

PRESIDENT'S PERSONAL FILE

PPF 9  
Gifts 1  
1943

PPF900371



SEC'Y OF THE INTERIOR  
Headwaters Farm, Olney, Md.  
Jan. 6, 1943

PPF-9-I

On above date the President sent thank you let. to Mr. H. Ickes  
for Christmas gift - ship's clock. Put with President's gifts.

SEE: PPF 3650

ilo

Grace G. Tully  
Private Secretary

Enclosure of January 6, 1943  
See PPF 3650  
Pamela Allen



887  
9-1

January 8, 1943

Gentlemen:

Permit me to acknowledge the receipt of  
the copy of CHANGING THE COLONIAL CLIMATE, which  
you forwarded to the President on December  
twenty-ninth. Your courtesy in sending this  
volume to him is appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

Grace G. Tully  
Private Secretary

Institute of Tourism,  
San Juan,  
Puerto Rico.

+ 400  
Puerto Rico  
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PPF-9-T

Let. to Mr. Early, asking if the President would receive William Green and birthday cake from the International Bakers' and Confectionery Workers Union, on Jan. 25th. Also, if a picture of the President and Mr. Green would be taken at the presentation. In previous years the cake had a candle for each year of the President's life and a check for the contribution of the IPF attached thereto. — Because the President was away this presentation was never arranged.

SEE: PPF 4885 Committee Folder

ilo







PPF-9-T

KELLEY, F. Beverly — Director, Natl. Publicity  
The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis  
New York, N.Y.  
Dec. 28, 1942. Ackd. 12/31/42.

Let. to Mr. Early, asking if the President would receive William Green and birthday cake from the International Bakers' and Confectionery Workers Union, on Jan. 25th. Also, if a picture of the President and Mr. Green would be taken at the presentation. In previous years the cake had a candle for each year of the President's life and a check for the contribution of the IPF attached thereto. — Because the President was away this presentation was never arranged.

SEE: PPF 4885 Committee Folder

ilo



February 1, 1943

Gentlemen:

In the President's behalf, I thank  
you for your kindness in sending him that  
Bill of Rights plaque and booklet extending  
your greetings for 1943. Your friendly  
thought is indeed appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

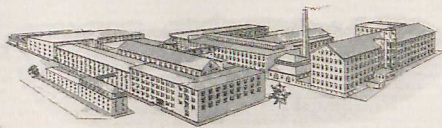
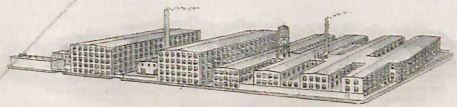
Grace G. Tully  
Private Secretary

International Braid Company,  
72 Leonard Street,  
New York, N. Y.

cap



ack  
Store room  
G. S. T



INTERNATIONAL BRAID COMPANY  
PROVIDENCE · RHODE ISLAND

887  
9-a

B

cap



*In extending to you  
Our Greetings for  
1943*

*we recall with pardonable pride our establishment in  
1793*

*and the intervening One Hundred and Fifty Years  
of peace and war*

*during which period of time we have  
through the loyal cooperation of management and workers  
and the good will of our many customers and friends  
from generation to generation  
achieved so notable a place in the Narrow Fabrics Industry  
of this great Nation.*

*International Braid Company*



## CHRONOLOGY

- 1789 GEORGE WASHINGTON INAUGURATED AS FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AT NEW YORK CITY.
- 1790 RHODE ISLAND, ONE OF THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES, RATIFIES THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.
- 1791 THE BILL OF RIGHTS (AMENDMENTS 1 TO 10 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES) ADOPTED.
- 1792 CORNER STONE OF THE "WHITE HOUSE" LAID IN WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
- 1793\* ELI WHITNEY INVENTED THE COTTON GIN MAKING POSSIBLE THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY.
- 1794 CONSTRUCTION OF SIX WARSHIPS-INITIAL FOUNDATION OF THE U. S. NAVY-AUTHORIZED BY CONGRESS.
- 1795 BOUNDARIES ESTABLISHED AND THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER OPENED BY TREATY WITH SPAIN.
- 1796 GEORGE WASHINGTON ISSUES FAREWELL ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.
- 1797 JOHN ADAMS INAUGURATED SECOND PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES-THOMAS JEFFERSON VICE-PRESIDENT.
- 1798 A PROVISIONAL ARMY OF 10,000 MEN AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF CONGRESS.
- 1799 GEORGE WASHINGTON DIES AT MOUNT VERNON, VIRGINIA.

\* INTERNATIONAL BRAID COMPANY ESTABLISHED AT  
PROVIDENCE · RHODE ISLAND



887  
9-I

February 10, 1943

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My dear Mr. Irvine:

Please accept the President's hearty  
thanks for your courtesy in sending him that  
personal copy of The World Almanac for 1943.  
He wants you to know that he deeply appreciates  
your friendly thought.

x 887  
9-a

Very sincerely yours,

Grace G. Tully  
Private Secretary

x  
E. Eastman Irvine, Esq.,  
Editor, The World Almanac,  
125 Barclay Street,  
New York, N. Y.  
x

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997



# The World Almanac

ack  
2-10-43  
comp

PUBLISHED BY  
NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM  
125 BARCLAY ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

January 27, 1943.

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

Dear Mr. President:-

There has been mailed you, with the compliments of the Editor, E. Eastman Irvine, a leather-bound copy of the 1943 issue of The World Almanac.

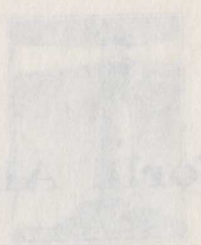
Sincerely,

Arthur Raymond.



1/30/43

The World Almanac



Published by  
The World Almanac Company  
New York, N. Y.

January 27, 1943

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

There has been much talk, with good reason,  
of the "War of Wits" between the  
United States and the Axis powers.

Sincerely,  
[Signature]

Very truly yours,  
[Signature]



INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER, INC.

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887  
9-1

February 10, 1943

Camden, N. J.  
February 6, 1943

My dear Mrs. Ice:

From: Mrs. H. G. Ice  
572 Mt. Vernon St.

Your friendly letter of February sixth and those souvenirs which you presented in your father's name for the President's collection have been received.

x PP7  
9-5

Permit me, please, to thank you, in the President's behalf, for your kind thought and to convey to you his best wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

I was born the year that President Garfield was killed and have Garfield for a middle name. Hoping you will do me the honor of accepting this small contribution, I am

Grace G. Tully,  
Private Secretary

Sincerely,

Mrs. Maud Ice,  
Camden,  
New Jersey

(S) Maud Garfield Campbell Ice

dd

P.S. Could I present this in my father's name - William Campbell  
Thank you.

Souvenir of Ex-President Garfield for Hyde Park Library. vsr

James A.  
ribbon "In Memoriam Pres. Garfield  
Sept. 19, 1881"

also newspaper clippings

x 144-A

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THE STATE OF NEW YORK

Y

Camden, N. J.  
February 6, 1943

From: Mrs. M. G. Ice  
572 Mt. Vernon St.

To President F. D. Roosevelt

Dear Friend:

Hearing Lowell Thomas, on his radio program mention that you have a museum at your Hyde Park address, I have taken the liberty of sending these small items. They belonged to my father, and quite by accident I found them in an old book.

I was born the year that President Garfield was killed and have Garfield for a middle name. Hopking you will do me the honor of accepting this small contribution, I am

Sincerely,

(S) Maud Garfield Campbell Ice

P.S. Could I present them in my father's name - William Campbell?  
Thank you.



INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER, INC.

HENRY, Mrs. Eleanor J.  
Hollywood, California  
January 26, 1943

P87  
9-I

Letter to the President, enclosing crocheted insignia.-----Sent to Store Room.  
Ackd. 2/8/43.

SEE - PFF - 9 - H

VSR



P.P. 7.

9-I

fmf

See P.P.F. 9-K



INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER, INC.

80 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y. • ALgonquin 4-7733

Office of Acting President  
JOHN E. MIDDLETON

March 26, 1943

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

Honorable Sir:

On behalf of the International Workers Order I am privileged to address you on the occasion of the issuance of a portfolio of twenty-six silk screen prints illustrating the great speech of Vice-President Henry Aggard Wallace on "The Century of the Common Man." These prints are the work of Hugo Gellert, eminent American artist.

His epic words articulated the experience of the people - the peoples everywhere - in this period when the concept of freedom is being re-evaluated, tested and re-shaped in the crucible of battle. They express the magnitude of our and the United Nations' war aims and horizons for the future life of the world. Impressed on the consciousness of all the peoples, their fundamentals and concepts will be an assurance of firmer national unity within our country, the building of lasting friendship among the United Nations, and above all, of making dynamically clear the meanings and purposes of our struggle, without which war efforts at the front and at home may tend to be mechanical, uninspired and directionless.

For these reasons, our organization, an anti-fascist, labor fraternity, considers his speech a creative thought weapon for victory.

Mr. Gellert conceived the idea of allying art with the printed word to spread this message throughout the United States and its friendly neighbors and allies. We are happy to sponsor this undertaking as a service to the war effort.

We should most welcome the opportunity of presenting you with a gift portfolio of the twenty silk-screen prints. Such a presentation may well be a means of centering the attention of many more Americans on the ideas formulated in this significant speech - ideas which are hated by our enemies and without which we cannot win.

A fraternal benefit society devoted to the promotion of social security through mutual aid and legislation



The original silk-screen prints, sixteen by twenty inches in size, have already been on view at some art galleries, trade union halls and community centers all over the country, with emphasis upon communities where Americans of different national origins and derivations predominate. More nation-wide exhibits are being arranged.

The enclosed booklet, containing full text of the "Century of the Common Man" speech and highlights of Mr. Wallace's speech of November 8 at the Congress for American-Soviet Friendship and small size reproductions of the original Hugo Gellert prints, has been issued by us in English and the following fifteen languages: Carpatho-Russian, Croatian, Czech, Finnish, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Jewish, Polish, Roumanian, Russian, Serbian, Slovak, Spanish and Ukrainian.

We hope, through these multi-lingual publications, popularly priced, to bring the message to hundreds of thousands to whom English is less familiar than other languages. Mr. Carl Sandburg, poet, has written its forward and Mr. R.J. Thomas, President of the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (CIO), represents labor in the introduction.

The gift portfolio only awaits transmission. We trust we may hear from you as to suitable arrangements for the presentation of the portfolio to you. We would look upon it as an honor for us and a tribute to your wisdom, leadership, and understanding of the issues for which we are fighting.

Respectfully yours,

*John E. Middleton*  
John E. Middleton  
Acting President X

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ORDER  
April 1, 1943

My dear Mr. Middleton:

Your interesting letter to the President of March twenty-sixth has been received, and I do wish to assure you of his real appreciation of your thoughtfulness.

I am sorry that we cannot arrange for you to present the gift portfolio illustrating the Vice President's speech, to the President in person. I know I do not have to explain to you, nor to your confreres, how extremely busy the President is during these critical days and how difficult he is finding it to take time out for occasions of this sort. As a matter of fact, he has had to delegate to the members of his Secretariat the duty of receiving all gifts on his behalf. I shall, therefore, be glad to receive the portfolio from you either by mail or in person, and will of course await your further advice.

With all good wishes, and appreciating your cooperation,

Very sincerely yours,

EDWIN M. WATSON  
Major General, U.S. Army,  
Secretary to the President.

John E. Middleton, Esq.,  
President, International Workers  
Order, Inc.,  
80 Fifth Avenue,  
New York, New York.

