PRESIDENT'S PERSONAL FILE

PPF 9
Gifts H
May-Sept. 1938

PPF900335

ags

SUMNERLIN, George T.
Chief of Protocol - Dept. of State
Washington, D. C.
May 25, 1938

Letter to Mr. McIntyre that the Minister of Norway called upon him yesterday and stated that Dr. Carl Joachim Hambro, Pres. of the Norwegian Parliament (Sorting), expects to arrive at New York on July 14th on an unofficial visit and speaking tour. Dr. Hambro would like to pay his respects to the President, and also to present to him a silver model Viking ship. Mr. Sumnerlin informed the Minister that the President would no doubt leave on his summer vacation the forepart of July and would not be available at that time. The Minister stated that Dr. Hambro would be available to call upon the President either in Washington or at Hyde Park on or about Sept. first.

On August 22nd, Mr. Sumnerlin again wrote to Mr. McIntyre stating that he has received information that Dr. Hambro will call upon the President on August 29th at Hyde Park. Says he has suggested that the Norwegian Consul General in N.Y.C. telephone Mr. McIntyre on the 26th to ascertain the exact time when the President will receive him. Asks if the time can be arranged so Dr. Hambro can return to Newfork City by dinner time as he has a lecture engagement the evening of the 29th. --- Attached memo to "Missy" - The President is to let us know tomorrow morning; whether he will have Mr. Hambro as a luncheon guest. (Dr. Hambro is to sail on Aug. 31st to return to Norway.)

SER 123

PPF
9-H

ago with the intention of taking care of my delinquent taxes in this way, but found that this privilege had expired on March 1st, 1938. I didn't know that there was a time limit set, in which one could take advantage of this method of paying the taxes, but the County Officials informed me that I was too late, and that the State of Minnesota now owned my land. I asked them if I could buy the land back from them, and they said not until a tax sale was advertised, when anyone would be privileged to buy my homestead if they would bid enough for it - that the land would be sold at Public Auction and had to be sold to the highest bidder, and the appraised value of the land had to be paid, or more if some one bid more

May 12, 1938

P.C.7
9-14

My dear Mr. Hoglund:

This will acknowledge the receipt of your communication of April twenty-fifth. As the matter to which you refer appears to be one entirely under the control of the State authorities, I am sorry this office is unable to send you any suggestions regarding it. It might be well for you to consult an attorney.

Your thoughtfulness in desiring to present some of your canes to the President is very much appreciated. He feels, however, that he cannot accept the articles upon which you have spent so much of your time and handicraft.

I am, therefore, returning the canes to you under separate cover.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

C. O. Hoglund, Esq.,
Mentor,
Minnesota.

Canes returned

hm

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R. F.
?
P. L.

(Can we ask Buehler's office should we accept?)

THE WHITE HOUSE
Mentor, Minnesota April 25, 1938.
APR 28 3 02 PM '38
RECEIVED

THE WHITE HOUSE
APR 27 1938
RECEIVED

sevelt,
ted States,

have lost my homestead because of the non-payment of taxes,
ct that I was not posted on the laws, and did not act as
d as I was informed that a citizens homestead could not be
because of the non-payment of taxes, I am writing to you, to
some way assist me to regain this land.
ned a small place, containing 57 acres, legally described as
, in Twp. 148 North, of Range forty-three West of the Fifth
in Polk County, Minnesota, where I have a good house, a barn,
p and cook house. This land is partly open and partly covered
r. Besides this I have a forty, legally described as the
ction 25, Twp. 147 North, of Rge. 44 West of the 5th Principal
ta (Polk Co.). The taxes got behind on this land for
was to Crookston, Minn., the county seat at one time last
that the land had been forfeited to the State of Minn.,but
ould be passed permitting me to redeem the land by paying
40% discount, and I was told, when they served a paper on me
that I would have a chance to redeem this land. I was also advised to sign up
an application for abatement, which application would permit me to pay up all the
accumulated taxes at a discount, if it were passed by the Board of County
Commissioners, for Polk County, Minn., and then by the Minnesota State Tax Commission.
I had the abatement blank filled out and went and talked with ~~the County Commission
of my district in Polk Co., Minn. and asked him if he would approve the application
and he told me~~ one of the members of our Township Board, as I was advised to get
the O.K. of the Town Board of Woodside Township, ~~wherein my home was located,~~ the
57 acre tract was located, where I live, and this town board member told me he
would not approve the offer I made. I do not remember the figures now, but there
were some over five hundred dollars due in back taxes on this land, and I
offered to pay these taxes up for $350.00 cash, but this Township Board member
told me he couldn't recommend to the County Board that they allow a greater
discount than a 40% discount of the total amount due. The total amount due
was something over $500.00, and by discounting the taxes 40% of what there were
due, would ~~cause~~ require about $375.00 for me to pay. But the Township
Board member told at that time, when I was talking to him, that they couldn't take
my homestead away from me, anyway, if the taxes were not paid and therefore, I
didn't push the matter at the time, and didn't complete the abatement. I felt
that $350.00 was sufficient to pay in order to clean these taxes up. I let the
matter drift along and then I heard a rumor that there was a way that I could
pay up the delinquent taxes on an installment plan by paying 10% down and 10%
per year of said delinquent taxes with interest at 4% on the deferred payments,
providing I paid the current taxes each year regularly from now on, and I decided
that I could do this. I, therefore, went in to the Court House a short time
ago with the intention of taking care of my delinquent taxes in this way, but
found that this privilege had expired on March 1st, 1938. I didn't know that there
was a time limit set, in which one could take advantage of this method of paying
the taxes, but the County Officials informed me that I was too late, and that
the State of Minnesota now owned my land. I asked them if I could buy the land
back from them, and they said not until a tax sale was advertised, when anyone
would be privileged to buy my homestead if they would bid enough for it - that the
land would be sold at Public Auction and had to be sold to the highest bidder,
and the appraised value of the land had to be paid, or more if some one bid more

THE WHITE HOUSE

Mentor, Minnesota April 25, 1938.

APR 28 3 02 PM '38

RECEIVED

THE WHITE HOUSE
APR 27 1938
RECEIVED

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

Dear Mr. President:-

As I have lost my homestead because of the non-payment of taxes, due mainly to the fact that I was not posted on the laws, and did not act as soon as I should, and as I was informed that a citizens homestead could not be taken away from him because of the non-payment of taxes, I am writing to you, to learn if you can in some way assist me to regain this land.

I owned a small place, containing 57 acres, legally described as Lots 8 & 9 of Sec. 5, in Twp. 148 North, of Range forty-three West of the Fifth Principal Meridian, in Polk County, Minnesota, where I have a good house, a barn, granary, chicken coop and cook house. This land is partly open and partly covered with brush and timber. Besides this I have a forty, legally described as the SW¼ of the NW¼ of Section 25, Twp. 147 North, of Rge. 44 West of the 5th Principal Meridian, in Minnesota (Polk Co.). The taxes got behind on this land for several years, and I was to Crookston, Minn., the county seat at one time last summer, and was told that the land had been forfeited to the State of Minn.,but they thought a law would be passed permitting me to redeem the land by paying the back taxes at a 40% discount, and I was told, when they served a paper on me that I would have a chance to redeem this land. I was also advised to sign up an application for abatement, which application would permit me to pay up all the accumulated taxes at a discount, if it were passed by the Board of County Commissioners, for Polk County, Minn., and then by the Minnesota State Tax Commission. I had the abatement blank filled out and went and talked with ~~the County Commission of my district in Polk Co., Minn., and asked him if he would approve the application and he told me~~ one of the members of our Township Board, as I was advised to get the O.K. of the Town Board of Woodside Township, ~~wherein my home was located,~~ the 57 acre tract was located, where I live, and this town board member told me he would not approve the offer I made. I do not remember the figures now, but there were some over five hundred dollars due in back taxes on this land, and I offered to pay these taxes up for $350.00 cash, but this Township Board member told me he couldn't recommend to the County Board that they allow a greater discount than a 40% discount of the total amount due. The total amount due was something over $500.00, and by discounting the taxes 40% of what there were due, would ~~cance~~ require about $375.00 for me to pay. But the Township Board member told at that time, when I was talking to him, that they couldn't take my homestead away from me, anyway, if the taxes were not paid and therefore, I didn't push the matter at the time, and didn't complete the abatement. I felt that $350.00 was sufficient to pay in order to clean these taxes up. I let the matter drift along and then I heard a rumor that there was a way that I could pay up the delinquent taxes on an installment plan by paying 10% down and 10% per year of said delinquent taxes with interest at 4% on the deferred payments, providing I paid the current taxes each year regularly from now on, and I decided that I could do this. I, therefore, went in to the Court House a short time ago with the intention of taking care of my delinquent taxes in this way, but found that this privilege had expired on March 1st, 1938. I didn't know that there was a time limit set, in which one could take advantage of this method of paying the taxes, but the County Officials informed me that I was too late, and that the State of Minnesota now owned my land. I asked them if I could buy the land back from them, and they said not until a tax sale was advertised, when anyone would be privileged to buy my homestead if they would bid enough for it - that the land would be sold at Public Auction and had to be sold to the highest bidder, and the appraised value of the land had to be paid, or more if some one bid more

for it.

Now, I know you are a busy man, and I dislike to bother you with a matter of this kind, but I am at a loss to know how to handle this, and am, therefore, appealing to you. If the State of Minnesota (Polk County) would pay me a pension of $35.00 per month they could have my land. I am living alone on the farm, or if I am fortunate enough to get a satisfactory renter, I am sometimes able to live with him. I am seventy-three years of age and am getting a pension of $10.00 per month, but anyone can realize that isn't enough to take care of one person, especially if I should lose my little farm and have no chance to get any income from that. I try to whittle out cains and sell them for a living or to help along, and am sending you six of them by parcel post. You can pick out the ones you want and give the balance to some friends, should you so desire. There is no charge to you for these, but if you can help me to regain my land, I assure you it will be appreciated a great deal. One of these cains is made from a diamond willow that I picked up, three of them from sumac wood and two from prickley ash wood. I am not asking that I be given something for nothing, but I have a lot of money tied up in that 57 acre tract, having paid $3600.00 for it, and there is no mortgage on it. I am still willing to redeem the land according to Minnesota law, if I could be allowed to do so at the offer they were making before March 1st, 1938, but which I did not learn about until it was too late.

Yours very truly,

C O Hoglund

C. O. Hogund.

P.P.F.
9-H

May 13, 1938

Hotel Fort Sumter,
Charleston,
South Carolina. ATTENTION: Mr. Cator

Gentlemen:

The President has asked me to tell you how appreciative he was of your courtesy in putting the confectioneries aboard the PHILADELPHIA.

P.P.F.
9-C

Sincerely yours,

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

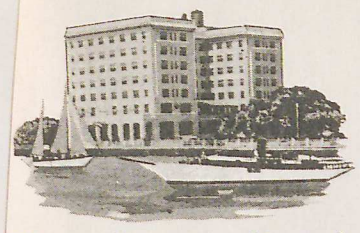
K/mdp

"Charleston's Finest On the Battery"

...oosevelt
...Voyage. We hope you
may enjoy these typical
Charleston confectioneries.
Peach Leather - Benne Brittle -
Benne Wafers and Pralines.

Hold Fort Sumter

MR. CATOR. MGR.



Fort Sumter Hotel
Charleston, S.C.

May 16, 1938

Mr. Marvin H. McIntyre
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:-

Many thanks for your note of the 13th. It was a pleasure to have sent the home-made candies aboard the Philadelphia.

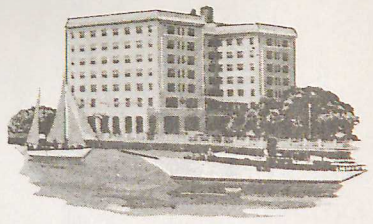
We looked forward to having you here with us while the President was in southern waters fishing. You were missed - next time we hope that you will remain with us. All of your Charleston friends would like to have you here.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Jno. S. Cator, Manager
FORT SUMTER HOTEL

"Charleston's Finest On the Battery"



Fort Sumter Hotel
Charleston, S.C.

May 16, 1938

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

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Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Jno. S. Cator, Manager
FORT SUMTER HOTEL

MURPHY, Frank,
Lansing, Mich.
May 18, 1938.

Wire to Mr. McIntyre that the Secretary of Agriculture and Commerce, Eulogio Rodriguez of the Philippine Commonwealth Government, expects that the War Dept. will arrange for him to pay his respects to the President while here. Recommends that Mr. McIntyre arrange for him to have a couple of minutes with the President.

Memorandum to Mr. McIntyre 5/19/38 from War Dept. Bureau of Insular Affairs, re Hon. Eulogio Rodriguez, who will be presented to the President on Friday, May 20th, by Secretary of War Woodring. Their records show he has been a consistent friend of the United States from the earliest days of American occupancy of the Islands. He desires to present to the President, various specimens of Philippine native products - carved hardwood canes, fishing poles, and a Philippine "Panama" hat, made of buntal fiber.

Memo attached dated 5/16 from Mr. McIntyre to the President re above, asking if he wants to receive Eulogro Rodiquez.

Pencilled notation "Mac - yes-five minutes".

See 400-Philippines

P.P.7
9-H

br

Buckley

file

PPF 9-H

April 27, 1938

My dear Major Heiner:

The President has asked me to thank you ever so much for the booklet which you were good enough to inscribe and send to him. He does indeed appreciate your kind thought.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. Le Hand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Major Gordon G. Heiner, Jr.,
Madison Barracks,
Sackets Harbor,
New York.

LBE

general to Pres ✓

I. Reed

P.P.F. 12

May 25, 1938

Mr. Reed

P.P.F.
9-H

May 25, 1938

My dear Friends:

The President thanks you very much indeed for the Bible which you were good enough to send him. He is deeply grateful for your friendly thoughtfulness.

X#

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. Lelland
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Home Bible League,
256 West 106th Street,
Chicago,
Illinois.

es

To Mrs Eleanor

Jno. Reed

May 25, 1938

PPF. 9-H

My dear Miss Kertesz:

The President has received the letter signed by yourself and Mr. William B. Stearn and thanks you and the members of the Hungarian-American Democratic Club most cordially for the photograph to which you refer. He deeply appreciates the friendly spirit which prompted its presentation and has asked me to convey his best wishes to everyone concerned.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. Lelland
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Miss Anna Kertesz,
741 N. Radamacher,
Detroit,
Michigan.

Picture to Mrs Ellen
I mean to enquire about

es

Thank you
May
ack 5/25/38
sent 8 May

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JESSE ALEXA
1st Vice-President
JACK GORDON
2nd Vice-President
JOSEPH TRIMAI
Secretary
ANNA KERTESZ
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ALEX MANDLE
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HUNGARIAN-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

May 9, 1938

His Excellency
Honorable Franklin Delano Roosevelt
President of the United States
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Under separate cover we are forwarding a portrait of your honor photographed from an oil painting, surrounded with smaller pictures of the officers of the Hungarian American Democratic Club of Detroit, Michigan. The original is hung in our clubrooms and was painted by a member, Mr. Leo Kolmar.

This portrait was dedicated by our good friend and Governor, Honorable Frank Murphy.

We hope you will please accept this as a token an appreciation of your good work.

Your loyal supporters,
HUNGARIAN AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB

Wm B Stearn
William B. Stearn, Pres.

Anna Kertesz
Anna Kertesz, Secy.

WBSak

Anna Kertesz
741 N. Rademacher

Reed

WENNERBLAD, Carl J., State Director,
Historical Records Survey,
Works Progress Administration for Mass.,
Boston, Mass.
April 26, 1938.

Sends to the President copy of the Inventory of the County Archives of Massachusetts, No.5, Essec County, a publication of the Massachusetts division of the Historical Records Survey.

See 444-C Miscel

br

997
9-H

pw. Reed

May 25, 1938

rpf
9-H

x1179-A

My dear Mr. Halovsek:

This will acknowledge the receipt of the arrow heads which you were good enough to send to the President. He has asked me to thank you ever so much for your friendly thoughtfulness and to convey his best wishes to you.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Joe Halovsek, Esq.,
Malin,
Oregon.

es

To museum & Lowe

Mr Reed

May 31, 1938

PPF 7, 9-A

My dear Mr. Libby:

The President was indeed pleased to receive that bottle of water from the Hot Springs National Park sent to him by air mail in commemoration of National Air Mail Week. He has asked me to thank you and those who joined with you for your kindness, and to assure all of you of his sincere appreciation of your friendly thoughtfulness.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Don S. Libby, Esq.,
Superintendent,
Hot Springs National Park,
Arkansas.

T.A.

ek

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
HOT SPRINGS NATIONAL PARK ARKANSAS

ach. 5-31-34 SIC

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

Dear Mr. President:

Hot Springs National Park is joining with all sections of the nation, in celebrating the commemoration of the 20th year of Air Mail Service for the people of America.

