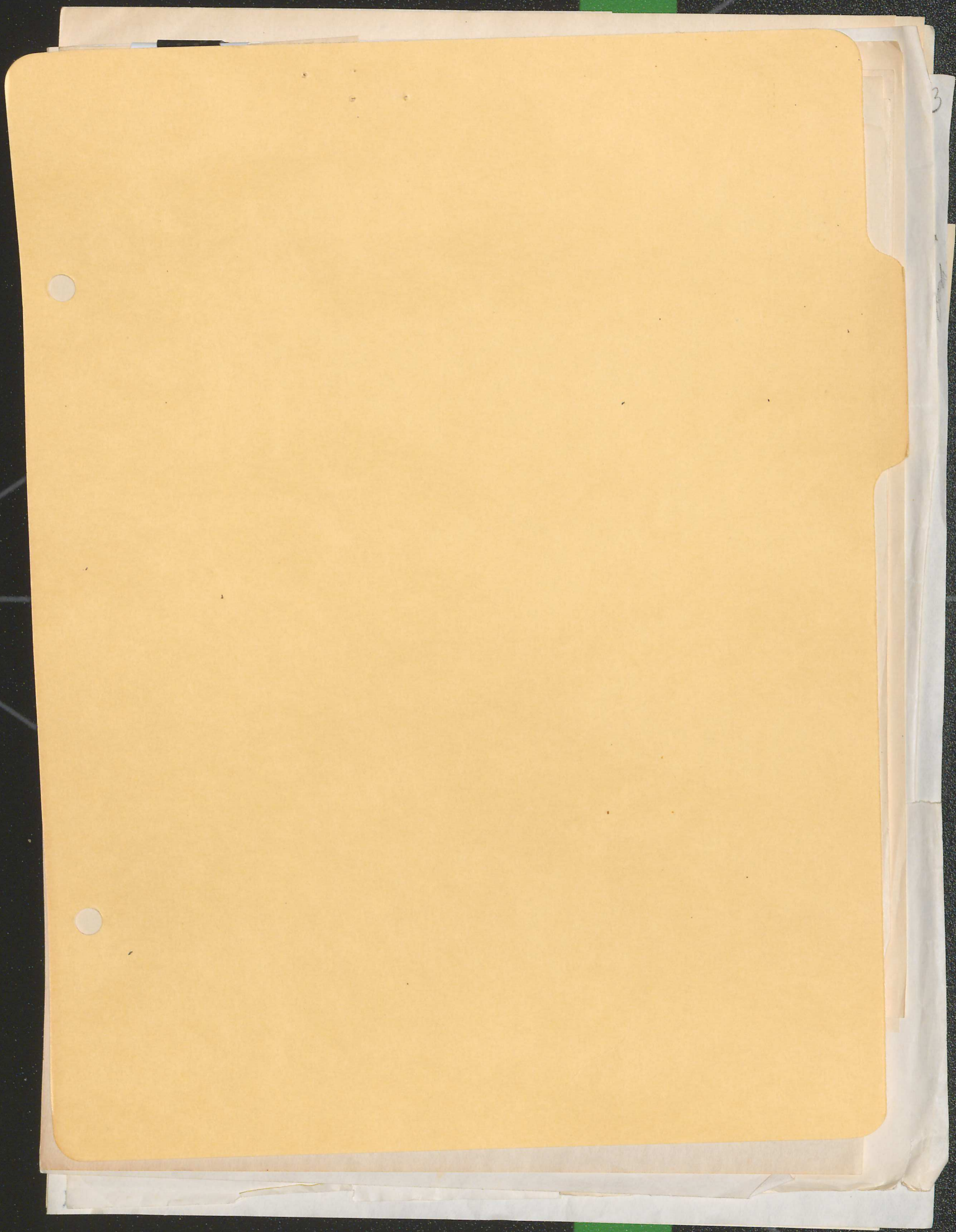
furnished by the action of mercury. Diagramatic representation of a time difference in performance as between mercury and other matter, compared to their respective reactions with light, resulted in the balanced form of expressing the passage of time herein described, which speaks for itself.

