PRESIDENT'S PERSONAL FILE

PPF 9
Gifts K
Jan.-May 1940

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Returned

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P.P.7.
9-K

January 18, 1940

My dear Mr. Kibbee:

This will acknowledge the receipt of your letter of January fifteenth, with the enclosed clippings and pictures. While your very kind thought in sending the President the box of cigars is genuinely appreciated, he has not smoked cigars for some time and I am, therefore, returning them to you herewith.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

W. B. Kibbee, Esq.,
A. S. Kibbee & Son,
Albany,
New York.

Enclosure. 1 box 50's Emanelo Palmas Cigars.

cd

x P.P.7
9-C

in my district which has always been Republican. A line from you will much oblige.

Respectfully yours,

W. B. Kibbee

Dic:W.B.K.
Enc.

...police detail of twenty-five pa-
...trolmen, three sergeants...
...hard" quarters in England there is
...still a tendency to regard Russia
...that ancient bug...
...of Australia
...government
...war. There
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IED 1857

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LUMBER

ALBANY, N. Y. January 15, 1940.

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supply, or delay from any causes beyond our control.

FILE

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cruiser which carried troops abroad
r. I want to state that he is my son

Everybody up north thinks that your Secretary of Labor, Madam Frances Perkins, is a Communist and that is the reason she kept Mr. Bridges, who was interfering with labor on the West coast, from being deported. This is the feeling of the whole north and if there is any diplomatic way of disposing of Madam Perkins and putting in a party who is not a Communist and get Bridges deported to the country that he belongs to.

I am sending you under separate cover a box of cigars from the Fort Orange Club of which you were an Honorary Member when you were Governor of the State of New York, the same as all those who serve as Governors. I am also inclosing in this letter pictures from yesterday's New York Times showing you smoking cigarettes. This is the reason I am sending you this box of high-grade cigars from the Fort Orange Club. I also inclose clippings from this morning's New York Times. I have been a Republican all my life for the last fifty years and if you feel like running for President again, I will vote for you. I had made up my mind to vote for the Vice-President, Hon. John Nance Garner, as he said he was going to run if nominated. When there was so much trouble with the C. I. O's in the west, you seemingly backed up John L. Lewis, their president, but since then I see that Lewis has come out against you and says he is going to vote for some other party. You need not be afraid of Mr. Farley running as candidate for president as he doesn't stand any more of a chance of winning than Al Smith did when he ran and you know the reason. If there is any way of diplomatically disposing of Madam Perkins and putting in a straight Democrat who has no Communistic ideas and plans, you will not only get my vote but a great many more good Republicans in my district which has always been Republican. A line from you will much oblige.

Respectfully yours,

W. B. Kelley

Dic:W.B.K.
Enc.

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trolmen, three sergeants
accomplished here.

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still a tendency to regard Russia
that ancient

of Australia
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war. There
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MISS LE HAND

Box of cigars

From -W. B. Kibbee
White Pine Lumber
Albany, N. Y.

Has not been acknowledged

PTL

RFT

ackd 1/18/40

BLISHED 1857

BEE & SON

PINE LUMBER

ALBANY, N. Y. January 15, 1940.

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WM. B. KIBBEE

ESTABLISHED 1857

A. S. KIBBEE & SON

WHITE PINE LUMBER

BRANCH OFFICES
NEW YORK CITY PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ALBANY, N. Y. January 15, 1940.

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

Dear Sir:

All quotations are subject to change without notice and prior sale of stock. All agreements are subject to strikes, accidents, fires and car supply, or delay from any causes beyond our control.

If you remember when you were Assistant Secretary of the Navy, my son, Mr. A. S. Kibbee, had charge of the United States Naval Academy and came down to you for funds to run same and received from you according to his own account, $100,000 at a time to run the academy. He graduated from this academy and was all through the World War and commanded a cruiser which carried troops abroad to help the Allies win the war. I want to state that he is my son and that I am proud of him.

Everybody up north thinks that your Secretary of Labor, Madam Frances Perkins, is a Communist and that is the reason she kept Mr. Bridges, who was interfering with labor on the West coast, from being deported. This is the feeling of the whole north and if there is any diplomatic way of disposing of Madam Perkins and putting in a party who is not a Communist and get Bridges deported to the country that he belongs to.

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Respectfully yours,

W. B. Kibbee

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archd 7/18 cd

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

VOL. LXXXIX....No. 29,941.

Entered as Second-Class Postoffice, New York

18 SEIZED IN PLOT TO OVERTHROW U.S.; ARMS FOU

LINKED TO 'TERROR'

J. E. Hoover Says Bombs Seized Were to Blast Important Centers

GUARD MEMBERS INVOLVED

Secret Group With Christian Front Rounded Up in Raids by Agents of FBI

J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, announced yesterday the arrest of eighteen members of the Christian Front, an anti-Semitic organization, on charges of plotting the overthrow of the Government of the United States. For equipment in this undertaking they were found to possess eighteen cans of cordite, an explosive; twelve Springfield rifles of 30.06 caliber, 3,500 rounds of 30.06 ammunition and a small assortment of other arms.

More than half of those seized were either in the New York National Guard—one of them holding the rank of captain—or had served in other branches of the armed forces of the nation, either actively or as reservists. The ammunition for the Springfields was said to have been stolen from National Guard armories, and checks were being made to determine if the rifles and other equipment had come from the same source.

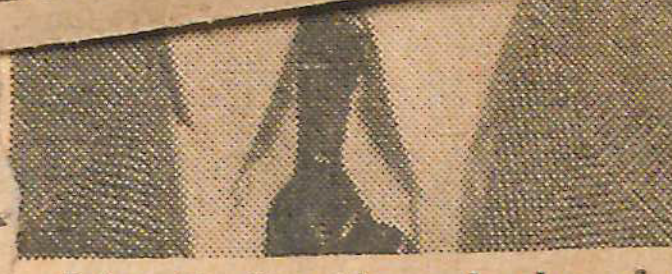
Two Named as Principals

Mr. Hoover named as the two principals among the group arrested William Gerald Bishop, head of a secret group within the Christian Front known as "The Sports Club," or "The Country Gentlemen," and John F. Cassidy, whom he named as head of the Christian Front in Brooklyn. The National Guard captain was John T. Prout Jr. of Astoria, Queens, whose command is in the 165th Infantry Regiment.

The FBI chief said that the men had, in conversations among themselves, laid down a program that was to begin with efforts to recruit a larger force, to augment their store of arms and ammunition from the stores of the National Guard, to lay down a campaign of terrorizing Jews and go on to bombings of the Jewish Daily Forward, The Daily Worker, a theatre that shows Russian-made films and quarters of the American League for Peace and Democracy in Brooklyn.

These conversations, it was charged, also included plans for the blasting of bridges and the seizure of all utility facilities—power plants, docks and railway terminals, the telegraph and telephone networks—docks and railway terminals, the United States Customs House, the General Postoffice and the *Federal Reserve Bank* in order to obtain control of the gold supply.

The fantastic notion of a program of such size being carried out by eighteen men with twelve rifles and



John F. Cassidy, a leader of the group, according to Mr. Hoover.

LAN IS DISCLOSED OR SCHOOL MERGER

race Mann Would Become art of Lincoln if Teachers College Proposal Wins

adual consolidation of the Lin- and Horace Mann Schools of chers College into a new "ex-mental progressive" institution *ring the name of the Lincoln ol and housed in its present ling was recommended by Dr. n C. Del Manzo, provost of college, in a four-page report* public yesterday. The report, on a year's survey of the s, said the merging process d start in two months and end ly, 1941.

e plan became an immediate t for attack by a special par- ommittee of the Horace Mann l, at 120th Street and Broad- which, like a parent group at oln, had received the report days ago under agreement that would remain confidential until Del Manzo released it.

Nelson Rockefeller Quite

the same time Nelson A. kefeller, head of the Lincoln mittee, announced his approval e report. But in a letter mailed rday to Lincoln parents he sub- d his resignation as a commit- nember because, he said, *"for time everything the commit- s bone and every plan it has have been criticized, and the tion to it has become so bitter s continued usefulness is at oblematical."*

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parently unaware of Mr. kefeller's action, another mem- of the committee, Elmer Davis, earlier yesterday that the up wished to study the report her before making a statement. ex officio member, J. B. C. ods, who is president of the Lin- n Parent-Teacher Association, e the same information and ed that, in his own opinion, the ort's recommendations were nproper" and the report was "in- equate."

With the exception of Mrs. Charles Heming, who declined to com- nt, members of the committee ld not be reached after Mr. ckefeller made public his letter evening. It was learned, how- r, that Mr. Rockefeller's group been restricted last Spring by esolution of the P.-T. A. oppo- a merger.

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The group, headed by Mrs. Her- bert S. Bailey, asserted in a state- ment that the deficits ascribed

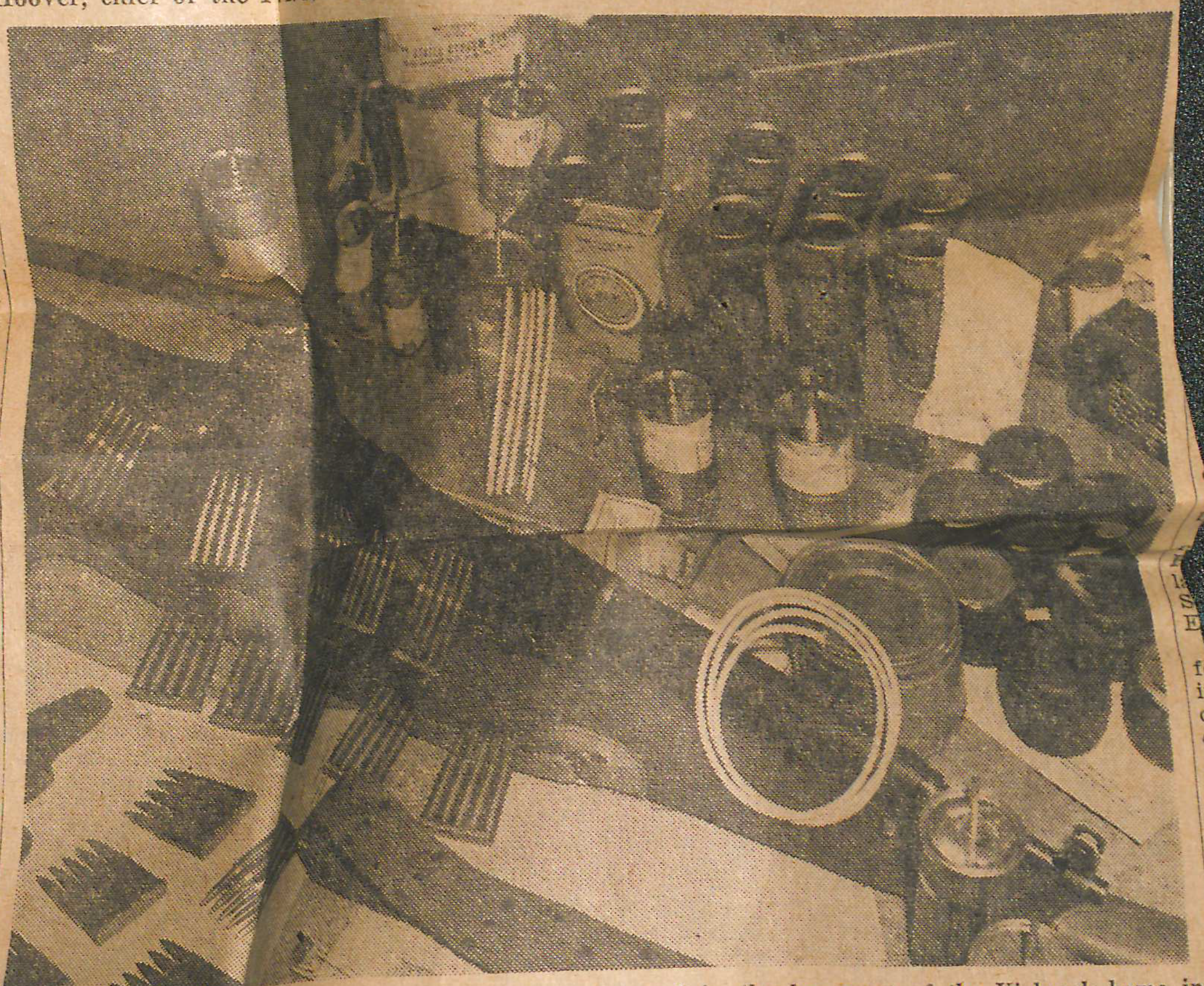
OF THE PRISONERS AND WEAPONS IN PLOTS DISCLOSED BY G-MEN



Five of the eighteen men who have been arrested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. They are Michael Vill, Macklin Boettger, Frank Malone, John A. Viebrock and John Graf. According to J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the F.B.I., this picture was taken during rifle practice at a camp in Narrowsburg, N. Y.



W. G. Bishop, described by Mr. Hoover as another lead



Material for the manufacture of bombs which was found in the basement of the Viebrock home in *Brooklyn. Beer and soup* cans served as casings for the partially completed bombs shown.

Times Wide World

18 SEIZED HERE IN PLOT TO REVOLT

Continued From Page One

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Alfred J. Quinlan. *His age was* given as about 27, *his place of* birth, citizenship and employment as yet undetermined. His address was listed as 205 West 142d Street, Manhattan.

John M. Ryan. Born in New York City and 38 years old. A sergeant in the New York National Guard, his place of employment was not given. His address was listed as 2,326 Loring Place, New York City.

John Albert Viebock. Born in Brooklyn and 36 years old. He was employed as an elevator mechanic by the Eastern Offices, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue. It was in his home at 663 Jefferson Avenue, Brooklyn, that the FBI agents found the eighteen cans of cordite and partly prepared bombs made of beer and small soup cans, with openings for fuses.

Michael Vill. Born in Winterriden, Germany, 35 years ago, and a naturalized United States citizen. He was employed as a chauffeur by the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company and lived at 1,097 East Thirty-fourth Street, Brooklyn.

Edward Walsh. His age was given as 23 years, his place of birth and citizenship not yet determined and his address as 914 Brooklyn Avenue. He was unemployed, and a private in the National Guard.

Arms and Explosives Found

The following is the entire list of arms and ammunition seized in the various homes:

Fifteen partially made bombs.

Eighteen can cordite powder.

Twelv 30.06 Springfield rifles, one with bayonet.

Four .22 rifles.

One .32 Savage automatic.

One 20 gauge shotgun.

One .45 Springfield rifle.

... fifty rounds

States Attorney for the Eastern District, and two members of Mr. Kennedy's staff, James E. Saber and T. V. Quinn. They had assisted, Mr. Hoover said, in the preparation of the charges.

Also present were FBI Inspector Earl J. Connelley, and Agents Clyde Tolson and P. E. Foxworth.

Inquiry Started in August

Mr. Hoover said the investigation of the Christian Front had been begun last August—which was the time that Europe began its plunge into war and the strength of the FBI in this country turned to a hunt for agents of espionage and sabotage—and that shortly after it was begun the "Sports Club" was found already in existence. He did not know when it was started.

He declared that the inquiry proceeded slowly and carefully, and told agents visited the camp at Narrowsburg frequently and succeeded in making motion pictures of the "Sports Club" members polishing up their marksmanship on a rifle range at the club.

Inquiry to Be Continued

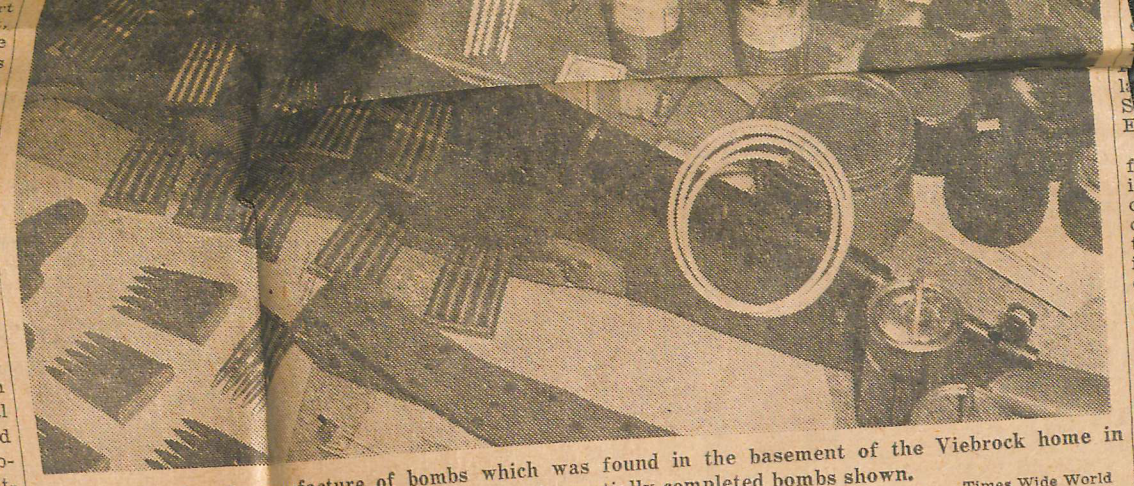
He was asked whether the investigation would swing into activities within other anti-Semitic groups. He said the inquiry would be continued, not only as related to this particular group in an effort to determine just how much of the seized arms were stolen and where the organizational money was raised, but also as to similar activities that may have been carried on by other groups.

Christian Front is a name that has been used by a half dozen organizations, and has been applied to a loosely cooperative federation of all of the anti-Semitic and Fascist organizations in the country.

There was no estimate of the actual size of Cassidy's organization, beyond one ... "probably 2,000 to 3,000 ..."