In celebration of this anniversary we are mailing special letters, and we beg the privilege of transmitting to you, through this service, a thermos bottle filled with the Healing and Curative Hot Waters of Hot Springs National Park.

Superintendent Don S. Libbey of the Hot Springs National Park, joins with the Chamber of Commerce in tendering you this token of our esteemed appreciation of the manner in which the United States Government is collaborating with the people of Arkansas and Hot Springs National Park to publicize this panacea for human affliction to the people of this great country.

Yours respectfully,

S. A. Kemp, President
Douglas Hotchkiss, Manager
Don S. Libby, Superintendent
Hot Springs Natl. Park

Postmaster,
Kalmath Falls,
Oregon.

kept upstairs

edb

FRANK H. HEDGES

FAR EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE

NORTH AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ALLIANCE

NORTH AMERICAN MEMBERS

IMPERIAL HOTEL

AUSTRALIAN MEMBERS
AUCKLAND STAR, AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND
CHRISTCHURCH TIMES, CHRISTCHURCH NEW

file

Mr. Reed

P.P.F.
9-H

May 31, 1938

My dear Mr. Hawkins:

The President has asked me to thank you for the large potato which you were good enough to send him by air mail. He appreciates your kind thought in letting him see it.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Burt E. Hawkins, Esq.,
Postmaster,
Kalmath Falls,
Oregon.

kept upstairs

edb

FRANK H. HEDGES

FAR EASTERN REPRESENTATIVE

NORTH AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ALLIANCE

NORTH AMERICAN MEMBERS
ATLANTA (GEORGIA) CONSTITUTION
BALTIMORE (MARYLAND) SUN
BUFFALO (NEW YORK) EVENING NEWS
CALGARY (ALBERTA) HERALD
CHARLESTON (SOUTH CAROLINA) POST
CHATTANOOGA (TENNESSEE) TIMES
CINCINNATI (OHIO) TIMES-STAR
CHICAGO (ILLINOIS) DAILY NEWS
CLEVELAND (OHIO) PLAIN DEALER
DALLAS (TEXAS) NEWS
DAYTON (OHIO) NEWS
DES MOINES (IOWA) REGISTER TRIBUNE
DEROIT (MICHIGAN) NEWS
EDMONTON (ALBERTA) JOURNAL
HARTFORD (CONNECTICUT) COURANT
KANSAS CITY (MISSOURI) STAR
LINCOLN (NEBRASKA) STATE JOURNAL
LOS ANGELES (CALIFORNIA) TIMES
LOUISVILLE (KENTUCKY) COURIER JOURNAL
MILWAUKEE (WISCONSIN) JOURNAL
MINNEAPOLIS (MINNESOTA) TRIBUNE
NEW HAVEN (CONNECTICUT) REGISTER
NEW ORLEANS (LOUISIANA) ITEM TRIBUNE
NEW YORK (NEW YORK) TIMES
OKLAHOMA CITY (OKLAHOMA) OKLAHOMAN
OMAHA (NEBRASKA) WORLD-HERALD
PHILADELPHIA (PENNSYLVANIA) EVENING BULLETIN
PORTLAND (OREGON) OREGONIAN
PROVIDENCE (RHODE ISLAND) JOURNAL
RICHMOND (VIRGINIA) TIMES DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS (MISSOURI) GLOBE DEMOCRAT
SALT LAKE CITY (UTAH) TRIBUNE & TELEGRAM
SAN FRANCISCO (CALIFORNIA) CHRONICLE
SCRANTON (PENNSYLVANIA) TIMES
SPOKANE (WASHINGTON) SPOKESMAN-REVIEW
SPRINGFIELD (MASSACHUSETTS) REPUBLICAN
SYRACUSE (NEW YORK) POST STANDARD
TACOMA (WASHINGTON) LEDGER
TORONTO (ONTARIO) EVENING TELEGRAM
VICTORIA (BRITISH COLUMBIA) COLONIST
WASHINGTON (DISTRICT OF COLUMPIA) STAR
WINNIPEG (MANITOBA) EVENING TRIBUNE

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EL DIARIO DE COSTA RICA, SAN JOSE, C. R.
EL DIARIO, LA PAZ, BOLIVIA
BARBADOS ADVOCATE, BRIDGETOWN, BARBADOS, B. W. I.
EL TELEGRAFO, GUAYAQUIL, ECUADOR
LA OPINION, SANTO DOMINGO, D. R.
EL MUNDO, SAN JUAN, PORTO RICO
CORREODE POVO, PORTO ALLEGRE, SO. BRAZIL
EL CRONISTA, TEGUCIGALPA, HONDURAS

IMPERIAL HOTEL

TOKYO - JAPAN

May 1, 1938.

AUSTRALIAN MEMBERS
AUCKLAND STAR, AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND
CHRISTCHURCH TIMES, CHRISTCHURCH NEW ZEALAND
MELBOURNE HERALD, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA
SYDNEY SUN, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES

THE WHITE HOUSE
MAY 23 10 03 AM '38
RECEIVED

Mr. F.D.Roosevelt,
The President,
The United States of America.

Dear Mr. President:

A Japanese soldier, so seriously wounded in the current Sino-Japanese hostilities that he has been invalided out of the Army, has just come into my office peddling pencils to make his living, a box of which I am sending you under separate cover.

You will notice that the pencils are named in your honor, which evidently the soldier thinks will appeal to the Japanese public and which is the reason I am taking the liberty of sending you a box. They sell for one yen (about 29 cents, U.S.A.) a dozen. The box bears some of the curious Japanese spelling of English, and even the word "President" has been abbreviated to the initial "P" because of space limitations.

Most sincerely,

Frank H. Hedges.

Mr. Reed

May 27, 1938

My dear Mr. Hedges:

Your interesting letter of May first to the President, and the box of pencils to which you refer, have been received, and I want to assure you of his appreciation of your thoughtful kindness in sending them to him.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Frank H. Hedges, Esq.,
North American Newspaper Alliance,
Imperial Hotel,
Tokyo,
Japan.

hm

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 25, 1938

Pub letter
mail

P.P.F.
9-H

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS LE HAND.

Dear Missy:

I see no objection to sending Hedges a note of acknowledgment and thanks, under your signature.

S. T. E.

es

March 29, 1938

My dear Mr. Holland:

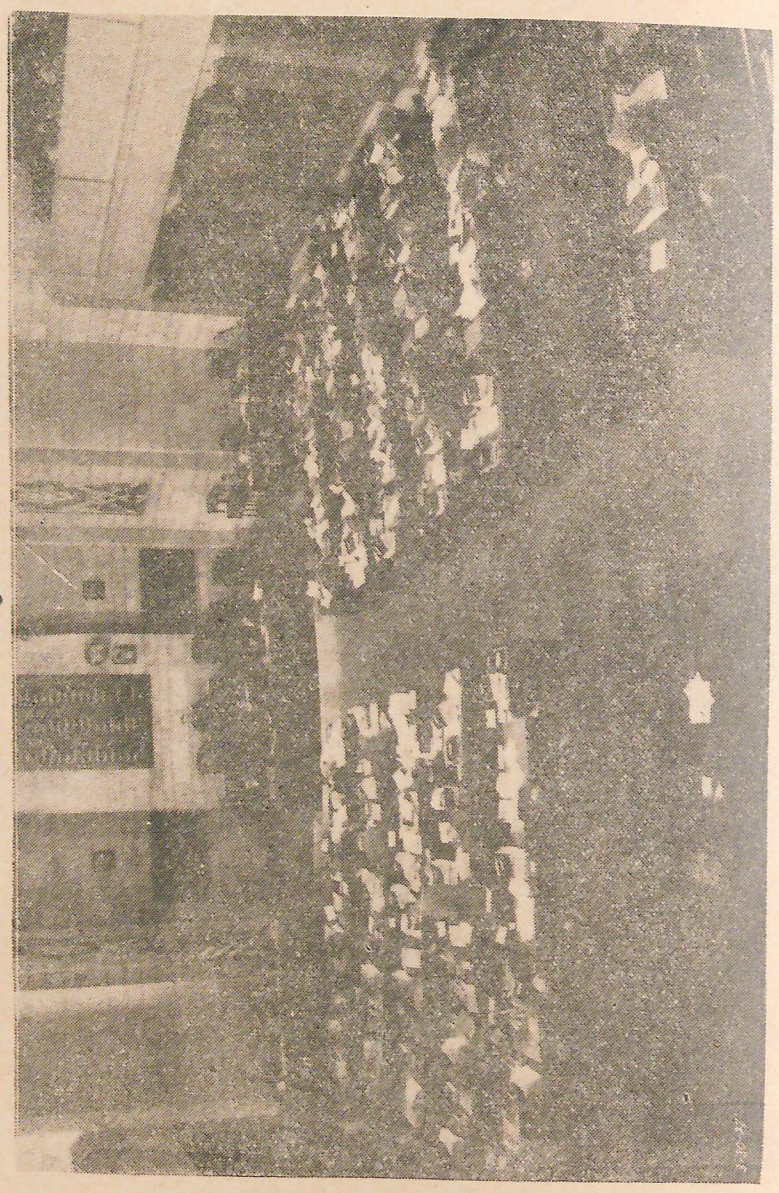
In the absence of the President, I want to acknowledge receipt of the copy of your booklet "A Panorama of State Legislatures". I shall be glad to lay it before him upon his return to the city and can assure you that he will appreciate your friendly thoughtfulness in sending the booklet to him.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Honorable Arthur Holland,
House of Representatives,
Austin,
Texas.

A PANORAMA OF STATE LEGISLATURES



THE NEBRASKA UNICAMERAL LEGISLATURE IN ACTION

A PANORAMA OF STATE LEGISLATURES

By ARTHUR HOLLAND
Member of House of Representatives, State of Texas

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INTRODUCTION

Mr. Holland, in his *A Panorama of State Legislatures*, has made a novel contribution to present day discussions of legislative problems. There is so much current interest in the legislative process that a presentation of facts, philosophy, and personalities concerning the subject, from a member of a legislature, is of particular value.

The information as to the length of terms, number of sessions, and compensation and number of legislators, has been compiled with painstaking care and is most useful and enlightening. The section relating to various distinguished legislators is of wide interest, and the whole paper has a fresh approach that seeks rather to furnish information and food for thought than to urge special theories.

Doris H. Connerly,
Legislative Reference Librarian
Texas State Library

November 20, 1937

PREFACE

As a new member of the House and as a lawyer trying to analyze the problems of legislation and particularly parliamentary and constitutional problems affecting pending legislation, I wondered how my own state and legislature compared in these respects with other states. The fact that a great deal of criticism is leveled at the state legislatures for he length of sessions, and further the fact that apparently half-baked legislation gets by in instances perhaps because of immature consideration prompted a study of session lengths, committee work, and especially of the payment of legislators, such as might facilitate or hinder their pre-session consideration of legislation.

This added to the fact that the Legislature, like the cat, is all too often just a convenient agency to blame things on, and in that connection the blame attached to state legislatures for doing identical things for which congressmen are praised, prompted this article. A congressman is always popularly the object of respect and admiration. All too often this is not popularly true of the state legislator. Perhaps the contents of this article may better appraise the status of state legislators.

ARTHUR HOLLAND.

A PANORAMA OF STATE LEGISLATURES

PART I
LEGISLATURES

I. Increasing Demands.

Laws should be embodiment of principles and consequently should not be subject to constant change is a general axiom, and upon it was based the limitations imposed upon state legislatures as a whole. Constitutional conventions, in the main, believed that when their work of setting forth the broad principles of government was completed, and when the work of the first legislature convened thereafter (which was given more time in session than subsequent legislatures) was complete, that states could get along with a minimum of law making.

Surely there was no difficulty in determining principles, and when they were once enacted into law, a legislative session of two months every two years could take care of public schools and appropriations for the few state departments and the judiciary, and levy such taxes as were necessary for the support of relatively simple governmental organizations, and provide time for the enactment of such local bills as might be necessary to the particualr districts of the individual members.

But all states ordained and established a democratic form of government in obedience to the Federal perscription, and one chief essential of a democratic government was the power to make such changes in it as a majority might from time to time desire, though the process was necessarily slow as the constitution had to be constantly amended.

The principles so easily determined and set into legal language with the earliest legislatures refused to remain fixed and stationary, but rather were vacillating.

A war between the states was necessary to remove the slavery clauses, and occasioned a rewriting of the constitutions of the southern states.

Surely after that was done there was little necessity for further change. But principles again refused to "stay put" and the prohibition issue became a burning question.

And after it was inserted into the state and federal constitutions, outlawing the barter, sale, and transportation of alcoholic beverages, it was not settled.

The appearance of the automobile and the spread of education, had begun a change in social organization that saw women enter into the field of government, and the necessary changes in the civil law of which their enfranchisement was an outgrowth, all of them prompted by the new age.

With the increase in industrial development, another factor was developing. Laborers had become organized, and demanded for the laborer a place in the sun economically. The man with the capital holding the whip-hand, it became increasingly necessary for government to make regulations to place labor on equal bargaining terms with capital.

State projects by which engineering skill converted swamps, deserts and wastelands into fertile and productive agricultural and horticultural lands made further demands upon the state legislatures.

But it was not until the financial collapse of 1929 that special sessions of state legislatures became the rule rather than the exception. With the bulk of the wealth concentrated in very few hands, with natural wealth—raw materials and manufactured products cheap, and money at its highest—the problems of breaking up the amassed fortunes and effecting a redistribution of wealth were problems with which only the state and national governments could cope, and only in cooperation with each other. Taxation played a most important part in effecting this redistribution.

II. SESSIONS AND LIMITATIONS

Biennial sessions being the rule, the last decade has witnessed an increasing number of special sessions of state legislatures. Governors of the states have found it increasingly necessary to invoke this constitutional power. Additional to this, the length of regular sessions has been increased, and in instances limitations on the duration of sessions have been removed.

A theory that will become more and more popular is to convene the state legislature in one year for general governmental purposes and the following year to hold a session for appropriations.

At present the legislatures of Massachusettes, New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and South Carolina hold regular sessions annually.

States like Alabama, however, get along with little legislative activity, for the law-making body meets regularly only once every four years. This regular session is generally supplemented by several special sessions called by the Governor.

But in point of primary interest should be the limitations imposed upon state legislatures by the state constitutions.

So limited are the legislatures generally that they are accused of refusing to exercise those rights which by the Federal Constitution "are reserved to the states respectively or to the people."

As to the bearing which legislative pay has on the state's failure to exercise these rights, as well as the effect of constitutional limitation of the length of sessions, more will be said later.

Most state legislatures meet every two years. With the exception of Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Virginia, where the law-makers are convened in the even years, such sessions are held in the odd years.

Following the principle of the Federal Constitution, the state constitutional conventions, in the main, enumerated powers of state legislatures. Existant powers might broadly be classified as the power to levy taxes, support schools and state institutions, make appropriations for the maintenance of state departments, and to preserve and protect the public peace, health, safety, and morals. These police powers, of course, have been broadened by the court decisions, the state courts following the United States Supreme Court and consequently under these increased powers the more populous states are now regulating industry, and legislating upon social economic problems.

Perhaps in view of these new functions which have come about by judicial construction of the police powers it is apparent that the field for state legislation is wide open. On the contrary, in a majority of states it is hedged in by a multiple list of factors affecting its constitutional organization. These factors have just as great a bearing on the failure of the states to act as the restriction to enumerated powers.

III. SESSION LENGTHS

One of the most effective deterrents of state legislation is the constitutional limitation on the time a legislature may remain in session. Another is the limitation on the amount of state legislator's pay, and still another the numerical composition of both houses of the state legislature.

A limitation of 60 days as the length of a regular session is made in Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and West Virginia.

The Alabama Legislature, which is regularly convened quadriennially is limited to 50 days in regular session. The Kansas Legislature is likewise limited to 50 days paid service, in regular session, but the legislature is convened every two years. Most of these limitations refer only to paid service, legislators working unpaid thereafter, if they choose to stay and work.

The Tennessee and Wyoming Legislatures, each convened biennially, are limited in length of regular sessions to 75 days paid service and 40 actual days respectively, and the Maryland Legislature to 90 days.

Some states do not place a limit on the length of a legislative session but vary the amount of pay a legislator may receive after the regular session had continued for a specified period lowering the pay being designed ,to promote more prompt adjournment. Among these states are Texas, which pays its legislators $10 per day for 120 days during regular sessions and thereafter decreases the pay to $5.00; Oklahoma, where the payment is $6.00 per day for 60 days and $2.00 per day thereafter, and Missouri where compensation is $5.00 per day for 70 days and $1.00 per day thereafter.

IV. THE LEGISLATOR'S PAY

Legislative powers are just as effectively circumscribed by the salaries constitutionally provided for legislators.