With a partial expression of the passage of time furnished in one form by the calendar, and a partial expression furnished in another and conflicting form by the clock, the attempt to represent continuous equilibrium results in a confliction for lack of a uniform basis of reference. The "world synchronometer" furnishes a uniform representation to which problems involving equilibrium in community procedure may be referred. Solution of community problems aiming at the elimination of conflict, which has heretofore appeared as impossible, now appears as possible as a consequence of discovering a form in which the absolute base of reference can be shown.





3



P. 7
P. 9-B

April 27, 1937

Buckley

My dear Governor Bartlett:

The President asks me to send you this little note to express his thanks to you for your kindness in sending him that delicious maple syrup. He more than appreciates your thoughtfulness in the matter.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Honorable John H. Bartlett,
Box 271, Franklin Station,
Washington, D. C.

RR

Have
pet

3

Hand
M

JOHN HENRY BARTLETT
WASHINGTON, D. C.
BOX 271 FRANKLIN STATION

My Dear Mr Roosevelt,-

This is maple syrup sent to me by an old friend in Croydon, New Hampshire, so I know it is safe, and I hope good and tasty, yes, as tasty as the election news from my state.

Yours as ever

April 26-'37 Hon John H. Bartlett

P.P. 7
7-9-B

May 5, 1937

Bochley

My dear Mr. Blalock:

The President has asked me to thank you very much for your courtesy in sending him that inscribed copy of "The Road to San Jacinto". He appreciates your kind thought of him and your friendly good wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

File card

M. A. Leland
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Myron G. Blalock, Esq.,
Marshall, Texas.

es

10. President Roosevelt;
An interesting short
story of early pioneer life
of Sam Houston & other Texas
heroes. Light reading
for a Texas fishing
trip.

With my wish for
a great time, a big catch,
and a complete rest, and
with cordial welcome to
Texas waters.

Cordially

Myron G. Blalock
Chairman State Demo-
cratic Executive Com.

Marshall Dyer
April 20th 1937.

Bank for "The Road to Sam Houston"

for Mrs

20 46
61

mw

Washington, D. C.



P.P. 7
9-13

May 11, 1937

Hold for
Mr. Mc

My dear Mr. Beck:

Please let me acknowledge your note of May seventh respecting B. J. Bordallo.

As you know, the President is now fishing in waters of the Gulf of Mexico and is scheduled to return here probably Friday of this week. McIntyre is in charge of temporary White House headquarters at Galveston. He, of course, will return with the President. I will take up the question of Bordallo's appointment with McIntyre upon his return and he will do the best possible and advise you.

h.v.
Bordallo
m-k
2-4-37
561

With kindest regards,

Very sincerely yours,

Noted

STEPHEN EARLY
Assistant Secretary
to the President

Mr. Thomas H. Beck,
The Crowell Publishing Company,
250 Park Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

mw

Washington, D. C.

~~_____~~
Buckley
What were the
2 small saunas
& what was
done with them?
E.B.
have not seen

CHAIRMAN
OF COUNCIL
OF SENATORS
BORDALLO
NATIONAL DELEGATE
SENATE OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

X

5/11/37
mw

May 20, 1937

P.P. 7.
9-B

in favor of present-
conveniences of the
President. They
I feel certain the
them. They are
little, but after all
go with them

We sincerely hope you will not dis-
appoint our people.

Very sincerely yours,

B. S. Bordallo
B. S. Bordallo

X

Tom

Thomas H. Beck.

Mr. Stephen Early
Assistant Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

↓

CHAIRMAN
HOUSE OF COUNCIL
GUAM CONGRESS

B. J. BORDALLO
CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATE
448 UNITED STATES SENATE OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 20, 1937

Mr. Marvin H. McIntyre
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

Please do us the favor of present-
ing these two small souvenirs of the
people of Guam to the President. They
go with the Table and I feel certain the
President would like them. They are
small and are worth little, but after all
its the sentiments that go with them
that count.

We sincerely hope you will not dis-
appoint our people.