Cassidy has from time to time advocated violence. As long as a year ago, in a speech in Brooklyn, he declared, "W have tried the pen and now must try the sword," but he qualified his utterances by declaring all advances must be made ... constitutional means."

Large item - scanned in parts



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These conversations, it was charged, also included plans for the blasting of bridges and the seizure of all utility facilities—power plants, docks and railway terminals, the telegraph and telephone networks—docks and railway terminals, the United States Customs House, the General Postoffice and the Federal Reserve Bank in order to obtain control of the gold supply.

The fantastic notion of a program of such size being carried out by eighteen men with twelve rifles and eighteen bombs—in a city with 18,000 well-equipped police and several regiments of United States Army regulars handy—was apparently no part of their thought.

Bishop Addressed as "Fuehrer"

Mr. Hoover said that the Christian Front's "Sports Club" had been carrying on training for this venture in a revolutionary putsch at a rented camp at Narrowsburg, N. Y., where it had a rifle range, and that on Jan. 20 courses in bomb-throwing were to have been begun. At the camp, Mr. Hoover reported, the "Sports Club" members addressed Bishop as "Fuehrer" and accorded him the Nazi salute.

The men held meetings in the homes of various of their number, and the rifles, ammunition and other weapons making up their arsenal were found in various homes where the arrests were made.

These were as a result of a systematic roundup that began late Saturday. The men were all arrested on charges of seditious conspiracy under Section 6 of the United States Code. They were charged with conspiring to "overthrow and destroy the Government of the United States, to oppose by force of arms the authority of the United States Government, and to seize and take possession of property of the United States." A fine of $5,000 and a prison sentence of six years constitute maximum punishment for the offense.

The names of the eighteen men, together with information concerning them provided by Mr. Hoover, follow:

Michael Joseph Bierne. A natur-

Continued on Page Three

the college, in a four-page report made public yesterday. The report, based on a year's survey of the schools, said the merging process could start in two months and end July, 1941.

The plan became an immediate target for attack by a special parent committee of the Horace Mann School, at 120th Street and Broadway, which, like a parent group at Lincoln, had received the report 10 days ago under agreement that it would remain confidential until Del Manzo released it.

Nelson Rockefeller Quite

At the same time Nelson A. Rockefeller, head of the Lincoln committee, announced his approval of the report. But in a letter mailed yesterday to Lincoln parents he submitted his resignation as a committee member because, he said, "for some time everything the committee has done and every plan it has made have been criticized, and the opposition to it has become so bitter that its continued usefulness is at least problematical."

"This criticism and opposition," he wrote, "have to a large extent centered on me, and I have therefore decided that as Dr. Del Manzo's report is now before you as a basis for such further negotiations with Teachers College as you may wish to carry on, it will help to clarify the situation if I resign."

Mr. Rockefeller said Dr. Del Manzo's plan contained in substance the point of view and suggestions given by his committee, except for the demands of some parents that the Lincoln School be separated from Teachers College.

Apparently unaware of Mr. Rockefeller's action, another member of the committee, Elmer Davis, said earlier yesterday that the group wished to study the report further before making a statement. An ex officio member, J. B. C. Woods, who is president of the Lincoln Parent-Teacher Association, gave the same information and added that, in his own opinion, the report's recommendations were "improper" and the report was "inadequate."

With the exception of Mrs. Charles E. Heming, who declined to comment, members of the committee could not be reached after Mr. Rockefeller made public his letter last evening. It was learned, however, that Mr. Rockefeller's group had been restricted last Spring by a resolution of the P.-T. A. opposing a merger.

Horace Mann Parents Aroused

The Horace Mann parent committee, declaring Dr. Del Manzo's proposal was "aptly described not as a merger, but a murder," argued that it would do away with their school's name, the use of its plant and, apparently, its educational program. The report, it was pointed out, recommended an "experimental" school, and Lincoln is avowedly such. Horace Mann, on the other hand, is commonly regarded as a "demonstration" school with a relatively fixed program.

The group, headed by Mrs. Herbert S. Bailey, asserted in a statement, that the deficits ascribed to both schools might well be the result of improper allocation of funds by the college and intimated that the merger plan would be unnecessary if the college put its own house in financial order.

The parents declared they would carry their cause to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who was the first principal of the school in 1887, as well as the founder of Teachers College. Dr. Butler, they said, was "deeply interested" in the school and already had received literature relating to the merger plan.

"Horace Mann School is a Frankenstein," the statement declared. "It produced Teachers College. It is well known that the school preceded the college, and that the latter was a direct outgrowth of the school. Teachers College, in truth, is destroying its source."

In a letter accompanying his report, which will reach parents with today's mail, Dr. Del Manzo says the committees would have an opportunity to present their views and those of the parent associations. Final action, after discussion, he added, awaits the recommendation of Dean William F. Russell and the decision of the college trustees.

Boy Falls From Bridge

Alec Gridowsky, 11 years old, of 133 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx, was gravely injured yesterday afternoon when he fell seventy-five feet from the East Bronx ramp of the Triborough Bridge to the roadway on Randalls Island. The boy was taken to Lincoln Hospital suffering form a broken back and internal injuries.

Continued From Page One

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William Henry Bushnell, Jr. An year-old native of Brooklyn and employed. Lived at 797 Franklin nue, Brooklyn.

us Gunther Ernecke. Born in n, Germany, thirty-six years and had taken out his first s for naturalization. A member the German American Bund, ed on enlistment in Troop A, United States Cavalry. A for the International Corrence School, he lived at 29 ne Street, Brooklyn, which same address as that given Boettger.

John F. Cassidy. Place of birth, age and citizenship as yet undetermined. He was employed by the Brooklyn Edison Company in Brooklyn as a clerk, and lived at 3,015 Farragut Road, Brooklyn. He was described as the head of the Christian Front in Brooklyn.

John Franklin Cook. His age was given as 19 years, and his place of birth, citizenship and employment as yet undetermined. He is a member of the United States Marine Corps Reserve and lived at 2,085 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn.

John A. Graf. A 23-year-old native of Brooklyn, employed as a clerk in the Brooklyn Edison Company. He lived at 470 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Leroy Keegan. Born in Chicago, thirty-seven years ago and a citizen of the United States. A member of the United States Naval Reserve. His occupation was given as a baker, and his address 201-17th Street, Brooklyn.

George Kelly. Age given as 24 with bithplace and citizenship not yet determined. He was listed as employed in Sutton Hotel, 330 East Fifty-sixth Street, in an unspecified capacity. His address was given as 76 Rutland Road.

Frank Michael Malone. Born in Brooklyn twenty-five years ago, and employed in the rug department of R. H. Macy & Co. His address was given as 512A St. John's Place, Brooklyn.

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Arms and Explosives Found

The following is the entire list of arms and ammunition seized in the various homes.

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Eighteen can cordite powder.
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Four .22 rifles.
One .32 Savage automatic.
One 20 gauge shotgun.
One .45 Springfield rifle.
Seven hundred and fifty rounds Peters machine-gun ammunition in three belts.
One empty machine-gun ammunition belt.
Three thousand and five hundred rounds 30.06 ammunition.
Five hundred rounds .22 long ammunition.
One box miscellaneous ammunition.
One broken box .32 ammunition.
One long sword.
Two boxes safety squibs.
One one-pound can containing four detonators and a number of cordite powder primers.
Two and one-half feet dynamite fuse.
One pound semi-smokeless powder.
Miscellaneous equipment for bomb manufacturing, including pipe, sulphur, tin tubing, fuses, etc.
One railroad fusee (flare).
Two police nightsticks.
Various chemicals used in the preparation of incendiary and explosive bombs.

Although the men, and some of their stores, were seized in various parts of the city, Brooklyn was considered the center of the plot and the charges were preferred in Brooklyn Federal court. The men were questioned in the FBI offices in Manhattan, in the Federal Court House, and held last night in the Federal detention rooms in that building.

Their arraignment will be in Brooklyn today before a United States Commissioner. No indictment has yet been handed up.

The announcements of the eight-een raids and the results was made by Mr. Hoover late yesterday afternoon in the local FBI office. With him were Harold Kennedy, United States Attorney for the Eastern District, and two members of Mr. Kennedy's staff, James E. Saber and T. V. Quinn. They had assisted, Mr. Hoover said, in the preparation of the charges.

Also present were FBI Inspector Earl J. Connelley, and Agents Clyde Tolson and P. E. Foxworth.

Inquiry Started in August

Mr. Hoover said the investigation of the Christian Front had been begun last August—which was the time that Europe began its plunge into war and the strength of the FBI in this country turned to a hunt for agents of espionage and sabotage—and that shortly after it was begun the "Sports Club" was found already in existence. He did not know when it was started.

He declared that the inquiry proceeded slowly and carefully, and told agents visited the camp at Narrowsburg frequently and succeeded in making motion pictures of the "Sports Club" members polishing up their marksmanship on a rifle range at the club.

Inquiry to Be Continued

He was asked whether the investigation would swing into activities within other anti-Semitic groups. He said the inquiry would be continued, not only as related to this particular group in an effort to determine just how much of the seized arms were stolen and where the organizational money was raised, but also as to similar activities that may have been carried on by other groups.

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There was no estimate of the actual size of Cassidy's organization, beyond one which gave it "probably 2,000 to 3,000" members.

Cassidy has from time to time advocated violence. As long as a year ago, in a speech in Brooklyn, he declared, "W have tried the pen and now must try the sword," but he qualified his utterances by declaring all advances must be made by "constiutional means."

He was reported to have been a follower of Father Coughlin at one time. He appeared as a speaker on the same platform with the Rev. Edward Lodge Curran of Brooklyn in Urospect Hall, Brooklyn, on Jan. 25, 1939, at a meeting called by the Committee for the Defense of Americans Constitutional Rights, and at that time described himself as the chairman of Christian Americans Citizens Committee on Communism. The meeting was held to cheer the "principles of social justice" exemplified by General Franco in Spain.

It was to Cassidy that Mr. Hoover attributed statements to the effect that the bombs would be used "o blow up the whole God damn Police Department," and the plan to kill twelve Representatives who voted for repeal of the arms embargo "to teach them a lesson."

COUGHLIN SCORES GROUP

Says Christian Front Used His Name Without Authority

DETROIT, Jan. 14 (UP)—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin said tonight he had "condemned frequently" the "Christian Front" organization with which his name was often linked.

"They have held peace meetings, using my name entirely without authorization in an attempt to propagandize their movement," he said.

He added that he had written several articles against the so-called front.

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NOTED REICH SPY REPORTED CAUGHT

Karl Schlueter, Who Fled the City After Indictment, Said to Have Been on Columbus

SEIZED BY FEDERAL MEN

Fugitive Named in 1938 Trial as Directing Plot Here to Steal Military Secrets

Karl Schlueter, high ranking Nazi secret agent, who fled the United States in October, 1938, after he had been indicted in connection with the Nazi spy ring uncovered at that time, is in custody of Federal officials, it was reliably reported last night.

It was understood that Schlueter, who cloaked his spy activities with the apparentyl minor job of steward on German liners, was discovered among the crew of the scuttled German liner Columbus who have been confined to Ellis Island since the liner was sunk in flames to escape capture by a British warship.

No official confirmation of the apprehension of the Nazi agent could be obtained. It was understood, however, that Schlueter was questioned at length yesterday in the offices of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the Federal Building by J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal agents, and his aides.

Fled After Indictment

After he, with seventeen others, including a number of high Nazi officials, had been indicted by a Federal grand jury in the Fall of 1938, Schlueter, then a steward on the liner Europa, fled to Germany on the ship. Since then, it was said, he had continued his spy activities as a steward on German ships in the South American service. The indictment against him, on which, if found guilty, he could be jailed for twenty years, charges theft of military secrets.

Just how Schlueter was detected among the 513 members of the crew of the Columbus was not revealed. It was believed, however, that the routine check made of the crew members, now preparing to return to Germany via the Pacific, had brought to light his identity. It could not be learned whether the spy was aboard the Columbus under his own name or an alias. Nor was it made plain why his apprehension did not take place until the eve of the crew's departure. The crew has been on Ellis Island for almost a month.

A partial revelation of the extent of Schlueter's spy activities came out at the Federal trial in November, 1938, at which three of his hirelings, Johanna Hofmann, a hairdresser; Guenther Gustave Rumrich, a United States Army deserter, and Erich Glaser, a regular army private, were found guilty or pleaded guilty to stealing and selling United States military secrets to the Nazi spy ring. Only the underlings were brought to trial. The others indicted either fled the country or operated from Germany.

Amazing Plot Revealed

Rumrich, who pleaded guilty, confessed that Schlueter had drawn him into the spy ring, as did the others. At the trial amazing stories of Schlueter's plan were told, including a proposal to counterfeit White House stationery, forge President Roosevelt's name and then, presenting the letter at a navy yard, obtain plans of new aircraft carriers then building. It was shown definitely at the trial that the elusive Schlueter was a traveling agent in the Reich's intelligence service and that he was a man of mark in his profession.

During his heyday as an agent for spies, it developed, Schlueter moved in prominent Nazi circles. In New York he was a frequent visitor at the homes of prominent local Nazis and German-American bund leaders.

Schlueter, it was brought out, made a practice of carrying coded messages to and from the United States. He gave some of his hirelings codes for use in transmitting information to him.

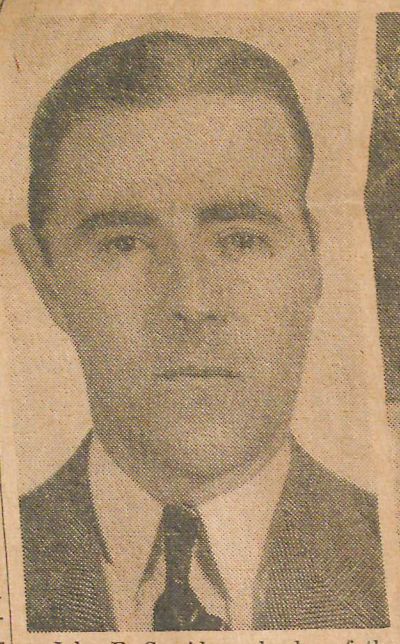
So far as the trial showed, Schlueter and his superiors received very little value for even the trifling sums they paid their local agents. Some of the "secrets" *paid for included such items as army and navy registers, available to any one, an unimportant signal code and weekly aircraft notices.*

NAZI HUNT ON IN MEXICO

Headquarters Reported There for Sabotage in U. S.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 14 (AP)—Reliable sources asserted today that President Lazaro Cardenas had ordered secret police to investigate reports that Nazi agents had estab-

SOME OF THE PRISONERS AND WEAPONS IN PLOTS DISCLOSED BY G-MEN



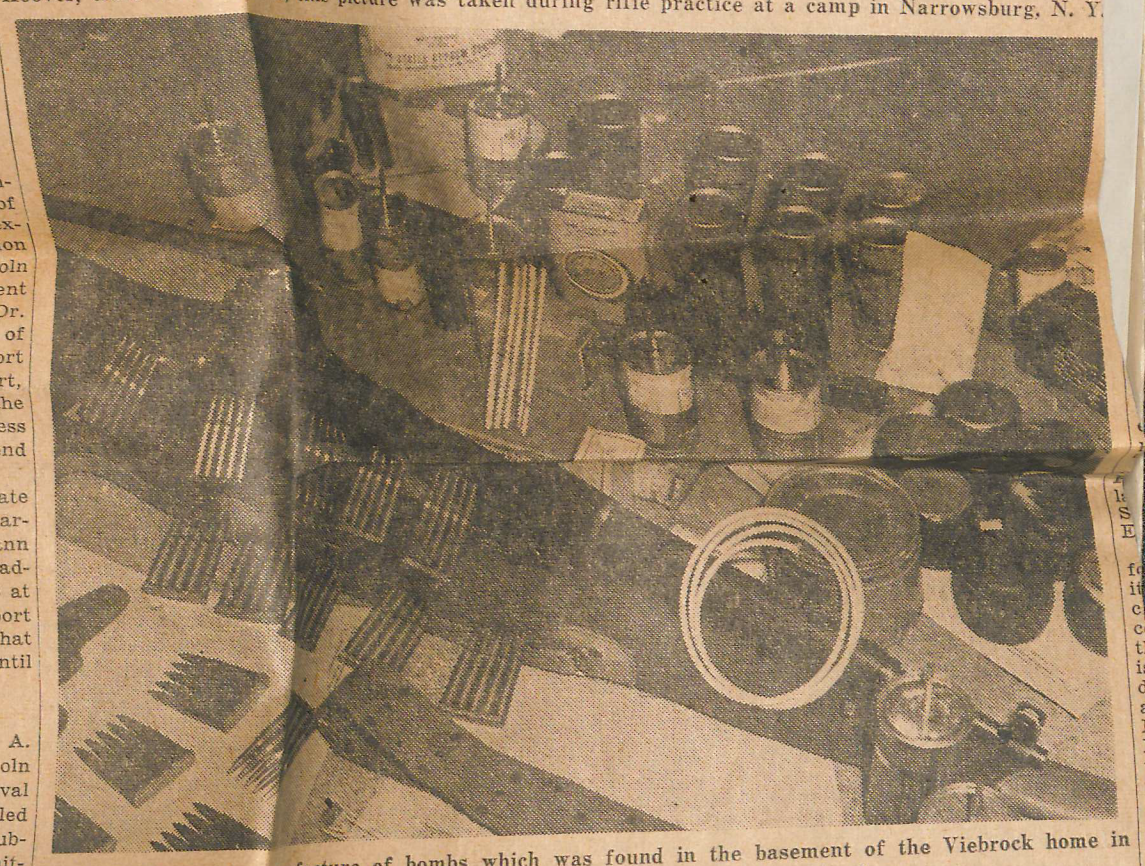
John F. Cassidy, a leader of the group, according to Mr. Hoover.