RB:rlk



Roberta  
we have a file  
about 10 inches thick  
on the organization. It  
was Communist before  
the war - now they are  
proving support.  
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# KERS ORDER

SURANCE DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK STATE  
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1943

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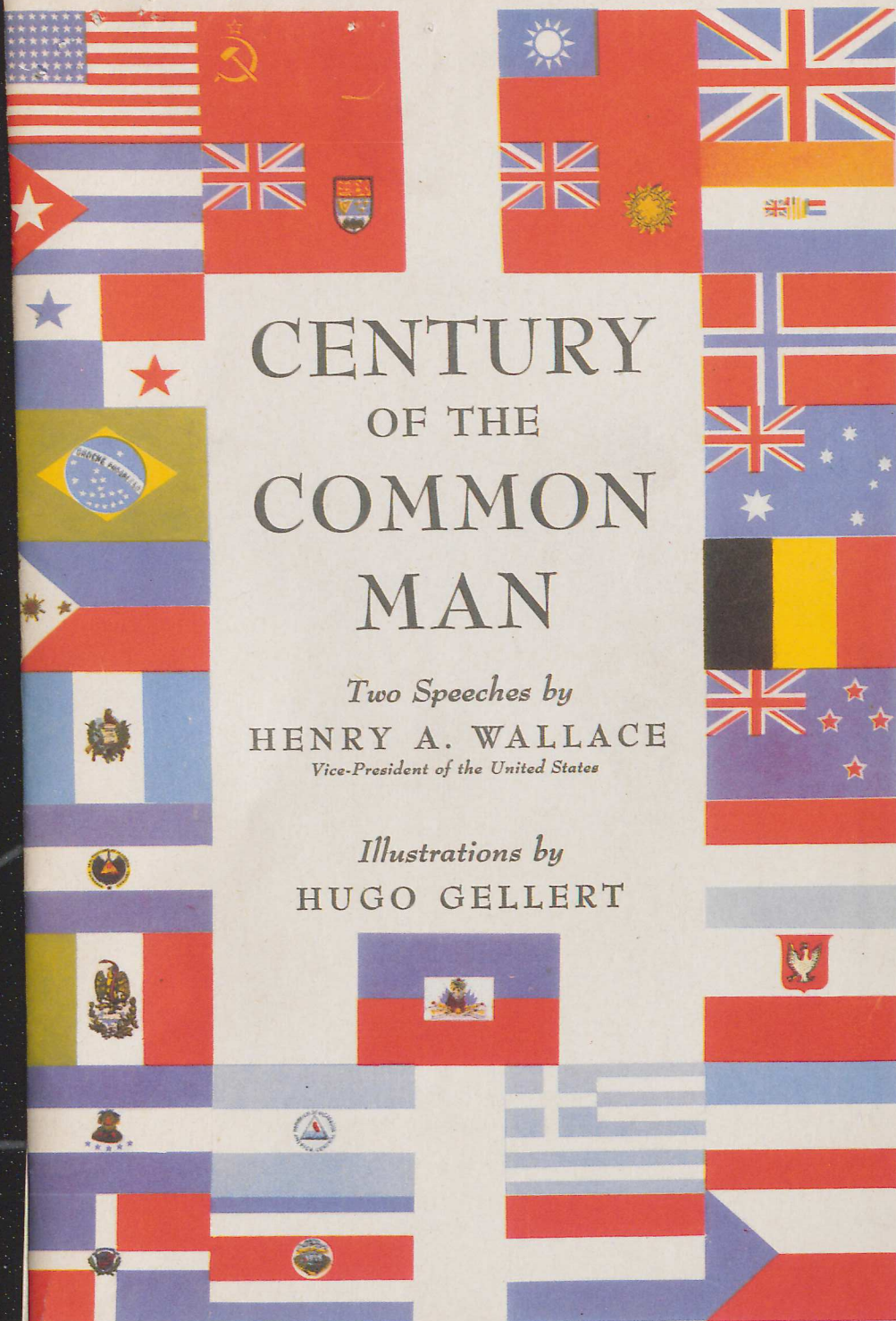
ully yours,

E. Middleton

Middleton  
resident

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## KERS ORDER

SURANCE DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK STATE  
K, N. Y.

1943

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ully yours,

*E. Middleton*

Middleton  
resident

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# ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

*An address before the Free World Ass'n., New York, May 8, 1942*  
*A speech delivered at the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship*  
*Mass Meeting, New York, Nov. 8, 1942*

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# CENTURY OF THE COMMON MAN

Acting President

uopwa-16





# CENTURY OF THE COMMON MAN

*Two Speeches by*  
**HENRY A. WALLACE**  
*Vice-President of the United States*

*Illustrations by*  
**HUGO GELLERT**

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER  
NEW YORK

uopwa-16



## FOREWORD

During this round-the-earth war the common man is the main figure in the fighting and the production. The forces working for him are immense. There are movements and ideas having voices—and power. The saying this is a people's war is not empty.

Either the Four Freedoms are going to work over this modern world while each continent listens to the others day and night and man flies across oceans every day—or else the Family of Man over the globe can hope and expect nothing more than one world war for each generation.

In this speech of Henry A. Wallace, you will find the answers to how and why this is so. He knows modern technology and a hybrid corn he originated as part of it. Also he knows a grand idea around which men can gather.

If he seems to promise much, it is because he hopes much and prays deep.

As human utterance, his speech transcends partisan causes and petty ambitions.

As a speech, it deals with living history and may be long remembered.

By CARL SANDBURG



## INTRODUCTION

Sometimes it is given to one gifted man to voice the thoughts and the heart-felt aspirations of the millions of the common people, of whom I am one.

When that happens—and it does not happen often—his words are heard around the world and the trend of history is shaped anew.

It seems to me that the great speech of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace in which he outlined the Century of the Common Man, is such an historic declaration.

I commend it to the thoughtful and sympathetic study of everyone who knows that this can be made a better world if our deep desires can become translated into realities.

On behalf of the 600,000 members of the UAW-CIO, the largest labor union in the United States of America, I salute Henry A. Wallace for an historic contribution to world thought on the betterment of the people.

By R. J. THOMAS

*President of the United Automobile, Aircraft, and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (CIO)*

## HIGHLIGHTS OF NOV. 8TH SPEECH

By HENRY A. WALLACE

Since Vice-President Wallace made his speech on the "Century of the Common Man" he further elaborated his meaning at the Congress of American-Soviet Friendship on Sunday, November 8, 1942, in Madison Square Garden, New York City.

After paying tribute to the heroic contributions of the Russian people and their valiant Red Army in the common cause of the United Nations, Vice-President Wallace declared that "it is no accident that Americans and Russians like each other when they get acquainted. Both peoples were molded by the vast sweep of a rich continent."

Mr. Wallace stated that, "thanks to the hunger of the Russian people for progress they were able to learn in 25 years that which had taken us in the United States a hundred years to develop."

The Vice-President proved that the alliance between the Soviet and American peoples was not only the prerequisite for victory over fascism, but is also a prerequisite for the building of the post-war world of the common man. The first is attested to by the great sacrifices the Russian people have already made for the common cause; the latter is borne out by the efforts of both nations for democracy and economic security.

Mr. Wallace went on to speak of political, economic and ethnic democracy. Ethnic democracy, he explained, "is in my opinion vital to the new democracy, the democracy of the common man. Ethnic democracy means merely that the different races and minority groups must be given equality of economic opportunity."

"President Roosevelt was guided by principles of ethnic democracy when in June of 1941 he issued an executive order prohibiting racial discrimination in the employment of workers by national defense industry. Russia has probably gone further than any other nation in the world in practicing ethnic democracy. From the Russians we can learn much, for unfortunately the Anglo-Saxons have had an attitude toward other races which has made them exceedingly unpopular in many parts of the world. We," declared Mr. Wallace, "have not sunk to the lunatic level of the Nazi myth of racial superiority, but we have sinned enough to cost us already the blood of tens of thousands of precious lives. Ethnic democracy, built from the heart, is perhaps the greatest need of the Anglo-Saxon tradition."

Mr. Wallace then spoke of education as a fourth democracy. He said that "it is because Stalin pushed educational democracy with all the power that he

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could command that Russia today is able to resist Germany. The Russian people for generations have had a great hunger to learn to read and write, and when Lenin and Stalin gave them the opportunity they changed in twenty years from a nation which was 90% illiterate to a nation of which 90% are able to read and write. Russia has a great admiration for the American system of technical education and public libraries. If she can continue during the next twenty years the progress made in the last twenty, she will surpass the United States."

Mr. Wallace then spoke of a fifth democracy, "the treatment of the sexes. . . . It has taken the war experiences of Russia to demonstrate the completeness of our failure. . . . We in the United States have not yet in the same way as the Russians called on the tremendous reserve power which is in our women, but before this war is over we may be forced to give women their opportunity to demonstrate that, with proper training, they are equal to men in most kinds of work."

Mr. Wallace declared that "the old democracy did not serve as a guarantee of peace. The new democracy in which the people of the United States and Russia are so deeply interested must give us such a guarantee. . . . Willingness to support world organization to maintain world peace by justice implemented by force is fundamental to the democracy of the common man in these days of airplanes."

Concluding his speech the Vice-President asserted that "the new democracy by definition abhors imperialism, but by definition also it is internationally-minded and supremely interested in raising the productivity, and therefore the standard of living, of all the peoples of the world. First comes transportation, and this is followed by improved agriculture, industrialization and rural electrification. The big planes and skilled pilots which will be ours when the war comes to an end will lead us into a most remarkable future as surely as day follows night. We can make it a future of new democracy based on peace. As Molotoff so clearly indicated, this brave, free world of the future cannot be created by the United States and Russia alone.

"Undoubtedly China will have a strong influence on the world which will come out of this war, and in exerting this influence it is quite possible that the principles of Sun Yat Sen will prove to be as significant as those of any other modern statesman."

Vice-President Wallace concluded by saying that "in order that the United Nations may effectively serve the world, it is vital that the United States and Russia be in accord as to the fundamentals of an enduring peace, based upon the aspirations of the common man. I am here this afternoon," declared Mr. Wallace, "to say that it is my belief that the American and Russian people can and will throw their influence on the side of building a new democracy, which will be the hope of all the world."

## CENTURY OF THE COMMON MAN

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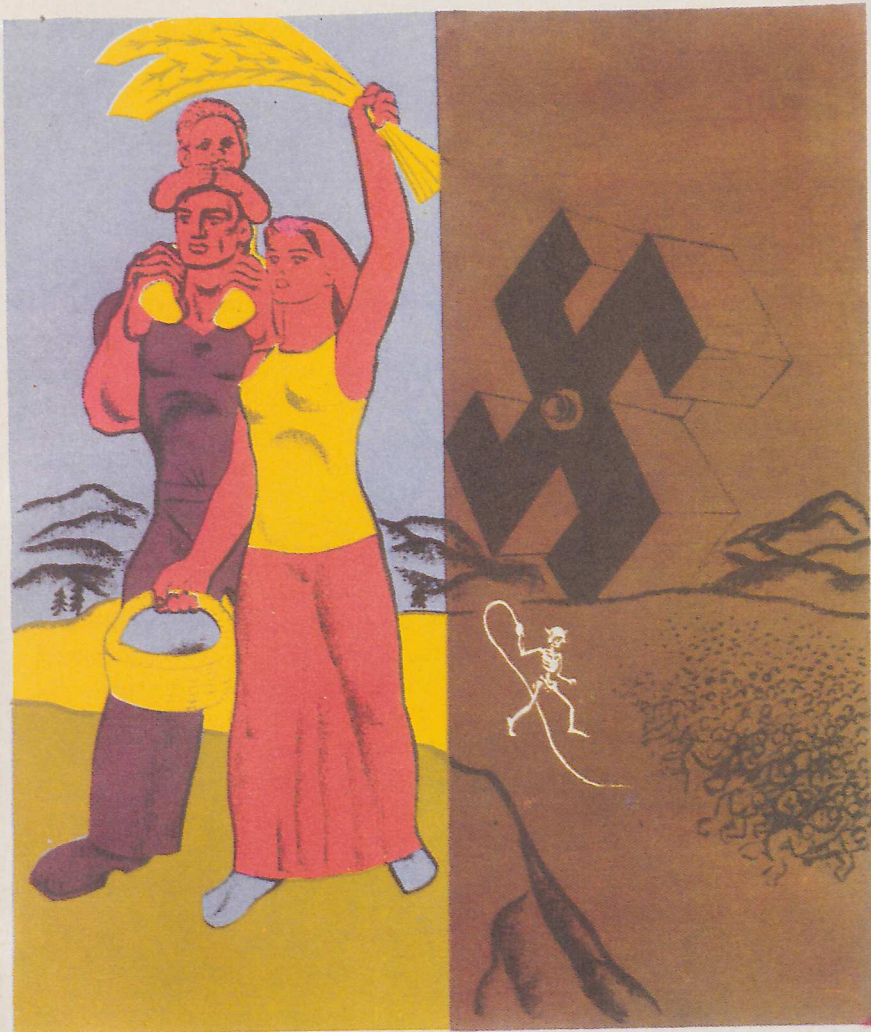


## FREE WORLD OR SLAVE WORLD

We, who in a formal or an informal way represent most of the free peoples of the world, are met here tonight in the interests of the millions in all the nations who have freedom in their souls. To my mind this meeting has just one purpose—to let those millions in other countries know that here in the United States are 130 million men, women, and children who are in this war to the finish. Our American people are utterly resolved to go on until they can strike the relentless blows that will assure a complete victory and with it win a new day for the lovers of freedom everywhere on this earth.