Very sincerely yours,

B. J. Bordallo
B. J. Bordallo

Tom
Thomas H. Beck.

Mr. Stephen Early
Assistant Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

2 5/11/37
mw

P.P. 7.
9-B

↓

BALTASAR J. BORDALLO
CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

CHAIRMAN
HOUSE OF COUNCIL
GUAM CONGRESS

7/11/37
mw

Thomas H. Beck
Thomas H. Beck.

Mr. Stephen Early
Assistant Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

FRANCISCO B. LEON GUERRERO
CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

VICE-CHAIRMAN
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY
GUAM CONGRESS

Q 5/11/37
mw

Tom

Thomas H. Beck.

Mr. Stephen Early
Assistant Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

THE CROWELL PUBLISHING COMPANY

250 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK

WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION
THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE
COLLIER'S, THE NATIONAL WEEKLY
THE COUNTRY HOME

*ack 5/11/37
mw*

B

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

May 10, 1937

Dear Steve:

Please do me the favor to read the enclosed letter from Mr. B. J. Bordallo.

If you agree with me that he ought not be allowed to leave Washington without the President's seeing him for a minute or two, I will appreciate it if you will arrange with Mac as soon as he and the Chief return, so that Mr. Bordallo can be sent for and given an opportunity to present the articles for the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

As you probably remember, I have been to Guam on the Pan American Clipper, and I know these people are steamed up to the "nth" degree about this Administration. They are more patriotic than the average American. I really think it is important that we save Mr. Bordallo's face. He is a nice, quiet, unassuming young man. If he has to go back without having seen the Chief, he is not only going to be disappointed but so are the people of Guam. Finally, it makes damn bad copy -- just the kind the President does not want.

Sincerely yours,

Tom

Thomas H. Beck.

Mr. Stephen Early
Assistant Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

✓

CHAIRMAN
HOUSE OF COUNCIL
GUAM CONGRESS

B. J. BORDALLO
CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATE
448 UNITED STATES SENATE OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

X 2/1-2
May
~~April~~ 7, 1937

ad presented

Mr. Thos. H. Beck, President
The Crowell Publishing Co.
250 Park Avenue
New York City

X 18-g

My dear Mr. Beck:

I am writing you this letter knowing that you are much interested in the progress of our mission here in Washington, and I now find myself compelled to ask for your assistance or at least inform you of our difficulties which have and still confront us.

When we arrived in Washington in January, we naturally placed ourselves at the service of Senator Gibson of Vermont (a Republican unfortunately), who has always and still is deeply interested in the welfare of the people of Guam. He has been out there on two occasions and has seen, known and loved our people which fact I presumed, prompted him to make the statement before the Senate floor, that he has never been to any American possession where he saw United States subjects so loyal and respectful to the American Flag as in the Island of Guam. We asked him after our arrival in Washington to help us obtain an audience with President Roosevelt so that we may present him with some souvenirs which were prepared and donated by the people of Guam as a token of their respect and admiration. Well, Senator Gibson had called up Secretary McIntyre, time and again requesting to grant us an interview

with the President and without results. Finally I went to see Secretary McIntyre myself a few days before the President left for Louisiana, and the Secretary said he would try, if time would allow it, to arrange for an interview. After the President left I received a telephone message from the White House that Mr. McIntyre was very sorry but that he couldn't make the arrangement due to very pressing business that the President had.

Now, I am due to go back to my people with these souvenir articles in my hands and I know that the people of Guam will be deeply disappointed and disillusioned in their esteem of our great President if I were to take their things back to Guam. It may also interest you to know that several years ago a Guam citizen thru the influence of an Officer in the Marine Corps, was granted an audience with the President, while we two Guam Delegates representing the 21,000 inhabitants of Guam had been denied this honor and special privilege. Are the inhabitants of Guam after humbly submitting to American Military rules for thirty-nine years, voluntarily offering their lives to the defense of the Stars and Stripes in the last war, deserving of this humiliating treatment? There are many reasons other than the above that I can cite to show and prove that we are not only deserving but entitled to see your President even for just a few minutes. But it is not my intention to make this letter long. Surely those few minutes which we asked for, time and again, could have been spared sometime between January 1937 to May 1, 1937.