Five of the eighteen men who have been arrested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. They are Michael Vill, Macklin Boettger, Frank Malone, John A. Viebrock and John Graf. According to J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the F. B. I., this picture was taken during rifle practice at a camp in Narrowsburg, N. Y.



W. G. Bishop, described by Mr. Hoover as another lead



Material for the manufacture of bombs which was found in the basement of the Viebrock home in Brooklyn. Beer and soup cans served as casings for the partially completed bombs shown. Times Wide World

PLAN IS DISCLOSED FOR SCHOOL MERGER

Horace Mann Would Become Part of Lincoln if Teachers College Proposal Wins

Gradual consolidation of the Lincoln and Horace Mann Schools of Teachers College into a new "experimental progressive" institution bearing the name of the Lincoln School and housed in its present building was recommended by Dr. Milton C. Del Manzo, provost of the college, in a four-page report made public yesterday. The report, based on a year's survey of the schools, said the merging process should start in two months and end in July, 1941.

The plan became an immediate target for attack by a special parent committee of the Horace Mann School, at 120th Street and Broadway, which, like a parent group at Lincoln, had received the report two days ago under agreement that it would remain confidential until Dr. Del Manzo released it.

Nelson Rockefeller Quite

At the same time Nelson A. Rockefeller, head of the Lincoln committee, announced his approval of the report. But in a letter mailed yesterday to Lincoln parents he submitted his resignation as a committee member because, he said, "for some time everything the committee has done and every plan it has made have been criticized, and the opposition to it has become so bitter that its continued usefulness is at least problematical."

"This criticism and opposition," he wrote, "have to a large extent centered on me, and I have therefore decided that as Dr. Del Manzo's report is now before you as a basis for such further negotiations with Teachers College as you may wish to carry on, it will help to clarify the situation if I resign."

Mr. Rockefeller said Dr. Del Manzo's plan contained in substance the point of view and suggestions given by his committee, except for the demands of some parents that the Lincoln School be separated from Teachers College.

Apparently unaware of Mr. Rockefeller's action, another member of the committee, Elmer Davis, said earlier yesterday that the group wished to study the report further before making a statement. An ex officio member, J. B. C. Woods, who is president of the Lincoln Parent-Teacher Association, gave the same information and added that, in his own opinion, the report's recommendations were "improper" and the report was "inadequate."

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Continued From Page

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Headquarters Reported There for Sabotage in U. S.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 14 (AP)—Reliable sources asserted today that President Lazaro Cardenas had ordered secret police to investigate reports that Nazi agents had established headquarters in Mexico City from which to conduct sabotage operations in the United States.

No arrests have been made, but government sources asserted Mexican secret police had ferreted out evidence that German agents had been crossing the Mexican-United States frontier at frequent intervals in recent weeks.

They said airplane factories and other plants producing war materials in the United States were believed to be the center of interest.

COUGHLIN PRODS INDUSTRY

It Alone Can Solve Problem of *Distribution*, He Says

DETROIT, Jan. 14 (AP)—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, in his weekly broadcast, today challenged American industry "to solve the problem of distribution and consumption."

"I have faith in the integrity and intelligence of American business men to solve the problem," he declared. "I maintain government cannot do it."

Of vital importance "in restraining the machine from enslaving the man is the policy of a living annual wage," he said.

"The past twenty years have proved," he went on, "that the machine will devour the man if we persist in paying our workingmen a less than living wage, and if we persist in piling up debts instead of real wealth, if we fail in discovering a solution for the problem of distribution."

College Proposal Wins

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The group, headed by Mrs. Herbert S. Bailey, asserted in a statement, that the deficits ascribed to both schools might well be the result of improper allocation of funds by the college and intimated that the merger plan would be unnecessary if the college put its own house in financial order.

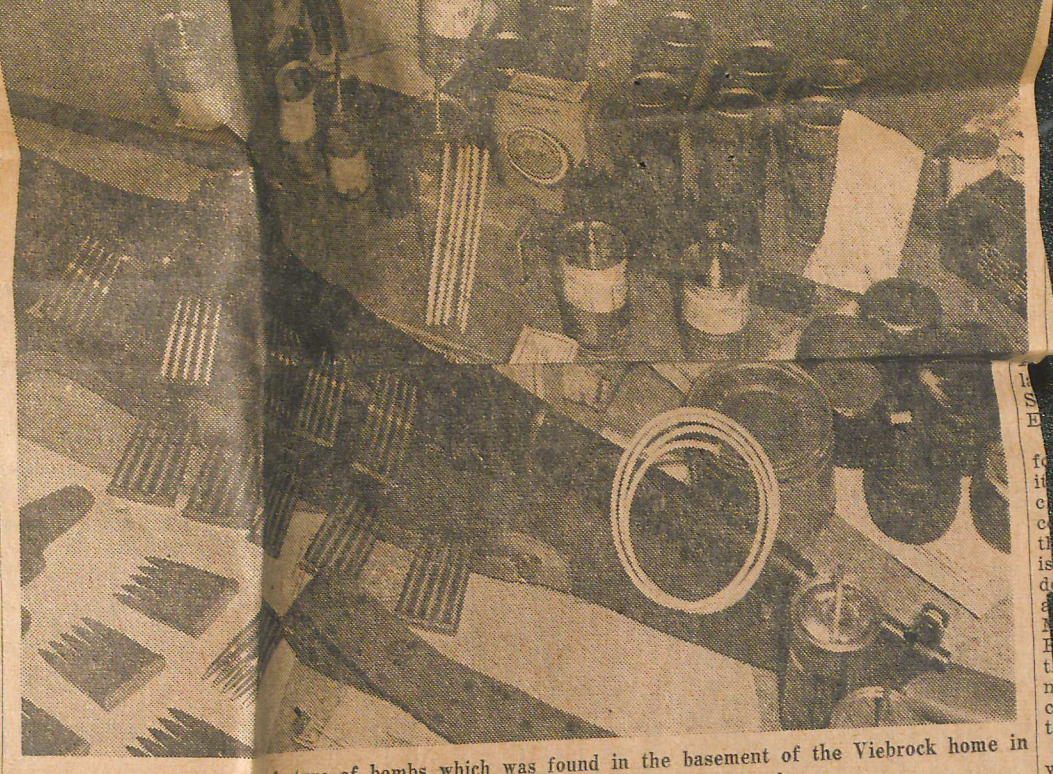
The parents declared they would carry their cause to Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, who was the first principal of the school in 1887, as well as the founder of Teachers College. Dr. Butler, they said, was "deeply interested" in the school and already had received literature relating to the merger plan.

"Horace Mann School is a Frankenstein," the statement declared. "It produced Teachers College. It is well known that the school preceded the college, and that the latter was a direct outgrowth of the school. *Teachers College, in turn, is destroying its source."*

In a letter accompanying his report, which will reach parents in today's mail, Dr. Del Manzo said the committees would have an opportunity to present their views and those of the parent associations. Final action, after discussion, he added, awaits the recommendation of Dean William F. Russell and the decision of the college trustees.

Boy Falls From Bridge

Alec Gridowsky, 11 years old, of 133 St. Ann's Avenue, the Bronx, was gravely injured yesterday afternoon when he fell seventy-five feet from the East Bronx ramp of the Triborough Bridge to the roadway on Randalls Island. The boy was taken to Lincoln Hospital suffering form a broken back and internal injuries.



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Claus Gunther Ernecke. Born in Berlin, Germany, thirty-six years ago and had taken out his first papers for naturalization. A member of the German American Bund, he served on enlistment in Troop A, 101st United States Cavalry. A salesman for the International Correspondence School, he lived at 29 Hawthorne Street, Brooklyn, which was the same address as that given for Boettger.

John F. Cassidy. Place of birth, age and citizenship as yet undetermined. He was employed by the Brooklyn Edison Company in Brooklyn as a clerk, and lived at 3,015 Farragut Road, Brooklyn. He was described as the head of the Christian Front in Brooklyn.

John Franklin Cook. His age was given as 19 years, and his place of birth, citizenship and employment as yet undetermined. He is a member of the United States Marine Corps Reserve and lived at 2,085 Fifty-third Street, Brooklyn.

John A. Graf. A 23-year-old native of Brooklyn, employed as a clerk in the Brooklyn Edison Company. He lived at 470 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.

Leroy Keegan. Born in Chicago, thirty-seven years ago and a citizen of the United States. A member of the United States Naval Reserve. His occupation was given as a baker, and his address 201-17th Street, Brooklyn.

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One one-pound can containing four detonators and a number of cordite powder primers.
Two and one-half feet dynamite fuse.
One pound semi-smokeless powder.
Miscellaneous equipment for bomb manufacturing, including pipe, sulphur, tin tubing, fuses, etc.
One railroad fusee (flare).
Two police nightsticks.
Various chemicals used in the preparation of incendiary and explosive bombs.

Although the men, and some of their stores, were seized in various parts of the city, Brooklyn was considered the center of the plot and the charges were preferred in Brooklyn Federal court. The men were questioned in the FBI offices in Manhattan, in the Federal Court House, and held last night in the Federal detention rooms in that building.

Their arraignment will be in Brooklyn today before a United States Commissioner. No indictment has yet been handed up.

The announcements of the eight-een raids and the results was made by Mr. Hoover late yesterday afternoon in the local FBI office. With him were Harold Kennedy, United States Attorney for the Eastern District, and two members of Mr. Kennedy's staff, James E. Saber and T. V. Quinn. They had assisted, Mr. Hoover said, in the preparation of the charges.

Also present were FBI Inspector Earl J. Connelley, and Agents Clyde Tolson and P. E. Foxworth.

Inquiry Started in August

Mr. Hoover said the investigation of the Christian Front had been begun last August—which was the time that Europe began its plunge into war and the strength of the FBI in this country turned to a hunt for agents of espionage and sabotage—and that shortly after it was begun the "Sports Club" was found already in existence. He did not know when it was started.

He declared that the inquiry proceeded slowly and carefully, and told agents visited the camp at Narrowsburg frequently and succeeded in making motion pictures of the "Sports Club" members polishing up their marksmanship on a rifle range at the club.

Inquiry to Be Continued

He was asked whether the investigation would swing into activities within other anti-Semitic groups. He said the inquiry would be continued, not only as related to this particular group in an effort to determine just how much of the seized arms were stolen and where the organizational money was raised, but also as to similar activities that may have been carried on by other groups.

Christian Front is a name that has been used by a half dozen organizations, and has been applied to a loosely cooperative federation of all of the anti-Semitic and Fascist organizations in the country.

There was no estimate of the actual size of Cassidy's organization, beyond one which gave it "probably 2,000 to 3,000" members.

Cassidy has from time to time advocated violence. As long as a year ago, in a speech in Brooklyn, he declared, "W have tried the pen and now must try the sword," but he qualified his utterances by declaring all advances must be made by "constiuttional means."

He was reported to have been a follower of Father Coughlin at one time. He appeared as a speaker on the same platform with the Rev. Edward Lodge Curran of Brooklyn in Urospect Hall, Brooklyn, on Jan. 25, 1939, at a meeting called by the Committee for the Defense of Americans Constitutional Rights, and at that time described himself as the chairman of Christian Americans Citizens Committee on Communism. The meeting was held to cheer the "principles of social justice" exemplified by General Franco in Spain.

It was to Cassidy that Mr. Hoover attributed statements to the effect that the bombs would be used "o blow up the whole God damn Police Department," and the plan to kill twelve Representatives who voted for repeal of the arms embargo "to teach them a lesson."

COUGHLIN SCORES GROUP

Says Christian Front Used His Name Without Authority

DETROIT, Jan. 14 (UP)—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin said tonight he had "condemned frequently" the "Christian Front" organization with which his name was often linked.

"They have held peace meetings, using my name entirely without authorization in an attempt to propagandize their movement," he said.

He added that he had written several articles against the so-called front.

Over

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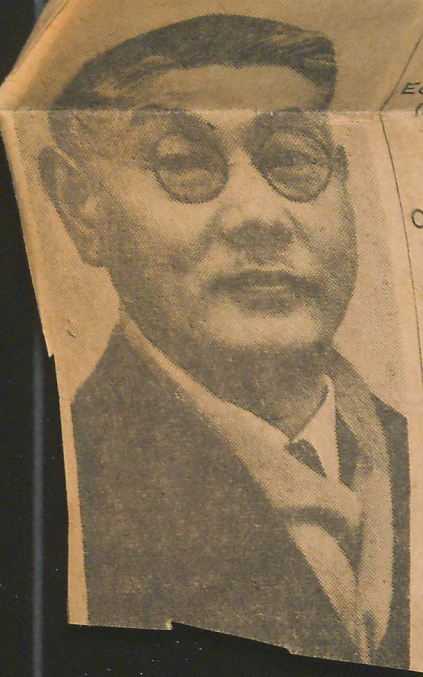
ND FOREIGN MINISTER



HOOVER APPEALS TO ALL TO AID FINNS

Economic Life of Their Nation Is Virtually at Standstill, He Says Over Radio

OVERFLOW MEETING HELD

3,000 Brave Rain to Attend Gathering of United Action Group in Brooklyn

A national appeal for additional contributions for the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., was made last night over a nationwide hookup of the Columbia Broadcasting System by former President Herbert Hoover, chairman of the fund. In Brooklyn 3,000 persons braved the rain to attend an overflow mass meeting of the Scandinavian Christian United Action.

Mr. Hoover was to have held a 5,000-mile radio conversation with F. Dorsey Stephens, the fund's American representative in Helsinki, but radio engineers were unable to make contact with Finland. Mr. Stephens was to have given an eye-witness report of the need for aiding civilians in Finland.

When it became evident that Mr. Stephens would not be heard Mr. Hoover discarded his previously prepared list of questions and made an extemporaneous appeal for more contributions. He said cabled reports from Mr. Stephens indicated *the economic life of the country was practically at a standstill with all able-bodied men engaged in defense activities and that the overcrowding was serious in the farm lands where the women and children refugees from the city had been taken.*

Crowds at Brooklyn Meetings

The Brooklyn meetings were held in the Baptist Temple, Third [illegible] Swedish Lutheran Church, *two blocks south at Pacific Street, where an overflow of 1,000 persons met. Both meetings pledged both moral and financial aid for Finland.*

Count Folke Bernadotte, former Swedish Commissioner to the World's Fair, read a special message from the Archbishop of Sweden, which said that "the Church of Sweden sends its warmest, brotherly greeting to you. Strong support for Finland which is fighting for justice and Christian faith is our duty and glory."

He was the principal speaker on a program that included Scandinavian pastors and the introduction of Consuls General Martin Kastengren of Sweden, Rolf Christensen of Norway, Georg Bech of Denmark, Oscar Vahervuori of Finland and Vilhajalmur Thur, Icelandic Trade Commissioner.

Bernadotte Heavily Guarded

Count Bernadotte, who is a nephew of King Gustav of Sweden, accounted for his presence by explaining that when war occurred his first impulse was to return immediately, but then he decided *more might be accomplished here. A police detail of twenty-five patrolmen, three sergeants* and eight detectives under Captain Francis A. McCloy was assigned to protect him from any Communist demonstration. Plainclothesmen sat near him on the speakers' platform.

Foreign language addresses were made by the Rev. C. M. Videbeck of the Danish Lutheran Church, Colonel Axel Beckman of the Salvation Army; the Rev. Yngvar Johansen, Norwegian Bethelship Methodist Church; the Rev. Yrjo Joki of the Finnish Lutheran and Consul General Vahervuori. English was used by the Rev. Henry C. Whyman of the Swedish Methodist Church, Dr. Gideon Olson of Bethlehem Church, Count Bernadotte, and the Rev. C. J. Brun, chairman.

Music was provided by 14-year-old Thelma Emile, a pianist; her brother, Robert, 10, a violinist, and father, A. Emile, of 10 Albion Place, Staten Island, director of the United Male Choir. They progressed from Baptist Temple to Pastor Olson's church, where two illuminated Christmas trees still shone brightly.

Count Bernadotte reminded both congregations that Finland was *not a rich country. Therein lies the means of aiding her from this side of the ocean,* he believed. *Speaking about a visit to the stricken country two years ago,* he concluded:

"I admired everything I saw. Is it posibel all this will be destroyed? I think not. Justice must have her victory."

British Cruiser at Valparaiso

VALPARAISO, Chile, Jan. 14 (AP)—The 4,850-ton British cruiser Despatch anchored in this port today after several weeks on patrol duty. The Despatch was the first belligerent warship to reach this port this month, although at least one British cruiser a month has called here since the war started.

SOVIET IS BELIEVED TO BE MISINFORMED

Lack of Accurate Appraisal of Scandinavia Is Observed in Pravda Editorial

CHANGE HELD SURPRISING

Similar Misconceptions in the Reports on Fascists in Finland Are Recalled

By WALTER DURANTY
North American Newspaper Alliance, Inc.

RIGA, Latvia, Jan. 15—Riga newspapers reproduce a curious editorial in the Moscow Pravda, declaring that France and Britain are trying to force Scandinavia into war. This illustrates the somewhat surprising feature in the Soviet's recent foreign policy, which in former times was generally well-informed about European conditions—I mean the present lack of accurate information.