This is a fight between a slave world and a free world. Just as the United States in 1862 could not remain half slave and half free, so in 1942 the world must make its decision for a complete victory one way or the other.

As we begin the final stages of this fight to the death between the free world and the slave world, it is worth while to refresh our minds about the march of freedom for the common man. The idea of freedom—the freedom that we in the United States know and love so well—is derived from the Bible with its extraordinary emphasis on the dignity of the individual. Democracy is the only true political expression of Christianity.





## ABC OF DEMOCRACY

The prophets of the Old Testament were the first to preach social justice. But that which was sensed by the prophets many centuries before Christ was not given complete and powerful political expression until our nation was formed as a Federal Union a century and a half ago. Even then, the march of the common people had just begun. Most of them did not yet know how to read and write. There were no public schools to which all children could go. Men and women cannot be really free until they have plenty to eat, and time and ability to read and think and talk things over. Down the years, the people of the United States have moved steadily forward in the practice of democracy. Through universal education, they now can read and write and form opinions of their own. They have learned, and are still learning, the art of production—that is, how to make a living. They have learned, and are still learning, the art of self-government.

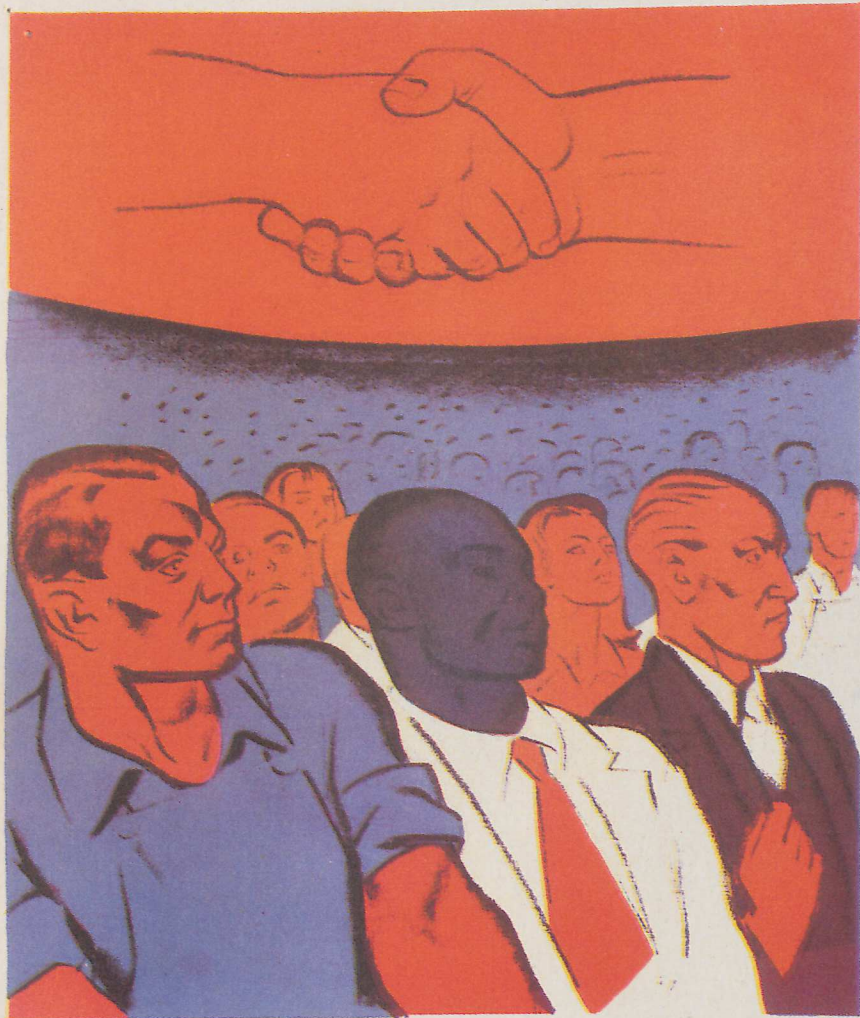
If we were to measure freedom by standards of nutrition, education, and self-government, we might rank the United States and certain nations of Western Europe very high. But this would not be fair to other nations where education has become widespread only in the last twenty years. In many nations, a generation ago, nine out of ten of the people could not read or write. Russia, for example, was changed from an illiterate to a literate nation within one generation and, in the process, Russia's appreciation of freedom was enormously enhanced. In China, the increase during the past thirty years in the ability of the people to read and write has been matched by their increased interest in real liberty.





## LEARNING TO THINK AND WORK TOGETHER

Everywhere, reading and writing are accompanied by industrial progress, and industrial progress sooner or later inevitably brings a strong labor movement. From a long-time and fundamental point of view, there are no backward peoples which are lacking in mechanical sense. Russians, Chinese, and the Indians both of India and the Americas all learn to read and write and operate machines just as well as your children and my children. Everywhere the common people are on the march. These people are learning to think and work together in labor movements, some of which may be extreme or impractical at first, but which eventually will settle down to serve effectively the interests of the common man.



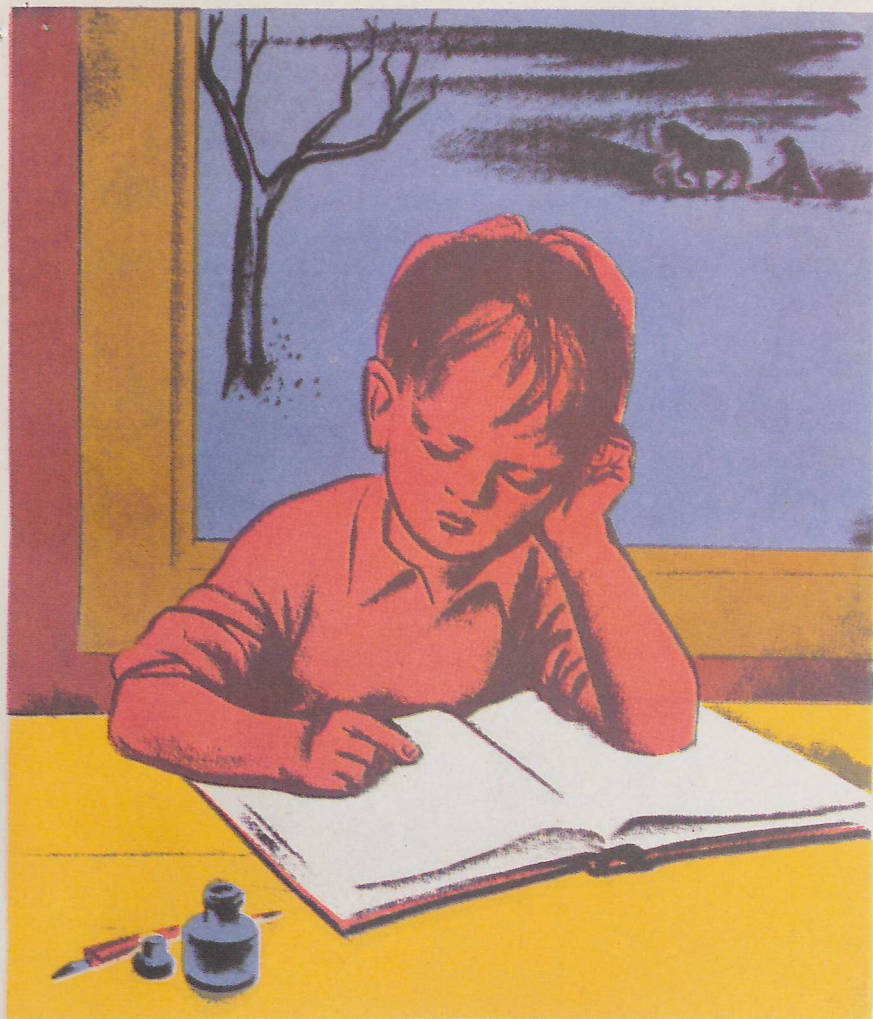
Acting President

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## THE WORLD MOVES AHEAD

When the freedom-loving people march—when the farmers have an opportunity to buy land at reasonable prices and to sell the produce of their land through their own organizations, when workers have the opportunity to form unions and bargain through them collectively, and when the children of all the people have an opportunity to attend schools which teach them truths of the real world in which they live—when these opportunities are open to everyone, then the world moves straight ahead.



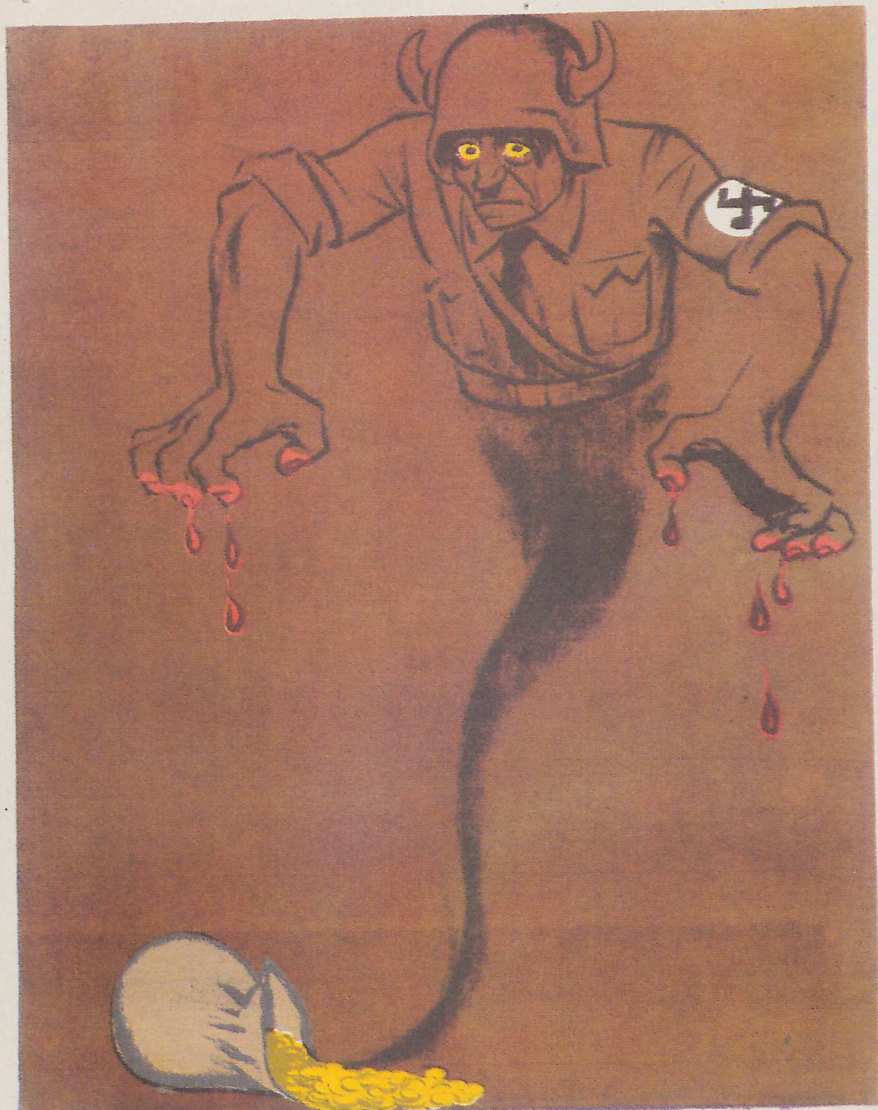
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## CURSE OF THE MODERN WORLD

