

PRESIDENT'S PERSONAL FILE

PPF 9
Gifts L
Nov.-Dec. 1933

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Red Bank, N.J.
Oct 30 1933
P 7
P 9
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To President Roosevelt
Dear Sir; -

November 3, 1933.

My dear Mrs. Logan:

Your letter of October thirtieth has been received and the President requests me to thank you heartily for writing and for the NRA pillow which you were good enough to send him. He is pleased to accept this souvenir, a product of your own handiwork, and greatly appreciates the spirit which prompted you to send it.

Assuring you that the President is indeed grateful for your pledge of cooperation and support of his Recovery program, I am

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand,
PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Mrs. Myrtle Logan,
123 Oakland Street,
Red Bank,
New Jersey.

Very Sincerely,
Mrs. Myrtle Logan,
123 Oakland St.,
Red Bank, New Jersey.

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Red Bank, N.J.
Oct. 30th, '33.

To President Roosevelt;—

Dear Sir;—

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11/3/33

Since I am much interested in the N.R.A., it gave me much pleasure to make this N.R.A. pillow for you. Hope you will accept it, as it seems to put the spirit of 1776 in 1933. As you are the leader of this worthy movement, as it means so much to every American citizen, if they all abide by it, I am sending you this token as my pledge to the N. R. A..

Hoping you will accept it, in the spirit in which it was sent, I remain,

Very Sincerely,
Mrs. Myrtle Logan,
123 Oakland St.,
Red Bank, New Jersey.

24

November 3, 1933.

P.P. 7.
9-1

Dear Mrs. Lane:

The President has asked me to thank
you very much for the record. I know that
he will enjoy hearing it.

With best wishes to you, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LE HAND
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Mrs. Franklin K. Lane, Jr.,
The Mayflower,
Washington, D. C.

The Mayflower
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President —

I hear you are
at the dentist. I know how
busy you've been and just
wanted you to know I'll be back a-
monday. If the tooth hurts
play both sides of the record, a
story - or song guaranteed to relieve
pain —

Most sincerely
Kitty Kane.

PP7.
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tmb

PC
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PARIS STUDIOS

367 CRESCENT STREET
OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

October 31, 1932.

Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
President of the United States, November 3, 1933
Washington, D.C.

pp7.
9-8

Dear My dear Mr. Lemaitre:

The President has received your letter of
October thirty-first and has asked me to thank
you for your thoughtfulness in writing and send-
ing the photographs to him.

Very sincerely yours,
LOUIS McH. HOWE
Secretary to the President

I believe that
we of interest to you to have
your consideration of the proposed St.
Lawrence seaway.

tmb

Rene Lemaitre, Esq.,
367 Crescent Street,
Ogdenburg,
New York.

X 156

[Handwritten signature: Rene Lemaitre]

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PARIS STUDIOS

367 CRESCENT STREET
OGDENSBURG, N. Y.

October 31, 1933.

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

Dear Mr. President:

I have mailed to you, under separate cover, a number of photographs taken during the recent inspection, by Secretary of War Dern, of the international rapids section of the St. Lawrence River. I also have included a photograph showing the 525-foot freighter, Charles S. Hebard, unloading 350,000 bushels of corn at the Cargill elevator at Ogdensburg, N.Y. The Hebard is the largest vessel from the Great Lakes that ever descended as far as Ogdensburg, at the head of the rapids.

I believed these photographs would be of interest to you in connection with your consideration of the proposed St. Lawrence seaway.

Very truly yours,

RL'C
Rene Lemaitre.

Rene Lemaitre

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THE WHITE HOUSE

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October 27
November 4, 1933.

PP7.
9-f

My dear Mr. Linebarger:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter to me of October 27th.

May I extend for the President his thanks for the copy of your recent book, "Gospel of Sun Chung Shan", which I shall call to his attention at the first possible moment.

In view of the fact that the President is so literally swamped by the demands made on his time, I am afraid it will be impossible to arrange for an interview for you, as you suggest. I am sure you will appreciate the situation.