Thus, I learned from a wholly trustworthy source that for a considerable period, prior to the Russo-Finnish conflict, the Soviet had no military attaché in Finland and that the Soviet representative in Helsinki and his principal subordinates spoke no language *except* Russian, which the Finns *refused* to talk as a matter of *principle.*

"The Russian envoy," my informant continued, "lives in an 'ivory tower,' despite his contact with Finnish officialdom and diplomatic colleagues. *I have reason to know he spent his time in writing reports to the effect that Finland was groaning under the yoke of Baron Carl Gustav Mannerheim, the Finish military leader, and a handful of 'White Guards,' and that the Finnish masses would welcome the Russians as liberators. How absurd this was can be judged by the fact that Finland is a country of small landholders and with*

Fascist Coup Failed

"Moreover, the leader of the 'White Guards' or Lapuan Fascist movement was never Baron Mannerheim, but General Wallenius, the hero of Finland's 'waistline' resistance. When he, then chief of staff, attempted a Fascist coup several years ago, Baron Mannerheim opposed him, and his 'March on Helsinki,' in imitation of Premier Mussolini's march on Rome, was suppressed without bloodshed.

"He and his staff followers were imprisoned; he was dismissed from government service, and after his release acted as war correspondent in China and elsewhere until the Soviet attack on his native land restored him to a post much less important than that of Chief of Staff."

Pravda is no better informed in the case of Scandinavia. It is true that certain French circles consider the Soviet Union as an enemy and advocate breaking diplomatic relations with, if not actually declaring war on, Russia, but I happen to know that the British Government thinks differently. In some "die-hard" *quarters in England there is still a tendency to regard Russia—that ancient* bugbear of British conservatism, now doubly hostile because of their fear of Bolshevism —as nothing short of Germany's 100 per cent ally.

Aid Difficult to Give

But Britain's rulers, I think, know better and know, too, the extreme difficulty of helping Sweden or Denmark against a German invasion. On the contrary, it is not British pressure, but the pressure of the Scandinavian people in their profound and chivalrous sympathy for Finland that tends to divert Sweden from the neutral course it has followed for more than a century. It is Germany rather than Britain that threatens to drag Sweden into war.

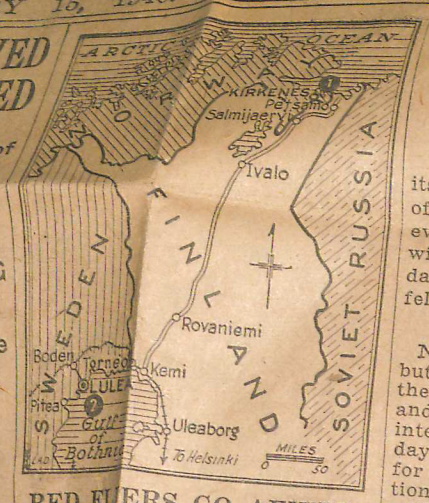
Pravda's article shows once more how profoundly Soviet journalists—who once claimed to know and even represented, in some measure, the mass opinion of foreign countries—have lost touch with that opinion and failed to understand it.

Perhaps that is part of the price Russia is paying for its deal with Germany, which also has a signal facility for misinterpreting foreign judgment—although it was Lenin who said that if Soviet Russia lost touch with the masses it was doomed.

Canal Chief Sails for Capital

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BALBOA, C. Z., Jan. 14—Brig. Gen. Clarence S. Ridley, governor of the Panama Canal Zone, sailed on a Panama Liner today bound for Washington to appear before the House Appropriations Committee concerning funds for operation of the canal in the next fiscal year. He is to return from Washington by way of New York, where he will attend a quarterly meeting of the Panama Railroad, of which he is president. Colonel Glenn E. Edgerton, Engineer of Maintenance, will be acting governor of the canal during the absence of General Ridley.



RED FLIERS GO AFIELD

Eight Soviet planes dropped bombs yesterday on the Swedish island of Kalla, just south of Ulea (1). Reports from Kirkenes, Norway (2), said Russian bombs had fallen on Norwegian soil in that area.

AUSTRALIAN ACCORD WITH US HELD VITAL

Menzies Commends New Envoy as Equal to Exacting Task

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 14—Prime Minister Robert Gordon Menzies, speaking tonight at a dinner given in honor of Richard Gardiner Casey, newly appointed Minister to the United States, by the Young Nationalist branch of the United Australia party at Geelong, headquarters of the Corio electorate, said he regarded the American post as the most important after that of Prime Minister and that he had abandoned with *reluctance* the idea of seeking the appointment himself.

Mr. Casey, he said, would go to Washington as one of a group of Empire representatives who were able to say to America: "Whatever you have that is good in your government it comes from us; the roots of our system are 300 years old in [illegible]." He said he could see no permanent peace in the world except under the guardianship of English-speaking peoples.

"If we could only get on terms of real understanding," he declared, "not only functional but organic, [illegible] something we would be able to do before," never done in the world

Mr. Casey's task in the United States, he continued, called for a man of character, integrity and ability, knowing what work meant and with a capacity for sacrifice in the service of his country. Mr. Casey, he said, combined all these qualities.

The propaganda department in Berlin would watch the by-election to fill Mr. Casey's seat in Parliament, he said, and if the government lost it would know the people of Australia were not behind the government in helping to win the war. There was a great gulf between the Government and the Opposition, he declared, which while believing in the Empire's cause wanted no fighting men to leave Australia, though prepared to accept good prices for as many products as possible, which was real neutrality.

If Britain were forced to her knees, he asserted, life would not be worth living for any one in Australia.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS PROTECTED BY FINNS

Secluded Camp for Them Is Far From Raided Areas

WITH RUSSIANS PRISONERS, in Finland, Jan. 14 (AP)—In this neat north country, raked frequently by Soviet bombing raids, the safest place to be is in a prison camp with captured Russians. These unemployed soldiers, saved by the Finns from freezing in the northern wilds or taken in combat on the southeastern front, are crossing Finland rapidly toward the Gulf of Bothnia, not as conquerors but as prospective occupants of prison camps.

In one of the camps some thirty recently arrived Russian prisoners, including a tank battalion commander and several fliers, were interviewed. The tank commander surrendered Dec. 2 when [illegible] of his Finns set fire to several Soviet tanks on the Karelian Isthmus. The fliers were captured when their planes were forced down. All looked bewildered and depressed, but they brigtened when cigarettes were offered.

The Finnish camp commandant showed off the bath houses, hospitals and even a library of Russian books hastily [illegible]

SOVIET BOMBS HIT U. S. ENVOY'S HOME

Continued From Page One

itself in the foundation. Only part of the bomb's contents ignited, however, the rest covering the room with a yellow powder. Considerable damage was done to Mr. Schoenfeld's furniture.

Diplomats' aGtherinf Place

Neither the Minister nor any one but a servant was in the house at the time, though Mr. Schoenfeld and other members of his staff had intended to go there later in the day to ski. He has had this villa for two years and he and the legation staff occupied it week-ends and used it as a ski house in Winter, where the Minister and his guests could warm up fater runs through the snow.

Diplomatic parties were accustomed to gather before the fireplace in the room wrecked today. The sofa always was a favorite spot. It was in that room that Mr. Schoenfeld entertained the British Minister and other diplomats on Christmas Day.

When the first Soviet raids on Helsinki indicated that the legation was in the direct line of fire, the American and other legations were moved out to the health-resort village of Grankulla, fifteen miles northeast of Helsinki. The Minister took up residence at the villa after his family went back to the United States. Mr. Schoenfeld motored daily to the legation offices in a hotel at Grankulla.

He was not at the villa today only because it had no bath. Last Sunday he moved to another house that has better plumbing. However, he retained the villa, on which he had paid rent through June, to be used by himself and his friends for a week-end retreat, and he left much of his furniture there.

The villa stands on a rocky knoll a mile from the main road and a mile from the nearest village—Koklax, which is on the railway and has several small factories. The villa stands isolated and surrounded by trees.

30 Bombs Fall Near Villa

Eight planes took part in the attack, which occurred at 10 A. M. They approached from the south, flew for some time beneath the clouds at an altitude of only 2,500 to 3,000 feet, and then dropped their bombs. The eight planes sighted loosed at least thirty bombs in the vicinity of the Minister's villa and sixteen struck within 100 yards of the house.

Several of the bombs were incendiary besides the one that crashed through the living room. The missiles ranged in size from fifty pounds to one of 500 pounds, judging by the huge crater it left on the lane leading to the house. One smaller one exploded twenty yards from the house, throwing fragments through windows and walls. Another clipped the top off a tree.

Three members of the legation staff, Major Frank Haynes, military attaché, Henry Antheil and George Pirkala, saw the bombing from a distance, as they had gone skiing from Grankulla. They hurried to the villa in time to help the porter extinguish the flames.

Just why the Soviet fliers chose to bomb that house is not known. No one here suggests that there was *any intention to harm the American Minister. The only conceivable military objective would have been the railway line,* but no bomber pilot flying so low as 3,000 feet could possibly miss his target by a mile. The Finns say the Russians have been bombing many isolated houses in the country that are not protected by anti-aircraft guns in an aerial "war of nerves," and it is quite possible that the bombing of the Minister's villa was an incident of this war.

Little Damage in Helsinki

The bombing of the villa was heard faintly in Helsinki, whose residents spent most of this Sunday under air-raid alarms. The capital had steeled itself for a really bad bombing today after yesterday's serious raid, and it was a perfect day for it—bright, but overcast with clouds enough to hide the planes' approach.

Little happened here, however. The first alarm was sounded at 9:45 A. M.—it was for the planes that bombed the villa. The all-clear signal came two hours afterward. Then, at 3:15 P. M., came another alarm. Soviet planes were over the city, but because of the clouds it could not be estimated how many.

Finnish anti-aircraft guns blazed away and tracer shells from pom-pom guns glistened over the center of the city. In the distance bombs were heard. It was found that the planes had dropped small bombs among workers' houses near a factory and near a hospital, both on the outskirts of the city. *There were no casualties here, so far as is known tonight. Nor are there official reports here as what occurred in other parts of Finland today.*

Tonight's army communiqué, *which reports little of importance on the land fronts, raises the number of dead in yesterday's intensive raids to fifteen. The communiqué also says the wreckage of a bombing plane—presumably the one shot down over Helsinki yesterday—has been found and that two other Soviet planes were shot down yesterday. It adds that Finnish planes dropped bombs on Russian vessels.*

as the heaviest of the war. Several communities near Helsinki sent appeals for fire-fighting help. Cities bombed were the southwestern coast port of Hangoe, Tammisaari, Riihimaeki, Karjaa, Lohja, Lappvik and a dozen others.

Quiet was reported on most of the front except on the eastern frontier near Ilomantsi, where the Russians attacked but were reported thrown back to their starting positions.

"Seven tanks were destroyed and two anti-tank guns fell into our hands," the communiqué said.

Reports from the Salla front above the Arctic Circle told of lively patrol action and said Russian artillery was keeping up a sporadic fire. In the Far North the Finns reported that they still held their positions south of Hoeyhen Jaervi, about sixty miles southwest of Petsamo, and that there was little activity by the Russians.

[Norwegian border reports reaching Stockholm said vast quantities of materials and a great number of Russian soldiers were reported to be arriving in the Petsamo area, leading to the supposition that a new Arctic offensive was planned by the Soviet.]

The new American legation, nearing completion, had a narrow escape in yesterday's raid. Frederick Larkin, the State Department's chief of foreign buildings, who came here to inspect the legation, was in the building when the alarm was sounded.

"I just had time to drop the pencil with which I was doing some figuring when the first bomb fell," he said.

The Finnish Communiqué

The Finnish army communiqué today reported:

"Land—On the [Karelian] Isthmus only the usual patrol activity and harassing artillery fire Jan. 13.

"On the eastern frontier the enemy attacked in the direction of Ilomantsi, but were thrown back to starting positions.

"Elsewhere lively reconnaissance patrol activity brought about skirmishes in which the enemy suffered losses of men and material. Seven tanks were destroyed and two anti-tank guns fell into our hands.

"Sea—On the naval front nothing of importance.

Air—Enemy aircraft continued [illegible] flew at heights from 3,000 to 15,000 meters, mostly above the clouds, during a period from 12:40 P. M. to 4:30 P. M. The raids were directed against the area bounded by Uusikaupunki, Kokemaekit, Euro, Tammerfors, Hauho, Lahti and the Gulf of Finland.

According to reports thus far the raids caused casualties in the following places: Helsinki, three killed; Lahti, one; Hyvinkaa, one, and Haemeenlinna, ten. The number wounded amounts to several dozen. Many private houses were destroyed by fire. Our aircraft dropped bombs on some Russian vessels. Two enemy machines were shot down and the wreck of one bomber shot down the previous day was discovered.

YUGOSLAV ITALIANS BACK IN HOMELAND

Families of Migrants of Century Ago Start Repatriation

By Telephone to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 14—*More than a century ago the Austrians moved a group of Italians from Trento down to Bosnia to colonize a district; today 345 of those families returned to Italy and they will be followed soon by other groups.* Premier Mussolini, who like Chancellor Hitler believes in repatriating all nationals wherever they are, made an arrangement with the Yugoslav government for the transfer.

In all, more than 1,000 great grandchilden and great-great grandchildren of the original colonists are being brought back. The first group, which went through Trieste last night, is destined for Pontinia—the newest village built on the former Pontine marshes. The others will be sent to Libya and Abyssinia.

They come from Maholiani in the vicinity of Banja Luka, where they and their ancestors were always literally a race apart.

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SOVIET PROTESTS SCANDINAVIAN ACTS

Continued From Page One

the story that the British general, Sir Walter Kirk, visited Finnland last Summer. The writer alleges that Britain, disappointed that the Soviet-German pact prevented an anticipated Russian-German clash, now is seeking to drag Eweden into the war.

The Swedish Coalition Government—which includes Socialists—it is declared, does not yet dare to announce openly the entry of the country into war, but it is complained that it facilitates the recruiting of volunteers for Finland, including Swedish officers and military airmen.

The writer also complains of the pro-British attitude of the Swedish papers. He asserts that Britain is demanding that Sweden stop her trade with Germany and says this means that Sweden agrees to wage war on Britain's side.

Swedish Island Bombarded

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Jan. 14 (AP)—Eight Russian planes bombed the Swedish island of Kalla, on the western side of the Gulf of Bothnia, near Lulea, it was reported to the capital tonight. Lulea is a port near Swedish ore mines in Northern Sweden.

The eight Russian planes were said to have dropped bombs at noon. Prince Gustaf Adolf, son of Sweden's Crown Prince, investigated and examined bomb fragments, on which there were Russian letters. Residents said one bomb struck on land and eight on ice near the shore.

The islet is about sixty miles from the nearest Finnish territory, causing investigators to wonder whether the bombing could have been a mistake.

Simultaneously, reports originating at Kirkenes, Norway, on the Finnish-Norwegian border *in the far north, said Norwegian anti-aircraft batteries had fired on Russian planes crossing the ill-defined border into Norwegian territory.*

Observers said at least thirty Russian bombers flew southward from Finland's Petsamo region.

Prior Norwegian Incident

On Jan. 1 a Finnish communiqué charged that Russian plans had dropped bombs on Norwegian territory along the frozen Pasvik River, which marks part of the Finnish-Norwegian frontier. After an investigation, the Oslo Government reported that at least one bomb appeared to have fallen within the Norwegian border, but indicated that the incident might have been inadvertent.

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"If we could only get on terms of real understanding," he declared, "not only functional but organic, we would be able to do something never done in the world before."

Mr. Casey's task in the United States, he continued, called for a man of character, integrity and ability, knowing what work meant and with a capacity for sacrifice in the service of his country. Mr. Casey, he said, combined all these qualities.

The propaganda department in Berlin would watch the by-election to fill Mr. Casey's seat in Parliament, he said, and if the government lost it would know the people of Australia were not behind the government in helping to win the war. There was a great gulf between Government and the Labor opposition, he declared, which while believing in the Empire's cause wanted no fighting men to leave Australia, though prepared to accept good prices for as many products as possible, which was real neutrality.

If Britain were forced to her knees, he asserted, life would not be worth living for any one in Australia.

RUSSIAN PRISONERS PROTECTED BY FINNS

Secluded Camp for Them Is Far From Raided Areas

WITH RUSSIANS PRISONERS, in Finland, Jan. 14 (AP)—In this neat north country, raked frequently by Soviet bombing raids, the safest place to be is in a prison camp with captured Russians. These unemployed soldiers, saved by the Finns from freezing in the northern wilds or taken in combat on the southeastern front, are crossing Finland rapidly toward the Gulf of Bothnia, not as conquerors but as prospective occupants of prison camps.

In one of the camps some thirty recently arrived Russian prisoners, including a tank battalion commander and several fliers, were interviewed. The tank commander said he surrendered Dec. 20 when the Finns set fire to several of his tanks on the Karelian Isthmus. The fliers were captured when their planes were forced down. They looked bewildered and depressed but they brigtened when cigarettes were offered.

The Finnish camp commandant showed off the bath house, hospital and even a library of Russian books hastily brought from Helsinki. What impressed visitors most, however, was the secrecy location of the camp, apparently safe from bombing raids.

On the way to the camp the visitors had motored through a dozen villages whose inhabitants were hiding in bomb shelters amid a series of raid alarms. At one place an air-raid warden was bicycling down the road blowing a trumpet. His white cloak spread out behind him like wings as he hustled women and children to safety.

But the prison camp was well off the main roads and far from railways. It was so secluded that even the Finnish driver had difficulty finding it.

The prisoners must work from 9 to 5 with an interval for lunch, but at night they can sleep without worrying about bombs.

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He was not at the villa today only because it had no bath. Last Sunday he moved to another house that has better plumbing. However, he retained the villa, on which he had paid rent through June, to be used by himself and his friends for a week-end retreat, and he left much of his furniture there.