But in countries where the ability to read and write has been recently acquired or where the people have had no long experience in governing themselves on the basis of their own thinking, it is easy for demagogues to arise and prostitute the mind of the common man to their own base ends. Such a demagogue may get financial help from some person of wealth who is unaware of what the end result will be. With this backing, the demagogue may dominate the minds of the people, and, from whatever degree of freedom they have, lead them backward into slavery. Herr Thyssen, the wealthy German steel man, little realized what he was doing when he gave Hitler enough money to enable him to play on the minds of the German people. The demagogue is the curse of the modern world; and of all the demagogues, the worst are those financed by well-meaning wealthy men who sincerely believe that their wealth is likely to be safer if they can hire men with political "it" to change the sign posts and lure the people back into slavery of the most degraded kind. Unfortunately for the wealthy men who finance movements of this sort, as well as for the people themselves, the successful demagogue is a powerful genie who, when once let out of his bottle, refuses to obey anyone's command. As long as his spell holds, he defies God Himself, and Satan is turned loose upon the world.



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## RELIGION OF DARKNESS

Through the leaders of the Nazi revolution, Satan now is trying to lead the common man of the whole world back into slavery and darkness. For the stark truth is that the violence preached by the Nazis is the devil's own religion of darkness. So also is the doctrine that one race or one class is by heredity superior and that all other races or classes are supposed to be slaves. The belief in one Satan-inspired Fuehrer, with his Quislings, his Laval, and his Mussolinis—his *gauleiters* in every nation in the world—is the last and ultimate darkness. Is there any hell hotter than that of being a Quisling, unless it is that of being a Laval or a Mussolini?

In a twisted sense, there is something almost great in the figure of the Supreme Devil operating through a human form, in a Hitler who has the daring to spit straight into the eye of God and man. But the Nazi system has a heroic position for only one leader. By definition only one person is allowed to retain full sovereignty over his own soul. All the rest are "stooges"—they are "stooges" who have been mentally and politically degraded, and who feel that they can get square with the world only by mentally and politically degrading other people. These "stooges" are really psychopathic cases. Satan has turned loose upon us the insane.



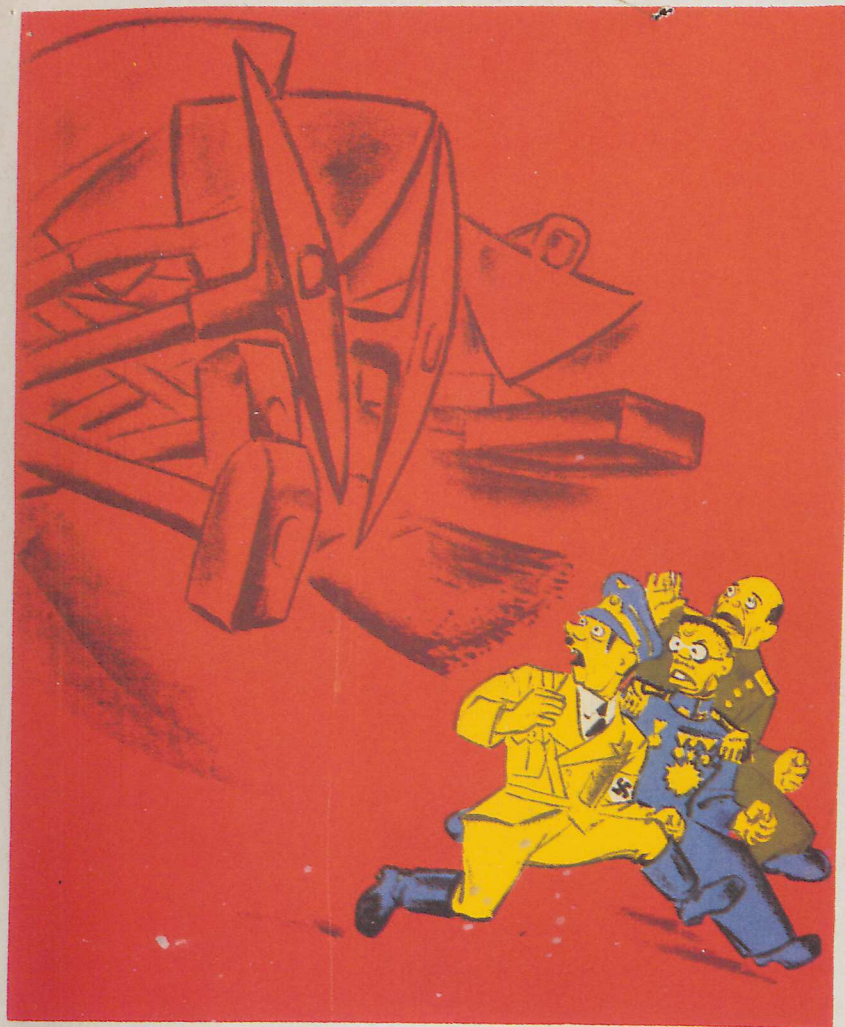
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## THE PEOPLE ON THE MARCH

The march of freedom of the past one hundred and fifty years has been a long-drawn-out people's revolution. In this great revolution of the people, there were the American Revolution of 1775, the French Revolution of 1792, the Latin American revolutions of the Bolivarian era, the German Revolution of 1848, and the Russian Revolution of 1917. Each spoke for the common man in terms of blood on the battlefield. Some went to excess. But the significant thing is that the people groped their way to the light. More of them learned to think and work together.

The people's revolution aims at peace and not at violence, but if the rights of the common man are attacked, it unleashes the ferocity of a she-bear who has lost a cub. When the Nazi psychologists tell their master, Hitler, that we in the United States may be able to produce hundreds of thousands of planes, but that we have no will to fight, they are only fooling themselves and him. The truth is that when the rights of the American people are transgressed, as those rights have been transgressed, the American people will fight with a relentless fury which will drive the ancient Teutonic gods back cowering into their caves. The Götterdämmerung has come for Odin and his crew.





## THE FOUR FREEDOMS

The people are on the march toward even fuller freedom than the most fortunate peoples of the earth have hitherto enjoyed. No Nazi counter-revolution will stop it. The common man will smoke the Hitler "stooges" out into the open in the United States, in Latin America, and in India. He will destroy their influence. No Lavals, no Mussolinis will be tolerated in a free world.

The people, in their millennial and revolutionary march toward manifesting here on earth the dignity that is in every human soul, hold as their credo the four freedoms enunciated by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress on January 6, 1941. These four freedoms are the very core of the revolution for which the United Nations have taken their stand. We who live in the United States may think there is nothing very revolutionary about freedom of religion, freedom of expression, and freedom from the fear of secret police. But when we begin to think about the significance of freedom from want for the average man, then we know that the revolution of the past one hundred and fifty years has not been completed, either here in the United States or in any other nation in the world. We know that this revolution cannot stop until freedom from want has actually been attained.

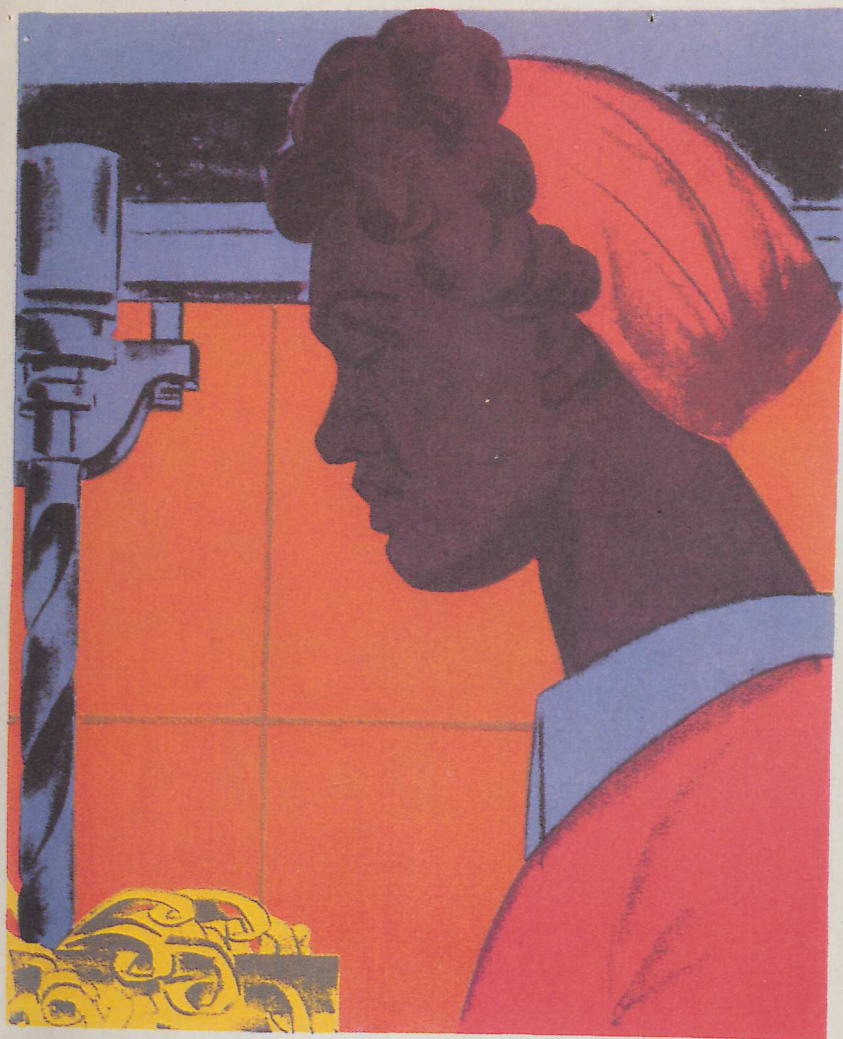




## FREE MAN'S DUTIES

And now, as we move forward toward realizing the four freedoms of this people's revolution, I would like to speak about four duties. It is my belief that every freedom, every right, every privilege has its price, its corresponding duty without which it cannot be enjoyed. The four duties of the people's revolution, as I see them today are these:

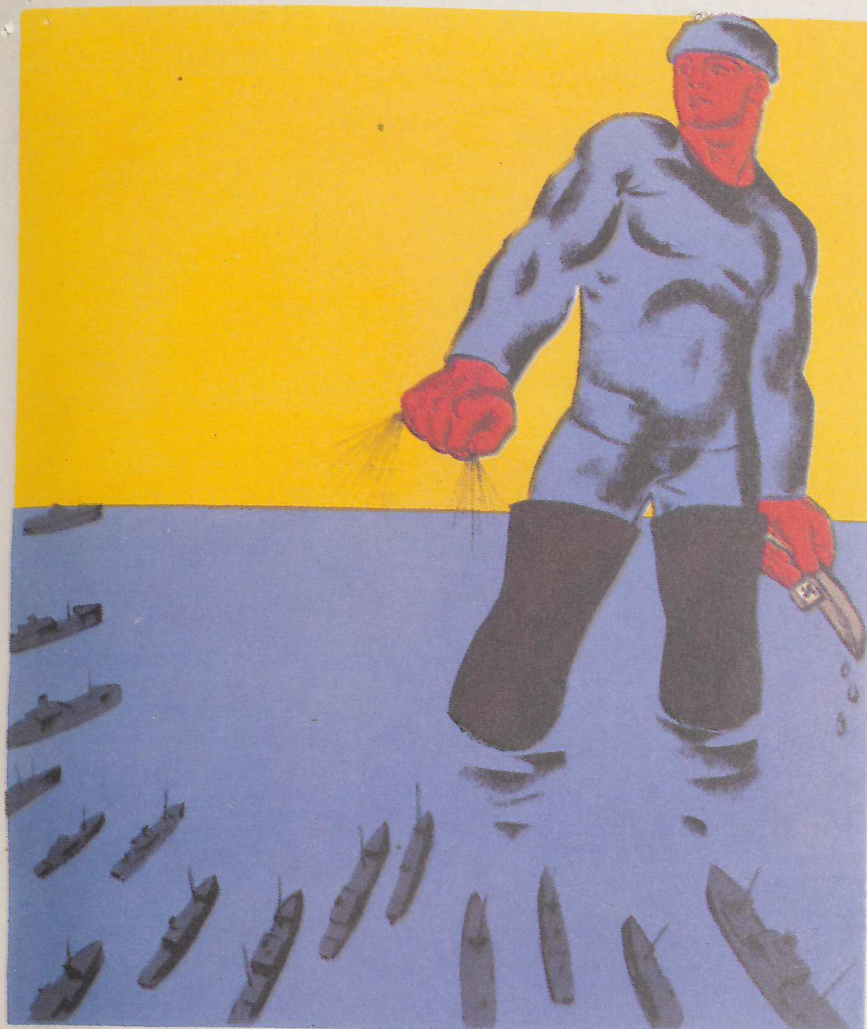
1. The duty to produce to the limit.





## FREE MAN'S DUTIES

2. The duty to transport as rapidly as possible to the field of battle.

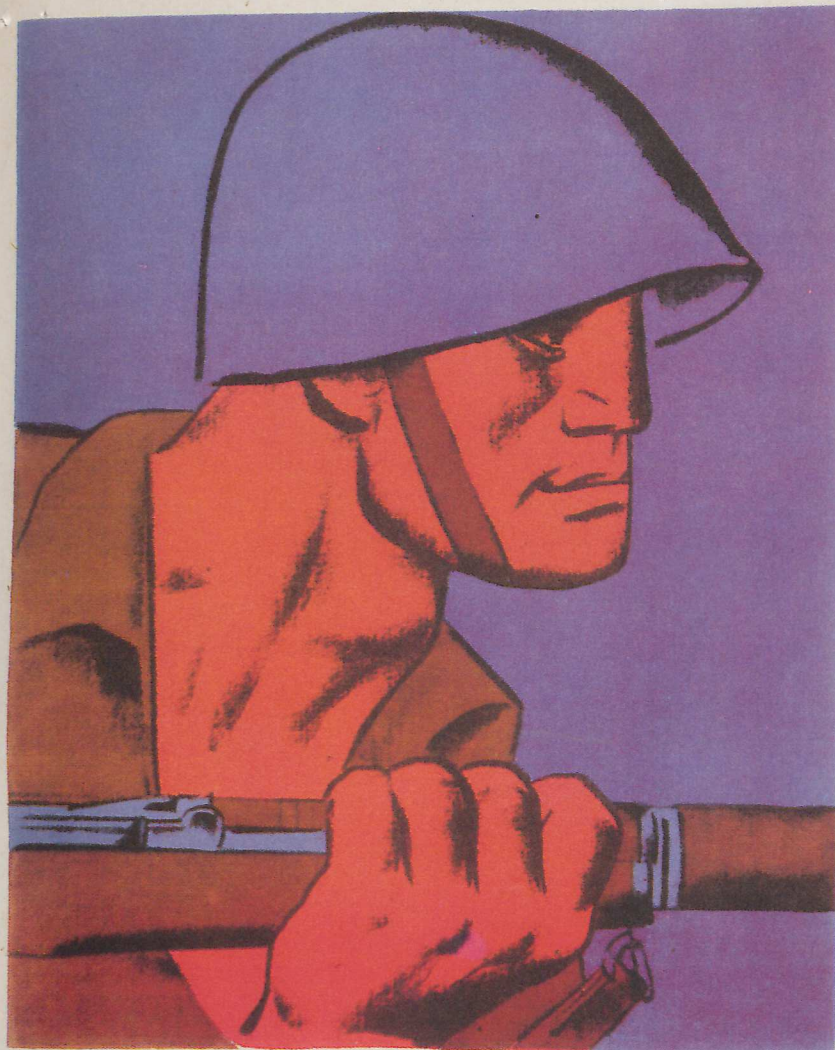


uopwa-16



## FREE MAN'S DUTIES

3. The duty to fight with all that is in us.



uopwa-16



## FREE MAN'S DUTIES

4. The duty to build a peace—just, charitable, and enduring. The fourth duty is that which inspires the other three.





## CENTURY OF THE COMMON MAN

We failed in our job after World War I. We did not know how to go about it to build an enduring world-wide peace. We did not have the nerve to follow through and prevent Germany from re-arming. We did not insist that she "learn war no more." We did not build a peace treaty on the fundamental doctrine of the people's revolution. We did not strive whole-heartedly to create a world where there could be freedom from want for all the peoples. But by our very errors we learned much, and after this war we shall be in position to utilize our knowledge in building a world which is economically, politically and, I hope, spiritually sound.

Modern science, which is a by-product and an essential part of the people's revolution, has made it technologically possible to see that all of the people of the world get enough to eat. Half in fun and half seriously, I said the other day to Madame Litvinoff: "The object of this war is to make sure that everybody in the world has the privilege of drinking a quart of milk a day."

She replied: "Yes, even half a pint."

The peace must mean a better standard of living for the common man, not merely in the United States and England, but also in India, Russia, China, and Latin America—not merely in the United Nations, but also in Germany and Italy and Japan.

Some have spoken of the "American Century." I say that the century on which we are entering—the century which will come of this war—can be and must be the century of the common man.

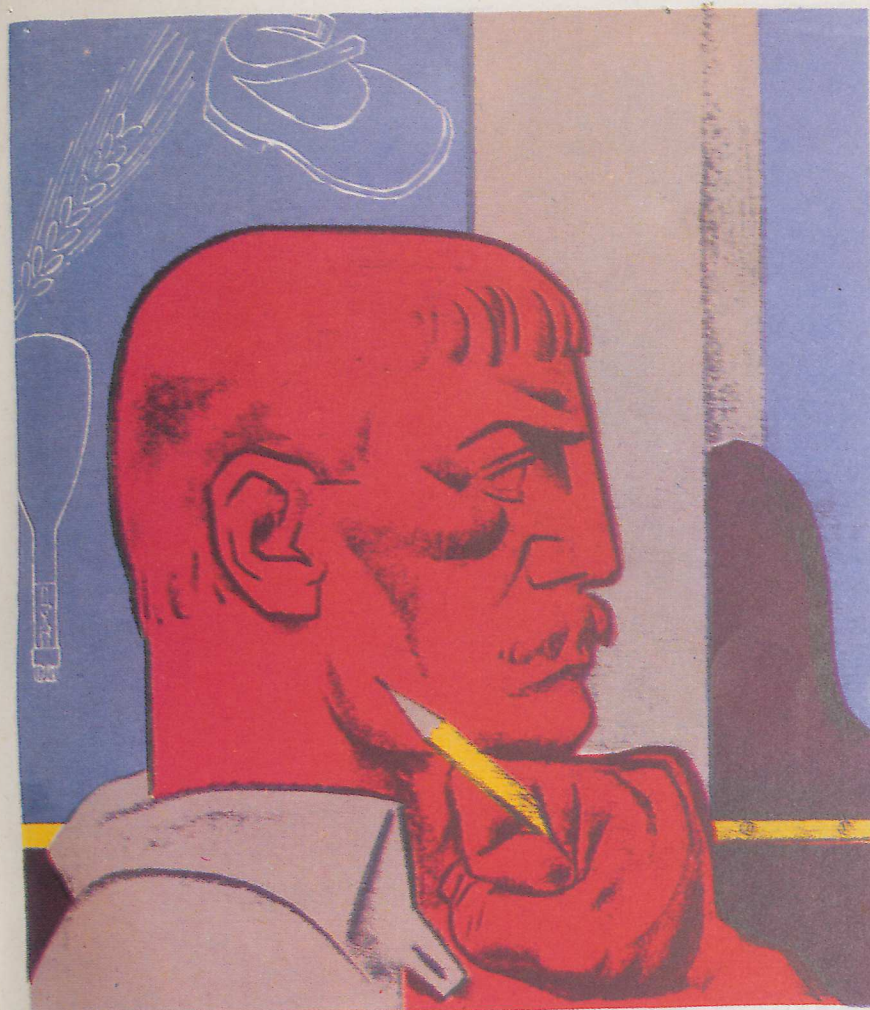




## MODERN SCIENCE FOR ALL

Perhaps it will be America's opportunity to suggest the freedoms and duties by which the common man must live. Everywhere the common man must learn to build his own industries with his own hands in a practical fashion. Everywhere the common man must learn to increase his productivity so that he and his children can eventually pay to the world community all that they have received. No nation will have the God-given right to exploit other nations. Older nations will have the privilege to help younger nations get started on the path to industrialization, but there must be neither military nor economic imperialism. The methods of the nineteenth century will not work in the people's century which is now about to begin.

India, China, and Latin America have a tremendous stake in the people's century. As their masses learn to read and write, and as they become productive mechanics, their standard of living will double and treble. Modern science, when devoted whole-heartedly to the general welfare, has in it potentialities of which we do not yet dream. And modern science must be released from German slavery. International cartels that serve American greed and the German will to power must go. Cartels in the peace to come must be subjected to international control for the common man, as well as being under adequate control by the respective home governments. In this way, we can prevent the Germans from again building a war machine while we sleep. With international monopoly pools under control, it will be possible for inventions to serve all the people instead of only the few.





## WINNING THE BATTLE OF PRODUCTION

Yes, and when the time of peace comes, the citizen will again have a duty, the supreme duty of sacrificing the lesser interest for the greater interest of the general welfare. Those who write the peace must think of the whole world. There can be no privileged peoples. We ourselves in the United States are no more a master race than the Nazis. And we cannot perpetuate economic warfare without planting the seeds of military warfare. We must use our power at the peace table to build an economic peace that is just, charitable, and enduring.

If we really believe that we are fighting for a people's peace, all the rest becomes easy. Production—yes, it will be easy to get production without either strikes or sabotage; production with the whole-hearted co-operation between willing arms and keen brains; enthusiasm, "zip," energy geared to the tempo of keeping at it everlastingly day after day. Hitler knows as well as those of us who sit in on the War Production Board meetings that we here in the United States are winning the battle of production. He knows that both labor and business in the United States are doing a most remarkable job and that his only hope is to crash through to a complete victory some time during the next six months.

And then there is the task of transportation to the line of battle by truck, by railroad car, by ship. We shall joyously deny ourselves so that our transportation system is improved by at least 30 per cent.





## FIGHTING WITH ALL OUR MIGHT

I need say little about the duty to fight. Some people declare, and Hitler believes, that the American people have grown soft in the last generation. Hitler agents continually preach in South America that we are cowards, unable to use, like the "brave" German soldiers, the weapons of modern war. It is true that American youth hates war with a holy hatred. But because of that fact and because Hitler and the German people stand as the very symbol of war, we shall fight with a tireless enthusiasm until war and the possibility of war have been removed from this planet. We shall cleanse the plague spot of Europe, which is Hitler's Germany, and with it the hell-hole of Asia—Japan.