Sincerely yours,

M. H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary
to the President.

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X 20

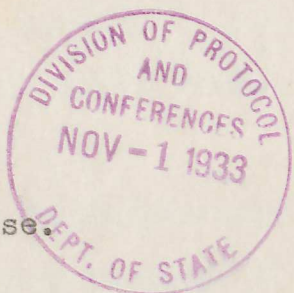
Paul Linebarger, Esq.,
2006 R Street N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



October 31, 1933.



Memo. for State Department:

Please note and advise.

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M. H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary
to the President.

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H-TH 811.001-ROOSEVELT, F. D./945

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BUREAU OF INDEXES AND ARCHIVES

H-TH 811.001-ROOSEVELT, F. D. 1942

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國民政府法律顧問

PAUL MYRON LINEBARGER
CONSEILLER LÉGAL & ENVOYÉ SPÉCIAL
DU GOUVERNEMENT NATIONAL DE CHINE
2006 R. ST. WASHINGTON D. C.

Paul Linebarger

LEGAL ADVISOR

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF CHINA, NANKING CHINA

2006 R STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

TELEPHONE POTOMAC 3464 CABLE ADDRESS "LINEBARGER"

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國民政府法律顧問

October 27, 1933

Mr. Marvin H. McIntyre,

Secretary's Office, White House, Washington, D.C.

Mr. McIntyre :

In furtherance of our telephone
conversation of this morning, I take the liberty
to send you herewith a copy of my report to Their
Excellencies, The Members of the Council of State
of China, for whom I am the Legal Advisor.

During the addresses which I shall
make upon my near return to China, I want to give
my Chinese hearers, a first hand glimpse of our
President, which I can obtain (because of my intimate
study of the written stories of his life), in a mere
minute's interview, and in which I wish to thank him
for the greatest foreign service ever rendered China.
In China, we are beginning to look upon President
Roosevelt as the " Western Father ", of that great
Economic World Welfare Movement, which Dr. Sun Yat Sen.
(with whom I was associated for eighteen years),
initiated in China under the San Min Ju I .

I am also enclosing one of my
recent books for the President.

Yours for Sino- American friendship
under the direction of President Roosevelt,

Very truly

Paul Linebarger

Paul Linebarger

NO ACT OR WORD OF THE LEGAL ADVISOR IS BINDING OR FINAL, OR GOVERNMENTALLY DECISIVE. HIS DECISIONS
ARE SUBJECT TO THE SUPERIOR CONTROL OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF CHINA

Paul Linebarger
LEGAL ADVISOR
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF CHINA, NANKING CHINA
2006 R STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.
TELEPHONE POTOMAC 3464 CABLE ADDRESS "LINEBARGER"

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ARE SUBJECT TO THE SUPERIOR CONTROL OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF CHINA

For the President
with the image
of 林百克

811.001-Postscript
4.0.1945

國民政府法律顧問駐美辦公處

普通報告書

華盛頓城西北區阿耳
街二千零六號

REPORT

These general and non-confidential reports of the Legal Advisor,
are to be issued quarterly, to present to foreign economic experts
some of the problems which confront the National Government
of China. Libraries, Universities, and Societies, desiring copies
of such Reports should apply to:

Paul M. A. Linebarger,
Private Secretary to the Legal Advisor,
Legal Advisor's Washington Office,
2006 R Street, N. W. Washington, D. C., U.S.A.

國民政府法律顧問

林百克

Paul Linebarger

LEGAL ADVISOR

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF CHINA, NANKING, CHINA

2006 R STREET, N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.

TELEPHONE POTOMAC 3464 CABLE ADDRESS "LINEBARGER"

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國民
政府
法律
顧問

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF CHINA
AMERICAN OFFICE OF THE LEGAL ADVISOR
INTRAGOVERNMENTAL COMMUNICATION

(REPORT OF THE LEGAL ADVISOR

(TO THE COUNCIL OF STATE OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OF CHINA

(FOR THE PERIOD MAY 1, 1933 TO NOVEMBER 15, 1933

To the Honorable,
The Members of the State Council,
National Government of China,
Nanking, China

Excellencies:

In continuance of my Report of May 1, 1933, I have the honor to submit the following general Report (as of November 15th, 1933) to supplement the confidential reports I have forwarded from time to time since the first named date.