In the ten most populous states where economic and social problems are greatest, compensation is, in most instances, paid on an annual salary basis, but not so in others. The manner of compensating legislators in the ten largest states is as follows:

New York, $2500.00 per year.
Pennsylvania, $3000 per regular biennial session, $500.00 per called session.
Illinois. $5000.00 per two-year period.
Ohio, $2000.00 per year
Texas, $10.00 per day while in session.
California, $1200.00 per year
Michigan, $3.00 per day "for each and every day of the two-year term.
Massachusetts, $2000.00 annually
New Jersey, $500.00 annually
Missouri, $5.00 per day while in session.

The figure listed for Pennsylvania was increased to this amount from $2500.00 for the biennial period, exclusive of called sessions, by the legislature this year. The present Legislature of the State of Illinois also increased the legislative pay effective at the next session, it having formerly been $3500.00 per member for the biennial period.

In Wisconsin, each legislator is paid $2400.00 for the two year period at the rate of $100 per month.

In other states, however, the salaries paid are lower. In Oregon, while there is no limitation upon the length of a legislative session, no member may receive more than $120.00 as his full salary for a regular session.

In New Hampshire the salary is $200.00 per session. In each of these two states, members receive $3.00 per day for special session.

Legislators receive $1000.00 for each regular session in Arkansas, Colorado, Minnesota and Mississippi. They are usually paid a specified sum per day for special sessions called by the governor. Legislative compensation is ten dollars per day while in session in Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Montana, Nevada, and Wyoming. In Arizona, it is $8.00 pper day, in Georgia $7.00; in Florida and Oklahoma, $6.00; in Alabama it is $4.00 plus $2.00 expense per day; in Idaho, Maryland, New Mexico, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota and Washington it is $5.00 per day. A constitutional amendment defeated by the voters of New Mexico, 33,813 "for" to 56,911 "against", last September 21, would have increased the per diem of members to $7.00 plus $3.00 per day for expenses. In Tennessee and Utah the per diem is $4.00, and in Kansas, $3.00.

Legislative pay in other states is as follows:

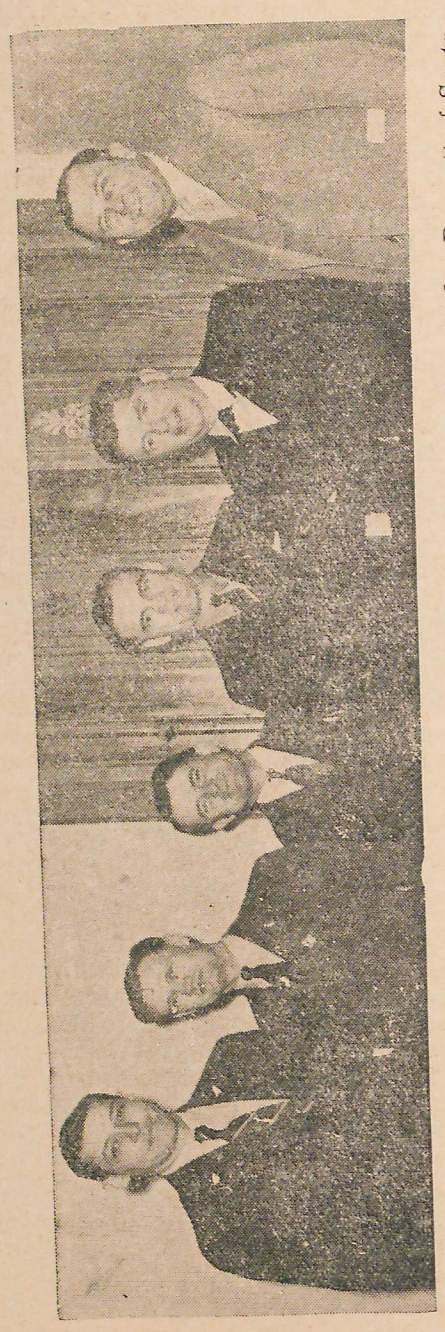
Connecticut, $300 per session; Maine, $600 per session and $120 per special session; South Carolina and Vermont, $400 per regular session; Virginia, $720 per session and West Virginia, $500 per year.

While no state even approximates the $10,000 annual salary paid members of the National Congress, in the states where economic and social problems are becoming more and more acute, there is a tendency to pay a regular salary sufficient to enable legislators to study these problems before convening and after adjournment, and to remove the limitation upon the length of sessions in order to permit more thorough and mature consideration of all matters coming before a legislative assembly.

Heretofore the popular theory has been *"the less government, the best government."* It was the popular theory at the time the state constitutions were written. Now the position apparently is reversed, and the popular demand is for government activity, regulation, aid and subsidies.

The State constitutions were, in the main, written for small agricultural states, and rather than containing only principles of government, they incorporated much that should be statutory law, withdrawing it from the hands of the law-making bodies. The broadening of the police powers did not broaden the mechanics of organization, of convening and adiourning the state legislatures, nor the amount of pay of their members.

The people realizing that the powers of state government were thus circumscribed began to look to Washington rather than to the states. The converse is argued also, namely that lawyers for "special interests" realizing the limitations upon the state legislatures, contended for the rights of the states.



Members of the Texas House who were co-authors of a labor bill. Left to Right: Prescott of Santa Ana, Holland of Belton, Rhodes of Hearne, Keefe of Palestine, Winfree of Houston and Amos of Fort Worth.

V. NUMERICAL COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSES

Another factor which led the state constitutional conventions to impose the limitations discussed in this article is the expense of legislative assemblies. With as many individuals as composed a legislature on the state payrolls, the tax-payers felt that state treasuries would be drained. This is particularly true of the south where the constitutional conventions feared that "carpet-bag" rule would result in unheralded expenses if the limitations were not imposed.

The largest of the state legislatures is not in the largest state geographically nor in the most populous, but rather in one of the smaller states from both standpoints. New Hampshire's General Court with 442 members is the largest state legislative body.

With the exception of Nebraska which has a unicameral legislature of 43 members beginning this year, all states have two houses in their legislatures, the membership of each being listed as follows:

State Legislature	Number of Senators	Representatives. Assemblymen or Delegates.
Alabama	35	105
Arizona	19	51
Arkansas	35	100
California	40	80
Colorado	35	65
Connecticut	35	265
Delaware	17	35
Florida	38	95
Georgia	51	205
Idaho	40	59
Illinois	51	153
Indiana	50	100
Iowa	50	108
Kansas	40	125
Kentucky	38	100
Louisiana	39	100
Maine	33	151
Maryland	29	120
Massachusetts	40	240
Michigan	32	100
Minnesota	67	131
Mississippi	49	140
Missouri	34	150
Montana	56	102
Nevada	17	40
New Hampshire	24	418
New Jersey	21	60

New Mexico	24		49
New York	51		150
North Carolina	50		120
North Dakota	49		113
Ohio	36		138
Oklahoma	44		117
Oregon	30		60
Pennsylvania	50		207
Rhode Island	42		100
South Carolina	46		124
South Dakota	35		75
Tennessee	33		99
Texas	31		150
Utah	23		60
Vermont	30		248
Virginia	40		100
Washington	46		99
West Virginia	30		94
Wisconsin	33		100
Wyoming	27		56

The above figures are based upon information furnished by various Secretaries of State, Speakers of the Houses and Assemblies, and other officials listed as authorities at the close of this work, the state constitutions providing variable numbers in most instances. These same officials are the source of much other information contained in this treatise.

In most states the law-making body is known as the Legislature, or the General Assembly. In Massachusetts and New Hampshire, however, the legislative body is known as the General Court.

In most states, terms of state senators are four years and representatives two years. In states where the legislature is convened annually, this is not the general rule. Senators in New York are elected for two years, and representatives one year. In New Jersey, Senators serve three years, and representatives one. The terms in both houses are two years in Arizona, Idaho, Connecticut, Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, Ohio, North Carolina, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee and Vermont. In Alabama, Louisiana, Maryland and Mississippi the term of all legislators is four years.

VI. UNICAMERAL

M. Turgot, strong advocate of the unicameral legislature in France was so pointed in his ridicule of the legislatures of the American Confederation for copying the House of Lords without having any lords for the purpose that John Adams took occasion to defend the American bicameral legislatures in his work "*A Defence of the Constitutions of Government of the United States.*" To his defense is attributed the fact that

American state legislatures formed thereafter consisted of two branches, a house and a senate.

Benjamin Franklin, advocate of unicameralism, opposed the abolition of the one-chamber Pennsylvania legislature, citing the fable of the two-headed snake which exterminated itself because both heads wanted to lead. His argument was unavailing, however, for his state abolished its single house legislature and instituted a bicameral law-making body in 1790. Georgia did likewise the same year. Vermont had a single house legislature until 1836, when it adopted the bicameral system.

The Continental Congress was a unicameral body. Dr. Franklin contended for its inclusion in the Constitution of the United States.

From that time to within the last few decades bicameralism became the accepted order, with little dispute and little desire for change. Among the writers of the period further appraising the worth of bicameralism were George Burgess, Chancellor Kent, Judge Story, and John Stewart Mill.

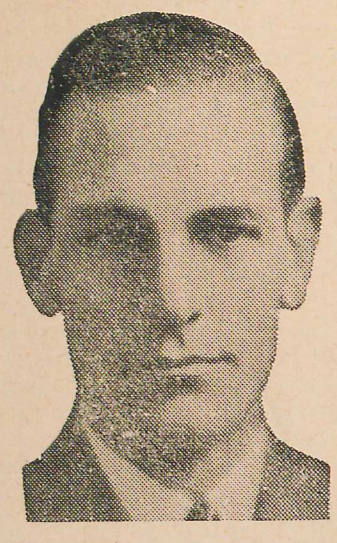
Enumerated virtues were that it permitted representation of areas as well as population, classes and interests as well as numerical strength, that one house acting as a check on the other prevented hasty and ill-considered legislation, and that it was more difficult to corrupt two branches than one.

Contemporaneously with the growth and flourishing of state bicameral legislatures, city councils also had two branches. Many of the cities had much greater populations than whole states located in geographically different areas, and collected more taxes, expended more money, and had much larger administrative and enforcement agencies. These cities began about 1895 to abolish bicameral councils and institute unicameral government, according to the records.

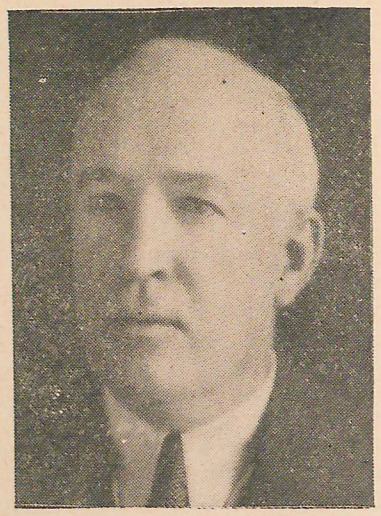
This spread, in argued application, to state legislatures, the contention being that it would bring about accomplishment of the will of the people, that it would place responsibility squarely on individual members of the legislature, that it would minimize the evils of the lobby and make the legislatures less corrupt. The fact that both branches drew their power from the same source, it was argued, created useless duplication, expensive and designed to obstruct passage of laws. With the increasing industrial development of the country, the forming of large mergers and trusts and the concentration of wealth, it was increasingly argued that a house of too few members became the stronghold of these interests to defeat attempts to regulate them.

The old popular theory of greater ease in corrupting one house than two was no safeguard in the passage of laws as it was necessary to corrupt only one house to defeat legislation.

SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE



R. W. CALVERT
Texas House



J. H. KIERNAN
Rhode Island House

OSWALD D. HECK
New York Assembly

LOUIE E. LEWIS
Illinois House

A major vice of the two house system, the free conference committee, which writes the final bill when there are differences in the bills passed by the two houses, could be eliminated under a one-house system; and this, it is argued, is a cardinal virtue. Conference committees often include highly controversial matter not within either House or Senate bills, which has to be accepted or the entire bill rejected.

General impressions of the unicameral proposal are of small state legislative bodies, but this is contrary to fact. The resolution reported favorably by the Texas House Constitutional Amendments Committee, of which the author of this article is a member, on April 2, 1937, called for a single chamber of one hundred members. It would not have been favorably reported had a radically smaller number been prescribed.

The following states voted on constitutional amendments prescribing unicameral legislatures prior to the World War, and in each instance the proposal was defeated:

Oregon 1912 and 1914; Oklahoma 1914, and Arizona 1916.

In California, the proposal lacked five votes of a majority of the entire legislature which was necessary to submit it to popular vote, in 1914.

Among the strong advocates of the proposal during these times were the following Governors: Hodges of Kansas, 1913; Hunt of Arizona, 1915; Lister of Washington, 1915, and 1917.

A Tennessee Bar Association committee endorsed the unicameral principle in 1915.

The Farmers Cooperative Union in 1918 advocated abolition of the Nebraska Senate.

A unicameral legislature was included in the Arkansas Constitution at the Constitutional Convention in 1918, but later the convention reconsidered and reversed its action.

Such a proposal was lost in the Nebraska Constitutional Convention in 1920, the vote being a tie.

Under the leadership of Senator George W. Norris, most able and ardent champion of the cause, the people of Nebraska adopted a one-house legislature November 6, 1934.

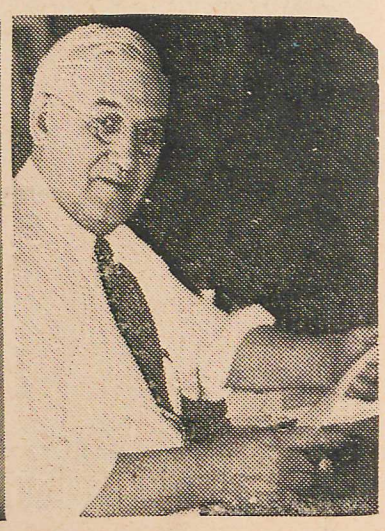
The forty-three members of the Nebraska Senate, as the body designated itself, met in Lincoln for the first time in January, 1937. The body spent more time in session than some state legislatures, less than others. The feared "radicalism" did not materialize. Under the Nebraska set-up party identification in the legislature is abolished, each member being responsible only to himself and his constituents rather than to party and party leaders. This, however, is not a corollary of the unicameral system. In fact such a provision would be useless in a one-party legislature of the south, where the only dividing lines are liberalism and conservatism, or, as the members say of themselves: radicals and reactionaries.

Senator Norton, a member of this first one-house legislature in the United States in modern times says its faults are the same faults the bicameral legislature had, but its virtues are peculiar to the one-house system alone.

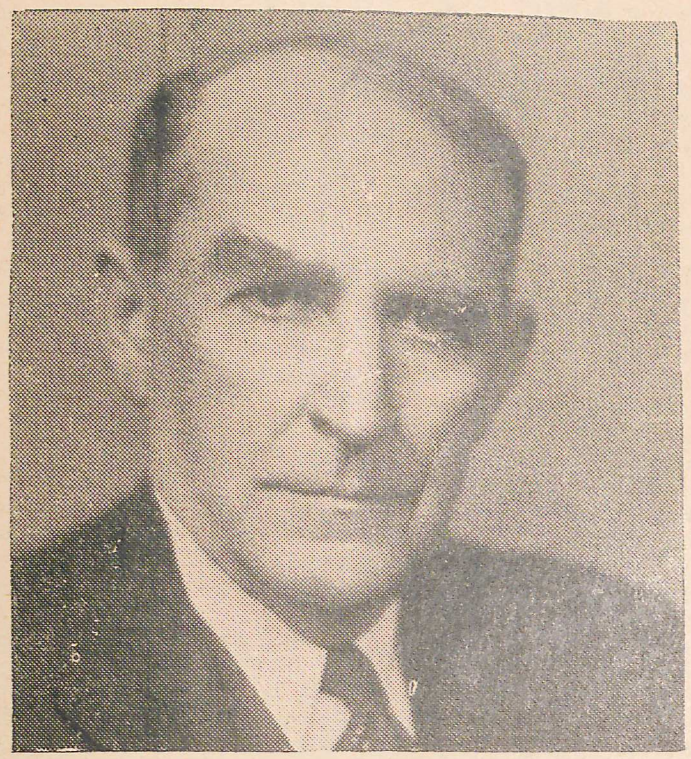
Apart from all other virtues and vices enumerated in arguments pro and con on the unicameral system, it is readily apparent that it would function with no greater efficiency than a bicameral legislature if the mechanical restrictions discussed in the prior chapters of this article were imposed upon it.

It is not amiss to observe, also, that the contended result that adoption of a one-house system would remove obstructive tactics standing in the way of legislation to regulate special interests, cannot be accomplished by adopting one small legislative chamber, as it is the contention of the same group that the smaller body of bicameral legislatures is the stronghold of these interests.

Two brief quotations from Stephen Leacock, prominent Canadian political scientist, conclude this topic. In 1906 in a lengthy article in commendation of bicameralism he said: "the unicameral Legislature has been tried and found wanting." Recently, with all of the Canadian provinces except Quebec having one-house legislatures, Mulford Winsor, State Librarian of Arizona, quotes him as saying: "Canadian experience favors a bicameral national legislature, but a unicameral one for the provinces."