The American people have always had guts and always will have. You know the story of Bomber Pilot Dixon and Radioman Gene Aldrich and Ordnanceman Tony Pastula—the story which Americans will be telling their children for generations to illustrate man's ability to master any fate. These men lived for thirty-four days on the open sea in a rubber life-raft, eight feet by four feet, with no food but that which they took from the sea and the air with one pocket knife and a pistol. And yet they lived it through and came at last to the beach of an island they did not know. In spite of their suffering and weakness, they stood like men, with no weapon left to protect themselves, and no shoes on their feet or clothes on their backs, and walked in military file because, they said, "If there were Japs, we didn't want to be crawling."



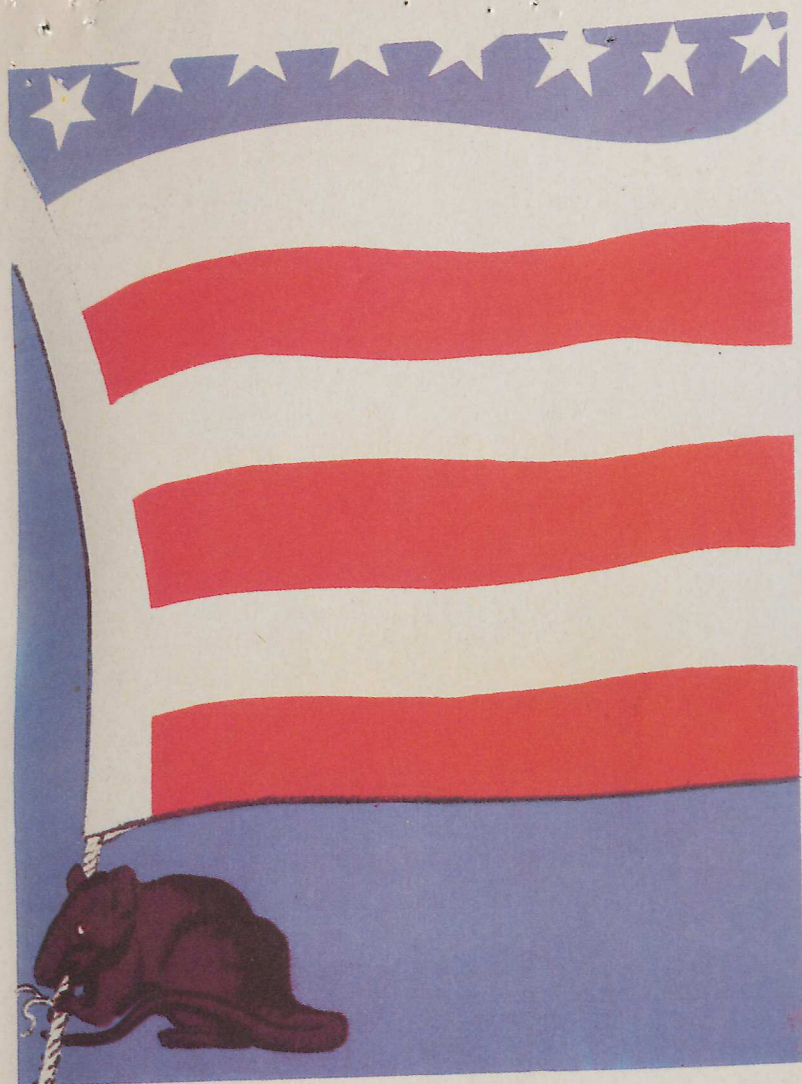


## THE FIFTH COLUMN

The American fighting men, and all the fighting men of the United Nations, will need to summon all their courage during the next few months. I am convinced that the summer and fall of 1942 will be a time of supreme crisis for us all. Hitler, like the prize-fighter who realizes he is on the verge of being knocked out, is gathering all his remaining forces for one last desperate blow. There is abject fear in the heart of the madman and a growing discontent among his people as he prepares for his last all-out offensive.

We may be sure that Hitler and Japan will co-operate to do the unexpected—perhaps an attack by Japan against Alaska and our northwest coast at a time when German transport planes will be shuttled across from Dakar to furnish leadership and stiffening to a German uprising in Latin America. In any event, the psychological and sabotage offensive in the United States and Latin America will be timed to coincide with, or anticipate by a few weeks, the height of the military offensive.

We must be especially prepared to stifle the Fifth Columnists in the United States who will try to sabotage not merely our war material plants, but even more important, our minds. We must be prepared for the worst kind of Fifth Column work in Latin America, much of it operating through the agency of governments with which the United States at present is at peace. When I say this, I recognize that the peoples, both of Latin America and of the nations supporting the agencies through which the Fifth Columnists work, are overwhelmingly on the side of the Democracies.



Acting President

uopwa-16



## COMPLETE VICTORY FOR COMPLETE PEACE

We must expect the offensive against us on the military, propaganda, and sabotage fronts, both in the United States and in Latin America, to reach its apex some time during the next few months. The convulsive efforts of the dying madman will be so great that some of us may be deceived into thinking that the situation is bad at a time when it is really getting better. But in the case of most of us, the events of the next few months, disturbing though they may be, will only increase our will to bring about complete victory in this war of liberation. Prepared in spirit, we cannot be surprised. Psychological terrorism will fall flat. As we nerve ourselves for the supreme effort in this hemisphere, we must not forget the sublime heroism of the oppressed in Europe and Asia, whether it be in the mountains of Yugoslavia, the factories of Czechoslovakia and France, the farms of Poland, Denmark, Holland, and Belgium, among the seamen of Norway, or in the occupied areas of China and the Dutch East Indies. Everywhere the soul of man is letting the tyrant know that slavery of the body does not end resistance.

There can be no half measures. North, South, East, West and Middle West—the will of the American people is for complete victory.

No compromise with Satan is possible. We shall not rest until all the victims under the Nazi yoke are freed. We shall fight for a complete peace as well as a complete victory.

The people's revolution is on the march, and the devil and all his angels cannot prevail against it. They cannot prevail, for on the side of the people is the Lord.

*He giveth power to the faint; to them that have no might He increaseth strength. . . . They that wait upon the Lord shall mount up with wings as eagles; they shall run, and not be weary; they shall walk and not be faint.*

Strong in the strength of the Lord, we who fight in the people's cause will not stop until that cause is won.



Acting President

uopwa-16



# ERS ORDER

RANCE DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK STATE  
, N. Y.

1943

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ully yours,

*E. Middleton*

Middleton  
President

## FIRST EDITION

*Issued by International Workers Order as a contribution to the war effort  
in the following languages: Carpatho-Russian, Croatian, Czech, English,  
Finnish, Greek, Hungarian, Italian, Jewish, Polish, Roumanian, Russian,  
Serbian, Slovak, Spanish, and Ukrainian*

55

uopwa-16



# INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER

A FRATERNAL BENEFIT SOCIETY • INCORPORATED 1930 • CHARTERED BY THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK STATE

80 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK, N. Y.

TELEPHONE: ALGONQUIN 4-7733

April 6, 1943

Edwin M. Watson  
Major General, U. S. Army  
Secretary to the President  
White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

I am happy to acknowledge your letter of April 1st in which you inform us of your agreement to arrange for the transmission to President Roosevelt of the gift portfolio illustrating the Vice-President's speech.

In the near future we will take steps to complete these arrangements. One of our representatives will make a personal visit for this purpose. We are awaiting word of the return of Vice-President Wallace as we would like to make the presentation to him at the same time, and we are sure you will be in accord with this procedure.

With appreciation for your favorable response,

Respectfully yours,

*John E. Middleton*  
John E. Middleton  
Acting President

uopwa-16



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

5-4-43

GENERAL WATSON:

Mr. Rymer phoned in behalf of Mr. John Middleton regarding the presentation to you, for the President, of a portfolio of 26 prints illustrating the speech of Vice President Wallace last November.

They are planning a grand pageant on May 23 at Madison Square Gardens dramatizing that speech, and want to deliver to you the portfolio about a week in advance, with appropriate publicity and pictures.

Mr. Rymer is in town today and wants to discuss the proposed appointment with you.

Do you wish to see him about 4:30 this afternoon?

*Gen. Watson glad to accept but no pictures, or advice of Mr. Bailey's office*  
*ld*  
*Mr. Rymer to write date desired*  
*dd*

Series "B"

A fraternal benefit society devoted to the promotion of social security through mutual aid and legislation



INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER

80 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y. 10003

June 15, 1943

Series B

7

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt  
President of the United States

My dear Mr. Middleton:

This little note conveys the President's thanks for your kindness in sending him that portfolio of prints and the set of brochures. He wants you and those you represent to know that he is deeply grateful for the friendly thought which prompted this presentation.

We are also Very sincerely yours,

We look upon your gift to you as a honor for us and a tribute to your wisdom, leadership, and understanding of the issues for which we are

Grace G. Tully  
Private Secretary

John E. Middleton

John E. Middleton  
Acting President

John E. Middleton, Esq.,  
President, International Workers  
Order, Inc.,  
80 Fifth Avenue,  
New York, N. Y.

dd

Series "B"

A fraternal benefit society devoted to the promotion of social security through mutual aid and legislation



INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER, INC.

80 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y. • ALgonquin 4-7733

President  
WILLIAM WEINER  
General Secretary  
MAX BEDACHT  
Treasurer  
PETER SHIPKA

May 18, 1943

*ack Series B 99T*

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

Honorable Sir:

On behalf of the International Workers Order, I am privileged to send you a gift portfolio of silk-screen prints illustrating the great speech of Vice President Henry A. Wallace on "The Century of the Common Man."

Our organization considers his speech a creative thought weapon for victory. We believe that therein is expressed the magnitude of our and the United Nations' war aims and horizons for the future life of the world.

We are also sending you a complete set of brochures which have been issued in sixteen different languages.

We look upon our gift to you as an honor for us and a tribute to your wisdom, leadership, and understanding of the issues for which we are fighting this war.

Respectfully yours,

*John E. Middleton*

John E. Middleton  
Acting President

uopwa-16

A fraternal benefit society devoted to the promotion of social security through mutual aid and legislation



INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER, INC.

80 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK, N.Y. • ALgonquin 4-7733

*President*  
WILLIAM WEINER

*General Secretary*  
MAX BEDACHT

*Treasurer*  
PETER SHIPKA

June 11, 1943

Mr. Edwin M. Watson  
Major General, United States Army  
Secretary to the President  
White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

On May 18 we sent to the President a portfolio of silk-screen prints illustrating the speech of Vice President Wallace on "The Century of the Common Man."

We trust that it was received in good order.

Would you please send us an acknowledgement.

Very truly yours,

*John E. Middleton*  
John E. Middleton  
Acting President

uopwa-16

A fraternal benefit society devoted to the promotion of social security through mutual aid and legislation



## MEMORANDUM

March 26, 1943.

Large book entitled "Sara Delano Roosevelt Memorial 1941" sent to the President by the women of the Jewish Section, Interfaith Committee for Aid to the Democracies in cooperation with the British War Relief. — Sent to Hyde Park Library, Series "A".

Original memo filed: PPF 8061

ilo



RISTINE, Carl L.,  
War Department,  
Washington, D. C.,  
December 24, 1942 - (filed 5/5/43).

P.P.F.  
9 - I

Letter to the President, enclosing an Iron Cross that he had acquired from the last War.——L.D. sent memo for record, saying that Gen. Watson personally saw Col. Ristine and thanked him for sending the above note and Iron Cross to the President.——On 5/4/43, L.D. sent memo to Mrs. Eben, asking her to put the gift in the Library, by direction of Gen. Watson.——Iron Cross and memos given to Mrs. Eben for the Hyde Park Library "B".