The villa stands on a rocky knoll a mile from the main road and a mile from the nearest village—Koklax, which is on the railway and has several small factories. The villa stands isolated and surrounded by trees.

30 Bombs Fall Near Villa

Eight planes took part in the attack, which occurred at 10 A. M. They approached from the south, flew for some time beneath the clouds at an altitude of only 2,500 to 3,000 feet, and then dropped their bombs. The eight planes sighted loosed at least thirty bombs in the vicinity of the Minister's villa and sixteen struck within 100 yards of the house.

Several of the bombs were incendiary besides the one that crashed through the living room. The missiles ranged in size from fifty pounds to one of 500 pounds, judging by the huge crater it left on the lane leading to the house. One smaller one exploded twenty yards from the house, throwing fragments through windows and walls. Another clipped the top off a tree.

Three members of the legation staff, Major Frank Haynes, military attaché, Henry Antheil and George Pirkala, saw the bombing from a distance, as they had gone skiing from Grankulla. They hurried to the villa in time to help the porter extinguish the flames.

Just why the Soviet fliers chose to bomb that house is not known. No one here suggests that there *was any intention to harm the American Minister. The only conceivable military objective would have been the railway line, but no bomber pilot flying so low as 3,000 feet could possibly miss his target by a mile.* The Finns say the Russians have been bombing many isolated houses in the country that are not protected by anti-aircraft guns in an aerial "war of nerves," and it is quite possible that the bombing of the Minister's villa was an incident of this war.

Little Damage in Helsinki

The bombing of the villa was heard faintly in Helsinki, whose residents spent most of this Sunday under air-raid alarms. The capital had steeled itself for a really bad bombing today after yesterday's serious raid, and it was a perfect day for it—bright, but overcast with clouds enough to hide the planes' approach.

Little happened here, however. The first alarm was sounded at 9:45 A. M.—it was for the planes that bombed the villa. The all-clear signal came two hours afterward. Then, at 3:15 P. M., came another alarm. Soviet planes were over the city, but because of the clouds it could not be estimated how many.

Finnish anti-aircraft guns blazed away and tracer shells from pom-pom guns glistened over the center of the city. In the distance bombs were heard. It was found that the planes had dropped small bombs among workers' houses near a factory and near a hospital, both on the outskirts of the city. *There were no casualties here, so far as is known tonight. Nor are there official reports here as what occurred in other parts of Finland today.*

Tonight's army communiqué, which reports little of importance on the land fronts, raises the number of dead in yesterday's intensive raids to fifteen. The communiqué also says the wreckage of a bombing plane—presumably the one shot down over Helsinki yesterday—has been found and that two other Soviet planes were shot down yesterday. It adds that Finnish planes dropped bombs on Russian vessels.

Fires in a Dozen Cities

HELSINKI, Finland, Jan. 14 (AP)—Fires raged tonight in almost a dozen Finnish cities after Soviet air raids which officials described today reported:

"Land—On the [Karelian] Isthmus only the usual patrol activity and harassing artillery fire Jan. 13.

"On the eastern frontier the enemy attacked in the direction of *Ilomantsi, but were thrown back to starting positions.*

"Elsewhere lively reconnaissance patrol activity brought about skirmishes in which the enemy suffered losses of men and material. Seven tanks were destroyed and two anti-tank guns fell into our hands.

"Sea—On the naval front nothing of importance.

Air—Enemy aircraft continued [illegible] flew at heights from 3,000 to 15,000 meters, mostly above the clouds, during a period from 12:40 P. M. to 4:30 P. M. The raids were directed against the area bounded by Uusikaupunki, Kokemaekit, Euro, Tammerfors, Hauho, Lahti and the Gulf of Finland.

According to reports thus far the raids caused casualties in the following places: Helsinki, three killed; Lahti, one; Hyvinkaa, one, and Haemeenlinna, ten. The number wounded amounts to several dozen. Many private houses were destroyed by fire. Our aircraft dropped bombs on some Russian vessels. Two enemy machines were shot down and the wreck of one bomber shot down the previous day was discovered.

YUGOSLAV ITALIANS BACK IN HOMELAND

Families of Migrants of Century Ago Start Repatriation

By Telephone to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Jan. 14—*More than a century ago the Austrians moved a group of Italians from Trento down to Bosnia to colonize a district; today 345 of those families returned to Italy and they will be followed soon by other groups. Premier Mussolini, who like Chancellor Hitler believes in repatriating all nationals wherever they are, made an arrangement with the Yugoslav government for the transfer.*

In all, more than 1,000 great grandchilden and great-great grandchildren of the original colonists are being brought back. The first group, which went through Trieste last night, is destined for Pontinia—the newest village built on the former Pontine marshes. The others will be sent to Libya and Abyssinia.

They come from Maholiani in the vicinity of Banja Luka, where they and their ancestors were always literally a race apart.

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SOVIET BOMBS HIT U.S. ENVOY'S HOME

Schoenfeld's Villa at Helsinki Struck—Dozen Other Cities Set Afire in Attacks

By HAROLD DENNY

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HELSINKI, Finland, Jan. 14—The villa of United States Minister H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld, twelve miles north of Helsinki, was bombed by Soviet raiders today during a continuation of the large-scale Russian offensive in the air, which has been in progress since the hazy weather cleared.

According to official reports reaching Helsinki tonight, scores of Soviet planes rained hundreds of bombs on many localities. Dozens of buildings were wrecked and it is believed there must have been numerous casualties, but thus far no reports of deaths have reached the capital. The bombings interfered with communications at many places.

The air raids must have been extensive, for at the town of Borgae 100 Soviet planes were counted passing overhead toward Central Finland in the space of a half hour. At the small manufacturing town of Riihimaeki in the Tammersfors district it is reported that the Soviet fliers dropped 300 bombs and that one plane was shot down.

Streets Machine-Gunned

Some fifty planes are reported to have raided Hangoe and Tammisaari, visiting the latter place five times and setting many houses afire. These towns were forced to call on neighboring places for fire-fighting apparatus. The Soviet fliers are said to have machine-gunned the streets of Tammisaari. Similar reports were received from other towns, together with unverified reports of the destruction of Russian planes.

Finnish defense against the bombers is almost entirely in the hands of the anti-aircraft artillery and machine-gunners, as Finland small air force usually is occupied at the front against Soviet aerial activity there.

Mr. Schoenfeld's country place at Grankulla was badly damaged and set afire by the Russian bombs. The fire was extinguished by a porter, assisted by members of the legation staff, who were skiing near by and hurried to the place when they saw the bombs fall.

Fragments of bombs bursting in the garden of the villa pierced the walls. The fire was started by an incendiary bomb that went straight through the living room ceiling, smashed through a sofa and buried

Continued on Page Four



ERS GO AFIELD

oviet planes dropped erday on the Swedish Kalla, just south of Reports from Kir-way (2), said Russian fallen on Norwegian area.

LIAN ACCORD US HELD VITAL

ommends New Envoy l to Exacting Task

to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RNE, Australia, Jan. 14 Minister Robert Gordon peaking tonight at a din- in honor of Richard Casey, newly appointed the United States, by

the heaviest of the war. Several nmunities near Helsinki sent ap- ls for fire-fighting help. Cities nbed were the southwestern st port of Hangoe, Tammisaari, himaeki, Karjaa, Lohja, Lappvik l a dozen others.

uiet was reported on most of front except on the eastern ntier near Ilomantsi, where the ssians attacked but were report- thrown back to their starting itions.

Seven tanks were destroyed and anti-tank guns fell into our ds," the communiqué said.

eports from the Salla front ve the Arctic Circle told of live- patrol action and said Russian llery was keeping up a sporadic In the Far North the Finns rted that they still held their tions south of Hoeyhen Jaervi, at sixty miles southwest of samo, and that there was little vity by the Russians.

Norwegian border reports reach- Stockholm said vast quanti- s of materials and a great num- r of Russian soldiers were ported to be arriving in the tsamo area, leading to the sup- sition that a new Arctic offen- ve was planned by the Soviet.

he new American legation, near- completion, had a narrow es- e in yesterday's raid. Frederick kin, the State Department's f of foreign buildings, who came to inspect the legation, was in building when the alarm was ded.

just had time to drop the pencil which I was doing some figur- when the first bomb fell," he

The Finnish Communiqué

e Finnish army communiqué y reported:

and—On the [Karelian] Isth- only the usual patrol activity harassing artillery fire Jan. 13. n the eastern frontier the ny attacked in the direction of antsi, but were thrown back to ting positions.

lsewhere lively reconnaissance

by Mr.

Dispatches from Europe and the Far East are subject to censorship.

uary 25,1940.

nts are control.

rs I sent an honorary rd to change e. I thank e the most enough to tell tation of n citizen, but has If we cannot the government only to the let me know January 15th telling you ng on account thank you moke cigars, I

s,

H. B. Schoen

WM. B. KIBBEE

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A. S. KIBBEE & SON

WHITE PINE LUMBER

BRANCH OFFICES
NEW YORK CITY PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ALBANY, N. Y. January 25,1940.

Miss M. A. LeHand, Private Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Miss LeHand:

All quotations are subject to change without notice and prior sale of stock. All agreements are subject to strikes, accidents, fires and car supply, or delay from any causes beyond our control.

I am in receipt of the box of cigars I sent the President from the Fort Orange Club, of which he was an honorary member when Governor of the State of New York. It is hard to change a man's habits from smoking, cigarettes, cigars, or pipe. I thank you very much for returning the box of cigars as they are the most expensive cigar the Fort Orange Club handles. Be good enough to tell me if the President saw my letter in regard to the deportation of this man Bridges as he is a foreigner and not an American citizen, while this man Browder claims he is an American citizen, but has travelled extensively through Europe, including Russia. If we cannot get rid of these foreigners who are trying to overthrow the government of the United States, something is going to happen not only to the President but to the whole country. Be good enough to let me know whether the President read my letters personally dated January 15th and the 24th, showing what kind of a man Bridges is and telling you of the millions of dollars the American people are losing on account of such a man being allowed to stay in this country. I thank you for your letter and as long as the President doesn't smoke cigars, I remain

Sincerely yours,

W. B. Kibbee

Dic:W.B.K.

WM. B. KIBBEE

ESTABLISHED 1857

A. S. KIBBEE & SON

WHITE PINE LUMBER

BRANCH OFFICES
NEW YORK CITY PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ALBANY, N. Y. January 24, 1940.

Hon. F. D. Roosevelt,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

All quotations are subject to change without notice and prior sale of stock. All agreements are subject to strikes, accidents, fires and car supply, or delay from any causes beyond our control.

I sent you a personal letter in regard to Madam Perkins, Labor Secretary, but you do you do not seem to take any interest in what I say. If I do not hear from you in a few days, I will prove to you that millions of dollars were lost by the citizens of the United States on account of Bridge's efforts to shut off all shipments of any kind on the Pacific Coast to come through the Panama Canal and up to points where the goods were destined. It is about time that this country has someone instead of a Communist for Secretary of Labor, and if this Mr. Bridges is not deported, I will write you a letter that will show you what was lost by the United States shippers on the Pacific Coast because of Bridge's efforts to shut off the loading of vessels. I have relatives on the Coast who know exactly what happened and they can be relied on to tell the truth as they are millionaires and will tell about Bridge's efforts to tie up the loading of all kinds of merchandise on the Pacific Coast. One of my relatives was a United States Senator and his sons are carrying on business there yet.

I am sorry that you do not smoke cigars once in a while in place of cigarettes, but if you do not like cigars, you can return the box I sent you from the Fort Orange Club, of which you were an Honorary Member when you were Governor of the State of New York. It is about time to wake up to this man Bridges, no matter what the Secretary of Labor has to say or thinks about it. You understand by the papers and probably know directly that a man by the name of Browder has been put in jail for from three to five years for being a Communist and stirring up trouble in this country and I have not heard a word from you in regard to the matter one way or another. As an official of the Republican party in Albany County, I can make it so that instead of being Democratic, it will be Republican on any man that is put up for nomination and while I made a proposition of saying I would be glad to vote for you if nominated, it is with the understanding that Bridges is deported, we will change that no matter who is nominated on the Democratic party in Albany County. Please send me the box of sigars that I sent you from the Fort Orange Club if nothing else, and much oblige.

Yours truly,

W. B. Kibbee

Dic:W.B.K.

OUT

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Budget Director re authorization of 68									
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R. J. Hoode re:	PPZ							
Leland Knoch	9-15	G S	10/30	12/2				

Study 7

P.P.F. 9-F

January 3, 1940

My dear Mr. Klemann:

Permit me, please, to acknowledge receipt of the copy of the book "Hawaiian Numerals" which you sent to the President. I can assure you that he is most grateful for your courtesy as well as your friendly good wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. Lelland
PRIVATE SECRETARY

John A. Klemann, Esq.,
70 Nassau Street,
New York, N.Y.

es

OUT

KENNEDY, Hon. Joseph P.
Palm Beach, Fla.
filed 1-5-40

Sent the President a fishing rod. - The President sent a letter of thanks to Ambassador Kennedy on Jan. 3, 1940.

See P.P.F. 207

act

P. P. F.
9-K

OUT

Dr Navin F.A 7

January 2, 1940

P.P.F. 9-K

My dear Mr. Kennon:

Thank you for your letter of December twenty-seventh. Your thoughtfulness in forwarding, for our perusal, a copy of your booklet on Taxes is appreciated.

x137

Very sincerely yours,

STEPHEN EARLY
Secretary to the President

Mr. W. H. Kennon,
Milam Building,
San Antonio, Texas.

pls-rr

OUT

W. H. KENNON
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MILAM BUILDING
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

ack 1-2-40

December 27, 1939.

Hon. Stephen T. Early,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I have taken the liberty of forwarding to you, under separate cover, with my compliments, copy of a Booklet which I have had occasion to prepare, relating to certain problems of taxation in Texas.

While I realize that such of the conditions discussed as may be peculiar to this state may not be of general interest, it is nevertheless significant that some of the most vociferous critics of the present Administration are the chief beneficiaries of a system which, to say the least of it, is viciously discriminatory in practice against the small home and commercial property owner.

It is not my purpose in sending you the Booklet to invite your critical examination, or its review, but merely as being of possible general interest.

Very truly yours,

WHKennon

OUT

P.P.F.
9-K

Pres Study J

January 4, 1940

My dear Rabbi Krakovsky:

Permit me, please, to thank you in the President's behalf for the copy of your book. You may be assured that the friendly thought which prompted you to send it to him is indeed appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

× P.P.F.
9-B

Rabbi Levi I. Krakovsky,
1936 Orchid Street,
Hollywood,
California.

es

Levi I. Krakovsky

Rabbi Levi I. Krakovsky

LIK:r
Encl

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"The Omnipotent Light Revealed"

BY

RABBI LEVI I. KRAKOVSKY

Published by

The Kabbalah Culture Society of America

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"The Omnipotent Light Revealed" is a book for spiritual leaders and laymen alike. The mere reading and meditating upon its wondrous topics will serve as a talisman to draw light, goodness and peace to our world.

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...1, 1939

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...secret of the world."

Your timely and humanitarian actions on behalf of the Hebrew race, and all peoples, are incontestable proof that you are destined by Providence to bring light and freedom to my people and to humanity as a whole. There is no doubt that you are fulfilling the paramount implication of your name.

I hope that the lines of this concise Kabbalah book will find a sympathetic echo in the core of your noble and generous heart.

Faithfully yours,

Levi I. Krakovsky

Rabbi Levi I. Krakovsky

LIK:r
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OUT

Concerning the Author:

To young Levi I. Krakovsky, pursuing a career of violin playing and teaching in Seattle, Washington, came a strong inner urge to delve into the mysteries of the Kabbalah and the Zohar. Accordingly, he left the West Coast of America 22 years ago, in search of a teacher, and eventually reached Palestine, where he spent 16 years in research, study and writing. He is renowned all through America for his 15-volume Concordance of the Kabbalah, which consists of 10,000 pages. For the past two years Rabbi Krakovsky has toured the continent, lecturing on the Kabbalah in various Canadian and American cities.

COMMENTS:

Isaac Herzog, CHIEF RABBI OF PALESTINE—"Rabbi Levi I. Krakovsky is a rare and remarkable personality, a man of saintly character and an idealist of the highest order. Rabbi Krakovsky's concordance is a striking work which will prove of great value to all students of the Kabbalah and of Jewish religious philosophy. I sincerely hope that our brethren of the U. S. will fully appreciate both the man and his work."

Rabbi Leo Jung, NEW YORK — "Rabbi Levi I. Krakovsky's manuscript contains nothing less than a concordance of the writings of Rabbi Isaac Luria, and as such is of tremendous value to every student of that mystic lore. I recommend Rabbi Krakovsky's great cause to the generous cooperation of my people in this country."

Dr. DeSola Pool, NEW YORK—"Scholars and all who are interested in religious mysticism would welcome the [illegible] of the encyclopedia of the Kab[illegible] teachings of Luria and of the simple introduction to the Kabbalah which Rabbi Krakovsky has prepared through many years of unremitting and devoted labor."

Prof. Charles C. Torrey, YALE UNIVERSITY—"I have seen a considerable part of Rabbi Krakovsky's great work, the concordance of the Kabbalah. I am impressed with the vast amount of expert labor which must have been spent upon it, with the remarkable care with which the manuscript has been prepared for printing, and with the earnestness of its author."

Rabbi Leon Fram, DETROIT—"There has just come to my attention what may prove to be a very important piece of scholarly work, being carried on by Rabbi Levi I. Krakovsky."