Our people have affectionately entrusted their things made by their own hands, into our care that I feel duty-bound to try all possible means in order to discharge this responsibility. It is only then, that I can go back to Guam and face them with a light heart and a clear conscience. I am planning

to leave alone on the 17th of May and my Colleague will remain until probably Congress adjourns.

It is now my earnest desire to appeal to you, if at all possible or within your power, to intercede for us. Perhaps a Republican does not have a chance to see the President but a Democrat especially one in your standing and knowing the President intimately as you do will find no difficulty in obtaining an audience for us, if just for a few minutes in order to enable us to present these souvenirs to him.

Following is a list of the things we now hold for the President:

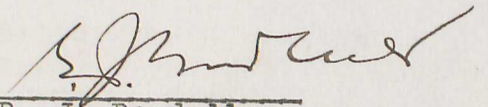
- One hand made machete (with carabao horn handle and four silver stars)
- One book case
- One Ifil wood cane (with Presidents name engraved on silver band around it.)

For Mrs. Roosevelt:

- One Coffee table, Ifil
- One pair of large shell boudoir lamps
- One cocconut powder box.

Should you be able to help us out of this very embarrassing situation I can assure you that you will receive the deep appreciation and everlasting gratitude of a most generous and grateful people, the people of Guam.

Very sincerely yours,


B. J. Bordallo

FILE NOTE:

June 1, 1937.

Miss Barrows says that Mr. Bordello came in on May 17th and presented the gifts mentioned.

My dear Mr. Bordello:

Thank you very much for the gifts which you have sent to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. They are presented to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt by the President of the Board.

If an opportunity offers, will you please let me know in writing an expression of the President's appreciation to have the gifts delivered to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Very sincerely yours,

H. A. Tolson
Private Secretary

William J. Bordello, Esq.,
1355 Columbia Road, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

RF
The White House
June 3, 1937.

IN TOKEN OF OUR ESTEEM AND ADMIRATION
WE PRESENT YOU THIS SOUVENIR OF GUAM
IN BEHALF OF OUR PEOPLE

My dear Mr. Bordallo:

Referring to your recent call at the Executive Office, I am sending you this note again to thank you, in behalf of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, for your courtesy in presenting the souvenir articles sent to them by the residents of Guam.

If an opportunity offers, will you please be good enough to convey an expression of the President's appreciation to those who were interested in sending these souvenirs to them?

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHAND
Private Secretary

Baltasar J. Bordallo, Esq.,
1359 Columbia Road, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

em

THE PRESIDENT
The White House

*RF - table,
was the table,
thanked for!*

RERO
OF ASSEMBLY

WHITE HOUSE
9 1937
RECEIVED

IN TOKEN OF OUR ESTEEM AND ADMIRATION
WE PRESENT YOU THIS SOUVENIR OF GUAM
IN BEHALF OF OUR PEOPLE.

GUAM CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

B. J. Bordallo
F. B. Leon Guerrero

We also take this occasion to thank the President
for his favorable reception extended the Guam Delegates
and the encouraging statements made in reference to our
mission.

Very respectfully yours,

B. J. Bordallo
B. J. Bordallo

F. B. Leon Guerrero
F. B. Leon Guerrero

B. J. BORDALLO
CHAIRMAN, HOUSE OF COUNCIL

F. B. LEON GUERRERO
VICE-CHAIRMAN, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Guam Congressional Delegation

Washington, D. C.

June 6, 1937



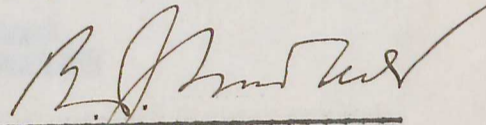
The Honorable, Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States
Executive Mansion
Washington, D. C.

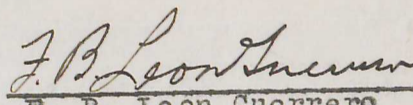
Dear Mr. President:

In the name of the 21,000 unrecognized but loyal "Americans" in Guam whom we have the honor to represent before the United States Congress, we sincerely thank you and Mrs. Roosevelt for your acknowledgment of appreciation for the Guam souvenirs.