Hon. Merlin Hull (left) and Hon. Usher L. Burdick, former speaker of the Wisconsin and North Dakota Houses, respectively, are now representing their states in the National House of Representatives.



HON. WILLIAM B. BANKHEAD

Speaker, House of Representatives of the United States Congress, who began his legislative service in the Alabama State Legislature.

PART II
LEGISLATORS

I. Revising Bryce's Conclusions

Apparently the one impression of the state legislature that is most difficult to erase is that all members are equally responsible for its acts. The Legislature is regarded as a whole, and the popular mind makes no distinction between the actions of the different houses, nor between the actions of the individual members of each house. This attitude is fostered a great deal by many newspapers having wide circulation, for, in general, editorials are directed only at the Legislature. Especially on unpopular issues the general attitude is to lay the blame at the door of the entire law-making body, and all too often the man on the street will not realize there are

"ayes" and "noes" on every important question.

Lord Bryce in his authoritative work "*The American Commonwealth*" marveled at the excellence of our government in general, but his attitude toward state legislatures was one of distrust.

Lord Bryce thought these bodies susceptible of being "got at" and that they were corrupt. He saw a cardinal virtue in the two-house system in the fact that the money responsible for getting a measure through one ho se might be lacking to get it through another.

The language of the man on the street in this same respect is that the legislature may be bribed and "bought out."

Bryce also criticized the legislators for their "inferiority, as respects knowledge, skill, and sometimes also confidence."

These conclusions were drawn very likely from popular impressions that the mental ability and moral integrity of state legislators in general is low.

The man on the street cannot readily see that there exists radical differences of opinion between the people of different districts within the state and also varying economic interests with geographical locations, particularly within states as large as Texas or California; nor that on questions of morals as affected by legislation that majorities in cities have different views from those in rural districts. The result is that he believes the legislator votes his individual views, and often concludes he has "sold out."

While the Journals of the different states legislatures reveal that members have at times been removed from office for accepting bribes, and the further possibility that the majority of such cases are undetected, it certainly does not justify the conclusion that a majority of either house could be bribed. In extremely closely-divided issues, however, it is possible for a corrupt few to form the deciding difference.

Bryce was not familiar with the alleged present practices of giving retainers to lawyer-members or orders to members in commercial enterprises in an effort to psychologically control legislation without the subject of legislation even being discussed. In a large body this is relatively unimportant because it is too expensive to retain an appreciable number of members. In the less numerous branch it could present a most dangerous threat to our governmental system if members should allow themselves to represent their clients rather than their constituents. Realizing this danger, some legislative bodies have required an affidavit to be filed of record by each member and printed in the Journals stating the names of all corporations by which he has been employed or which he has represented during his term of office. The Texas House of Representatives is one such body. Other legislative bodies, however, have refused to adopt such proposals when placed before them.

The remaining portions of this book are devoted to a discussion of certain individual state legislators in view of the criticisms of their character, intelligence and ability. The men have been selected because in the state legislatures they comported themselves as various members now serving in such bodies; they indulged in the same sort of debates, and were subjected then to the same criticisms.

Current European situations with dictators in charge of government have made Americans more content with their system of democratic government. We have tax monies appropriated to specific purposes rather than used at the will of a dictator. American children are schooled in civic enterprise and not in war. All men receive their rights under the law and are not shot down in wholesale numbers by government order in government purges.

The importance of the national legislature can be more readily realized, but state legislatures still control within the bounds of their respective states; making regulations for human conduct, preserving liberty, conserving their resources, defining and punishing offenses, educating their children, and governing all matters which do not assume interstate scope.

The state legislature is the people governing themsleves. By its responsibility to smaller districts, the government is kept close to the people, and that is just as it should be in democratic government.

In the light of these observations we shall now see present and past state legislators in action.

II. THE PRESIDENTS

An indictment of our state legislators as individuals in reality is an indictment of all our political organization, for these gentlemen who have distinguished themselves in the state's business have also distinguished themselves in the nation's business.

To open this discussion with recent times we begin with Franklin D. Roosevelt, member of the Senate of the State of New York. Elected at the age of 28 as Senator from Dutchess County, he served in the upper chamber of the New York Legislature until 1913 when he resigned to become assistant Secretary of Navy. At this same time Robert F. Wagner, now U. S. Senator from New York was majority leader of the New York Senate.

In the lower chamber at this same time was Alfred E. Smith, majority leader, who became Speaker of the Assembly the same year Roosevelt resigned to go to Washington under President Wilson's Secretary of the Navy.

In view of the President's age at the time he became a member of the State Senate, and in view of the fact that no end of criticism is directed from some quarters at certain state legislatures for the youthfulness of their members, the

age of other presidents who have also served their State Legislatures is noted.

Calvin Coolidge in 1907 at the age of 35 was elected to the Massachusetts legislature. After serving two terms as mayor of his city, he returned again to the state legislature, beginning the climb into political prominence and the presidency.

Warren G. Harding at the age of 33, was a member of the Ohio State Senate.

Theodore Roosevelt first came into national recognition as chairman of an investigating committee of the New York Assembly, investigating corrupt municipal practices. He was 25 years old when he first became a member, serving four years, and was Republican candidate for Speaker his last term but was defeated. Opposed to the corrupt machine, he was out of elective politics till his popularity in leading the Rough Riders brought him into such prominence he became governor of his state.

The presidents who preceded Theodore Roosevelt and followed Andrew Johnson were, in the main, civil war heroes, who chose other lines of civic life than legislation after the close of the war. James A. Garfield is the only one among them who served as a state legislator. At the age of 28, he became a member of the Ohio State Senate to represent Portage and Summit Counties. This was two years before the outbreak of the war. It is said that he was not an independent leader because he was too fair, too moderate a partisan, too amiable and too considerate.

The one man whom partisan hysteria lacked only one vote of removing from the presidency, Andrew Johnson, after having learned to write and having perfected his reading under the able tutelage of his wife, was elected to the Tennessee House of Representatives when he was 27 years old, where he vigorously advocated constitutional changes abridging the powers of the landed aristocrats. As a member of the State Senate in 1841, he with twelve other senators refused to meet with the House for the purpose of electing a U.S. Senator, thereby defeating the election of a Whig Senator.

Abraham Lincoln was most active as a member of the Illinois House of Representatives. Elected to that body when he was 25 years old, he served eight years. He was the Whig candidate for Speaker his last two terms but was defeated. As a member of the House, he declared for woman sufferage; he opposed slavery, and cast one of two votes against a resolution condemning the abolitionists for their anti-slavery activities. It is related that on one occasion, he jumped out of a window to break a quorum rather than see the opposition prevail.

James Buchanan was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature during the War of 1812, when he was 23 years old.

He also took part as a volunteer in the defense of Baltimore, but served through the next succeeding term in the legislature of his state.

Franklin Pierce, friend of Hawthorne and Longfellow, was elected to the New Hampshire House of Representatives when he was 25 years old, and was elected by that body as its Speaker when he was 27.

Millard Fillmore as a member of the New York Assembly at 28, secured the passage of the bill outlawing imprisonment for debt in that state.

James K. Polk was elected to the Tennessee House of Representatives at the age of 28, having immediately prior thereto served as chief clerk of that body.

John Tyler was the baby member of a state legislature so far as the presidents are concerned, for he was only 21 years old when he took his seat in the Virginia House of Delegates. He returned to his state after serving in Congress, and again became a member of the state legislature.

William Henry Harrison served in the Ohio State Senate, to which he was elected after an eventful career as territorial governor and Indian fighter. He was 46 when elected to the State Senate.

Martin Van Buren was elected to the New York Senate at 30, and was appointed from that position to Attorney General of his state.

John Quincy Adams was elected to the Massachusetts Senate by the Federalists of his district, going from that position to the U. S. Senate.

Jame Monroe at 24 was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates, and was a member of that state legislature when it elected him as U. S. Senator from Virginia.

James Madison was a member of the same body when 25 years old; he went from there to Congress for about ten years, and after his leading part in the U. S. Constitutional Convention of 1787, returned to Virginia and again became a member of its legislature.

Thomas Jefferson at 33 was a member of the same state legislature along with Madison, having become a member after his return from the Continental Congress which adopted his *Delclaration of Independence*.

Jefferson had served in the House of Burgesses of Colonial Virginia prior to this service, he being 26 at that time.

John Adams at 35 was a member of the Massachusetts Colonial Legislature, leading with others in the protest against the Stamp Tax; and the allignment of George Washington with the Anti- British movement began when he, at 37, was serving in the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1769—the year that Jefferson was first elected to it—when it was dissolved by British authority.

III. CONGRESSIONAL SCHOOL

Ansel Wold's compilation of the"*Biographical Directory of the American Congress from* 1774 *to* 1927" devotes 1,119 printed pages to biographies of the members. On each of the pages is listed at least one and usually several members who first served in the legislature of one of the states.

The fact that the state legislatures are a veritable school for Congress is illustrated by the inspection of almost any Congressional Directory. For the purpose of this work, the current Congress, the first session of the 75th, is used.

The Vice President of the United States, who presides over the Senate, began his first legislative service as a member of the Texas House of Representatives from the 15th District, after having been elected in 1898, beginning his service when he was 31 years old.

This information in the Congressional Directory is based upon information given by the members of Congress and in particular instances they do not give their prior legislative experience. and in other instances only the name and district is listed.

Certain states make a practice of promoting their district attorneys to Congress, some few, the judges, but probably there are more former members of state legislatures than any other officers. As the custom grows up of ppromoting some specific officer, as a pprosecuting attorney, it is rather generally followed. Most states send their former legislators upon the theory that prior knowledge of legislative practice will aid them to best represent their constituencies, the law, and parliamentary knowledge, being as important to the case as the facts.

Speaker Bankhead of the House of Representatives is a former member of the Alabama Legislature. His colleague of the Third Alabama District, Congressman Steagall also formerly served in his state legislature.

Neither of the Senators nor the Representative from Arizona list any state legislative service.

Senator Robinson of Arkansas, now deceased, served in the General Assembly of his state.

Congressmen Driver, Fuller, Terry and Kitchens, four of the seven House members from Arkansas, first saw legislative service in their own state assembly.

Only two of California's twenty house members, Congressmen Welch of San Francisco, and Colden of San Pedro list service in their state assembly.

Senator E. C. Johnson of Colorado is the first senator now in service listed in the roll-call of states who was formerly a state legislator. He served eight years in the Colorado House of Representatives. Two of the four representatives from his state, Martin and Taylor, also served in the Colorado General Assembly.

Three of Connecticut's six Congressmen, Citron, Kopplеman and Fitzgerald are former state legislators.

Senator Townsend and Representative Allen of Delaware are former members of their state law-making body, as are Senators Pepper and Andrews and Congressmen Green, and Caldwell of Florida.

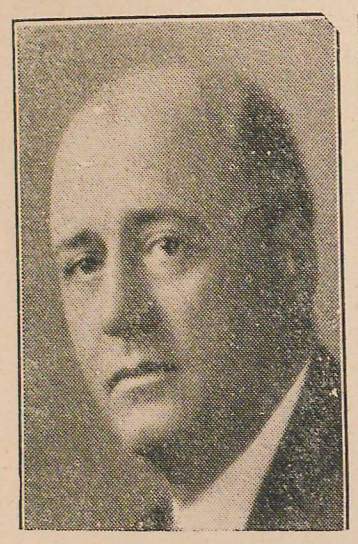
Senator Russell and Congressmen Peterson, Owen, Ramspeck, Vinson, Tarver and Brown served in the Georgia Legislature. No ex-state legislators are listed for Idaho, but Senator J. Ham Lewis of Illinois formerly served in the Washington State Senate. Senator Dieterick served in the House of Representatives of his native state of Illinois. House members from that state with state legislative experience are Congressmen O'Brien, Church, Mason, Rigney, Fries, Arnold, and Keller. Senator Van Nuys and Representative Larrabee are the only members thus listed from Indiana.

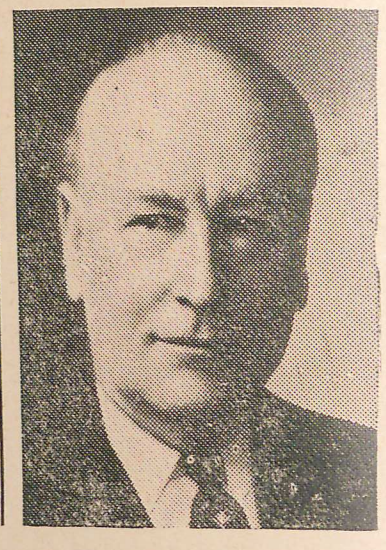
Former state legislators from Iowa now in the Nation's Congress are Senator Gillette, and five of the nine representatives, Congressmen Thurston, Dowell, Wearin, Gilchrist and Harrington. Congressmen Lambertson, Rees, Carlson and Hope, of Kansas, began making laws in the Kansas House of Representatives, while Congressman Spence is the only member of the national Congress from Kentucky who lists state legislative experience.

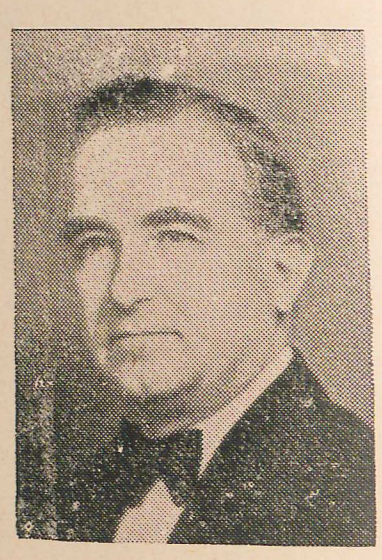
Senator Ellender, former speaker of the Louisiana House and Congressman Fernandez are the only members with such listings for Louisiana.

Senator Hale and Congressmen Smith and Brewster of Maine, formerly served in their state legislature. Senator Tydings, former speaker of the Maryland House, and four of Marylands six representatives, Palmisano, Kennedy, Gambrill, and Lewis had such background. Both Senators from Massachusetts, Walsh and Lodge, are ex-members of that state's General Court, serving in the House of Representatives, while Congressmen Treadway, Bates, Luce, Tinkham, Higgins, McCormack, Martin and Gifford had like experience.

Two members from Michigan, Congressmen Sadowski and Luecke are ex-state senators, as are three congressmen from Minnesota: Teizen, Johnson, and Buckler. Senator Bilbo and Congressmen Whittington and McGehee, formerly were Mississippi State Senators. Only one member from Mis-







Former Texas Legislators now in the National Congress: Majority Leader Sam Rayburn, former speaker of the Texas House (top left); Morgan G. Sanders (top right), Bob Poage (lower left) and Nat Patton.

souri, Congressman Nelson, is listed as having state legislative experience.

All save one of the Montana delegation served in their state legislature, they being Senator Burton K. Wheeler and Congressmen O'Connell and O'Connor.

None of the Nebraska delegation is listed with such experience, although Senator Norris sponsored the unicameral legislature amendment in his state. Senator McCarran of Nevada was in his state legislature in 1903.

Both Congressmen from New Hampshire, Ray and Tobey, are former members of the New Hampshire House, the latter having been Speaker in 1919 and 1920.

Senator Smathers and Congressmen Wolverton, Powers and Thomas of New Jersey are ex-state legislators, and those from New York are: Senator Wagner, heretofore mentioned, and Congressmen Keogh, Dickstein, Sullivan, Boylan, O'Connor, Kennedy, Fish, Byrne, Crowther (New Jersey Assembly), Lord, Keeley, Wadsworth and Mead. Six of North Carolina's Congressmen began in the state assembly: Congressman Warren, Barden, Hancock, Lambeth, Doughton and Weaver. Congressman Burdick, Ex-Speaker of the North Dakota House, did likewise, and from Ohio, Congressmen Mosier, Bigelow, Hunter, Jenkins, Harter, Ashbrook, Sweeney, Crosser, and Fleger began legislative service in the Ohio Legislature. Oklahoma members having such service are Senator Thomas, and Congressmen Disney, Cartwright and Johnson. One of Oregon's Senators, Senator Steiwer, and all of her representatives, Mott, Pierce and Mrs. Honeyman, served in their state legislature.

Only four of Pennsylvania's 34 congressmen, Gingery, Quinn, Eberharter, and Dunn, have had state legislative experience. Senator Green and both Congressmen Forand and O'Connell of Rhode Island all served in their state house of representatives. Senator Smith and Congressman Fulmer of South Carolina, did likewise, and also Senator Bulow and Congressman Hilderbrandt of South Dakota.

Two Tennessee Congressmen, Turner and Chandler did likewise.