Extracts from "THE OMNIPOTENT LIGHT REVEALED":

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"Kabbalah is based on scientific fact, its laboratory the human organism."

"The time has come when men inevitably must rise and seek their share of the blessings which God has created for everyone. All must strive to be worthy of receiving this unlimited good. Only through this Holy Wisdom of the Kabbalah can they prepare themselves to rejoice in the glory and revel in the unutterable abundance of the Infinite."

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The Kabbalah Culture Society of America

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1936 Orchid Street
Hollywood, Calif.

THE WISDOM OF KABBALAH

PROVERBS 8—1) Doth not wisdom call, and understanding put forth her voice?

PROVERBS 8—4) Unto you, O men I call; and my voice is to the sons of men.

PROVERBS 8—11) For wisdom is better than rubies; and all things desirable are not to be compared unto her.

ECCLESIASTES 7—12) For wisdom is a defense, even as money is a defense; but the excellency of knowledge is, that wisdom preserveth the life of him that hath it.

חכמת הקבלה

משלי ח' — א) הלא חכמה תקרא, ותבונה תתן קולה.

משלי ח' — ד) אליכם אישים אקרא, וקולי אל בני אדם.

משלי ח' — י"א) כי טובה חכמה מפנינים וכל חפצים לא ישוו בה.

קהלת ז' — י"ב) כי בצל החכמה בצל הכסף ויתרון דעת החכמה תחיה בעליה.

December 11, 1939

President of the United States
White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

My book on Kabbalah, "The Omnipotent Light Revealed" has just been published and I take great pleasure in sending you a copy.

The name "Roosevelt" according to Kabbalistic interpretation is a combination of two very great and striking words: "Ros"-"Velt", which signifies "the secret of the world."

Your timely and humanitarian actions on behalf of the Hebrew race, and all peoples, are incontestable proof that you are destined by Providence to bring light and freedom to my people and to humanity as a whole. There is no doubt that you are fulfilling the paramount implication of your name.

I hope that the lines of this concise Kabbalah book will find a sympathetic echo in the core of your noble and generous heart.

Faithfully yours,

Levi I Krakovsky

Rabbi Levi I. Krakovsky

LIK:r
Encl

OUT

The Lewis Rice Study

PP 7
9-R

January 3, 1940

My dear Mr. Kummer:

It was most thoughtful of you to send the President a copy of the book "Leif Erikson, The Lucky". He appreciates your kindness and asks me to convey his good wishes to you.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. Lelland
PRIVATE SECRETARY

F. A. Kummer, Esq.,
224 West Lafayette Avenue,
Baltimore,
Maryland.

es

x PP 7
9-R

OUT

/

CONNOLLY, J.V., Pres.,
King Features Syndicate, Inc.,
New York, N.Y.
Jan. 4, 1940. (Ack.)

On above date Miss LeHand wrote thanking them for sending the President the unique Christmas greeting.

See 2975

P.P.7
9-K

br

OUT

1

Pres. Study 7

Mrs. Roosevelt

P.P.F. 9-K

January 8, 1940

My dear Miss Kaplan:

Your letter of December twenty-eighth has been received. He was most thoughtful of you to send the President a copy of your brochure and he wants you to know that he deeply appreciates your friendly good wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Miss Flora Kaplan,
7 South Dearborn Street,
Chicago,
Illinois.

es

OUT

3

ack 1-8-40

FLORA KAPLAN
ACCOUNTANT AND SYSTEMATIZER
7 SOUTH DEARBORN STREET
ROOM 1318 · TEL. STATE 6137
CHICAGO

ack.

December
28th
1939

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

My dear President Roosevelt:

Under separate cover I am mailing you today a copy of my first edition brochure entitled "Nobel Prize Winners: Charts-Indexes-Sketches" as a gesture of good will for the coming New Year.

May I advise you in advance, Mr. Roosevelt, that the typographical errors that exist in its present form, was due to the fact that I was so excited when my manuscript really took shape in book-form, that I fell down on the job as proof-reader. Being compiler, typist,(three times a 60-page manuscript), then seeking publishers who would accept my material, and finally had to resort to its cheapest type of publishing, that of planographing, seemed more than an easy task for an novice in this field. I hope,therefore, you will overlook its minor defects in this edition, for the second, I hope to print it letter-perfect.

In closing may I pray that the Good Lord will guide your hand and mind in the wise councilling of your representatives to earnestly attempt to adjust matters in this present existing turmoil abroad.

Again with kindest greetings for the New Year 1940, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Flora Kaplan

OUT

Pres. Study 7

—

Mr. Tumulty

January 9, 1940

P.P.7
9-K

My dear Mr. Kirby:

Permit me, please, to acknowledge receipt of the copy of your book of poems and song which you sent to the President. I want to assure you that your friendly holiday greetings are appreciated.

P.P.7
9-B

X 616
X 104

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. Lelland
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Calvin Kirby, Esq.,
1602 - 14th Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

es

OUT

STAFF ROOM

Thank

M.A.L. signature

[redacted]

ahgl
1-9-40
8

.N.W.
.C.

January 4 1940.

Dear Mr President:

Please accept this book of poems,which contain two of my own (note pages 7I and 372-373) .

I am also sending the original melody and lyrics for a campaign song which I hope you will use in the event our party draft you for for a third term.

Wishing you and yours a HappyNew Year all the Year. I remain.

Sincerely yours

Calvin Kirby

Calvin Kirby

OUT

ahgl
1-9-40
8

Calvin Kirby
1602 14th.St.N.W.
Washington,D.C.

January 4 1940.

The Hon Franklin D Roosevelt
White House
Wash.D.C.

Dear Mr President:

Please accept this book of poems,which contain two of my own (note pages 71 and 372-373) .

I am also sending the original melody and lyrics for a campaign song which I hope you will use in the event our party draft you for for a third term.

Wishing you and yours a HappyNew Year all the Year. I remain.

Sincerely yours

Calvin Kirby

Calvin Kirby

Pres Study 7

January 12, 1940

Pr. 7.
9-K

My dear Mr. Kennedy:

The President asks me to acknowledge receipt of your note of January eighth and to tell you how much he appreciates your courtesy in sending him a copy of "David Copperfield in Copperplate". You may be assured that he is pleased to have the volume.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Ben Kennedy, Esq.,
2057 Center Street,
Berkeley,
California.

es

OUT

Library Bureau

ATE OF LETTER

BEN KENNEDY · 2057 CENTER STREET · BERKELEY · CALIFORNIA

1-11-40
8

Dear Mr. Roosevelt:

I have been told that you are a Dickens admirer, so it gives me a great deal of pleasure to send you this copy of "David Copperfield in Copperplate" which I have just printed.

I hope that you will enjoy it.

Sincerely,

Ben Kennedy

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

January 8, 1940.

OUT

Library Bureau

DATE OF LETTER

Miss LeHand 7

Filed 1/17/40

PPF 7 9-K

January 10, 1940

My dear Mr. Congressman:

The President has asked me to drop you this little line to thank you ever so much for that delightful ashtray with his initials on it. He does appreciate your thought of him and also asks that I send you his very best wishes for the New Year.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHAND
Private Secretary

Honorable Martin J. Kennedy,
The House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

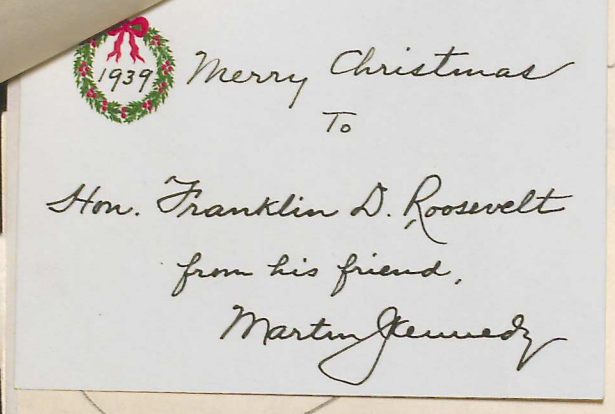
tmb

x PPF 9-a

OUT

Library Bureau

DATE OF LETTER



iss Le Hand

January 18, 1940

My dear Mr. Kramer:

The President has received your letter of January seventeenth and has noted with interest what you say. The nuts and fruit were indeed enjoyed and he wants me to tell you how much he appreciates your kindness in sending them. Many thanks for writing.

The President asks me to convey his very best wishes to you.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Honorable Charles Kramer,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

es

OUT

Library Bureau

ATE OF LETTER

Miss Le Hand 7

P.P.F. 9-K

January 18, 1940

My dear Mr. Kramer:

The President has received your letter of January seventeenth and has noted with interest what you say. The nuts and fruit were indeed enjoyed and he wants me to tell you how much he appreciates your kindness in sending them. Many thanks for writing.

The President asks me to convey his very best wishes to you.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Honorable Charles Kramer,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

es

P.P.F. 9-N

P.P.F. 9-T

OUT

Library Bureau

ATE OF LETTER

CHARLES KRAMER
LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA

GRAYCE A. KILROY
SECRETARY

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

COMMITTEES:
ACCOUNTS
IMMIGRATION
AND
NATURALIZATION
PATENTS

DEMOCRATIC STEERING COMMITTEE

THE WHITE HOUSE
JAN 18 9 01 AM '40
RECEIVED

January
Seventeenth
1940

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

My dear Mr. President:

During the Holiday Season it occurred to me you would enjoy receiving a box of California fruit and nuts, so I requested my good friend, Sam Gendel - President of the Los Angeles Nut House - to send you a box of their products - with my compliments.

Sam has just informed me, however, that their packer neglected to enclose my card with the package - so if it did reach you, you probably did not know who the sender was.

It is my hope that this package reached you in good order, and that you thoroughly enjoyed my humble gift of sunny California's products.

With warm personal regards -

Most sincerely yours,

CHARLES KRAMER, M. C.

C
K
:
j
v

OUT
Library Bureau
DATE OF LETTER

Pres Study

P.P.F.
9-K

January 19, 1940

My dear Miss Kiefer:

It was most thoughtful of you to send the President a copy of the book "Intergovernmental Relations in the United States", and I want to thank you in his behalf for your courtesy. He is indeed grateful for your friendly birthday greetings.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Miss Gertrude Kiefer,
Box 161,
Lancaster,
Pennsylvania.

es

OUT

Library Bureau

ATE OF LETTER

I am a loyal Democrat
+ I am for you 100%.

Ackgd
1/19/40
EJ

Gertrude Kiefer.

Lancaster Pa

Box 161.

Happy Birthday & Good Health

9-K

Book.
"Intergovernmental Relations
in the United States"

OUT
Library Bureau
DATE OF LETTER

KLASSE, W.,
Bakersfield, Calif.
Jan. 19, 1940.

Wire to Gen. Watson, saying he has worked nine months building huge candle of coin to be shipped express to Warm Springs, presented to the President, Jan. 30th. The candle contains approximately $235, in coin. Received personal instructions by telephone from James Roosevelt to contact him for further details. Local papers are waiting President's acceptance by telegram.

Another telegram to Miss LeHand from Walter Klasse, Bakersfield, Calif. 1/22/40, "Shipping huge candle, 1180 melted candles, containing approximately $235." Suggests candle be used on birthday ball dinner table. If accepted would appreciate photographs of President with candle.

Above telegram sent to Mr. Hughey, Comptroller, Warm Springs Foundation. Also letter 1-19-40 from Mr. Klasse, enclosing clipping regarding candle. States that over two thousand persons in Kern County have contributed to its cause.

See P.P.F.310-Contribution folder-K

P.P. 7
9-K

br

OUT
Library Bureau
DATE OF LETTER

P.P.7
9-K

January 25, 1940

My dear Mr. Kasdorf:

Please let me acknowledge, in the President's behalf, your recent note and the pictures which accompanied it.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Charles Kasdorf, Esq.,
3880 North 27th Street,
Milwaukee,
Wisconsin.

CWS

xP.P.7
9-P

FILE NO.
TAKEN BY
DATE OF LETTER
OUT
Library Bureau

Dear Sir

I am not an artist but for
Past time I Trace your Pictures
To see who am good. I am in doing so
your Truly.

for the Winter Term

Chas Kasdorf.
3880. n. 27. St.
milwaukee
Wis.

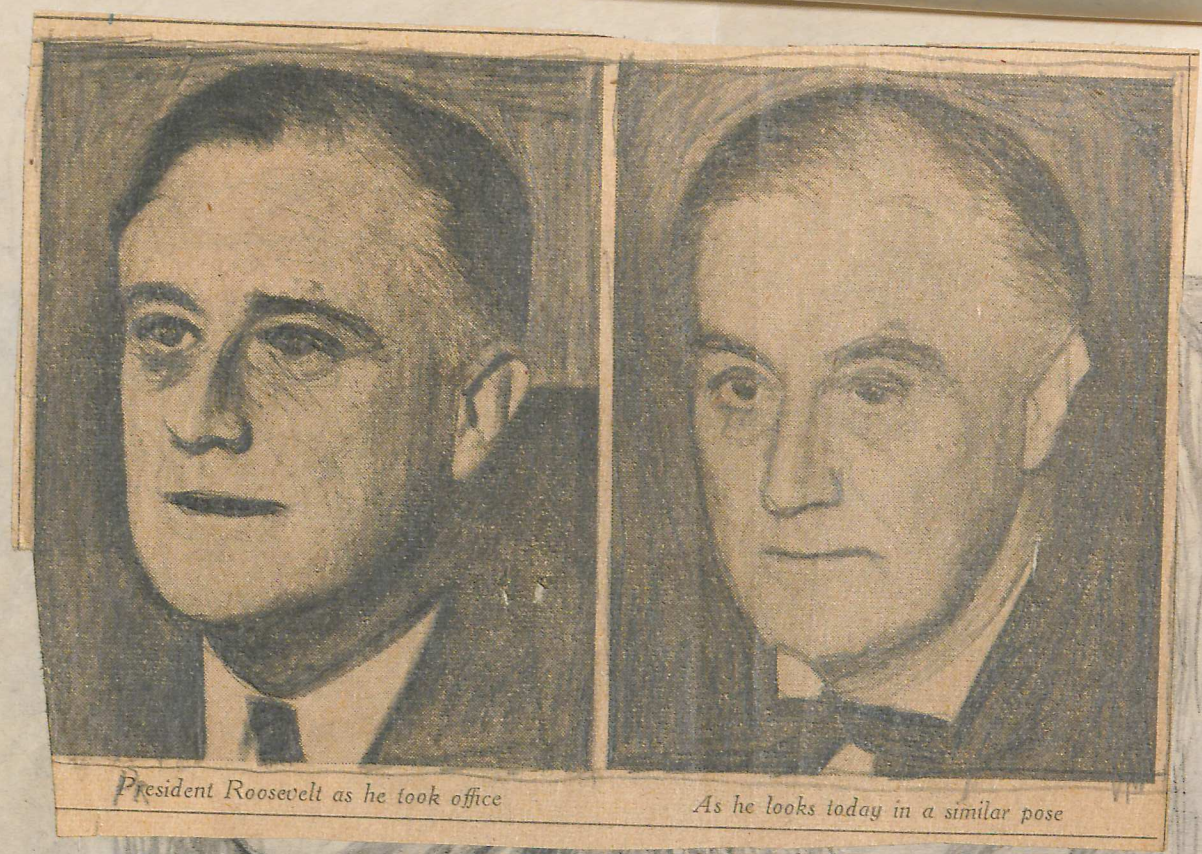
No 2

President Roosevelt

similar Case

by C Kasdorf.
3880. n. 27. St. milwaukee
wis

OUT
Library Bureau
DATE OF LETTER
TAKEN BY
FILE NO.



President Roosevelt as he took office

As he looks today in a similar pose

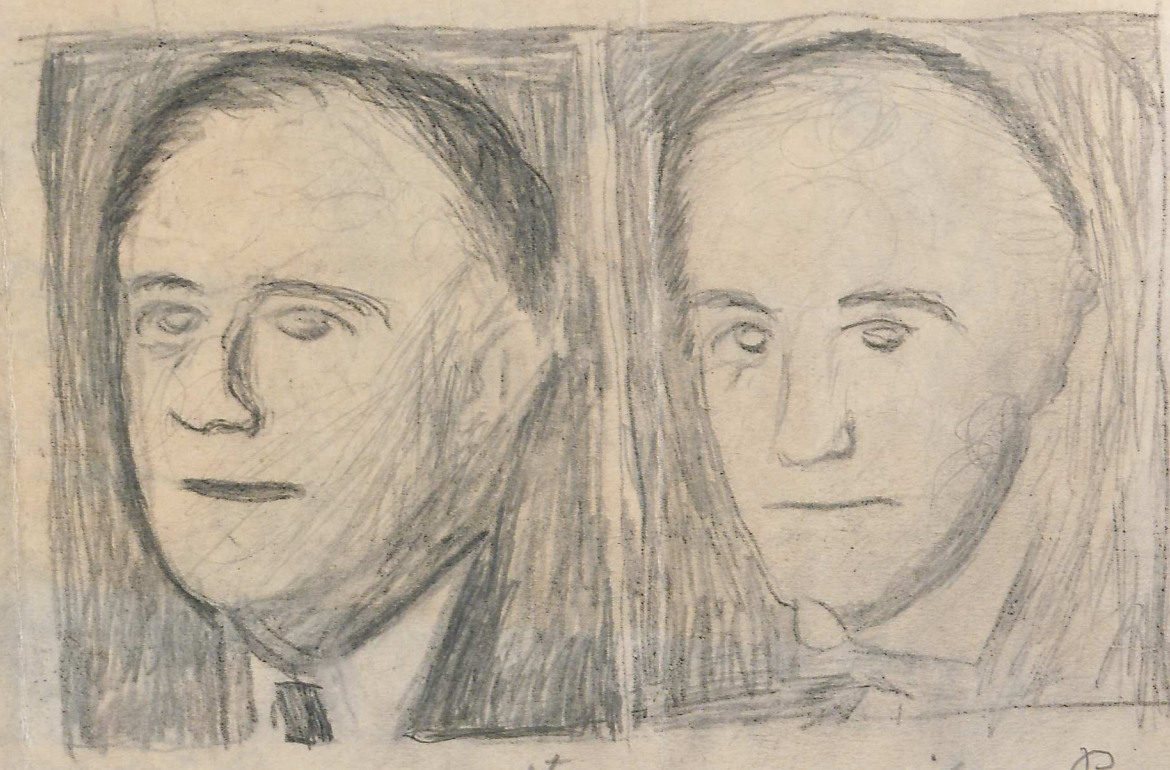
No. 2

President Roosevelt

similar Pose

by C Kasdorf.
3880. N. 27. St. Milwaukee
Wis.