ITINERARY

Sailing from New York City on the S. S. Paris on June 6, 1933, I proceeded to Paris, France, to continue my work at the Paris branch of the League of Nations known as the Institut International de Cooperation Intellectuelle. This work was outlined in my Report of May 1, 1933. After a brief sojourn in Paris, France, I undertook a voyage to Germany and eleven other countries of Europe, renewing my work for developing public sentiment for China's full sovereignty, and seeking opportunities to further the cause of that new economic China, for which your Excellencies are so earnestly striving. My activities in the Soviet Union were very much restricted for two reasons: in the first place, the political activities in a country then so emphatically ignored by the American government could not be construed to permit the approaches of a private American citizen; in the second place, the manifest hostility of the Chinese Communist agitators to any sort of nationalism or unification, would have made a Sunyatsenist plea for economic nationalism fall on deaf ears. But although my activities in the Soviet Union will bear little or no fruit, this voyage to the Soviet Union was worth the time expended, in that it gave me a deeper insight into East-European affairs, the better to serve your Excellencies, and through you the cause China's relief.

THE WORLD MONETARY AND ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

The representation of the Chinese Government at the World Monetary and Economic Conference was so efficiently organized and so ably conducted, that I did not consider that I would in any wise, even as an observer, perform any service in China's behalf at the Conference.

Although your Excellencies are well aware that such international conferences are frequently either exploited or destroyed by the chauvinist interests of

the major nations, and that progress concerning China's relief must be slow, I am very glad to report that our Chinese representation achieved a decided recognition, the favorable reactions to which I discovered in the most extensive peripheries of my contacts. Among such reactions--it is hoped--will be found a sobering effect on the universal orgy of silver-dumping into China from governmental reserves, which utterly destroys the fair equilibrium between the two precious metals.

As your Excellencies know, the United States, Canada, South America, Australia, Mexico, and Peru are large silver-producing countries, whose silver production is made an unstable asset by the uncertainty of the silver reserves with Anglo-Indian, Spanish and other governments. This chaotic condition offers a temptation to international speculators to sell in group combinations, upon any political information whatsoever. These speculative activities are merely a gamble, and have no useful purpose. On the contrary, they bring about great hardships on the Chinese users of silver, by establishing a fictitious value between the two principal metals in utter disregard of their legitimate relative exchange values, as governed by trade.

I think that the World Conference at least brought home the folly of any government's dumping its silver on a falling or rising silver market. Producers of silver were awakened to this fact, as well as realizing that they could get no reasonable price for their silver if they continued to produce silver indiscriminately, directly or as a side-product.

THE RISING CONSUMPTION OF SILVER IN SUBSIDIARY COINAGE

The Conference was the means of calling attention to the folly of governments coining alleged silver coins which, by the enormous disproportion between their bullion value and their face value, amount to little more than fiat money. A United States twenty-five cent piece weighs less than one-quarter as much as a Chinese dollar; recently the former was worth more on the exchange than the latter. Few citizens in Western countries realize how little the silver in their everyday coinage is worth, apart from its exchangeability into gold. This is a condition totally foreign to the history of Chinese minting, where the least wavering in the quality of the coin was reflected in the commodity value of the currency. (The financial experiments of Wang Mang, with his twenty-eight coinages, amply illustrate this.) Just as definitely as China has gone too far in the insistence on bullion value, so do the Western countries dissociate coinage and currency to a degree pregnant with danger. It is to be hoped that the popular psychology in China can be made more friendly to the abolition of "big" and "little" money, while on the other hand the peoples of the West become more determined to have their subsidiary coins representative of a certain minimum percentage of their face value. Such a dual trend would help the stabilization of the silver market.