We also take this occasion to thank the President for his favorable reception extended the Guam Delegates and the encouraging statements made in reference to our mission.

Very respectfully yours,


B. J. Bordallo


F. B. Leon Guerrero

Bushley

May 14, 1937

T.P. 7
9-13

B
use
store
replied

My dear Mr. Black:

The President has read with interest your kind letter of April twenty-sixth. He is very glad indeed to have the picture to add to his collection of family photographs and thanks you ever so much for your friendly thought in sending it to him.

He has asked me to convey his sincere good wishes to you.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Kemah

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

E. H. Black, Esq.,
Superintendent Bristow Public Schools,
Bristow,
Oklahoma.

es

E. H. Black

X

E. H. BLACK, SUPERINTENDENT
BRISTOW, OKLAHOMA

April 26
1937

Honorable Franklin Delano Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
Executive Offices,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Roosevelt:

The city of Bristow had the honor of entertaining Mrs. Roosevelt during her tour of Oklahoma. She stopped here to dedicate a building we had erected for the youth of our community.

After her splendid address I presented her a scroll from the Bristow chamber of commerce and extended the Roosevelts an invitation to make their home on the banks of the Little Deep Fork after they have finished their residence in the beautiful home on the banks of the Potomac. The photographer took her picture as she was responding to this invitation. It reveals her wonderful personality so well that I thought you would like to have the photograph. Please accept it with my compliments.

Respectfully yours,

E. H. Black

EHB/lc

*Thanks to
Pasquero to collection
To add to collection
of family photographs
MLC*

X

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 14, 1937

May 14, 1937

P. P. F.
9-73

My dear Mr. Boruff:

Mrs. Roosevelt has referred to me your letter of May third, and I wish to assure you that your kind thought of the President is greatly appreciated.

The length of the President's cane is thirty-seven and a half inches.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. Le Hand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Frederick L. Boruff, Esq.,
Lankershim Hotel,
San Francisco,
California.

elb

Frederick L. Boruff
Frederick L. Boruff

*The Wagner Fund
Miss*

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TELEPHONE
GARFIELD 6818

May 12, 1937

Hotel

REET
MISSION
SCO

*acked
5/14
alb*

May 3rd, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS LEHAND:

See Mrs. Roosevelt's
note on the back of letter;

"Give Missy and ask her to get
and send."

*I have a rare note by
Graham Lincoln from
highly, and for
fortunate moment to
President.*

Graham Lincoln from
highly, and for
fortunate moment to
President.

*I am of the opinion you
will be in the
if you will have one
President prefers
sent me, I will
and will then send
her on Fathers' Day*

will be in the
if you will have one
President prefers
sent me, I will
and will then send
her on Fathers' Day

*As an identifier
I suggest you have
ess Reference Library,
ne Public Library.*

I suggest you have
ess Reference Library,
ne Public Library.

Be very happy on

Be very happy on

Frederick Lincoln Boruff
Frederick Lincoln Boruff.



FIRE-PROOF HOTEL
AT MODERATE PRICES

TELEPHONE
GARFIELD 6818

LANKERSHIM HOTEL

FIFTH STREET
BETWEEN MARKET & MISSION
SAN FRANCISCO

*ack'd
5/14
llb*

May 3rd, 1937.

Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt,
Seattle,
Washington.

My dear First Lady:

I have a cane made by Abraham Lincoln from
second growth hickory, which I value very highly, and for
several years have been waiting for an opportune moment to
present it to your husband, our beloved President.

I am of the opinion you will be in the
White House on Mothers' Day, May 9th, and if you will have one
of your big boys get the exact length the President prefers
(measured by yard stick) and have the same sent me, I will
have the cane adjusted to that measurement and will then send
to you and ask you go get your family together on Fathers' Day
for the presentation.

As an identification, may I suggest you have
Mr. or Mrs. Boettinger show you Vol. 1, Press Reference Library,
which is available at their office or in the Public Library.