Remington Rand Inc.
FILE NO.
TAKEN BY
DATE OF LETTER
OUT
Library Bureau



N. 2

President Roosevelt

similar Case

by C Kasdorf.
3880. n. 27. St. milwaukee wis.

FILE NO.

TAKEN BY

DATE OF LETTER

OUT

Library Bureau



No 1 Theodore Roosevelt as he took office

by E. Kasdorf, 3880 N. 27. St. Milwaukee, Wis.

OUT

Library Bureau

TAKEN BY

DATE OF LETTER

OUT

Remington Rand Inc. Library Bureau F

NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.	TAKEN BY	DATE OF LETTER	DATE TAKEN	NAME OR SUBJECT	FILE NO.	TAKEN BY	DATE OF LETTER
O.H. Clay	PPF 1349	Williams	3-25-5	1-9-40				
Col. Ed. N. Westwood	149	Williams	1-17-39	1-18-40				
W.B. Dibbee	PPF G/C	M.C.L.	1/18/40	1/29				

File the sketches

P.P.F.
9-K

January 26, 1940

Respectfully referred to the National
Foundation for Infantile Paralysis,
120 Broadway, New York.

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

CWS

KOSTELNAK, Miss Helen, 1315 Republic Ave., Youngstown, Ohio, 1-22-40

Tells of illness of sister, which writer states resembles I. P., and which has baffled physicians. Family unable to finance medical care for sister, since their father is at present ill, and her brother's $3 daily pay is needed for medicine for him.

Sends drawing of the President and Mrs.Roosevelt.

January 26, 1940

My dear Miss Kostelnak:

The President asks me to thank you ever so much for your letter of January twenty-second, conveying greetings to him for his birthday and for the drawings which you were good enough to enclose. He appreciates your thought of him.

What you say regarding your sister has been noted with sympathetic interest, and your communication is being forwarded to the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, 120 Broadway, New York City, to see if anything can be done to be of assistance to her.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

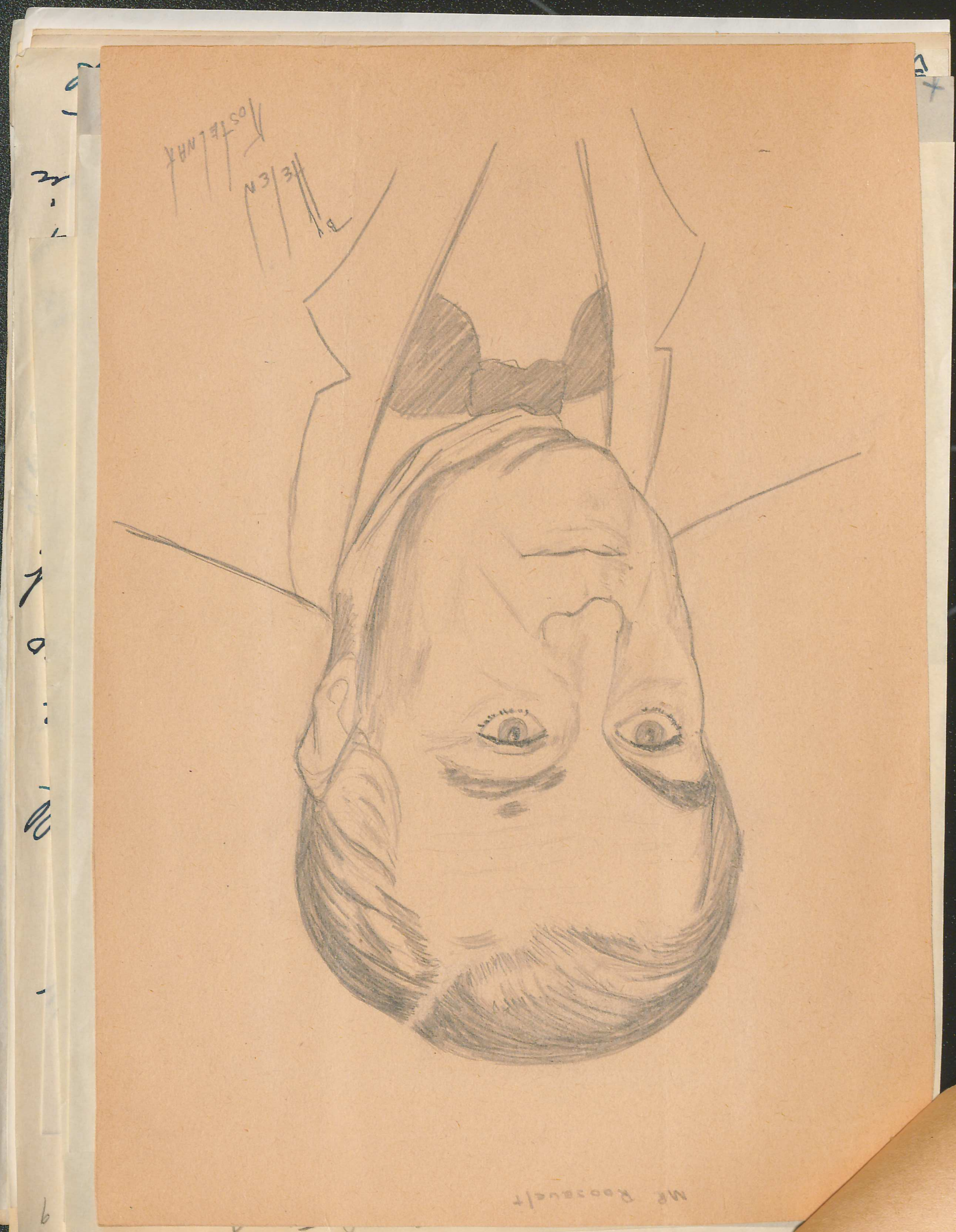
Miss Helen Kostelnak,
1315 Republic Avenue,
Youngstown,
Ohio.

CWS

Mrs Roosevelt



By
Helen
Kostelnak



Pres Study 7

PPF.
9-K

January 31, 1940

My dear Mr. and Mrs. Knobel:

The President thanks you very much for your card of birthday greetings and has asked me to tell you that he is indeed grateful for the friendly thought which prompted you to send him the cake.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. Lelland
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Knobel,
2141 Starling Avenue,
Bronx,
New York, N.Y.

es

Press Study 7

9

1A

ahgd
1/31/40
28

May fortune surely wear for you
Her best and brightest smile
And may you keep right on growing
Happier all the while!

In this home made carrot cake
we try to show our love for
our great President.
Mr + Mrs Nathan Knobel
2141 Starling Ave
Bronx. N.Y.

M. A. Lolland
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Hugh J. Kelly, Esq.,
Whittlesey House,
McGraw-Hill Building,
330 West 42nd Street,
New York, N.Y.

es

National Broadcasting Co. circular.

Mr Norris

Press Study 7

P.P.F. 9-K

January 15, 1940

My dear Mr. Kelly:

The President asks me to acknowledge receipt of your friendly letter of January eleventh and to thank you for the copy of the little book to which you refer. He wants you to know that he appreciates your courtesy in sending the volume to him.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Hugh J. Kelly, Esq.,
Whittlesey House,
McGraw-Hill Building,
330 West 42nd Street,
New York, N.Y.

es

National Broadcasting Co. circular.

thank
M.A.L.

WHITTLESEY HOUSE

A DIVISION OF THE McGRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY, INC.
McGRAW-HILL BUILDING · 330 WEST 42ND STREET
New York

HUGH J. KELLY, *Publishing Director*
WILLIAM E. LARNED, *Sales Manager*

Editors
CLINTON SIMPSON
WILLIAM POOLE

ack'd
1-15-40
ES

9

January 11, 1940

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

My dear President Roosevelt:-

I am sending you under another cover a copy of a little book entitled I BEGIN AGAIN by Alice Bretz who became blind in middle life and had to face the innumerable details of readjustment. The manuscript of the book came to us through the American Foundation for the Blind and I thought you would like to have a copy.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh J. Kelly

Hugh J. Kelly

HJK:CDM

P.S.
Some one asked me today what book I enjoyed most as a child. "Swiss Family Robinson" I replied. "You and President Roosevelt," he said, showing me the National Broadcasting Co. circular.

+ Family, Swiss and Family Robinson

KO, Daniel
Yee & Ko Herb Co.,
Everett, Wash.
1-27-40

On Jan. 27th, Miss LeHand wrote to Mr. Ko thanking him for his contribution to the Infantile Paralysis Fund and for the interesting ancient Chinese coins, which he sent to him. (Coins given to M.A.L. for the President)

See 876

act

P.P.F.
9-10

February 14, 1940

My dear Mrs. Kemp:

The President has received your letter of February tenth and has asked me to thank you ever so much for your kind thought in enclosing the little memento for him. Your friendliness in writing is much appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Mrs. R. Kemp,
1533 Superior Avenue,
Louisville,
Kentucky.

EAK

Where politics has me mixing [illegible] in
you Every [illegible] Bless You & your Dear
Family, Yours truly Mrs Kemp

Ky. Ky.
Feb. 10-40



Dear F. D. Roosevelt

Trusting you will have any ill
feeling, just at this time With all
you Interest towards the Scout Cause
Know the Enclosed little Symbol & Medal
will give you as much pleasure as it
affords me by sending this to you. for I
joined up 30 yrs ago in N. y. C with
Intentions to teach after Graduating but
got Married, Since am a Widow but Make
My Home with My Brother, in Clearland
where politics has me Working faithfully in
your Every behalf Bless You & your Dear
Family, Yours Truly Mrs Adams

Lee. Ky.
Feb. 10-'40

My Dear & Kind
Hon. President F. D. Roosevelt

Trusting you will have any ill
feeling, just at this time With all
your Interest towards the Scout Cause
Know the Enclosed little Symbol & Memo
will give you as much pleasure as it
affords me by sending this to you. for al
joined up So you see in N. y. e with
ententions to teach after Graduating but
get Married, Since am a Widow but Make
My Home with My Brother, in Clearland
where politics has me Motoring faithfully in
your Every behalf Bless You & your Dear
Family, Yours Truly Mrs Clark

P.S. I'm visiting down here
but in Reality I am a Newspaper
Writing to a Brig't Capt. Commdg
troops & Presiding Judge in the
Hottest Democratic Stud in Cleveland
Ohio, 31st Thank the Organization Headq to
Exist, Happy to be of Service to My
Party, Listen in & Enjoy my
fine utter when I Rund from
on the air, Bless you Stuart &
all you Dear Family,
My address in Cleveland O
1533 Superior Av. Mrs Kemp

Louisville, Ky

Wed 31
Brig't H.

Mr. Kulick

Museum

7

P.P. 7
9 K

February 15, 1940

My dear Mr. Kulick:

Your nice letter of birthday greetings pleased the President ever so much. He is glad indeed to have the wooden dish to which you refer and wants you to know that he is deeply grateful for your friendly thought and your good wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

I. Kulick, Esq.,
1065 Myrtle Avenue,
Brooklyn,
New York.

es

IL:MK

EVergreen 8-1619

ackgd
2/15/40

(Sent to Museum)

I. KULICK

MANUFACTURER OF

WOODEN NOVELTIES

1065 MYRTLE AVENUE

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

January 26,1940

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

Dear Mr. President:

It gives me great pleasure to take the privilege of bestowing upon you a little gift which I made up for you, which I am sending as a token of my esteem on your Birthday.

Undoubtedly you will receive thousands upon thousands of letters wishing you happiness on your Birthday, and expressed to perfection, but unfortunately, not being gifted along those lines I have taken my craftsmanship and made up an item which I hope will express my sincerest wishes without the medium of words, and which I trust will be useful to you.

I have been a citizen since McKinley was President, and have never found as much interest in any of the following presidents after him as I have in your leadership of this country. My only wish is that there should be many more Presidents created "equally" as you, and my every hope is that your kind of leadership shall be an example for the rest of this world.

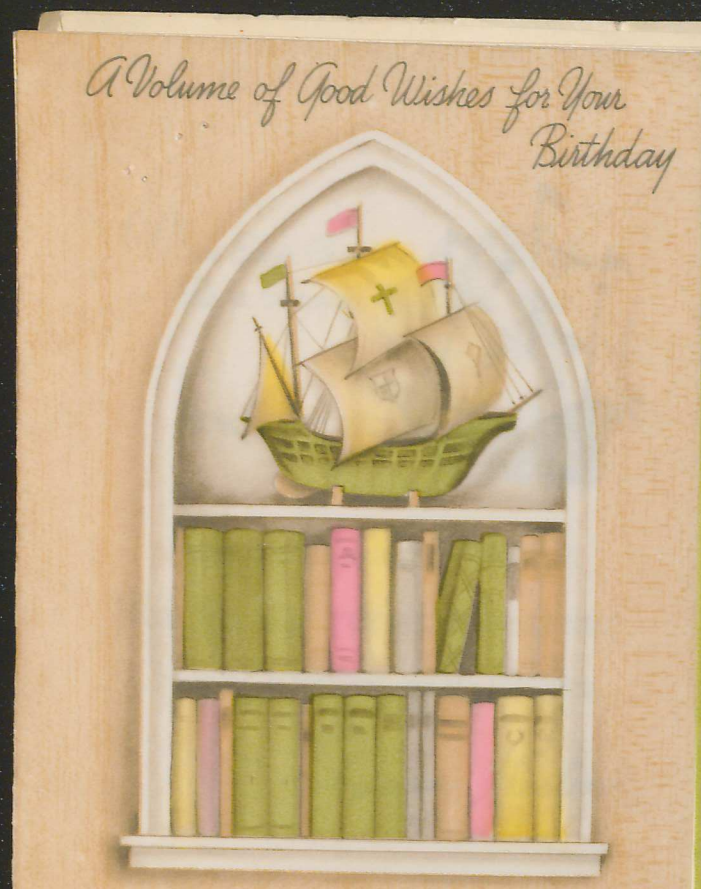
Please accept my heartiest congratulations, and best wishes for unbounded happiness.

Yours very truly

Isaac Kulick

I. Kulick

IL:MK



ULICK
NUFACTURER OF
N NOVELTIES
YRTLE AVENUE
OKLYN, N. Y.

February 14, 1940

:

I sent a gift to the President on his birthday, and inasmuch as I made it myself, thinking that it might be useful to him or Mrs. Roosevelt, I am very anxious to know whether it has been received.

Would appreciate very much if you would advise me whether or not it was received. It was mailed Parcel Post to the White House.

Many thanks for your trouble,

Yours very truly,

I. Kulick

IK/MK



May Each Chapter in Life's Book
Be a Happy One for You

Though the chapters you have
finished
Are a pleasure to review,
May this day mark the beginning
Of your happiest year for you.

Isaac Kulick

I sent a gift to the President on his birthday, and inasmuch as I made it myself, thinking that it might be useful to him or Mrs. Roosevelt, I am very anxious to know whether it has been received.

Would appreciate very much if you would advise me whether or not it was received. It was mailed Parcel Post to the White House.

Many thanks for your trouble,

Yours very truly,

I. Kulick

I. Kulick

IK/MK

EVergreen 8-1619

I. KULICK

MANUFACTURER OF

WOODEN NOVELTIES

1065 MYRTLE AVENUE

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

February 14, 1940

Miss Le Hand
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Miss Le Hand:

I sent a gift to the President on his birthday, and inasmuch as I made it myself, thinking that it might be useful to him or Mrs. Roosevelt, I am very anxious to know whether it has been received.

Would appreciate very much if you would advise me whether or not it was received. It was mailed Parcel Post to the White House.

Many thanks for your trouble,

Yours very truly,

I. Kulick

IK/MK

Pres Study 7

February 19, 1940

P.P.F. 9-K

My dear Dr. Kagan:

The President asked me to thank you very much for the inscribed copy of your book which you were good enough to send him. He deeply appreciates your friendly thoughtfulness.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Dr. Solomon R. Kagan,
176 Seaver Street,
Roxbury,
Massachusetts.

edb

you continued health, i am
Very Sincerely yours.
albert Woltmanoff.

Photo given to M.A.L.
Feb 16, 1940 -

Miss Le Hand 7

Dr Norris

O.P.F.
9-K

February 19, 1940

My dear Mr. Koltunoff:

The President was glad indeed to receive that lovely colored photograph to which you refer in your letter of February fifth. He is most grateful for your friendly good wishes and has asked me to express his appreciation of your contribution to the Infantile Paralysis Fund.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Albert Koltunoff, Esq.,
3045 Logan Boulevard,
Chicago,
Illinois.

esr

you continued health, i am
Very Sincerely yours.
albert Koltunoff.