During my sojourn in France I made special inquiry and observation on French public sentiment concerning the use of the new silver ten and twenty franc pieces... I think that it would be accurate to say that the tragic experiences of general European inflation after the war, together with the inconvenience of using frayed, torn or soiled paper notes, has made the European populaces positively anxious to use silver coins. It is not over-hopeful to expect that this French example may produce a good effect in the United States, and lead to silver's replacing the \$1 bills to a limited degree. Last year the United States Treasury bought only \$301,737 (U. S. currency) worth of silver for Treasury purposes; this bagatelle may be increased in the near future, thus re-establishing popular American confidence in silver.

TARIFF TO PROMOTE CHINESE TRADE

For many years your Legal Advisor has been awaiting an opportunity to advance the commercial interests of China and America through a reciprocal tariff control for the encouragement of Sino-American trade. Chung Shan, in the early days of the Revolution, repeatedly voiced to me the hope that one of the first Republican treaties would be a reciprocal tariff agreement with America along lines economically sound.

The Yuan Shih-kai Usurpation (1913-1916), the Great War interruption, and the Tachunate severances of China prevented my initiating any program in such behalf. The time has now come when your Legal Advisor hopes to be of some modest service (under the direction of your Excellencies) in inaugurating such a Sino-American economic alliance, which might precede similar arrangements with other nations.

TARIFF METHODS IN CHINA AND AMERICA COMPARED

One of the duties of your Legal Advisor is to render reports concerning existing treaties and give advice concerning the betterment of the same.

Your Legal Advisor for the past three years has not been inattentive to this duty, and has tentatively prepared a rather extended report on Sino-American tariff matters, of which the following general points are briefly given, beginning with a comparison between the two tariff methods of China and America. It has been difficult to bring out a compromise between the two extreme viewpoints, since of all the nations of the world, America is the most tariff-minded, and China the least tariff-minded.

TARIFF LOBBIES IN AMERICA

The American manufacturer naturally believes that he has the right to ask of his government protection by tariff against the competitive products of other nations. Therefore the various financial and industrial interests of America band themselves together in groups and associations for the purpose of having Congress, (influenced through individual members,) pass tariff laws which will help this or that particular industry, regardless of the benefit of the American people as consumers. These tariff groups have a very considerable amount of political power, and rarely fail to put through their own programs--unless they are opposed by adverse groups of interests working in some other direction.

This condition is such that many foreign nations send informal, sometimes even unrecognized, representatives to America, to try to influence the course of this American tariff making, and sometimes succeed in effecting changes advantageous to the foreign nations they represent.

NO CHINESE TARIFF LOBBY

Unfortunately, under the unequal treaties and the domestic and international difficulties, China has had no working tariff program to compare with that of other countries.

This lack is not due to a shortage of Chinese tariff experts; there are large numbers of Chinese economists with training and experience equal to any foreigner's. This weakness is due to the fact that China is still in the transformation period, and cannot spare the public effort necessary for such tariff lobby operations; when the Unequal Treaties are abolished, there will be ample opportunity to consider other improvements in international relations.

EXAMPLE OF THE TARIFF ON SOY SAUCE

I hope that your Excellencies will permit my giving a rather trivial and amusing example of the operations of the American tariff when the controlling interest of a specific commodity is not alert to guard itself. I refer to that brand of soy-bean sauce which is used throughout China to flavor food, and which--through the Chinese restaurants--has become known in the United States.

When I was in exile at Ocean Springs, Mississippi, in 1917-1918, some Chinese merchants, (Kuomintang members referred to me by Chung Shan) sought me out from long distances to inquire about the possibilities of introducing this savory sauce into the United States in really large quantities. I found by investigation that this excellent condiment was very heavily taxed when introduced, such a tariff arrangement having presumably been influenced by competing American "pickle", producing lobbies; the retail American cost was something around ten to fifty times the wholesale price in China.

This has scarcely been changed, in spite of the growing popularity of soy-bean sauce--a popularity even encouraged by the domestic science information services

of governmental and private agencies. In the American chain stores, the price today is thirty-five cents "gold", a 4 ounce bottle--; ridiculously high, and prohibitive for American mass consumption.

With proper lobby action here in America the importation of soy-bean sauce could be fostered, publicized, and encouraged so as to yield a trade of several millions of dollars a year. But the high price prevents any large-scale development of this trade by Chinese interests, which would let the valuable nutritive and savory qualities of this sauce be known. As it is, the poorest worker in China can afford a condiment which even well-to-do Americans--when they do know of it--can only use sparingly.