Trusting you will be made very happy on
Mothers' Day, I am,

Yours truly,

Frederick Lincoln Boruff

Frederick Lincoln Boruff.

x169

his own basis
the Royal volume
The oil had been
reacquired
You may wish to
type & send

ANKERMAN HOTEL

May 27, 1937

Washington
D.C.

I have a genealogy by Arthur Lincoln
second group history, which I value very highly, and
several years have been waiting for an opportunity to
present it to your husband, our beloved ancestor.
I am of the opinion you will be in the
this house on Boston, May 27th, and if you will have one
of your boys get the exact length the President's
(written by your uncle) and have the same sent me, I will
have the same adjusted to that measurement and will then send
to you and ask you to get your family together on Boston, May
for the presentation.
As an identification, may I suggest you have
Mr. or Mrs. Beechman show you Vol. I. Genealogy Library,
which is available at their office on the Public Library.
Thanking you will be made very happy on

Yours truly,
Richard Lincoln
Richard Lincoln

HARRIS, Ray Baker
Washington, D. C.,
May 19, 1937.

P.P.T.
9-B

May 14, 1937

Buckley

My dear Friends:

The President was delighted to receive those beautiful flowers which you presented to him while in Houston, and has asked me to express his sincere appreciation of your friendly thoughtfulness. He sends his very best wishes to all of you.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Latta

H. A. Leland
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Boy Scouts of America
Club U.S.A., Troupe 1,
c/o Leisz Dutch Gardens,
1109 Broadway,
Houston,
Texas.

x69

es

HARRIS, Ray Baker
Washington, D. C.,
May 19, 1937.

Writes

pt a copy of a book entitled "Under Sail
anking Mr. Harris for his letter and say-

Boy Scouts of America
Sub W. S. A. asked
5/14/37
Troupe I.

1937

Bushby

My dear Friends:

The President was pleased to receive that
box of fine maple sugar and has asked me to express
his cordial appreciation of your kind thought in
sending it to him. He wants you to know that he
is most grateful for this evidence of your good
will.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Harrabee

M. A. Leland
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Brassknocker Farm,
East Craftsbury,
Vermont.

es

Trust is in
Houston - Can
Poco to Troube
Commander 27

Lelsz

DUTCH GARDENS

POT PLANTS • Florist • SHRUBS

Phone 5213

1109 Broadway

[Faint, mostly illegible text from a letter or document, possibly including a signature and address.]

e 5213

1109 Broadway

POT PLANTS • Florist • SHRUBS
DUTCH GARDENS
Jesse

S -
Florist is in
Houston - cannot
locate Troupe
Commander
25

accept a copy of a book entitled "Under Sail
s, thanking Mr. Harris for his letter and say-

P.P. 7
9-B

May 17, 1937

Buddy

My dear Friends:

The President was pleased to receive that
box of fine maple sugar and has asked me to express
his cordial appreciation of your kind thought in
sending it to him. He wants you to know that he
is most grateful for this evidence of your good
will.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Harrabee

M. A. Leland
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Brassmocker Farm,
East Craftsbury,
Vermont.

es

HARRIS, Ray Baker
Washington, D. C.,
May 19, 1937.

Writes President asking if he will accept a copy of a book entitled "Under Sail to Greenland".--President replied, May 21st, thanking Mr. Harris for his letter and say-

May 17, 1937

Bushy

P.P. 7
9-B

My dear Friends:

The President was pleased to receive that box of fine maple sugar and has asked me to express his cordial appreciation of your kind thought in sending it to him. He wants you to know that he is most grateful for this evidence of your good will.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Harrabee

M. A. Lohand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Brassknocker Farm,
East Craftsbury,
Vermont.

es

HARRIS, Ray Baker
Washington, D. C.,
May 19, 1937.

Writes President asking if he will accept a copy of a book entitled "Under Sail to Greenland".--President replied, May 21st, thanking Mr. Harris for his letter and saying he will be delighted to have the copy of the book.