Senator Connally served at one time in the Texas House while two former speakers of that body, Majority Leader Sam Rayburn and Ewing Thomason, are now in the National House of Representatives. Bob Poage, Nat Patton and W. D. McFarlane, served in both the House and the Senate of Texas, and other Texas Congressmen with experience in one such body are: Patman, Sanders, and West, and the deceased chairman of the appropriations committee of the national house, Buchanan.

Members from other states who served in their state legislatures are:

Utah: Senator King; Vermont Senator Gibson and Congressman Plumley, (former speaker of the Vermont house.) From Virginia, Senator Glass and Senator Byrd, and Congressmen Drewry and Robertson; from Washington, Senator Bone, and Congressmen Magnuson and Hill; from West Virginia, Congressmen Kee and Smith; from Wisconsin, Congressmen Sauthoff, Withrow, Hull and Gehrmann, and from Wyoming, Senator Schwartz.

FACTS AND CRITICISM

"What yesterday you were, tomorrow you shall not be less." That being true, criticism directed at state legislatures is, in the broad sense, directed at the whole government, state and national.

State legislatures have their changing reactions just as the National Congress, opposing sides periodically are in the majority, and even in single-party states, the pendulum is constantly swinging from conservatism to liberalism.

We have not looked at the Judiciary, nor shall we go beyond the present time. Supreme Court Judge Van Devanter, retired last summer, was a member of the Territorial Legislature of Wyoming. Justice Sutherland was a member of the first Senate of the State of Utah. Other distinguished members of that bench have likewise assisted in making the laws of their states.

Of the members of the President's cabinet, Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, served two terms in the Tennessee House of Representatives; Postmaster General James A. Farley was a member of the New York Assembly in 1923, and Hon. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, served two terms in the South Carolina House of Representatives.

Upon the prpemise that affairs in one state are exemplar of those in other states, let us view now the state legislator in other state offices. Texas being most familiar to the writer, it will be used for illustrative purposes.

If the Washington-Jefferson-Madison-Monroe combination in Virginia was grouped by Destiny, the Texas House of Representatives of 1901 must have been likewise. Along with the names of John N. Garner and Tom Connally on the roster were those of Pat M. Neff, a few years later to become Speaker of the House, and still later Governor of the State. He is now president of Baylor University. A name which another individual bearing it was still to take to the Attoreny General's and Governor's office of Texas was Allred of Panola.

William Pierson became Justice of the Supreme Court of Texas, while B. F. Looney, another member was later Attorney General of the state and at present, a justice of the Court of Civil Appeals at Dallas. A name to become most well-known in Texas politics was represented in George B. Terrell, prominent in Texas politics and in office, State Commissioner of Agriculture, and United States Congressman, while another Terrell of distinguished service represented McLennan County.

From El Paso to the same House of Representatives came a young and aggressive member, W. W. Bridgers. After a long absence, he returned again in 1937 to the House of the Forty-fifth Texas Legislature, having in the meantime occupied some of the most important local offices within his district.

A complete roster of those prior or subsequent members in their further service would be too long. But for recent example, the Forty-Fourth Texas Legislature serves well as an illustration.

Dr. Beck, Senator from Bowie, now heads one of the Divisions of the Health Department. Senator DeBerry has been confirmed as an appointee to the State Board of Control, governing agency for state institutions. As previously mentioned, Senator Poage is now a member of the United States Congress.

H. N. Graves, a member of the House, is the newly-appointed justice of the Court of Criminal Appeals, court of last resort in criminal cases. He replaces O. S. Lattimore, deceased, who was a member of the State Senate before going on the bench.

Two members of the Forty-fourth House are now attorneys with the Unemployment Compensation Commission, John W. Fain and J. K. Wells. Dero D. Cowley is secretary to Governor James V. Allred.

Other members of the Forty-fourth House, who have become associated with state departments and important offices are: Albert K. Daniel, tax commissioner; W. A. Shofner, chief attorney to the State Tax Board; Bert Ford, administrator, Liquor Control Board; J. D. Young, connected with the Liquor Control Board; Albert Walker, assistant attorney general; Stanford Payne, connected with the State Health Department; Jesse James, chief clerk, State Treasury Department; J. V. Ash, member, State Parks Board; Sarah T. Hughes, Judge, Fourteenth Judicial District Court, Dallas; and William E. Clayton, City Attorney, El Paso.

The Forty-fourth Legislature is used because it was the most recent one to expire, the present Legislature being the Forty-fifth.

Other state officers now in service or who were in service at the beginning of the current year who formerly served in the Legislature are Claude Teer and John Wallace of the Board of Control; J. E. McDonald, Commissioner of Agriculture; Lawrence Westbrook, federal departmental head; Charles N. Shaver, President Sam Houston State Teachers' College; and R. B. Anderson, former chairman of the Texas Unemployment Compensation Commission.

Others have become just as prominent in private business and the practice of law as any of these have in political circles. Many members become lobbyists. In Legislative parlance, the lobby is the third house. Ex-legislators do not make the mistake of bemeaning legislators when appearing before committees as do some lobbyists.

The lobby as popularly thought of is something insidious and designed to corrupt the legislature. It is not necessarily that. It is nothing more than the representation of a particular interest before the legislature and its committees. It may just as often be a local school board appearing to advance the interests of aid to rural schools as it is representatives of trusts, corporations and industries appearing to argue against taxes.

While certain lobbyists may try to corrupt members, others appear for the protection of the little man. The labor lobby is constantly on hand fighting for the interest of the working man.

Most lobbyists, it is true, represent particular industries. They appear to present their arguments and receive most courteous hearings before committees. A former member of the legislature is more likely to understand the legislator's attitude. He is genial and courteous and realizes that the committee is just as likely to vote against his contentions as with them, for has he not been on such committees and engaged in such hearings himself? One such member of the present "third house" is Hon. J. J. Strickland, former member of the Texas Senate.

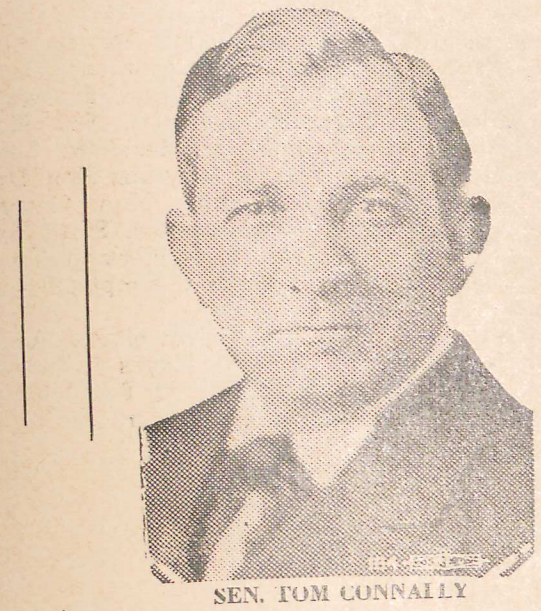
Without citing other examples, a composite review of the legislatures and of the legislators themselves has been given. Not in session often, they frequently set up governing boards, with ministerial duties which frequently become for their particular field "little legislatures." The delegation of legislative powers was formerly not tolerated so much as at present by the courts, and has probably been greatly increased inadvertently by constitutional amendments as well as by construction of ministerial duties. All too often "the delegated power of legislation * * * is not canalized within banks that keep it from overflowing," as Mr. Justice Cardozo said of the NRA. The result is that the legislatures are often condemned for matters they are only indirectly responsible for,

the acts criticised being that of the commission or board which they have created. The old age assistance laws, or pension laws, of many states serve as examples.

With all their complexities, their actions limited by their constitutions and hamstrung in some instances by rules of their own making, their memberships criticised from all corners by intellectuals and illiterate alike, the State Legislatures do not have such a bad record.

This is said rather of the whole scheme than of any individual legislature, and it is unfortunate that in particular instances legislatures may refuse to meet current state emergencies. Criticism for delay being just, the issue of course returns again to the people. Some complain because laws are not made, while others lament their passage. The records are checked and the processes of democracy go on. Withal the best that may be said, in conclusion, has been said often by Texas' prominent congressman, Marvin Jones:

"Laws are not made; they are discovered."



SEN. TOM CONNALLY

AUTHORITIES

The material used in this discussion has been drawn from the constitutions of the respective states, the Red Book and Legislative Manual of the State of New York, the Maryland Manual, New Hampshire Manual of the General Court, No. 25; the West Virginia Blue Book, Vol. 20, and to the following individuals, to whom my sincere thanks is extended for their helpful cooperation:

Senator George A. Rupp of the Pennsylvania Senate; Speaker of the House, Vernon G. Davis of the Arizona Assembly, and Speaker of the House, Thomas Glynn Walker of the New Jersey Assembly; Rep. Violet C. Hoffman of the New Mexico House of Representatives; Rep. J. Ford Smith of the House of Representatives of Arkansas; Secretaries of State Howell Turner, Alabama; James H. Kerby, Arizona; Ed. F. McDonald, Arkansas; Charles L. Terry Jr., of Delaware; R. A. Gray, Florida; John B. Wilson, Georgia; Ira H. Masters, Idaho; Edward J. Hughes, Illinois; Robert E. O'Brian, Iowa; Frank J. Ryan, Kansas; Charles D. Arnett, Kentucky; E. E. Conway, Louisiana; Frederick Robie, Maine; E. Ray Jones, Maryland; Leon D. Case, Michigan; Mike Holm, Minnesota; Dwight H. Brown, Missouri; Sam W. Mitchell, Montana; Malcolm McEachin, Nevada; Enoch D. Fuller, New Hampshire; Thad Eure, North Carolina; James D. Gronna, North Dakota; F. C. Carter, Oklahoma; Earl Snell, Oregon; Louis Capelli, Rhode Island; W. P. Blackwell, South Carolina; Goldie Wells, South Dakota; A. B. Broadbent, Tennessee; E. E. Monson, Utah; Rawson C. Myrick, Vermont; Ernest Hutchinson, Washington; Theodore Dammann, Wisconsin; Lester C. Hunt, Wyoming; George E. Saunders, Colorado and Elizabeth Gonzales, New Mexico.

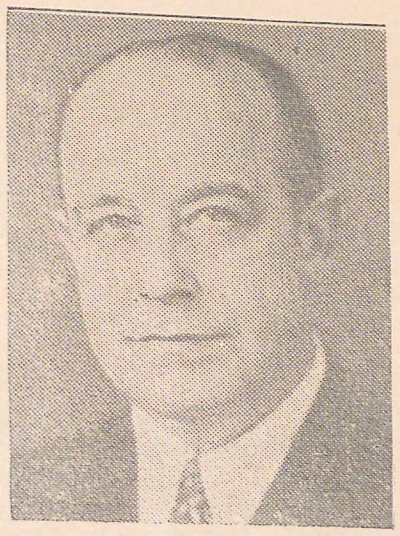
Secretaries of the Commonwealth Frederic W. Cook of Massachusetts, and Peter Saunders of Virginia; Hon. Dwight L. Matchette, Clerk of the Ohio Senate; Hon. George E. Brown, Division of Records of the Wisconsin State Department; Hon. A. Miner Wellman, assistant clerk of the New York Senate, and Hon. Charles C. Swartz, comptroller of the State of Connecticut.

Speakers of the House James H. Keirnan of Rhode Island, Wm. Kennett of Nevada and Walter M. Hayes of Tennessee.

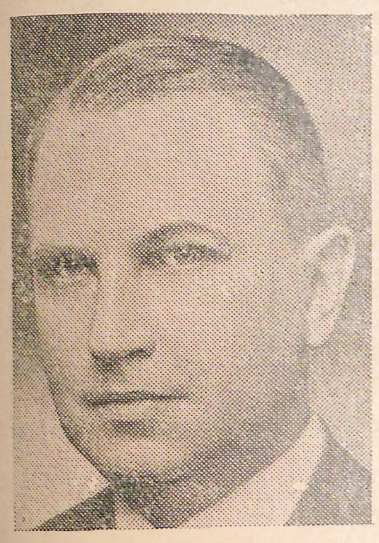
Ray: "Texas Legislature: One House or Two," Congressional Directory, 1937, and various historical records of state legislatures, and the nation.

SENATE PRESIDENTS

Lieut. Gov. Walter F. Woodul
Texas



Lieut. Gov. George Hatfield
California



Lieut. Gov. M. William Bray
New York

Sen. John Spivey
Georgia
GEORGIA HAS NO LT. GOVERNOR

Greetings From

Everett L. Looney

Member State Democratic Executive Committee

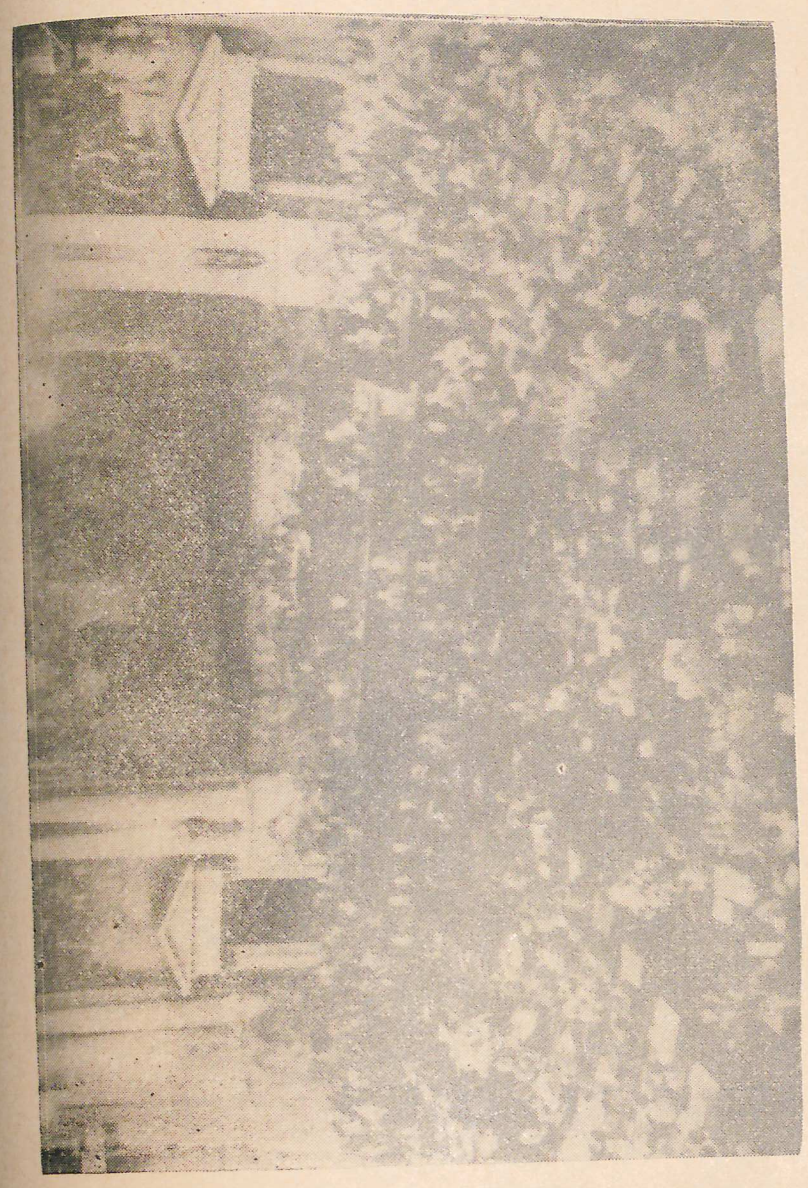


PHOTO BY PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE

June 1, 1938

My dear Dr. Howe:

I am delighted to have that especially fine desk, a product of the workmanship of Hampton Institute. Many thanks to you and to all concerned.

I do so appreciate the friendly thought which prompted this presentation and am taking the desk to Hyde Park for my use there.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. Arthur Howe,
President, Hampton Institute,
Hampton,
Virginia.

es

Prob

Prepare a nice letter of thanks and say I am taking it to Hyde Park.

F. D. R.

Will you remind the President to write a note of thanks to Dr. Arthur Howe, President of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia for the desk which they made for him? He knows about it.

E.R.

ngm

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MISS LE HAND:

Dear Missy:

Will you remind the President to write a note of thanks to Dr. Howe, President of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia for the desk which they made for him? He knows about it.

E.R.

ngm

June 7, 1938

My dear Mr. Hangyi:

The President has received your letter of May twenty-sixth, and asks me to send you this little note to thank you ever so much for your friendly thought in sending him the cigarette holder.

He appreciates your kindness in the matter.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Ralph Hangyi, Esq.,
1508 - 19th Avenue, North
Minneapolis,
Minnesota.

ngm

Thank you Mail

Minneapolis Minn.

May 26-1938.

acknowledged 6/7/38 JGSm

My Dear Mr. President.

Would like very much if you would accept this sanitary cigarette holder and putter outer for personal use.

It is a hobby of mine to make different de-dads in my spare time.