Your Excellencies must forgive me for citing so commonplace an example, but this is representative of one of the many little things that could assist Sino-American trade, once proper tariff lobby representation were provided. I will, however, call attention to the large list of more important Chinese products to be increasingly marketed in the United States. (The list is subjoined in an annex to this Report.)

TARIFF OBSERVATION ON LAST RESEARCH JOURNEYS

Your Legal Advisor is very happy to report that the world crisis has brought about a very sobering influence on foreign nations as regards the hoped-for reciprocal tariffs for the development of the vast wealth of China, and--thus, (as in accord with Chung Shan's The International Development of China--) the increasing achievement of Chinese economic independence. Up to the period of the world crisis, the Western Nations and Japan have looked upon China merely as a field for violent exploitation, supported by their gunboats, whose shooting licence was upheld by the Unequal Treaties.

These Western and Japanese predatory groups are losing day by day their political influence, through a distrust which a better informed public the world over is now showing. This public sentiment is reacting against the mailed-fist economics of unilateral commercial action, which--though incredibly profitable to predatory foreign groups in past centuries--is now as fruitless and obsolete as the John Company mind or the Opium Conquest. The psychology of "take but never give" was able to survive into the twentieth century, but now only one nation--the outcast nation--dares to follow its illusions into folly and ruin.

During my visit to a dozen different countries through this year I find that the Western World is now realizing that only a "give-and-take" commercial activity can bring enduring profit. The united front of the Western Countries and Japan in exploiting China without any attempt at coöperation is now breaking, and may soon give way to wide-scale attempts at coöperation instead of victimization.

Economic reconstruction demands not only national rehabilitation, but world progress from new standards. Without sure and continuous economic interchange between the hemispheres, prosperity will be a gamble, unsteady and uncertain. The Western Nations--and, it may be eventually possible, Japan--have worn out their bootstraps in trying to lift themselves from the mire of industrial depression, and now turn to seek a hold on the markets of China with which to drag themselves back to ante-critical economic levels. Only enormous trade, such as an acceleratingly prosperous China can offer, will suffice to relieve the world dangers of economic decay and governmental distress. This period, appreciated and used to the utmost through tariff negotiation and study, may be the dawn of China's new day in economic improvement.

INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS GREATLY SOLUBLE THROUGH INTERNATIONAL COÖPERATION WITH CHINA, AND EXPANSION OF CHINESE IMPORT AND EXPORT MARKETS

It is practically inevitable that with the spirit of the times moving against the more predatory commercial interest in the Western Nations, a new and more coöperative plan of exchange will arise and bring with it a prosperity such as would never before have been possible.

The old eighteenth-century fictions of political economy are still deluding a great section of the popular mind; it has taken this crisis to awaken people to the fact that a deal is a bad one unless both parties profit. No nation can drain gold and credit from the countries economically tributary to it, and still expect the consuming country to retain its purchasing power. China has been a "hypo-colony," (which foreign predatory interests considered) fit only to be drained of cash and credit by the exploiting nations. With the decay of trade brought on by the world crisis--with the breaking of the financial bottlenecks--with the consequent realignment of trading methods, China may expect a more equitable treatment from all nations trading with her. The Opium War policy of wasteful draining, which has disturbed the economic condition of all Asia, has practically bankrupted England. Chinese trade could avert the ruin of Indian trade decline for the Lancashire mills--had Chinese trade been built up by the English capitalistic groups in a fair manner.

AMERICA LEADING FOR COÖPERATION WITH CHINA AS A MAJOR FIELD

I am happy to state that America is leading in this new volte-face trade-contemplation of China. The Fifty Million Dollar Wheat and Cotton Loan was really a first exhibition of this purpose of solving the world's economic problems, not by bootstrap-pulling, but by a steady effort of mutual assistance. I am constantly endeavoring to expand this new American trade attitude toward China, by showing such trade proofs, on which I am preparing a special report.