P.P. 7
9-B

May 17, 1937

Buchly

My dear Mr. Beveridge:

The President has asked me to express his appreciation of your courtesy in sending him a copy of the book "Acts of the 42nd Legislature of West Virginia". He is glad to have the volume.

Very sincerely yours,

File Card

M. A. Leland
PRIVATE SECRETARY

R. R. Beveridge, Esq.,
Pursglove,
West Virginia.

es

HARRIS, Ray Baker
Washington, D. C.,
May 19, 1937.

Writes President asking if he will accept a copy of a book entitled "Under Sail to Greenland".--President replied, May 21st, thanking Mr. Harris for his letter and saying he will be delighted to have the copy of the book.

SEE P.P.F. 2877

P. P. F.

P.P.F.
9-B

May 18, 1937

Bushby

My dear Rabbi Bloom:

The President thanks you very much indeed for your courtesy in sending him the inscribed copy of your book. He is glad to have the volume and deeply appreciates your kind thoughtfulness.

He asks me to convey his best wishes to you.

Very sincerely yours,

MP

M. A. Leland
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Rabbi Herbert I. Bloom,
225 Main Street,
Kingston,
New York.

HARRIS, Ray Baker
Washington, D. C.,
May 19, 1937.

Writes President asking if he will accept a copy of a book entitled "Under Sail to Greenland".--President replied, May 21st, thanking Mr. Harris for his letter and saying he will be delighted to have the copy of the book.

SEE P.P.F. 2877

P.P.F.

9-B

E. A. Tamm
PRIVATE ASSISTANT

Mrs. Richard John Carlson,
Salisbury,
Iowa.

Buckley

PPF
9-B

May 19, 1937

My dear Mrs. Burleson:

It was nice of you to send that gift to the President in Galveston and I want to assure you that he appreciates the friendly spirit which prompted your act.

Very sincerely yours,

Did not see

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Mrs. Richard Coke Burleson,
Galveston,
Texas.

ek

My dear Mr. President
as I could not have
the great honor of

Mrs. Richard Coke Barleson ^{what} 5/17/37

your presence at my
home in Galveston please
accept the specialité
de la maison.

1937

xican blanket.

br

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9-B

DAVID SANDLER

May 24, 1937

67
2

KAHN, Eugene H.,
Phila., Pa.
May 21, 1937.

Presents Mr. McIntyre with a Mexican blanket.

See M.H.McI-Gifts-

br

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9-B

Handwritten notes and faint text, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is mostly illegible due to fading and bleed-through.

May 24, 1937

May 21, 1937

Respectfully referred to the State
Department.

M. H. McINTYRE
Assistant Secretary
to the President

er/

Nicolas Teofilo Kraglievich, San Juan 3148 Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Booklet: "Desierto" and Book: "John Pueblo's reflections".

Josefina Passadori, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Book: "Geografia de
America".

Even Dallander, Hyresgasternas Forlags A.B. Stockholm, Sweden.
Book: "H.S.B." illustrating work of the Swedish Housing
Corporation.

Dorothea Blom, Kristiansand, ? 3 booklets: "Harberdljod;
Grimnismal; Svidagnae".

Demetrio Lemos, Hotel Rio Branco, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
Magazine: "Revista do club Militar".

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2

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May 24, 1937

37
2

My dear Mr. Bandler

Your letter of May fourteenth has been received and the President asks me to thank you for your courtesy in sending him the book to which you refer. He appreciates this evidence of your interest and your good will.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Lanahan

M. A. Lohand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

David Bandler, Esq.,
25 Broad Street,
New York, N.Y.

David Bandler

es

X

*Presumably
proof*

DAVID BANDLER
ATTORNEY AT LAW

*acked
5/24/37
2*

TELEPHONE HANOVER 2-1000

25 BROAD STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

May 14, 1937.

*Thank
MC*

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States,
Washington,
D.C.

My dear Mr. President:

I am sending you under separate cover,
a book entitled - "Death to Panics and Depressions. Higher
Wages and Lower Prices. An end to Excessive Profits. A
Remedy".