Hoping this little gift is accepted in the Roosevelt spirit. I remain.

Respectfully yours

Ralph Hanggi.

1508-19 ave No

Minneapolis. Minn.

to give Mail

/

Left in Store Room

June 9, 1938

Mr. Rees

P.P.F.
9-H

My dear Miss Keller:

Your letter of May thirty-first has been received. It was nice of you to send the President the photographs of your work. Please let me assure you that he appreciates your friendly thoughtfulness.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. Lelland
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Miss Helen West Keller,
332 West 56th Street,
New York, N.Y.

Held in the room

Respectfully
Helen West Keller

Member United American Artists
Member American Artists Congress
past executive secretary Mural Craft Local
of the United Amer. Artists

File May

Acknd 6-9-38

332 West 56 Street, New York City,

May 31, 1938

Dear Mr. President:

Will you graciously accept these fotografs of some of my paintings as token of my appreciation of your great achievment in founding the Federal Arts Project.

You will take your place in history as one of its greatest constructive heads of governments.

I will shortly complete a series of thirty panels in tempera for the eighty foot ward for crippled boys of the Neponsit Beach Hospital for Crippled Children, Neponsit Beach, Long Island. This is a Federal Art Project assignment. The general theme for these murals is Boys At Work And At Play.

I did for the Art Project a design for mural for the Fifty-ninth Street station of the Municipal subway and executed a full-size detail in mosaic, myself laying the tesserae and achieving a virility of style not usual in this medium in modern times. This design installed in an architectural model was lent by the Art Project to the exhibitions obtained by the Subway Committee of The United American Artists It has been shown in the Museum of Modern Art and the headquarters of the Transport Workers Union and is now showing in the Theodore Roosevelt High School, 500 East Fordham Road, Bronx.

Will you be so kind as to ask Mrs. Roosevelt to look at these fotografs.

Do not falter in courage.

Respectfully

Helen Mott Keller

Member United American Artists
Member American Artists Congress
past executive secretary Mural Craft Local
of the United Amer. Artists

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

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

FROM The White House
Washington

Filed 12 noon 11th
June 10, 1938

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 45763

23

Erwin N. Horrock, Esq.,
Room 1216, Steinway Building,
New York, N. Y.

PURSUANT TO TELEPHONE CONVERSATION WITH YOU YESTERDAY I WILL BE GLAD TO PERSONALLY ACCEPT PORTRAIT FROM A SMALL COMMITTEE TUESDAY OR WEDNESDAY MORNING.

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

PRF 9-A

BOARD FORM No. 14 A
APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT
MARCH 10, 1926

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

FROM The White House
Washington

June 14, 1938

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 45763

Erwin N. Horrock, Esq.,
Room 1216, Steinway Building,
New York, N. Y.

PORTRAIT RECEIVED. WILL BE GLAD TO ACCEPT PORTRAIT ON BEHALF OF THE PRESIDENT ABOUT TEN THIRTY THURSDAY MORNING.

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

HOLMES, Mrs. Harry B.,
Alexandria, Va.
June 7, 1938. (Ack.)

Wants to come in and present the President with another heirloom dated 1837. (possibly old pamphlet).

See P.P.F.3127

br

P.P.F.
9-H

LAWSON, Welcome H.
Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.
April 30, 1938

Transmitted to the President a "Hammock Contribution" to the Georgia Warm Springs Foundation and some books on an international money system. Gives his views on bimetallism. -- The President wrote Mr. Lawson June 13th, thanking him for his note and also for sending him the interesting books of the 1896 campaign.

P. P. F.

SEE - PPF 4127

9-H

Mr Reed

July 11, 1938

PPF 9-H

My dear Mr. Hodge:

Your letter of recent date to the President has been received in his absence. It was very kind of you to send him a copy of the book to which you refer and I shall be glad to call it to his attention when he returns to the city. In the meantime, please let me thank you in his behalf for your kind thought of him. I am sure that he will appreciate your friendly interest in the matter.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Clarence Lewis Hodge, Esq.,
1121 New Hampshire, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

oh

Acked 7/11 ob

THE WHITE HOUSE
JUL 9 11 01 AM '38
RECEIVED

1121 New Hampshire, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

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

Dear Mr. Roosevelt:

Knowing of your personal interest in regionalism and especially in the Tennessee Valley Authority, I am sending you a copy of my recently published book, The Tennessee Valley Authority: A National Experiment in Regionalism, which is the result of three years' impartial survey of the regional work of the Authority. I have tried to indicate its national significance, and hope the Authority will point the way toward similar future developments in other parts of the nation.

Respectfully yours,

Clarence L. Hodge

Clarence Lewis Hodge

June 29, 1936

Mr Reed

PPF 9-H

My dear Mr. Hadsell:

Thank you in the President's behalf for your courtesy in sending the book to him. I know that he will much appreciate your kind thoughtfulness.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

noted 6/30/36

Irving Hadsell, Esq.,
F. W. Dodge Corporation,
119 West 40th Street,
New York, N.Y.

es

hhh.jh

permit 8

HOME OWNERS' CATALOGS

Published by Dodge Reports

CONSTRUCTION NEWS DIVISION, F. W. DODGE CORPORATION
119 WEST 40 STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

IRVING HADSELL
Vice President

Just A Word
Before You
Look Inside

This copy of Home Owners' Catalogs is for you. It is yours with not a single "string" attached. There is no other volume just like it and I believe you will refer to it often in the days to come.

Homes are made up of several elements. First, and most important, are your Ideas and Individuality. Plan and Layout are second. Third come Things, the materials, equipment and furnishings. Next Skill, the ability of the builder or contractor to organize the work and the craftsmanship of the mechanics who assemble the Things.

To adjust Individual Ideas to the complete Plan, and Things to Budget, is often a difficult task. It is here that the sympathetic, architecturally trained man renders vital service. Again, architectural supervision of the home during construction is a safeguard. Architectural service from first to last is true economy.

After more than forty years of intimate contact with every branch of the building industry, our sincere advice to the family about to build is: Be sure that architectural service is secured. If, for various reasons, you have not done so on this house, do so on the next house you build, and

ngm

Director of Radio Station WTVO

hhh.jh

urge your friends to do likewise. Professional service from plan to final arrangement of furnishings and decorations will assure economy, comfort and pride of possession.

This copy of Home Owners' Catalogs will help you with the Things of which your house is made and with which it is equipped and furnished. It will help you in making up your mind as to what you want. It will help you in expressing your ideas and your desires. With it you receive the best wishes of the manufacturers whose literature it contains. They join us in hoping that you will derive even more from your home than you anticipate. Now look inside, but do not overlook the Foreword or the Indices.

Sincerely yours,

Irving Hadsell

Irving Hadsell
Vice President
HOME OWNERS' CATALOGS

P.S. When you write a manufacturer for prices or other information, mention Home Owners' Catalogs. Such mention will tell him you are about to build and will help secure prompt attention.

Director of Radio Station WTMJ

hhh.jh

June 7, 1938

Mr. Reed
pr. 7.
9-H

My dear Mr. Hohenstein:

The President has received your letter of May nineteenth, and has noted it with interest. Your thoughtfulness in sending him the souvenir pencil is indeed appreciated, and he asks me to convey his thanks to you.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

H. H. Hohenstein, Esq.,
Radio Station KFUO,
Saint Louis,
Missouri.

To Miss LeHand

ngm

Director of Radio Station KFUO

hhh.jh

permit 8

RADIO STATION KFUO

(545.1 Meters, 550 Kilocycles, 1000 Watts)

"We preach Christ Crucified" -- 1 Cor. 1,23

ST. LOUIS, MO.

LOCATED AT
CONCORDIA THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
ST. LOUIS, MO.

May 19, 1938

OWNED BY
EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH
MISSOURI SYNOD

THE WHITE HOUSE
MAY 21 10 28 AM '38
RECEIVED

President Franklin D. Roosevelt
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sir:

Enclosed please find one of our souvenir pencils which we distributed in connection with our recent annual Letter Week.

The mail response during Letter Week was very gratifying. Following are a few excerpts from the fan mail:

Kimmswick, Mo.: "KFUO has brought me closer to my Saviour, and has made me a better Christian."

St. Louis, Mo.: "I enjoy your programs immensely, though I am a Catholic. I am especially enthusiastic about the fine musical programs you provide so generously."

Quincy, Ill.: "KFUO gives us a greater understanding of Scriptures. The programs are also cultural."

Doe Run, Mo.: "Though I am affiliated with the Methodist Church, I truly love the Lutheran Church also. I never fail to get spiritual comfort and strength from the KFUO broadcasts and, since I am without sight, I receive the Lutheran Messenger for the Blind and hold it second to none of the religious magazines which I read."

St. Louis, Mo.: "KFUO helps bring the Gospel in my home to my husband who does not attend any church."

Hoping you will be able to make use of the enclosed souvenir pencil, I am

Respectfully yours,

H. A. Hohenstein
Director of Radio Station KFUO

hhh.jh

June 29, 1938

Mr Reed

P.P.F. 9-H

Gentlemen:

Thank you very much in the President's behalf for the copy of "Save America First" by Jerome Frank, which you were good enough to send him. You may be sure that your kind thoughtfulness is deeply appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

noted 6.21.8

Harper & Brothers, Publishers,
49 East 33rd Street,
New York, N. Y.

cd

DATE OF PUBLICATION: June 8, 1938 PRICE: $3.75

HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS
49 East 33rd Street, New York City

THE HOUSE OF HARPER
NEW YORK
Publishers of BOOKS and of HARPER'S MAGAZINE

ahes 6/29 d

-INFORMATION-FOR-LITERARY-EDITORS-AND-REVIEWERS.

Thanks
look for it

SAVE AMERICA FIRST

By Jerome Frank

"The title, 'Save America First'," explains the author, Jerome Frank, "may perhaps indicate a selfish chauvinistic bias. That would grossly belie the writer's attitude. The troubles of other peoples cannot but cause deep sorrow to any decent American. But Americans can do nothing of substance to solve the present basic problems of Europe---except to ensure a sane and flourishing democratic civilization in America which can cooperate with Europe whenever the latter is able to throw off its present economic and political anarchy and to achieve the kind of continental integration under one government which is our blessed heritage. There might be some point in America's fighting, or threatening to fight, in order to unify Europe; such a consummation might be worth great sacrifices on our part, for it would probably ensure peace in Europe. But in such an enterprise, England will not be our friend or ally but our enemy. For she does not want peace in Europe by means of European integration; that is a price she has always refused to pay. And the current suggestion that, by 'using our influence' in aid of England we can maintain peace without fighting is but a rephrasing of the traditional English 'balance of power' doctrine of which competent observers have said, 'It has produced far more wars than it prevented' and that 'if it occasionally prevents small wars, it makes more general and devastating war when it comes.'"

DATE OF PUBLICATION: June 8, 1938

PRICE: $3.75

July 6, 1938

PPF 9-H

My dear Congressman:

Upon our return to Washington early this week, I found your letter to me of June twenty-second together with the three beautiful cotton suits for the President.

I have delivered the suits to the President and he has asked me to thank you ever so much for your thoughtfulness and courtesy.

Will you be good enough to thank the manufacturers, also, for their interest in the matter.

Harpee Bros mfgs

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

Honorable Hampton P. Fulmer,
Member of Congress,
Orangeburg,
South Carolina.

tmb

Suits given Miss LeHand 7/6/38.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7/6/38

MEMO FOR M. H. M.

Re the attached - The Congr. asks that we thank the manufacturers, Haspel Bros., or communicate with him (Fulmer) direct and he will communicate with this concern.

In the past acknowledgment has gone to Haspel Bros., to the effect that there must be no publicity attached to the acceptance by the President.

I have prepared letter to the Congr. thanking him and asking him to in turn thank the "manufacturers".

OK?

TOI

H. P. FULMER
2D DIST. SOUTH CAROLINA

RESIDENCE:
ORANGEBURG, S. C.

d States
tives

The Congt. brought in in person 6/28/38

1938

nt will not
expect to
fore leaving
suits for you
ersonal regards.

ctured by
I am sure
ure out of
ummer.

rds, I am

erely,

H P Fulmer

M.C.

P.S. You should acknowledge receipt of these suits to Haspel Bros., or communicate with me and I will communicate with this concern.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
SEVENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

MARVIN JONES, TEX., CHAIRMAN

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KATHERINE WHEELER, CLERK

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

H. P. FULMER
2D DIST. SOUTH CAROLINA

RESIDENCE:
ORANGEBURG, S. C.

The Congt. brought in in person 6/28/38

June 22, 1938

Hon. Marvin H. McIntyre,
Secretary to the President,
The White House.

My dear Mr. McIntyre:

I find that the President will not return until the 24th, the day that I expect to leave Washington for home. I am therefore leaving at your office three beautiful cotton suits for you to deliver to the President, with my personal regards.

These suits were manufactured by Haspel Bros., New Orleans, Louisiana. I am sure that the President will get much pleasure out of these suits during the hot days this summer.

With kind personal regards, I am

Very sincerely,

H P Fulmer

M.C.

P.S. You should acknowledge receipt of these suits to Haspel Bros., or communicate with me and I will communicate with this concern.

Mr Reed

July 7, 1938

P. P. 7
9-14

My dear Mr. Tupper:

Your letter of June twenty-eighth has been received and I want to thank you in the President's behalf for your courtesy in sending him a copy of the book to which you refer.

I regret that it is not possible to meet your wishes, but the President cannot, while holding his present office, make comments concerning the merits of the many publications that are constantly being brought to his attention.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. Leland
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Harmon Tupper, Esq.,
Henry Holt and Company,
257 Fourth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

T- the Pres

es

HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Publishers New York
257 FOURTH AVENUE

1866

Thank Mark
Robertson

June 28th, 1938

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

My dear President Roosevelt:

As we believe that you will be interested in Howard W. Odum's interpretation of the New Deal in his forthcoming volume, AMERICAN REGIONALISM, we are taking the liberty of sending you a complimentary copy of this book, which will be published by us on July 21st.

Professor W. F. Ogburn, Lewis Mumford, Miss Lavinia Engle and other authorities who have seen this book in part or as a whole have given us some highly favorable comments, and we shall be very much interested in learning what you yourself think of the book. Of course, any statement that you would care to give us or Professor Odum would be held in confidence.

Yours very truly,

Harmon Tupper

Harmon Tupper
HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY

HT:RW

P.P.F
9-14

July 7, 1938

My dear Mrs. Hall:

This will acknowledge the receipt of your letter of June twentieth. Please be assured that your thoughtfulness is very much appreciated. It is not felt, however, that your kind offer can be accepted.

Very sincerely yours,

+ P.P.F
9-1

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

Mrs. Addie Hall,
2457 Atlantic Avenue,
Long Beach,
California.

elb

Mr. Searles, in the Usher's office told me that these measurements are correct "as near as the boys could figure out."

mdp

Re the attached--MHM doesn't want her to make the trousers on account of that would mean he would have to accept them when he gets out to the coast and it would be a big play for her.

Will you reply.

TMB

Long Beach,
California.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7/7/38

MEMO FOR MR. LATTA

Re the attached--MHM doesn't want her to make the trousers on account of that would mean he would have to accept them when he gets out to the coast and it would be a big play for her.

Will you reply.

TMB

Long Beach,
California.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Poughkeepsie, New York,
July 1, 1938.

My dear Mrs. Hall:

Reference is made to your letter of June twentieth to the President.

I am sorry that it will not be possible to comply with your request for an opportunity to present the President with a gift, when he comes to California. As you can readily understand, the President's schedule on a trip of this kind is completely planned in advance and all of his time is taken up in carrying out the program arranged for each stop. Because of this, it is the policy not to arrange any personal appointments such as that requested by you.

If you care to have me do so, I shall be very glad to receive the trousers on behalf of the President. The size is thirty-four inches waist, thirty-three inches length.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

Mrs. Addie Hall,
2457 Atlantic Avenue,
Long Beach,
California.

MHM

Long Beach Calif.
June 20-38

Dear Mr President
I dont know much how
to began this
I belong to thy Cooperatives
of Southern Calif. We are Unit
217 and we make mens
trousers. And we want to make
you a pair to go fishing in
and we want your size
now you know this material we
use is very inexpensive
But we would love to make
them for you. Now we want
you size please. And I want to
present them to you at Los Angeles
on your trip to the city Oakland
let me give them to you and
I want so much to see our
President.
I Thank you and hope
I get to see you

Mrs Eddie Hall
Long Beach
California

2457 Atlantic Ave

ags

SUDDERTH, Mrs. A. T.
Morganton, N.C.
7-13-38

Seventy-seven year old widow sent the President a handkerchief and asks that he send her some money to live on.
-- Referred to SSB and to FERA for consideration and ack. 7-14-38.

SEE Sudderth, Mrs. A. T.