See P.P.F. 9-R

fmf



44-33-10

ICKES, Hon. Harold L.  
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR  
Washington DC  
June 29, 1945

PP7  
9-I

The President wrote letter to Mr. Ickes thanking him for the book "on the  
fightin' kind of oil". - Sent to Series "A"

SEE - PPF 3650

vsd

PP7  
9-I





44-33-10

SUMMERLIN, George T.,  
Department of State  
Washington D. C.  
July 28, 1943 (Ackd. 7/29/43)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

Letter of above date to Miss Tully from Mr. Summerlin, transmitting a package containing an American Flag of Revolutionary period, together with an accompanying letter of transmittal and copies of certain documents, which Mrs. Mary Posey Ingram of 52 Powell Ave., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, desires to present to the President.

Correspondence and flag sent to Hyde Park Library - Series B.

emc

P.P. 7  
9-I

X RPA  
X 9-F  
X 48-B  
X 282

*[Signature]*  
Chief of Protocol

Flag, letter of transmittal, and copies of documents, returned.

Miss Grace S. Tully,  
The White House.





44-33-10

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO  
THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

PDF 9-I

In reply refer to  
PR

August 3, 1943

My dear Miss Tully:

In compliance with your memorandum of July 29, 1943, I am returning herewith the American flag of the Revolutionary period, together with the accompanying letter of transmittal and copies of certain documents, sent to the President by Mrs. Mary Posey Ingram, of Ottawa, Canada.

The American Legation at Ottawa has been requested to convey to Mrs. Ingram an expression of the President's thanks and deep appreciation for the gift.

Sincerely yours,

*G. D. Hammes*  
Chief of Protocol

Enclosures:

Flag, letter of transmittal, and copies of documents, returned.

Miss Grace G. Tully,  
The White House.





July 29, 1943

August 3, 1943

In reply refer to  
PR

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. SUMMERLIN

My dear Miss Tully:

In compliance with your memorandum of July 29, 1943, I am returning herewith the American flag of the Revolutionary period, together with the accompanying letter of transmittal and copies of certain documents, sent to the President by Mrs. Mary Posey Ingram, of Ottawa, Canada.

The American Legation at Ottawa has been requested to convey to Mrs. Ingram an expression of the President's thanks and deep appreciation for the gift.

Sincerely yours,

Grace G. Tully  
Private Secretary

*G. J. Summerlin*

elb

Chief of Protocol

Enclosures:  
Ltr of 7/28/43 to Miss Tully from Mr. G. J. Summerlin, State Dept., transmitting a package containing an American flag of the Revolutionary period, together with an accompanying letter of transmittal and copies of certain documents, returned.

Miss Grace G. Tully,  
The White House.





DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

July 29, 1943

In reply refer to  
72

MEMORANDUM FOR

MR. SUMMERLIN

In connection with your letter of July twenty-eighth, will you not be good enough to see that an appropriate word of thanks is sent to Mrs. Mary Posey Ingram for her letter of July fourth and for the flag and documents which accompanied it.

Will you please be good enough also to return the flag and documents to us.

Grace G. Tully  
Private Secretary

elb

Ltr of 7/28/43 to Miss Tully from Mr. G. T. Summerlin, State Dept., transmitting a package containing an American flag of the Revolutionary period, together with an accompanying letter of transmittal and copies of certain documents, which Mrs. Mary Posey Ingram, of 52 Powell Ave., Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, (letter dated July 4, 1943) desires to present to the President.







DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

In reply refer to  
PR

July 28. 1943

My dear Miss Tully:

I am transmitting herewith a package containing an American flag of the Revolutionary period, together with an accompanying letter of transmittal and copies of certain documents, which Mrs. Mary Posey Ingram, of Ottawa, Canada, desires to present to the President. The package in question was forwarded to the Department for delivery by the American Legation at Ottawa.

Sincerely yours,

*G. J. Sumner*  
Chief of Protocol

Enclosures:

Package, as stated.

Miss Grace G. Tully,  
The White House.





July 28, 1943

In reply refer to  
PR

My dear Miss Tully:

I am transmitting herewith a package containing  
an American flag of the Revolutionary period, together  
with an accompanying letter of transmittal and copies  
of certain documents, which Mrs. Mary Posey Ingram, of  
Ottawa, Canada, desires to present to the President.

The package in question was forwarded to the Department  
for delivery by the American Legation at Ottawa.

Sincerely yours,

C. T. S.  
Chief of Protocol

Enclosures:

Package, as stated.

Miss Grace G. Tully,

The White House.



2 Powell Avenue  
Ottawa, Ontario

July 4<sup>th</sup> 1943.

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

Dear Mr President,

One of my greatest pleasures is to present to you, Mr President this dear Old American Flag of Revolutionary Period. When you leave the White House I would wish you to place it in your new library at Hyde Park. However the flag is yours to place wherever you please. I have long wanted you to have this flag but being very much of a reticent nature I have allowed the least

"General Thomas Casey was born in Virginia near Richmond in 1750 July 9<sup>th</sup>. Died March 19<sup>th</sup> 1818. 68 years. He entered the war of Independence as Captain 1776 at the close was Lieut Colonel. At the Storm of Stony Point he was the first to give the word "The Yorks are Ours" In the American Republic he was Brigadier General of the United States, Senator in Congress and Governor of Indiana Territory. In Kentucky he was Lieut Governor and Major General. He left an unstained character, and a

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occasion to hold me back.  
Finally, had it not been for the  
generosity of Mr Russell B. Jordan,  
American Vice Consul, at the Legation  
here in Ottawa, who has made it very  
easy for me to contact you, I fear I  
would be still wishing, you had this flag.  
If you would care for a picture of General  
Thomas Posey, who was the last Territorial  
Governor of Indiana I would be pleased to  
send you one. On a separate paper  
I will enclose a brief statement of  
the flag, and as I remember it, also  
about my family connection to the flag.  
Knowing that you love this flag as much  
as I do, I feel that I am placing it in  
the best of keeping. Believe me

Most sincerely yours,  
Mary Poovey Ingram.



When the "Posey Building" in Shawneetown, Illinois the home of my Grandparents (Lloyd Theophilus Posey and Georgiana Thornton Posey) was sold after his death in 1862. There were many relics found in the attic which had belonged to General Thomas Posey. Among them were two flags, the sword presented to Posey by General Washington at the close of the war, documents &c. My father (Thomas Posey) at the time of his father's death was left an orphan at the age of twelve years. Having been left with plenty of money, he was taken to live with distant relatives in Henderson, Kentucky, never returning to live in Shawneetown. When we buried my father in Shawneetown in 1908 I copied the following which was engraved on the Tomb of General Thomas Posey in Westwood Cemetery an Historical Burial Ground situated in Shawneetown.

"General Thomas Posey was born in Virginia near Richmond in 1750 July 9<sup>th</sup>. Died March 19<sup>th</sup> 1818. 68 years. He entered the war of Independence as Captain 1776 at the close was Lieut Colonel. At the Storm of Stony Point he was the first to give the word "The Yorks are Ours" In the American Republic he was Brigadier General of the United States, Senator in Congress and Governor of Indiana Territory. In Kentucky, he was Lieut Governor and Major General. He left an unstained character, and a



Page II

lasting monument of his virtue"

My Paternal Grandparents are both resting near the grave of General Thomas Posey in Shawneetown, Illinois.

My father (Thomas Posey) graduated from Princeton College after four years there. The fourth year taking a Post-graduate course. Returning to Henderson, Kentucky, he and my mother (Georgiana Dixon) were married before they were twenty-one, in Henderson, raising their family there. Many years ago Mr Robinson, who at that time owned the "Posey Building" in Shawneetown and using it as a drug store. Knowing we were the only direct descendants of General Thomas Posey presented us girls with this flag. It was on display <sup>for a few years</sup> at the Jefferson Memorial in St Louis, Missouri. In the vicinity of 1932-33 + maybe part of 1934. I have had it in my possession ever since. So it's mine to give.

Several years ago I took it to Betsey Ross House in Philadelphia the man there, (I cannot recall his name) said "It 'resembled' in every respect the flag made by Betsey Ross".

May I add that my husband (W.R. Ingram) is, at this time, ~~is~~ Special Assistant Food Administration, at Ottawa.

I am  
Respectfully yours

July 4, 1943.

Mary Posey Ingram



ISBRANDTSEN, H.  
Isbrandtsen Steamship Co., Inc.  
New York, N.Y.  
August 25, 1943. Ackd. 8/30/43

PPF  
9-T

Let. to the President, sending copy of their publication the "Albatross"-  
subject of issue is THE ANCIENT MARINER. To Study.

SEE: PPF 223

August 14th, 1943.

ilk

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

Dear President Roosevelt,

In behalf of the  
Founders, Officers, Directors and Members of  
the Interfaith Movement, we wish to convey to  
you our sincere expression of thanks in your  
recent Interfaith message to the Jews at their  
observance of Rosh Hashenah, the Jewish New Year.

At your convenience,

a Committee of the Interfaith Movement, headed  
by the Hon. George Gordon Battle, Judge William  
Herman Black and Justice Ferdinand Pecora would  
like to present you with a book of flowers  
from the valleys of the Holy Land.

Trusting to receive a  
favorable reply, I remain

Faithfully yours,

Meyer Jacobs  
Founder.

Address:-  
1221 Federal Avenue  
Brooklyn, Brooklyn.



# INTERFAITH MOVEMENT, Inc.

HOTEL BARBIZON-PLAZA  
101 WEST 58th STREET, NEW YORK

## Founders

Judge William Harman Black  
Meyer Jacobs

## Honorary Chairmen

Justice Ferdinand Pecora  
Judge Pelham St. George Bissell

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Sergeant-at-Arms  
Irving Miller

## Board of Directors

Dr. Chas. B. Mandelbaum, Chairman  
Walter J. Bayer  
Judge Raphael R. Murphy  
Judge William Harman Black  
Capt. Philip Bongiorno  
Judge Louis Goldstein  
Judge Benjamin Greenspan  
Mrs. Pinckney Estes Glantzberg

August 14th, 1942.

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

Dear President Roosevelt,

In behalf of the  
Founders, Officers, Directors and Members of  
the Interfaith Movement, we wish to convey to  
you our sincere expression of thanks in your  
recent Interfaith message to the Jews at their  
observance of Rosh Hashanah, the Jewish New Year.

At your convenience,  
a Committee of the Interfaith Movement, headed  
by the Hon. George Gordon Battle, Judge William  
Marman Black and Justice Ferdinand Pecora would  
like to present you with a book of flowers plucked  
from the valleys of the Holy Land.

Trusting to receive a  
favorable reply, I remain

Faithfully yours,

Meyer Jacobs  
Founder.

Address-  
3837 Laurel Avenue,  
Seagate, Brooklyn.



August 20, 1942

My dear Mr. Jacobs:

The President has asked me to thank you and, through you, the members of the Committee of the Inter-faith Movement for their thoughtfulness in wishing to present him with the book of flowers plucked from the valleys of the Holy Land. He was deeply touched and will be delighted to have the book.

I am afraid it will be impossible to arrange for the group you name to present the book in person as you request. Quite frankly, the President has, since our entry into the war last December, been forced to forego all appointments of this kind. He is, as you know, working day and night on the war effort and has had to delegate to the members of his secretariat the receiving of all gifts, petitions, and the like.

I will be glad to receive this book from the committee if they wish to come to Washington under these circumstances. It may be, however, that they would prefer to mail it to the President in my care. I shall, of course, await your further advice.

The President sends you his best wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

Honorable Arthur G. Klein  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

M. H. McINTYRE  
Secretary to the President

RB:rlk

Meyer Jacobs, Esq.,  
3837 Laurel Avenue,  
Seagate, Brooklyn,  
New York.

RB:rlk



November 12, 1942

*Miss Pennington  
NY 9*

My dear Mr. Congressman:

Your letter to the President of November ninth has been received, and he has asked me to acknowledge it.

I am sorry that we cannot arrange for you to present to the President the book of pressed flowers, but since the beginning of the war we have had to discontinue making appointments of this type. As a matter of fact, the President has had to delegate to the members of his secretariat the duty of receiving all gifts on his behalf.