As the purposes advocated in this book
are the same as those which have been urged by you, I trust
that the remedy suggested will meet with your approval, and
if so, that you will have it properly applied to accomplish
those purposes.

Very respectfully yours,

David Bandler

X

Wadsworth, Kans.

P.P. 7.

Burchley

P.P. 7
9-B

May 25, 1937

My dear Mrs. Birchfield:

Your letter has been received and the President and Mrs. Roosevelt thank you very much for your courtesy in sending them that beautiful crocheted pillow, a product of your own handiwork. They want you to know that your friendly thoughtfulness is deeply appreciated and have asked me to convey their best wishes to you.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Lanahan

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Mrs. J. F. Birchfield,
Box 174,
Paint Rock,
Alabama.

es

Wadsworth, Kans.

P.P. 7, 2

ackd
5/25/37

ackd
5/25/37
Thank
you
Fellow
M.L.

Dear Max + Mrs. Rosevelt
I am send you
a pleasure it is not
much but I want
to send you something
I have said a night
this winter to help
my little girl in
school and hope
I can get something
I like to do by
next winter for
I can't sell it
I will be make
up but it will
look better when
it is out of the
box

of the Navy thanking him in
copy of the "Annuaire de la

Wadsworth, Kans.

P.P. 7.

As I hope to
hear from you
bath

I am
very
truly

Mrs J. St. Birchfield

Box 174 Port Bach
ala

of the Navy thanking him in
copy of the "Annuaire de la

Wadsworth, Kansas

P.P. 7.
9-B

vah.

THE HONORABLE
THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
Washington, D. C.
May 26, 1937

On above date Miss LeHand wrote to the Secretary of the Navy thanking him in the President's behalf for his kindness in sending the copy of the "Annuaire de la Marine Francaise, 1937" (book) to him.

See 18

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9-B

May 27, 1937

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9-13

My dear Mr. Bingham:

Your letter of May eighteenth has been received and the President has read it with interest. He thanks you very much for your courtesy in sending him that beautifully carved cane and wants you to know that he deeply appreciates the friendly thought which prompted you to present it to him.

Very sincerely yours,

TA

H. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Lonnie Bingham, Esq.,
Wadsworth,
Kansas.

es

Lonnie Bingham,
Wadsworth,
Co. 9. Kans.

X

Wadsworth, Kans.

May 18, 1937.

(H) Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Washington, D. C.

Barn up

Thank
M

ack
5/25/37
EJ

Dear Friend, - I am sending you
a present I hope you will accept, it is an
ornamental or novelty cane, there is no more like it
in the country I think, as it is my own idea of a
strong light novelty cane, I think and have been told
you use a cane some and I thought maybe you
would enjoy this one, once in a while for a change.
every one that has seen it thinks it is a good design
and make it will suit you to.

It is made of Willow from the Missouri River
Bottom, I cut the little tree late last fall green
and bent the handle and dried it on top of a steam
radiator and through the cold days last winter
I carved it out and finished it up. it is all hand
work with a pocket knife and sand paper, it takes
lots of time and patience for that kind of work,

Willow is a tough light wood and I think it
will be strong enough.

I thought it would be a big thing for me to
make a cane for the President of the United States
and I hope it pleases you as a novelty.

I will mail it Parcel Post in a round package,
take it out handle first as it will not go through
the package with out scratching the handle.

Very Respectfully,

Lennie Bingham,

Wadsworth,

Co. 9.

Kans.

Bushby

May 28, 1937

P.P. 7.
9-B

My dear Mr. Brommeyer:

Your note has been received and I want to thank you in the President's behalf for your courtesy in sending him your drawing. I can assure you that he will appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Very sincerely yours,

(A)

M. A. Leland
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Louis Brommeyer, Esq.,
251 Vernon Avenue,
Brooklyn,
New York.

es

Brooklyn.N.Y.



ident

Thank
you

accept my drawing
wishes from an

Sincerely
Louis Brumbyer

251 Vernon Ave, Brooklyn.N.Y.

TA

Dear President

Thank
you

Kindly accept my drawing
and best wishes from an
admirer.

Sincerely
Louis Broxmeyer