PPF
9-H

Gift to Mrs. Eben

July 19, 1938

PPF 9-H

My dear Miss Hutcheson:

The President was much pleased to receive those beautiful flowers which you presented to him aboard his special train. He wants you to know that he deeply appreciates your friendly thought.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Miss Mollie Beal Hutcheson,
613 East Seneca Avenue,
McAlester,
Oklahoma.

es

to Mrs. Eben

Mrs Mollie Beal Hutcheson
613 Floyd
E. Seneca Ave
Wheeler 7-14-38
McAlester Okla

re that Oklahoma full blood Indians are anxious to confer
of making him a national chief and Great White Father, and
presenting to him a very elaborate head gear, robe and pipe of peace, when President
visits Oklahoma.

See 200-CCC-Okla.

br

P-P.7
9-H

Gift to Mrs. Eben

FERRIS, Scott,
Oklahoma City, Okla.
July 6, 1938.

Wires to Mr. McIntyre that Oklahoma full blood Indians are anxious to confer on the President the honor of making him a national chief and Great White Father, and presenting to him a very elaborate head gear, robe and pipe of peace, when President visits Oklahoma.

See 200-CCC-Okla.

P-P.7
9-H

br

Gift to Mrs. Eben

pp 7.
9-H

July 20, 1938

My dear Mr. Hagosian:

The President thanks you very much indeed for the plaque which you presented to him while in San Francisco. He has asked me to express his appreciation of your kind thought as well as this evidence of your good will.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. Lelland
PRIVATE SECRETARY

A. Hagosian, Esq.,
456 Powell Street,
San Francisco,
California.

es

August 2, 1938

WILLIAMS, Dr. D. W.
Department of Animal Husbandry,
Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas,
College Station, Texas,
June 30, 1938.

Writes the President referring to a Hereford heifer that was given to the President upon his visit to the A. & M. College of Texas last spring. Wants to know where the President would like to have this heifer sent.---The President wrote to Dr. Williams, on July 6th, saying he would be delighted to have the heifer sent to Elliott at Fort Worth and later on would like to have the calf sent to him at Warm Springs.

SEE P.P.F. 5454

P. P. F.

9-H

August 2, 1938

My dear Mr. Hall:

Thank you very much indeed in the President's behalf for those potatoes. I can assure youthat he will appreciate your kind thoughtfulness in letting him see then.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. Lelland
PRIVATE SECRETARY

J. D. Hall, Esq.,
Uriah,
Alabama.

es

August 2, 1938

PPF 9-H

My dear Mr. Hesselgren:

This will acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July twenty-eighth. Thank you in the President's behalf for your courtesy in sending him a copy of your book. I can assure you that he will much appreciate your friendly good wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. Lelland
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Gerard Hesselgren, Esq.,
Mattituck, Long Island,
New York.

es

Thank
Book Study
War

GERARD HESSELGREN
MATTITUCK, L. I.
PHONE 228

Acked
8-2-38

July 28, 1938

The Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of these United States
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Roosevelt:

The enclosed book is a close-up of a Stronghold of our opponents.

It has been planned, desgned and directed by your humble servant.

Will you kindly except it with my profoundest esteem and good wishes.

The GREATEST of your
Millions of Admirers

Gerard Hesselgren

PPF 9-B

August 17, 1938

My dear Mr. Hanna:

In Mr. Roosevelt's absence, I have for acknowledgment your letter of recent date with enclosure. The copy of your book, sent under separate cover to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, has also been received.

May I assure you that your kind thought is appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

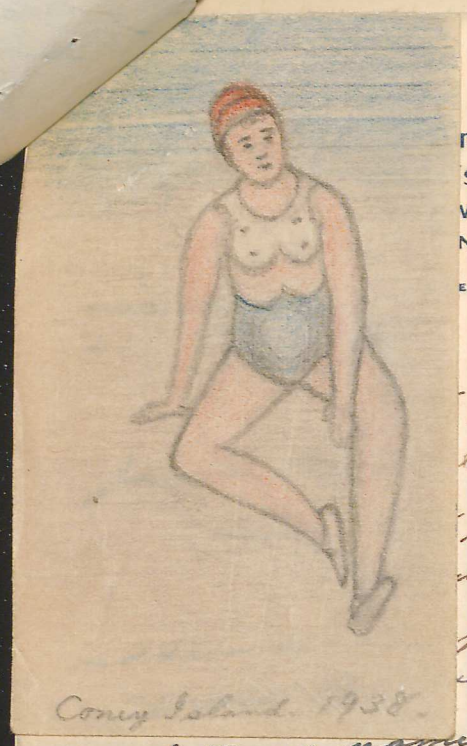
JAMES H. ROWE, JR.
Assistant to Mr. James Roosevelt

William W. Hanna, Esq.,
415 West 22nd Street,
New York, N. Y.

ESR

+PPF 9-B
+PPF 2

Send to Mrs. Somerville



Coney Island. 1938.

ROBERT B. REEVES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

nty-Third Street
s Christian Association
VEST 23RD STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

EPHONE CHELSEA 3-1982

York. Aug 1st 1938.

t. Esq.

:

t a week ago I sent
package to the President
elt, but I believe failed
to put my name & address on it. It
contained a copy of one of my books—
The Cuban Insurrecto—published in
1930. I hope there may be pleasure, if
not profit in its perusal
Please excuse a shaky hand due
to my age. 73.

Sincerely.
Wm W. Hanna

P.S. I enclose for yourself, one of my
pencil sketches

W. W. Hanna

P.P.7.
9-11

X P.P.7
9.9

RB/mma

X

TFK/ED

T. F. McGill

X

RAYMOND ST. JOHN
CHAIRMAN

ROBERT B. REEVES
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Twenty-Third Street
Young Men's Christian Association
215 WEST 23RD STREET
NEW YORK, N. Y.

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 3-1982

MEMBERS CORRESPONDENCE

415 W. 22 St
New York Aug 1st 1938.

James Roosevelt. Esq.

Dear Sir;

About a week ago I sent addressed mail package to the President and Mrs Roosevelt, but I believe failed to put my name + address on it. It contained a copy of one of my books "The Cuban Insurrecto" published in 1930. I hope there may be pleasure, if not profit in its perusal

Please excuse a shaky hand due to my age. 73.

Sincerely.
Wm H. Hanna

P.S. I enclose for yourself, one of my pencil sketches

W. H. Hanna

P.P.F. 9-H

X P.P.F. 9.8

RB/mma

Florida.

dfvb
Enclosure

TFR/ED

T. F. McGill

X

August 15, 1938

P.P.F. 9-L

My dear Mr. McCall:

I have just received from Mr. Oscar Johnson, Secretary to Senator Pepper, your letter of August twelfth, advising of the forthcoming visit of Mrs. Hettie A. Haines to Washington where she hopes to present to the President some homemade guava jelly.

Unfortunately, both the President and I will be in Hyde Park on the twenty-third of August when Mrs. Haines plans to be here so I am afraid a personal presentation is out of the question. If she would care to leave the jelly with Mr. Rudolph Forster here at the Executive Offices, you may be sure it will reach the President.

P.P.F. 9-J

I have been glad to tell the President of Mrs. Haines' generous thought and he deeply appreciates her remembering him.

I know you can explain the situation satisfactorily to Mrs. Haines.

With all good wishes and thanking you for your kind offices in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

RB/mma

T. F. McCall, Esq.,
Post Office Box 681,
St. Petersburg,
Florida.

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EDWARD J. TRENWITH, CLERK
JAMES A. WHITE, ASST. CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

August 15, 1938

Hon. Marvin McIntyre
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I am attaching hereto letter from Mr. T. F. McCall of St. Petersburg, Florida.

Will you not be good enough to advise Mr. McCall as to the possibility of any arrangement such as he suggests?

With all good wishes to you, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Oscar Johnson

OSCAR JOHNSON
Secretary to
Senator Pepper

OJ:vb
Enclosure

P. O. Box 681,
St. Petersburg, Fla.,
August 12, 1938.

Mr. Oscar Johnson,
Secretary to Senator Claude Pepper,
Washington, D. C.

sent 8/15/38 mimeo copy to Mr Johnson

Dear Sir:

Mrs. Hettie A. Haines who is an old resident here, her nurse, Mrs. Dunlap, and her chauffeur, will leave here on the 23rd of this month for Reading, Pa., going by way of Washington. She has recently made some very nice guava jelly and as she and her nurse are both great admirers of President Roosevelt, she is very desirous of taking the President a half dozen glasses of this jelly.

I want to know if you can arrange it so when she drives in there on the 25th or 26th, her chauffeur can come to your office and you will have already made arrangements so Mrs. Haines can meet the President, give him this jelly, shake his hand and leave for Reading. She doesn't want to take up any of his time or be a nuisance in any sense. Can you make this arrangement prior to her arriving so that you can go down to the White House with her and see that she will meet the President? I would like very much for you to do this if you possibly can.

Mrs. Haines is one fine lady, of high standing in this community, and as I have said, of long residence. She is such a great admirer of the President that she is anxious to do this.

Please let me hear from you at once advising me if you can arrange this. While I am not directly acquainted with you, you probably have noticed some correspondence between Senator Pepper and myself and it would be very easy for you to ascertain who I am if you so desire.

Respectfully,

T. F. McCall

TFM/ED

File

P. O. Box 681,
St. Petersburg, Florida.
August 22, 1938.

Honorable Marvin H. McIntyre,
Secretary to the President,
White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter of August 15th relative to Mrs. Hettie A. Haines trip to Washington. Since Mrs. Haines will not be able to see the President she has changed her route and will go up the peninsula, crossing the bay at Portsmouth therefore it will be impossible for her to leave the package. She regrets this very much as she has been very desirous of meeting the President and it was quite some disappointment to her when she found he would not be in Washington on the 24th or 25th.

Thanking you for your courtesy, I am

Sincerely yours,

T.F. McCall,

P O Box 681

TFMCC:SL

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY, INC.
PUBLISHERS
383 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

Telephone: ELdorado 5-3610
Cable Address: Harbrace, New York

August 18, 1938

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

Dear Mr. President:

We are sending you with our compliments an advance copy of IN SEARCH OF SOVIET GOLD by John D. Littlepage and Demaree Bess, to be published September 22. Littlepage, an American mining engineer, spent ten years in the Soviet Union, mining Gold for Stalin. The book gives a bluntly factual account of life in the U. S. S. R. as this plain American business man saw it, and, it is bound to interest American readers.

Very truly yours

Helen K. Day

Harcourt, Brace and Company

August 23, 1938

My dear Miss Taylor:

I want to thank you in behalf of the President for your letter of August eighteenth and the copy of the book to which you refer. I assure you that your kind thought of him is more than appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

To Press study

Miss Helen K. Taylor,
Harcourt, Brace and Company, Inc.,
383 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

eke

Mr Reed

September 20, 1938

PP 7-
9-H

My dear Dr. Hartwell:

Thank you ever so much in the President's behalf for the copy of the book which you were good enough to send to him. I know that he will appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Dr. H. Ameroy Hartwell,
777 Boulevard East,
Weehawken,
New Jersey.

Miss Ebers

oh

P8.7
9-H

September 8, 1933

My dear Dr. Hackett:

Thank you ever so much for your letter of September first and for that collection of books which you sent me. I am very glad to have these volumes and shall be interested in looking through them at a favorable opportunity.

With hearty appreciation of your courtesy,

I am

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. Ephraim Hackett,
Main Street,
Kennebunk,
Maine.

es

DR. EPHRAIM HACKETT
MAIN ST.
KENNEBUNK, MAINE

Sept. 1, 1933.

Thank him

Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of U. S. A.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Please accept by express 5 volumes of United States laws, the 1st. volume making 6 volumes will be sent or given you by your son James. I saw him in his office on the 29th. of August and left no. 1 volume with him as I said to prove that I had brought to light of all forgotten things the forgotten official map of the City of Washington.

You have a copy, James also has one I gave him.

You have a picture of Washington taken from his official map and Farley also has one and all these are copyrighted in my name, and the picture of Washington should be used on a stamp when the proper time comes.

I am going to try and see Farley when he comes to Portland Saturday, Sept. 9th. I would like him to see the original cloth maps that were made in 1792-1793 that the copy you have was taken from.

The story will, when properly written, cause startling news and good news to our America, and our first President, General George Washington, on account of this for-

DR. EPHRAIM HACKETT
MAIN ST.
KENNEBUNK, MAINE

gotten map has never had the credit due him given him.

Yours truly,

Dr Ephraim Hackett

Dr. Ephraim Hackett

EH/EA

No Record of Entry

Cent 20 cent

DR. EPHRAIM HACKETT
MAIN ST.
KENNEBUNK, MAINE

THE WHITE HOUSE
JAN 20 1934
RECEIVED

Louis M. Howe
White House Washington D.C.

Sec. to the President:

When it will not bother the President will you call to this appointment the rare Portrait of Washington in a oval frame I sent him. took it up. the Picture came off. the Proof slip of the Plan of the city of Washington. in the first vol. of U.S. Laws. I sent him last sept 1. there is a law chapter 28. stating the laws as the Plan shows. I have the original Plan on cloth. the President has a picture of the Plan. now I want when the time comes. this Picture. never before published. just on a stamp. when the facts are known. Col Martin does

DR. EPHRAIM HACKETT
MAIN ST.
KENNEBUNK, MAINE

not know what I have in regards to the original Plan of the Greater City became the would use for information, I did not care to give him. He had the original Plans of mine down there for a year, and I am not satisfied with what came from the division of it. James Roosevelt has seen the original Plans. I would like to submit the data & facts concerning this historical Plan as laid out by 2nd session of the first congress, approved July 15-1790 in N.Y. City. and would like to give more facts and data that I have investigated in 3 years I have been working on it.

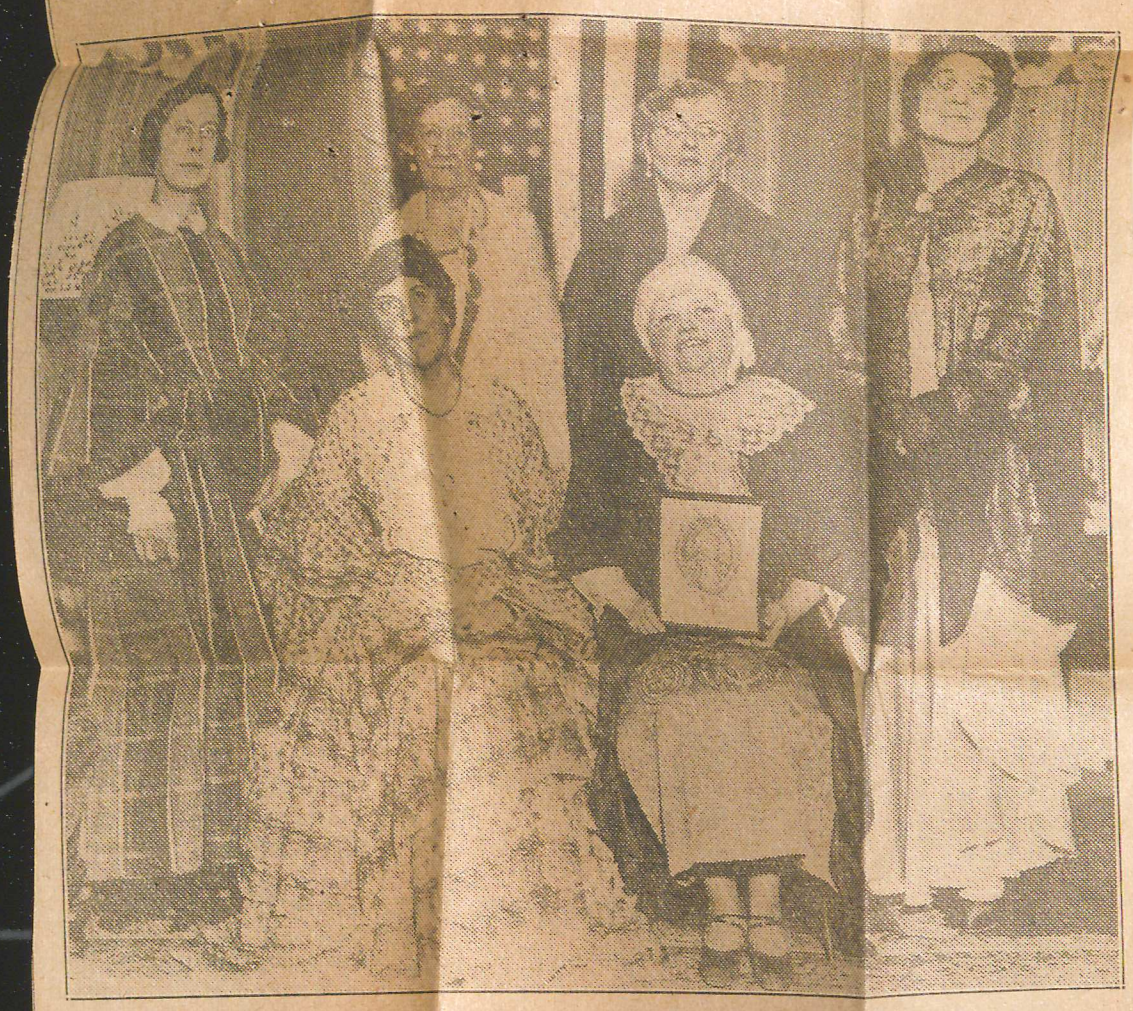
Yours truly
Dr. Ephraim Hackett

Enclosures.