PERMANENT CHINESE MARKETS SOUGHT INTERNATIONALLY

An import or export market is of little permanent value if it has to depend on fluctuation of exchange and the guesswork of speculators. Abnormal exchange rates freeze credits more than do panics. As a matter of fact, adverse or irregular exchange rates are factors in every panic. We are now approaching a period when some sort--at least--of equalization of trade can be worked out between China and America, which--if leading to a permanent rehabilitation of Sino-American trade--will contribute considerably to the reconstruction of world commerce.

A correct exchange would operate this way: every alien selling one dollar's worth of goods to China should contemplate purchasing one dollar's worth of Chinese goods. An equalized market can--through government direction and encouragement--be stimulated very simply and quickly.

Suppose, for example, that the United States take 30% of China's silk, tea, oils, carpets, sausage casings, and soy derivatives. Is there any question that China could relieve the congested American market of some of its over-produced and under-priced capital goods?

Nearly all Chinese are both importers and exporters on as large a scale as their capital will allow. The Chinese take heavier risks than do any other traders, but through shrewd management and traditional honesty they come through victorious. Give these Chinese traders outlets for their goods in America, and they will keep their capital moving both ways, exchanging between the countries--Chinese products in America, and American products in China--dollar for dollar.

THE FALL OF GOLD IS A BENEFIT TO CHINA

The above suggestions would not be practicable were all the nations still bowing down before the fetish of the gold standard. Eager to obtain this fantastic cure-all, even at the expense of political policy and economic progress, a certain section of the Western Nations have abandoned all commercial and trade principles for the one purpose of amassing gold bullion. But in the more enlightened--or disillusioned!--countries, such as the United States, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union, a managed currency, whether nominally on gold or on a commodity basis, is the monetary solution to the present situation. Ridding themselves of a superstitious necessity for gold, these and several other nations are able to regard trade as trade--commodity for commodity--instead of regarding all commerce as a commercial pretext for the political strategy of gaining gold. This is an excellent omen for Chinese trade, since on a commodity basis the silver-gold difficulty will be largely erased.

HARMONY IN RANKS OF REGIONAL LEADERS OF CHINA ESSENTIAL TO AN INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC FRONT

In connection with this discussion, I am compelled to bring a matter of some delicacy to the attention of your Excellencies. An unequivocal economic policy abroad demands a united front on the part of all members of the National Government and the regional leaders. No policy nor pronouncement will carry the least weight in Western Countries unless it carries with it the appearance of being the unanimous decision of all interests and authorities in China.

This is particularly so because of the existence of a one-party rule. The Americans could understand a certain amount of irregularity and indecision in Chinese governmental policies if China had the two-party system of competing and inconsistent groups alternating in power. But the plan of the Kuomintang as envisioned by Chung Shan implies one discreet, impartial and harmonizing force operating through all the political activities of the nation; it is to this plan, widely publicized abroad by patriotic Chinese, that the Western Nations expect China to conform. With so high a self-imposed standard of unity, the Chinese leaders must not be surprised if every slight disharmony stands forth in stark relief.

TOO MUCH PARTIZANSHIP OFTEN ADVERSE TO CHINA'S INTERESTS

From my quarter of a century of close contact with Chinese revolutionary struggle, I have always been impressed with that spirit of loyalty which Chinese leaders command. In Western Countries and Japan, a following changes from one leader to another; the mass of small politicians try to sail with the winds of political fortune. But in China a leader who once demonstrates his ability and worthiness, is followed to the bitter end.

Although this loyalty to leadership is admirable, it is a serious obstacle to the carrying-out of the will of Chung Shan. The leaders, being not too great in number, agreed in first principles, and sympathetic in spirit, could meet and agree, were it not for their followings. A Chinese leader is too often led by his followers--led to stand aloof from other leaders, and to regard their partizans with contempt or indifference. The little men fight, the great men intervene; and discord rises. Such discord can threaten the whole structure of national existence, let alone the delicate mechanism of foreign public sentiment about China.