If you would care to drop in at the Executive Offices one day next week around 4.30, I will be glad to receive the book from you, and will see that it is brought to the President's attention with suitable word of explanation.

With all good wishes, and awaiting your further advice,

Very sincerely yours,

EDWIN M. WATSON  
Secretary to the President

Honorable Arthur G. Klein,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

RB:rlk

*Arthur G. Klein*  
↓  
Arthur G. Klein





GEN. WATSON

Will you receive this  
from the Congressman - we have  
to offer that as long as we  
cannot arrange it for him to  
give to the President

RB

United States

Representatives

D. C.

, 1942

THE WHITE HOUSE  
Nov 10 8 58 AM '42  
RECEIVED

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

Dear Mr. President:

A few days before Election I, as a sponsor in  
Interfaith Movement, Inc., was presented on your be-  
half, with a book containing pressed flowers from  
Palestine.

You, no doubt, have heard of the wonderful work this  
organization is doing in promoting good feeling between  
all Faiths and I would like to have the privilege of  
presenting this to you personally at a convenient op-  
portunity.

As you know I was elected with a large plurality and wish  
to point out that a goodly portion of my District is  
strongly Republican and I feel my election is a tribute  
to you since I am known to be an ardent supporter of both  
your domestic and foreign policies.

I trust you may find some time to see me in the near  
future.

With kind regards I am,

Respectfully,

Arthur G. Klein  
Arthur G. Klein





14TH DIST. NEW YORK

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

November 9, 1942

THE WHITE HOUSE  
Nov 10 8 58 AM '42  
RECEIVED

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

Dear Mr. President:

A few days before Election I, as a sponsor in Interfaith Movement, Inc., was presented on your behalf, with a book containing pressed flowers from Palestine.

You, no doubt, have heard of the wonderful work this organization is doing in promoting good feeling between all Faiths and I would like to have the privilege of presenting this to you personally at a convenient opportunity.

As you know I was elected with a large plurality and wish to point out that a goodly portion of my District is strongly Republican and I feel my election is a tribute to you since I am known to be an ardent supporter of both your domestic and foreign policies.

I trust you may find some time to see me in the near future.

With kind regards I am,

Respectfully,

*Arthur G. Klein*  
Arthur G. Klein





December 15, 1942

My dear Mr. Jacobs:

This little note conveys the President's sincere thanks for the friendly thought which prompted the presentation of that unique book of flowers plucked from the valleys of the Holy Land, which has been received through the courtesy of Honorable Arthur G. Klein. He wants you and the members of your organization to know that he is most appreciative of your kindness.

Very sincerely yours,

Grace G. Tully  
Private Secretary

Meyer Jacobs, Esq.,  
3837 Laurel Avenue, Interfaith Movement, Inc.,  
Seagate, Brooklyn,  
New York.

dd



December 15, 1942

My dear Mr. Klein:

The President is pleased to have the book of flowers presented to him through your courtesy by the Interfaith Movement, Inc. He asks me to thank you ever so much for your kindness in its transmittal.

A note of appreciation is being sent to the organization direct.

Very sincerely yours,

Grace G. Tully  
Private Secretary

Honorable Arthur G. Klein,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D. C.

dd



Irene Pancoast  
Sooty - YHT  
does not remember -  
probably study  
T.O.

COMMITTEES:  
PATENTS  
CLAIMS  
REVISION OF THE LAWS  
ELECTIONS No. 1

States

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Thank  
you  
HST

ack  
12/15/42  
L.H.

Major General Edwin M. Watson  
Secretary to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear General Watson:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of  
November 12, 1942.

Due to the fact that I have been very busy I  
have not had the time to drop in to see you and  
am inclosing herewith the book of pressed flowers.

I am sure the President knows of the wonderful work  
this organization is doing, and if at all possible  
would appreciate a personal acknowledgment from him  
which this worthy organization (The Interfaith Movement)  
can display prominently.

With kind personal regards and best wishes to the  
President, I am,

Sincerely,

Arthur Klein

Arthur G. Klein



States

es

42

*Mrs. Ellen: What  
description was made  
of the book, please?  
-File Com.*

*Thank  
you  
best*

*ack  
12/15/42  
ld.*

Major General Edwin M. Watson  
Secretary to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear General Watson:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of  
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this organization is doing, and if at all possible  
would appreciate a personal acknowledgment from him  
which this worthy organization (The Interfaith Movement)  
can display prominently.

With kind personal regards and best wishes to the  
President, I am,

Sincerely,

*Arthur G. Klein*

Arthur G. Klein



NEW YORK

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

12 12  
COMMITTEES:  
PATENTS  
CLAIMS  
REVISION OF THE LAWS  
ELECTIONS No. 1

Thank  
plst  
ack  
12/15/42  
ld.

November 25, 1942

Major General Edwin M. Watson  
Secretary to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear General Watson:

Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of  
November 12, 1942.

9  
Due to the fact that I have been very busy I  
have not had the time to drop in to see you and  
am inclosing herewith the book of pressed flowers.

I am sure the President knows of the wonderful work  
this organization is doing, and if at all possible  
would appreciate a personal acknowledgment from him  
which this worthy organization (The Interfaith Movement)  
can display prominently.

With kind personal regards and best wishes to the  
President, I am,

Sincerely,

Arthur G. Klein

Arthur G. Klein





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
WEATHER BUREAU  
WASHINGTON

OCT 30 1943

ackd.  
11/4/43  
pl  
IN REPLY, PLEASE ADDRESS  
CHIEF OF BUREAU  
AND REFER TO

RHW:vb

Mr. Stephen Early,  
The White House,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Early:

There is transmitted herewith a copy, marked especially for the President, of the "Class Book" prepared and financed by the students of the ~~Inter-American~~ Meteorological School, conducted by the Weather Bureau during seven months of this year at Medellín, Colombia. The school was attended by nearly two hundred Latin-American students, all twenty of the republics being represented. The president of the student body, Mr. José Oscar Diez Martínez, of Mexico, now taking an advanced course in meteorology at the University of California at Los Angeles on a U. S. scholarship, has requested that the copy of the Class Book be presented to the President.

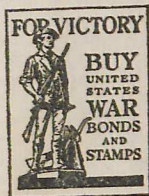
You may recall that on July 4 of this year a telegram of good will was addressed to the President by our students at Medellín. A gracious reply to Mr. Martínez by the Secretary of State, on behalf of the President, made a very deep impression on the students.

You will be pleased to know also that many indications have been received indicative of the wholesome results brought about by the close contacts between so many Latin-American students and their instructors.

Sincerely yours,

*F. W. Reichelderfer*  
F. W. Reichelderfer,  
Chief of Bureau.

Attachment





12  
November 4, 1943

My dear Dr. Reichelderfer:

The President has noted with interest all that you say in your letter of October thirtieth to Secretary Early. He is especially pleased to have that personal copy of the Class Book of the students of the Inter-American Meteorological School and he wants you and everyone concerned to know that you have his hearty thanks for your friendly thought in presenting the volume to him.

Very sincerely yours,

Grace G. Tully  
Private Secretary

1112-P  
Dr. F. W. Reichelderfer,  
Chief, Weather Bureau,  
United States Department of Commerce,  
Washington, D. C.

13  
pl



BB  
Thanks  
BB

December 17, 1943

P. P. F.

9-I

Governor Bottolfsen:

I am more than pleased to receive those  
especially fine Idaho potatoes which you sent on  
with the compliments of the potato growers. I can  
assure you that they will be greatly enjoyed. My  
heartly thanks go to you and to every one concerned  
with this little note.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

His Excellency  
C. A. Bottolfsen, <sup>x Gen.</sup>  
Governor of Idaho, <sub>x ~</sub>  
Boise, Idaho.

x PP79-P

x 1804

x PP79-B

pl



Mrs. Eber...

Do you want to  
see this acknowledgment.

File Room

P. P. F.

9-I

I am more than pleased to receive those  
especially fine Idaho potatoes which you sent on  
with the compliments of the potato growers. I can  
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Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

His Excellency  
C. A. Bottolfsen,  
Governor of Idaho,  
Boise, Idaho.

x Rev.  
x S

x PP79-P

x 1804

x PP79-B

pl



December 17, 1943

P. P. F.

9-I

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FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

His Excellency  
C. A. Bottolfsen,  
Governor of Idaho,  
Boise, Idaho.

x Gen.  
x S

x PP79-P

x 1804

x PP79-B

pl



12

*W. A. Bottolfsen*  
*12/17/43*



December 17, 1943  
STATE OF IDAHO  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
BOISE

December 2  
1943

My dear Governor Bottolfsen:

I am more than pleased to receive those especially fine Idaho potatoes which you sent on with the compliments of the potato growers. I can assure you that they will be greatly enjoyed. My hearty thanks go to you and to every one concerned with this little note.

Very sincerely yours,

*I am sending you a box of these famous Idaho Russets, with the compliments of our potato growers. They are full of vitamins and minerals and are not rationed. You will enjoy them.*

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

His Excellency  
G. A. Bottolfsen,  
Governor of Idaho,  
Boise, Idaho.

*Very truly yours,*  
*G. A. Bottolfsen*  
G. A. Bottolfsen  
Governor



*Inc note of  
thanks  
P*

*ackd  
12/17/43  
pl*

*12*



C. A. BOTTOLFSEN  
GOVERNOR

STATE OF IDAHO  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
BOISE

THE WHITE HOUSE  
DEC 7 8 17 AM '43  
RECEIVED

December 2  
1943

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

My dear Mr. President:

In response to the war-time appeal of our government, the potato growers of Idaho this year produced the biggest and finest crop of potatoes ever.

I am sending you by express a box of these famous Idaho Russets, with the compliments of our potato growers. They're full of vitamins and minerals and are not rationed. I hope you will enjoy them.

Very truly yours

*C. A. Bottolfson*  
C. A. Bottolfson  
Governor



DREYFUS, Louis Jr.  
12/11/43.

Writes to General Watson enclosing two books, one from His Excellency Dr. Issa Sadiq, (filed PPF 8603) and one from His Excellency Hassan Esfandiary, President of the Iran-American Relations Society, and also drafts of two acknowledgments for the President's signature.--General Watson, 12/29/43, sent memo. to Miss Tully saying our Minister in Tehran, Mr. Dreyfus, sent the attached books by pouch from Tehran. General Watson said he had promised to see that they got to the President. (Attached is copy of a letter from His Excellency Hassan Esfandiary, President of the Iran-American Relations Society, dated Nov. 30th, 1943, to the President.--The President, Dec. 30th, wrote to His Excellency Hassan Esfandiary thanking him for the gift of a copy of the book Sa'adi's "Golestan". The President said he had been deeply touched by this further expression of the generosity which has ever been a vivid characteristic of the people of Iran and that the gift will be always treasured as an exquisite example of the work of this great poet's work and indeed of the fine art for which all of Iran has so long been renowned. The President said he was told that the book's title means "Garden of Roses", and thus this gift will occupy a warm and intimate place in his memories of the all too brief sojourn among the people of Iran. The President expressed thanks for the courtesy shown him and best wishes for the continued success of the Society which His Excellency so ably leads.

SEE P.P.F. 8604  
AS

P. P. F.

9-2



PPF-9-5

JOHNSON, Hon. Louis  
Clarksburg, W. Va.  
Jan. 7, 1943. Ackd. 1/9/43

Congratulatory tel. to the President in re his Message to Congress  
on 1/7/43. Sent inscribed copy of book entitled "Grant of Appomattox". ---  
Presidential ackd. on 1/9/43. Book with President's Christmas gifts.

SEE: PPF 2822

ilo



PPF 9-5

JEROME CRUSADERS (Japanese-American Evacuees)

Denson, Ark.

Filed: Feb. 2/3/43.

Note to the President, expressing birthday greetings and enclosing  
small bag of Arkansas pebbles.

Referred by memo, 2/1/43, to the War Relocation Authority for handling.

SEE: PPF 310 J

ilo