Portland Press Herald—Portland, Mai

Social

Washington's Wedding Day Observed By Party At Home Of Mrs. Daniel H. Sheehan



Several of the members of Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, D. A. R., in the costumes they wore at their Washington party Monday evening.

Left and right, in the first row, are Miss E. Marie Estes and Mrs. Clyde W. Watson.

In the second row are Mrs. Irving T. Jones, Mrs. Perley W. Lowe, Mrs. Annie O. Whitehouse and Mrs. Daniel H. Sheehan.

Thirty-five persons were present Monday evening when Mrs. Daniel H. Sheehan, regent of Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, D. A. R., opened her home for an informal party in observance of George Washington's wedding anniversary. Many of the members were in costume and the house was decorated throughout with flags.

Dr. Ephraim Hackett of Kennebunk gave a talk on the Mary Woodman quilt, which has been on exhibit in the Library of Congress during the Washington Bi-centennial, telling of its great historical value. The quilt is a plan of the city of Washington as it was surveyed by George Washington in 1790, Dr. Hackett explained.

Refreshments were served by the members of the Program Committee, which included Mrs. Craig L. Mosman, chairman, Mrs. Bradford Cushman, Miss Abbie G. Dennett, Miss Lucia M. Carney, Dr. Ruth E. Emery, Miss Gertrude Flagg, Mrs. Arthur Weston Bell, Mrs. Irene Hinckley and Mrs. Edwin B. Curtis.

Others present were Mrs. Clyde Watson, Mrs. Perley W Lowe, Mrs. Irving Jones, Mrs. William Smith Shaw, Mrs. George C. Mumfort, Mrs. George H. Weeks, Mrs. Annie O. Whitehouse, Miss Ethel Murphy, Mrs. Lewis A. Brown, Mrs. L. M. McGouldrick, Mrs. J. P. Bodge, Mrs. Frank H. Carr, Dr. Cassie K. Turner, Mrs. Blanche Parsons, Mrs. Grace Gerry, Mrs. Donald Piper, Mrs. H. Nelson McDougall, Miss Helen C. Jones, Mrs. C. K. D. Chase, and Miss E. Marie Estes of Portland, Mrs. Lawrence Dunn and Miss Harriett Dunn of Thomaston, Mrs. M. V. Hines of Kennebunk.

DENTIST CLAIMS MAP OF FIRST PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page One)

give him information regarding this map or plan.

A few days ago Dr. Hackett took the plan to Skowhegan, where George Otis Smith, former member of the Federal Power Commission, examined it. Dr. Smith had never seen the quilt plan and was much interested to learn that it had come to East Cornville long before he was born in the neighboring town of Skowhegan.

The close connection of Washington with the map quilt through the oval deisgn in the upper left hand corner is further emphasized by the law pertaining to the permanent seat of government recently found by Dr. Hackett.

Commenting upon the support given to the quilt plan by the laws of the First Congress, Dr. Hackett says:

"No man or commission had any authority, by Congress or the President, to make a survey or offer for sale any plan pertaining to the official plan of the City of Washington while the President was making this plan. He lived to see his dream come true. He had laid out and paid all of the bills for the survey and plan of this City, which has not been changed in 140 years. Let America know the facts and give to President George Washington the credit and honor due him."

The much quoted statement that the City of Washington was laid out by the French Engineer, Major L'Enfant is disputed by Dr. Hackett.

One of the commissioners acting under the law was Major Andrew Ellicott, whose name is on the last paragraph in the legend at the lower right hand of the map, which says: "In order to execute the plan, Mr. Ellicott made a true meridinal line by celestial observation which passes through the area intended for the Capitol."

Major L'Enfant was the other acting commissioner. Part of the plan had been drawn under the direction of Washington when Major L'Enfant became dissatisfied with his compensation and asked for back pay. This was refused him and he left the employment of the President.

"If there is an uncompleted map in existence of Washington, the Capital City with Major L'Enfant's name upon it, it was taken by him when he became dissatisfied wtih his wages and got through, so a set of his carries no authority," says Dr. Hackett in arguing for the superior authenticity of the Mary Woodman map quilt plan.

"The text of the law and the plan," Hackett insists, "show not a commissioner who was hired to carry out the plan under the direction of the President but that credit and honor should be given to George Washington, whose name and picture and the Washington coat of arms are on the plan with his own "explanatory abbreviations."

For the above reasons Hackett stoutly defends the Woodman map quilt plan against claims of any other plan of the City of Washington.

Famous Map Quilt To Be Shown Here

The members of Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, D. A. R. will observe Washington's Birthday, Monday, at an informal party at the home of the Regent, Mrs. Daniel H. Sheehan, 325 Brackett Street. All members are requested to attend in Colonial costume.

Dr. Ephraim Hackett of Kennebunk will exhibit and give a talk on the Washington Map Quilt which has been on exhibition in the Library of Congress during the Washington Bicentennial.

Farley Allowed Little To Say About Stamps

He's Postmaster General, But Both President And Ickes Are Collectors

Washington, July 28.—(AP)—James A. Farley is postmaster general but he is not allowed to say much about stamps.

President Roosevelt and Secretary Ickes are stamp collectors and between them they do most of the deciding about new stamp designs.

The Postmaster General today gave the President a book containing prints of all stamp designs and the President looked it over with Ickes.

Dentist Claims Ownership Of George Washington Map

KENNEBUNK, Nov. 23.—Almost forgotten laws passed by the First Congress are invoked as giving official authority to the plan of the City of Washington upon the Mary Woodman map quilt owned by Dr. Ephraim Hackett, Kennebunk dentist.

These laws, according to Dr. Hackett, make it clear that the plan upon the quilt is George Washington's own, as authorized by the Congress.

Passed at the first session of Congress, approved July 5, 1790 at New York, and March 3, 1791 at Philadelphia, these laws empower "survey and by proper metes and bounds define and limit a district of territory."

That, says Dr. Hackett, is the plan he has on the Mary Woodman map quilt, printed from copper plate on cloth in Philadelphia between June 1, 1792 and 1794.

Mary Woodman, a real daughter of the American Revolution, put seven of these plans or maps, 20½x22½ inches, on a quilt that had homespun flax which she wove for a lining. The quilt was made in South Hampton, N. H., in 1815 when she was 19 years old. She married and came to Maine in 1831, so the quilt has been in Maine 102 years.

Restored to light after reposing for more than a half century in the old home of the Woodman family in East Cornville, the quilt was on display in the library of Congress during the Washington Bi-centennial in 1932.

This authorized official plan used on the quilt can be seen in several forms. Donald MacMillan, the Arctic explorer has it on a lantern slide. A few colleges have a reproduction of the plan or map. Persons interested in Americana have told Dr. Hackett that in their opinion, next to the original Declaration of Independence, this quilt would be of the highest historical value. Col. Lawrence Martin of the map division of the Congressional Library recently asked Dr. Hackett to

(Continued on Back Page)

Sales In Portland Friday And Satu

September 16, 1935

My dear Dr. Hackett:

This will acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September twelfth.

I am enclosing copies of the Acts of July 16, 1790 and March 3, 1791, relating to the establishment of the seat of the Government of the United States.

Very sincerely yours,

M. H. McINTYRE
Assistant Secretary
to the President

Dr. Ephraim Hackett,
Main Street,
Kennebunk,
Maine.

Enclosures.

Hackett 9/16/35 - hw

DR. EPHRAIM HACKETT
MAIN STREET
KENNEBUNK, MAINE

THE WHITE HOUSE
SEP 13 1935
RECEIVED

arch
9/16/35
hw

To the Secretary of the President
Washington, D.C.

Sept. 1. 1933 I sent the President a execution of Law Books, for which he channed me. in the first vol was a law which I copied and have had others made from that copy but I have given them all away or some have been returned to me. and I would like a copy from that old Book. Chapter XXVIII. an act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States.

...lishing the temporary and
...ernment of the United States

...he Senate and House of
...States of America in Congress
...territory, not exceeding ten
... hereafter directed on the
...etween the mouths of the
...ue, be, and the same is
...ent seat of the government
... nevertheless, That the
...tate within such district
...acceptance, until the time
...overnment thereto, and
... by law provide.
...ted, That the President of
...l to appoint, and by sup-
...n refusals to act or other
... as long as may be necessary,
...y two of whom, shall, un-
...dent, survey, and by proper
...mit a district of territory,
...rtioned; and the district
...l, shall be deemed the dis-
...r the permanent seat of the
...s.

...ted, That the said commis-

chase or accept grants of land; and, prior to Dec. 1800, provide buildings, for the accommodation of Congress.

sioners, or any two of them, shall have power to purchase or accept such quantity of land on the eastern side of the said river, within the said district, as the President shall deem proper for the use of the United States and according to such plans as the President shall approve, the said commissioners, or any two of them, shall prior to the first Monday in December, in the year one thousand eight hundred, provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of Congress, and of the President, and for the public offices of the government of the United States.

Expense thereof, how to be defrayed.

SEC. 4. And be it (further) enacted, That for defraying the expense of such purchases and buildings, the President of the United States be authorized and requested to accept grants of money.

approved July the fifteenth 1790

George washington
President of the united States

first congress
second session
at new york

— — — — —

also in the same volume. Chapter XVII

an act to amend. passed at the third
session of the first congress. at Philadelphia
approved march the third 1791

George washington
President of the united States.

I would. thank the President if I could
have a copy of the above Laws. a Photostat
of them. would. if such could be done
please me and help me.

yours. truly.
Mr Ephraim Kachin.

sept-12.1935

who may purchase or accept grants of land; and, prior to Dec. 1800, provide buildings, for the accommodation of Congress.

SEC. 3. And be it (further) enacted, That the said commissioners, or any two of them, shall have power to purchase or accept such quantity of land on the eastern side of the said river, within the said district, as the President shall deem proper for the use of the United States and according to such plans as the President shall approve, the said commissioners, or any two of them, shall prior to the first Monday in December, in the year one thousand eight hundred, provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of Congress, and of the President, and for the public offices of the government of the United States.

Expense thereof, how to be defrayed.

SEC. 4. And be it (further) enacted, That for defraying the expense of such purchases and buildings, the President of the United States be authorized and requested to accept grants of money.

Copies sent to Dr. Hackett 9/16/35 - hm

COPY MGS

STATUTE II.

July 16, 1790. Cpap XXVIII.-An Act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the Government of the United States

Act of March 3, 1791, Ch.17. District of the Potomoc accepted for permanent seat of government, and state laws when to cease therein.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a district of territory, not exceeding ten miles square, to be located as hereafter directed on the river Potomac, at some place between the mouths of the Eastern Branch and Connagochegue, be, and the same is hereby accepted for the permanent seat of the government of the United States. Provided nevertheless, That the operation of the laws of the state within such district shall not be affected by this acceptance, until the time fixed for the removal of the government thereto, and until Congress shall otherwise by law provide.

President to appoint commissioners for locating the same; 1302,ch.41.

SEC.2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be authorized to appoint, and by supplying vacancies happening from refusals to act or other causes, to keep in appointment as long as may be necessary, three commissioners, who, or any two of whom, shall, under the direction of the President, survey, and by proper metes and bounds define and limit a district of territory, under the limitations above mentioned; and the district so defined, limited and located, shall be deemed the district accepted by this act, for the permanent seat of the government of the United States.

who may purchase or accept grants of land; and, prior to Dec.1800, provide buildings, for the accommodation of Congress.

SEC.3. And be it(further)enacted, That the said commissioners, or any two of them, shall have power to purchase or accept such quantity of land on the eastern side of the said river, within the said district, as the President shall deem proper for the use of the United States and according to such plans as the President shall approve, the said commissioners, or any two of them, shall prior to the first Monday in December, in the year one thousand eight hundred, provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of Congress, and of the President, and for the public offices of the government of the United States.

Expense thereof, how to be defrayed.

SEC.4. And be it(further)enacted, That for defraying the expense of such purchases and buildings, the President of the United States be authorized and requested to accept grants of money.

STATUTE II. Cpap.XXVIII cont.

Prior to first Monday in Dec. next, seat of government to be removed to Philadelphia and so remain until the year 1800

SEC.5. And be it (further)enacted, That prior to the first Monday in December next, all offices attached to the government of the United States, shall be removed to, and until the said first Monday in December, in the year one thousand eight hundred, shall remain at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, at which place the session of Congress next ensuing the present shall be held.

In December, 1800, seat of government to be removed to district accepted by this act. Act of May 6, 1796, Chap.21.

SEC.6. And be it(further)enacted, That on the said first Monday in December in the year one thousand eight hundred, the seat of the government of the United States shall, by virtue of this act, be transferred to the district and place aforesaid. And all offices attached to the said seat of government, shall accordingly be removed thereto by their respective holders, and shall, after the said day, cease to be exercised elsewhere; and that the necessary expenses of such removal shall be defrayed out of the duties on imposts and tonnage, of which a sufficient sum is hereby appropriated.

APPROVED, July 16, 1790.

COPY MGS

STATUTE III.

March 3, 1791 Chap.XVII.-An Act to amend "An act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the Government of the United States."

Repealing certain part of the act fixing the permanent seat of government of U.States,and vesting the President with certain powers.
1790,ch.28.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act, intitled "An act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States", as requires that the whole of the district of territory, not exceeding ten miles square, to be located on the river Potomac, for the permanent seat of the government of the United States, shall be located above the mouth of the Eastern Branch, be and is hereby repealed, and that it shall be lawful for the President to make any part of the territory below the said limit, and above the mouth of Hunting Creek, a part of the said district so as to include a convenient part of the Eastern Branch, and of the lands lying on the lower side thereof, and also the town of Alexandria, and the territory, so to be included, shall form a part of the district not exceeding ten miles square, for the permanent seat of the government of the United States, in like manner and to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been within the purview of the above recited act: Provided, That nothing herein contained, shall authorize the erection of the public buildings otherwise than on the Maryland side of the river Potomac, as required by the aforesaid act.
APPROVED, March 3, 1791.

Poughkeepsie, New York
August 26, 1938

My dear Dr. Hackett:

I am sorry for the long delay in answering your note of August tenth. However, after a careful search I find that the books to which you refer have been stored away for the time being and consequently, I am afraid it will be impossible to furnish you with a photostatic copy of the book and pages about which you speak.

I am sorry I cannot write you more favorably.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

Dr. Ephraim Hackett,
Maine Street,
Kennebunk,
Maine.

tmb

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

8/25/38

MEMORANDUM FOR MHM

Mary Eben does not have these books catalogued nor has she been able to find ~~x~~ any trace of them.

This is Mr. Latta's suggestion--"that they have been stored".

TOI

P.P.F. 7
9-14

oh

Everything is there
where the boss can
see it.

8/17. New York

Card in mail room indicates
books were sent to house.

P.S. 7
9-14

M. H. Mc Intyre

Dear Sir.

On Sept. 16, 1936 you sent me copies of acts of July 16, 1790 and March 3, 1791, relating to the establishing of the seat of the Government of the United States. Would I be asking too much if for use in a Book I am about to Publish, I could have a Proof slip of the Book, and the Pages of Law above mentioned and signed. The Books are mentioned and thanked for by Franklin D. Roosevelt in a letter to me signed by him Sept. 8, 1933

Thanking you, I am
Yr Ephraim Hackett.

49 East 33rd Street,
New York, N. Y.

oh

DR. EPHRAIM HACKETT
KENNEBUNK, MAINE
WASHINGTON, AMERICANA
1790. JULY 16. 1791. DEC. 13. 1792. JAN. 4

P.P.7.
9-H

Aug. 10, 1938

M. H. McIntyre
Dear Sir.

On Sept. 16, 1936 you sent me copies of acts of July 16, 1790 and March 3, 1791, relating to the establishing of the seat of the Government of the United States. Would I be asking to much if for use in a Book I am about to Publish, I could have a Photo stat of the Book, and the Pages of Law above mentioned and signed. The Books are mentioned and thanked for by Franklin D. Roosevelt in a letter to me signed by him Sept. 8, 1933

Thanking you, I am
Dr Ephraim Hackett.

49 East 33rd Street,
New York, N. Y.

oh

September 20, 1938

P.P.7.
9-14

Gentlemen:

Thank you, in the President's behalf, for the copy of the book "Rebirth of Monopoly" which you were good enough to send to him. I can assure you that he appreciates your courtesy.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Harper & Brothers,
49 East 33rd Street,
New York, N. Y.

oh