THE CONTROL YUAN AS A BOARD OF ARBITRATION

I therefore suggest to your Excellencies that the Control Yuan establish a Commission of Political Intelligence with the purpose of settling as many of the intragovernmental disputes as possible, and preserving the reputation of the Government at all costs. If, through an increase in frank discussion, various small factionaries can be made to co-operate, it will be more easy for the great leaders, revolutionary, commercial, and military, to agree. But the main duty of this Commission would be to take care that no leader, in his protests against some other leader or some policy, be allowed to act in so striking a manner as to derogate the unity to China and allow foreigners to suppose that he is on the verge of plunging the country into chaos. To make political discussion more frank, more general, and more private; and to make political disagreement less conspicuous--that is a magnificent end and worth almost any price of endeavor!

Trade, credits, friendship, political aid and assistance abroad are hampered by this apparent disunity, which the foreign press (particularly in Japan) so maliciously advertises. My work is constantly hampered by it, and real progress cannot be expected unless better appearances are preserved.

LEGAL ADVISOR'S RELATIONS WITH QUASI-SEPARATIST LEADERS

Your Excellencies recognize the patent fact that my record as an American citizen is my greatest asset in working as your Legal Advisor. The honorable repute I possess from my having held public office under the United States, and having all my life remained consistently and unwaveringly loyal and obedient to my native country makes up for many of my shortcomings. Hence it is only by remaining loyal

and honest as an American citizen that I can hope to be of service as an advocate of Sino-American friendship under the fulfillment of the San Min Chu I.

I could not and would not, therefore, recognize any attempt to set up a Government not recognized by the United States; nor enter into relations with any unlawful factionary. But, as an American, my political connections in China preserve a tone of honorable neutrality. In my political innocence I can afford to do many things which a Chinese leader would not risk for fear of misinterpretation. Hence I feel it my duty, unless otherwise directed by your Excellencies, to do what I can to harmonize various leaderships to the purposes of the National Government. Several of my old comrades from the heroic early days of the Revolution are now, unfortunately, not in complete accord with the policies of the National Government. I shall visit them with the purpose of endeavoring to reconcile them, and achieve again that excellent unity of word and act that prevailed throughout China for the two years preceding the Disbandment War.

There is no difference between leaders that is so great as to rightfully divide them in the face of the national enemy. Perhaps my unworthy but sincere efforts may assist in some small way, in a unification of sentiment for the great duties that lie before your Excellencies and all other Chinese leaders and citizens as well as myself. In any case my record as an American citizen and my devotion to the ideal of a completely unified China will prevent even the most corrupt-minded scandalmonger from placing any wrongful meaning on my efforts for reconciling the alienated leaders. I trust that this will meet with the approval of your Excellencies.

ABOLITION OF THE MOST-FAVORED-NATION TREATIES AND ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW RECIPROCAL ARRANGEMENTS

The present trade treaties are insufficient to ensure to proper expansion, under control, of Chinese trade. Tariff autonomy is not complete if rates must remain quantitative and not qualitative. The mere privilege of establishing uniform rates at the discretion of the Government is an essential one, and it is fortunate that it (in a measure) has been obtained; but until China is able--through abolition of all the most-favored-nation clauses--to make preferential arrangements on a fair reciprocal basis, tariff autonomy is incomplete. Tariff is not only a financial arrangement; it is one of the most powerful instruments of policy in the control of any government. Chinese trade must be exchanged for foreign trade on a basis of country-by-country arrangement, allowing each country a special treatment for its most important exports, eliminating competition and increasing profits for the foreign countries, and allowing China a hand in the co-operative development of her own export trade.

I therefore recommend to your Excellencies that a National Tariff and Trade Commission be appointed in conjunction with the Ministries of Commerce, Finance, and Foreign Affairs, such a Commission to have one member from each of the twenty-three most important provinces, and a Chairman at large. A Banker's Commission on the same lines would provide for a really well-rounded study of the whole problem. Until a plan for exact reciprocal treaties is worked out by the trade and finance members, it would be fruitless for the Waichiaopu to press the negotiation of new treaties, while the actual plans for trade development would carry weight in foreign circles. By having representation by provinces it would be possible to get a nationwide interest in trade reciprocity, and by having two commissions it would enable both sides--production and financing--to elaborate their plans fully and agreeably.