Photograph to M.A.L.
Feb 16, 1940 -

STAFF ROOM

Thank

M.A.L. signature

· P.T.L.

3045 Logan Boulevard
Chicago illinois
February 5, 1940

ack
2/19/40
ASR

sevelt,
United states

White House
Washington D. C.

Dear Mr President:

I am a refugee from Poland, and as a token of my appreciation of the freedom, opportunity and liberty this glorious country affords me, allow me to present you (lovely colored) With this photograph, I have made, of Yourself and your grandchildren and to wish you many happy birthdays.

I am also enclosing herewith ten dimes as my contribution to Your "birthday" collection of dimes to be used in your splendid fight against infantile paralysis.

again thanking you for the marvelous freedom i now enjoy, and wishing you continued health, i am

Very Sincerely yours.
albert Koltunoff.

Photograph to M.A.L.
Feb 16, 1940 –

D.P.7

3045 Logan Boulevard
Chicago illinois
February 5, 1940

ack
2/19/40
ASR

Hon. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United states
White House
Washington D. C.

Dear Mr President:

i am a refugee from Poland, and as a token of my appreciation of the freedom, opportunity and liberty this glorious country affords me, allow me to present you with this (lovely colored) photograph, i have made, of Yourself and your grandchildren and to wish you many happy birthdays.

I am also enclosing herewith ten dimes as my contribution to Your "birthday" collection of dimes to be used in your splendid fight against infantile paralysis.

again thanking you for the marvelous freedom i now enjoy, and wishing you continued health, i am

Very Sincerely yours.
albert Koltunoff.

Photograph to M.A.L.
Feb 16, 1940 -

/ Engine Room 7 Hours 1

pp. 7.
9.-R

February 19, 1940

My dear Mrs. Karlin:

Thank you, in the President's behalf, for your recent letter and for your kind thought in sending the token to him. I know he will be most grateful for your prayers.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Mrs. Sarah Besie Karlin,
1044 Forest Avenue,
Bronx,
New York.

avb

/

Engine Room 7

P.P.7.
9-K

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

TH

acptd
2/19/40
A.B.

Letter to the President from:
Mrs. Sarah Besie Karlin,
1044 Forest Ave.,
Bronx, New York, NY

Dated 1-28-40.

Blesses the President on his 58th birthday. Also Mrs. Roosevelt and the rest of the family. Prays they will keep well. Expresses appreciation for work being done for infantile paralysis. Is thankful she is living in this country and hopes the President will accept the small gift, called "mazuza" which her grandfather wrote. Hopes President will have a third term.

avb

BRONX, N.Y.
JAN 28-1970

8vb

Engine Room 7

with respect yours.

Mrs. Sarah Resie Karlin
1044 Forest Ave BRONX N.Y.

Miss Audrey Keopka,
Brocton,
New York.

avb

/ Engine Room 7

P.P.7.
9-K

February 20, 1940

My dear Miss Keopka:

Thank you, in the President's behalf, for your letter of February eighth and for your kind thought in sending him the sketch which you enclosed. I know he will be most appreciative of your good wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Miss Audrey Keopka,
Brocton,
New York.

avb

/ Engine Room 7

Pt 2 Nov 1

I

Brocton, New York
February 8, 1940

Dear President Roosevelt,

With this, you will find a sketch of one of your recent photos. After considerable "sketching", the inclosed sketch is the result. I thought perhaps you might like to have it so I am sending it to you. Perhaps it will be a change to see something other than a cartoon of yourself.

My pastime is sketching comic strip characters as well as collecting pictures of Niagara Falls, airplanes and stamps.

I hear Mrs. Roosevelt

es

Portrait in Engine 1

/ Engine Room 7

11 is interested in Aviation too!

I am sixteen years of age and am a Junior in High School.

I'm rather shaky to be writing to you but I hope you like the sketch.

You may put me on record as wishing you good luck in the future.

Sincerely yours,
(Miss) Audrey Leopka

Ohio.

es

/ Portrait in Engine

/ Engine Room 7

P.P. 7
9-1C

February 21, 1940

My dear Mr. Krakowsky:

The President was much pleased to receive the painting by your son, to which you refer in your letter of February twenty-third. He is deeply grateful for the friendly spirit which prompted you to present this portrait to him on the occasion of his birthday and asked me to convey his appreciation to you and to your son.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

J. Krakowsky, Esq.,
14323 Madison Avenue,
Lakewood,
Ohio.

es

/ Portrait in Engine Room

CALL
BOULEVARD 1222

ahgd
2/21/40

J. KRAKOWSKY

MERCHANT TAILOR
DRY CLEANING, PRESSING AND FUR REMODELING

14323 MADISON AVENUE
LAKEWOOD, OHIO

January 23, 1940

Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Perhaps you remember that I wrote a short time ago asking to have a photograph of you for my son to use in painting your picture. We received the picture and from it my son has done a portrait.

Will you please accept this as a birthday present from me? We are very proud of my son's art work and I hope you will like the picture.

Many of my customers have admired the work and have suggested that I send it to you, and we are all anxiously awaiting your reaction.

Respectfully yours,

J. Krakowsky

JK:JC

(Portrait in Engine Room)

PP.7.
9-K

February 12, 1940

Dear Mr. Katz:

Mrs. Roosevelt has referred your recent letter to this office. While your thoughtfulness in forwarding the portrait is very much appreciated, it is not felt that the President should deprive you of it. It is, therefore, being returned to you.

With all good wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHAND
Private Secretary

Julius Katz, Esq.,
38 Bush Street,
4 C,
Brooklyn, New York.

tmb

Mrs. Morris

February 12, 1940

Dear Vincent:

I enclose the address of the artist who did that beautiful painting. We have already written him that it is being returned, so if you will handle it, I shall be grateful to you. It might be simpler for you to have it delivered in your own car than to have it crated.

Have a grand trip. I envy you.

As ever,

Vincent Astor, Esq.,
23 West 26th Street,
New York, New York.

Enclosure

mal/tmb

Enclosing address of Julius Katz, 38 Bush Street, 4 C, Brooklyn, New York

VINCENT ASTOR
No 23 WEST 26TH STREET

New York, February 5th, 1940.

Dear Missy:

Will you, at your convenience, show the enclosed to the President, for what it may be worth?

Please don't forget to send me that dreadful artist's address, for I know him only as Gribble, R.A.

Yours,

Vincent.

VA:SW
Encs.

P.S. If it will make you very happy, I will commission him to do a portrait of you.

V.

Miss Marguerite A. LeHand,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt,

I have heard that you help poor people who are in need. I am one of these who is not able to find a position in my trade.

I have talent in drawing and would appreciate it, Mrs. Roosevelt, if you could obtain a job for me in the art industry. Because of my not having anything better to present to you, I have painted a portrait of the president and send it for his birthday. I hope to hear from you

ch 14, 1940.

ally acknowledged by

br

Presidential letter of thanks sent to him on March 14, 1940.

in the near future. I with my family hope you'll be with us a third time.

Respectfully yours,
Julius Katz.

ch 14. 1940.

onally acknowledged by

br

(COPY)

KOUNTZE, deLancey,
New York, N.Y.
March 6, 1940. (Ack.)

Sent President gift of some quail. (Personally acknowledged by President.)

See P.P.F.5606

br

P.P.F.
9-K

(COPY)

March 14, 1940.

Memorandum for Mrs. Bonsteel:

Mr. Eugene Kahn of Philadelphia presented to Mr. Kannee, for the President, a leather bound facsimile of the ledger kept by Benjamin Franklin when he was Postmaster General--1753-1776.

It has been thanked for and I have given it to M.A.L. for the President.

PTL

PP.7
9-K

Presidential letter of thanks sent to Kahn on March 14, 1940.

文煒

Stamps did not come in file

Given to Miss LeHand

PP. 7
9-K

March 16, 1940

My dear Mr. Ko:

The President has noted with a great deal of interest your letter of February twelfth. He thanks you indeed for those old Chinese coins and the idols to which you refer and wants you to know that he more than appreciates the friendly spirit which prompted their presentation.

The President asks me to express his cordial thanks to your daughter, Lily, for those Chinese stamps and to tell her how glad he is to have them for his collection.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Daniel Ko, Esq.,
2916 Hoyt Avenue,
Everett,
Washington.

es

× 150-a
+ P.P.7
9-I
× 876
+ P.P.7
9-C
+ P.P.7
37-K

大偉煒

THE WHITE HOUSE
FEB 17 11 34 AM '40
RECEIVED

2916 Hoyt Avenue
Everett, Washington

February 12, 1940

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

Dear Mr. President:

I received a very kind letter of appreciation from Miss M. A. LeHand, your private secretary, dated January 27, 1940, in which she thanked me for some old Chinese coins which I sent to you.

Thinking that perhaps you would be interested in more that I have in my collection, I am sending to you some modern and ancient coins. The ancient coins were inherited by me from my ancestors.

I am also sending to you, under separate cover, a set of three Chinese idols. Their names are Quan Ye, Joe Chong and Quan Ping, son of Quan Ye. They were rulers and aides of the Han Dynasty.

My young daughter, Lily is sending to you some Chinese stamps which she hopes you will like.

Please accept our eternal gratitude for the kindness and sympathy which you have so graciously shown my people.

Respectfully
Daniel Ko
Daniel Ko
(Ko Man Wai)

高文煒

Thompson

TA

Mrs. John deKalb Keith

Gettysburg, Pa.

JA 7

March 7, 1940

P.P.F. 7
9-K

My dear Mrs. Keith:

Thank you so much in the President's behalf for the framed copy of "Out Fishin'". He wants you to know that he appreciates the friendly thought which prompted you to send this token to him and has asked me to convey his best wishes to you.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Mrs. John deKalb Keith,
Gettysburg,
Pennsylvania.

es

Mr Keith

T A 7

P.P.F. 9-K

March 7, 1940

My dear Mrs. Keith:

Thank you so much in the President's behalf for the framed copy of "Out Fishin'". He wants you to know that he appreciates the friendly thought which prompted you to send this token to him and has asked me to convey his best wishes to you.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Mrs. John deKalb Keith,
Gettysburg,
Pennsylvania.

es

drawing
P.P.F.

Mrs. Ingles
File drawing
with envs
Miss Morris P.P.F.

P.P.F.
9-K

March 23, 1940

My dear Baroness Kargere:

Your friendly letter of March fourteenth to the President has been received and I want to thank you very much, in his behalf, for the etching you presented to him.

I regret to have to advise you that we are unable to meet your wishes. The official and urgent demands upon the President's time make it impossible to bring the numerous requests of the kind you make to his attention. I am indeed very sorry but I feel sure that you will appreciate this situation.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Baroness Audrey Kargere,
c/o Hotel Fairmont,
San Francisco,
California.

oh

Mr. Rabbi Pres Study 1

P.P. 9-K

April 10, 1940

My dear Rabbi Kober:

Thank you, in the President's behalf, for the copy of your book to which you refer in your letter of April first. He much appreciates your courtesy in sending the volume to him and wants you to know that he is deeply grateful for your friendly expression of good will.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Rabbi A. Kober,
312 West 92nd Street,
New York, N.Y.

es

Rabbi Dr. A. Kober

Rabbi Dr. A. Kober
312 West 92nd Street,
New York City.

N.Y.C., April 1, 1940.

Thanks

ack'd 4/10/40

His Excellency
The President of the United States
Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Washington, D.C.

Your Excellency:

I beg Your Excellency to kindly accept the enclosed book (Cologne- Jewish Communities Series- written by myself, published by The Jewish Publication Society of America).

It is the work of a refugee, who was for over two decades Rabbi of the Jewish Community in Cologne, the oldest Jewish Community in Germany.

Through the benevolence of the United States' Government and its President I was able to find a haven here in New York.

Therefore I should like to express my innermost gratitude - I can only do it in this modest way - for the very generous and noble help, that you, Your Excellency, and your Government have shown and given to my unhappy and suppressed people and to all the persecuted of the whole world, in all times.

May your endeavors to give humanity peace and to promote a world "conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal" succeed.

This is the heartiest wish

of your Excellency's

very truly

edb

A. Kober

Rabbi Dr. A. Kober

Mr Norris Pres Study 7

April 17, 1940

P.P.7
9-K

My dear Mrs. Karling-Nissrod:

Mrs. Roosevelt's Secretary has referred to me the magazine and inscribed book which you presented to them for the President at Palo Alto, California. I want to thank you in his behalf for your courtesy.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Mrs. Thora Karling-Nissrod,
P. O. Box 21,
Mt. View,
California.

edb

DP

April 30 1940

May 7, 1940

Minister,

Athens.

P P 7
9-K

Received April 5, 1940,

the President,

N. B. Kaskarelis,

5, rue Agathonos,
Athens.

× P.P.7
9-B

A booklet entitled La Grèce économique, with an autographed inscription to the President.

Copy of Translator's description of book.

PR:LAW 4/29/40 EU

SW

Mrs. LeHand
has the booklet.

May 7, 1940

PP 7-
9-K

My dear Mr. Kellner:

I have received your letter of May first and appreciate your courtesy in giving me an opportunity to see the booklet you enclosed by Stephen Leacock. I shall bring it to the President's attention. PP 7-9-B

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Hugh Kellner, Esq.,
350 Moy Avenue,
Windsor,
Ontario,
Canada.

mgs

350 Moy Avenue
Windsor
Ontario
Canada

May 1st, 1940

rapid
5/7/40

Thanks
McCabe

Miss Marguerite A. Le Hand
Private Secretary
White House
Washington

Dear Miss Le-Hand

On march 9th, I received a letter from you in reference to the Royal visit Souvenirs which I offered to present to His Excellency - President. D. Roosevelt.

You informed me that he already had a set of those souvenirs. Thank you so much for your letter.

I am sending you a humorous little booklet by Stephen Leacock — who is one of our best known Educators & writers. His name will be quite known to you.

I would esteem it a favour, if you would pass this interesting booklet to His Excellency the President; I am sure it will interest him greatly — as quite possibly he may not have read it!

yours respectfully
Hugh Keltner

Mrs Lovelace
Yes
M Ch W

May 6, 1940.

MEMO FOR MISS LE HAND:

Did you detach the little booklet by Stephen Leacock? The Staff Room has made the inquiry.

PTL

STAFF ROOM

Attention--Miss Ridenour

See Miss Le Hand's notation
to me on attached memo.

PTL

Press Stanley — 7

Miss Kellogg

T. A 7

P.P.7
9.7

May 8, 1940

My dear Miss Kellogg:

Thank you, in the President's behalf, for those flowers. It was nice of you to send them to him and I want to assure you that he is deeply grateful for this evidence of your good will.

P.P.7
9.7

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Miss Lavern Lee Kellogg,
Route 7, Box 62,
Tacoma,
Washington.

es

Press Study — 7

P.P.F.
9-K

May 13, 1940

My dear Mr. Kriton:

Thank you, in the President's behalf, for the copy of your book to which you refer in your letter of May second. I want to assure you that he is most appreciative of your friendly thought in sending the volume to him.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

T. D. Kriton, Esq.,
65 Sixth Street,
San Francisco,
California.

es

T.D.Kriton

5/13/40
D

San Francisco, May 2, 49. (1940)

Hon. Franklin Delano Roosevelt,
President Of The United States Of America,
White House,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President.

It is my pleasure to send you a copy of my book in a separate cover, entitled PAPISSA JOANNA, my translation from the original Greek.

I hope you will enjoy its reading,

Yours sincerely,
T. D. Kriton

T.D.Kriton,

65 6th St.,

San Francisco, Calif.

Miss LeHand

P.P.F.
9-K

May 14, 1940

My dear Mr. Kush:

The President has received your letter of May eighth, and asks me to thank you ever so much for your kindness in sending him that interesting photograph. He is pleased to have it for his collection, and appreciates your nice thought of him.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Gustave Kush, Esq.,
15 Park Row,
New York, N. Y.

cd

GK/RK

STAFF ROOM

Thank you genie to M.A.L.

M.A.L. signature

P.T.L.

(5)

archid
5/14

OODS.

New York

May
8th
1940.

The Honorable
Franklin D. Roosevelt
President U.S. America
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to submit to you for your collection of maritime pictures, a photograph which I took on April 23rd, 1893, of ships which participated in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, and lately emlarged.

The negative burned up by the way, and only two copies were left, one which I have the honor to present to you, and the other I kept.

I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Gustave Kurtz

GK/RK

(5)

achid
5/14

GUSTAVE KUSH,

MANUFACTURER OF

MECHANICAL RUBBER GOODS.

15 [illegible] PARK ROW

Tel. BArclay 7-8454

New York

May
8th
1940.

The Honorable
Franklin D. Roosevelt
President U.S. America
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to submit to you for your collection of maritime pictures, a photograph which I took on April 23rd, 1893, of ships which participated in commemoration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, and lately emlarged.

The negative burned up by the way, and only two copies were left, one which I have the honor to present to you, and the other I kept.

I have the honor to remain,

Very respectfully yours,

Gustave Kush

GK/RK

May 22, 1940

Respectfully referred to the Attorney General.

STEPHEN EARLY
Secretary to the President

eke

Letter to the Pres., dated 5/20/40

Miss Mary K. Klipfel,
Librarian,
Blume Memorial Library,
Wapakoneta,
Ohio.

Encloses booklet entitled "Polish Acts of Atrocity Against the German Minority in Poland" which was sent to their Library by the German Library of Information, 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sincerely hopes that the distribution of such false propaganda which might influence and incense the less intelligent class in our country be checked; that some action should be taken against the German Library of Information.

198-a