THE VISIT OF PATEL TO WASHINGTON AND THE SINO-INDIAN SOCIETIES FOR ECONOMIC RESEARCH

Your Legal Advisor concluded at the time of writing his last Report that it was premature for him to make any comment to your Excellencies concerning certain attempted economic work between the two greatest nations of the world--China and India. But the work has reached a point where it can be clearly and dispassionately viewed and interpreted.

In August, 1932, your Legal Advisor provisionally initiated the two above-named organizations (The Sino-Indian Societies for Economic Research) with an aim solely economic, and with no political object whatsoever. Both a tentative Chinese Society as well as an Indian Society (the two to amalgamate in convention as the Sino-Indian Societies of Economic Research) were planned, and preliminaries to foundation arranged. With this end in view, I invited the Honorable B. V. Patel, well known in India as the associate of Mahatma Gandhi and as the first President of the Indian Assembly, to come on to Washington to address the Institutes. Mr. Patel accepted the invitation, and in December 1932 delivered a brilliant address at the Playhouse here in Washington.... Some publicity attended this meeting's announcements and reports.

As a normal consequence to the publicity, a considerable number of letters from persons interested were received, some of them friendly and a few critical. Among the latter came a vehement protest, (evidently from an influential source) declaring that my action was purely political and not at all economic, and that an objection would be made to your Excellencies concerning my association with these activities. I had no fear on the score of being complained against before your Excellencies, since I knew--and know--your Excellencies' confidence in me, which would cause you to brush aside any such maligners. The complaint did, however, cause me to do some extensive canvassing of public and private opinion on the subject of Sino-Indian association. The result of this canvassing confirmed that this work was an excellent shortcut in the solution of certain Asiatic problems, by treating them as economics rather than as politics; but that the means proposed was not exactly suited to the present hour. The conclusion of the whole matter is that I have suspended all work on this subject, until I have the privilege of laying it in full detail before your Excellencies and obtain your direct instructions.

In this regard, I should again state what I have stated to various of your Excellencies previously--that the duties of a Legal Advisor are of a purely professional, legal and economic advisory nature, and that I am ever mindful of the limitations of my commission as set forth by the 96th Council Meeting of The Council of State. I have not, and shall never, act except in such a legal or economist capacity, and in assembling information for your Excellencies in accordance with the above-mentioned commission.

EXPLANATIONS OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Foreigners frequently ask me, "Just what constitutes the National Government of China?" I explain that the National Government is not only the only possible government for China today, but also the best possible. The present world-wide conditions make the world so unstable a place, politically speaking, that any change is problematic; it should arouse admiration, indeed, that the Chinese leaders are able to do so well with so many conditions operating against them. The true effectiveness of the National Government lies, of course, in its being based on the plans of Tsung Li, developed from the genius of his political understanding.

I point out, furthermore, that the comparatively minor weaknesses in Chinese government today are due to the enormousness of the task the Chinese leaders have before them. Politically, they are endeavoring to erect a democracy four times as great as the greatest one in the world today. Economically, they are seeking to bring the most economically depressed working classes of the modern world to a plane not below that of their fellow-workers in the West. Socially, they are trying to adapt an old, vital, and sinewy civilization to the new codes of a novelty in civilizations--modernism. All this they are doing in spite of sabotage from the ultra-radical, and calumny by the conservative. Friendless but valiant, they are riding high on calamity, and leading China through the disasters of the modern world to a resurrection from within itself.

VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE GOVERNMENTS

As a further explanation of the National Government, I point out that the one-party system is a frank recognition by the governing group of its power and of its assertion of the right to power. In many nations the invisible government, which is really in power, consists of groups which are for their own purposes unwilling to come out in the open. The Communist insistence on the capitalistic overlordship is a ridiculous over-stressing of this apparent fact. The visible has a phantom legislature, a phantom president, and illusionary political parties in which the citizens are invited to waste away their political power. Behind the scenes, the controlling interests administer the nation for the continuance and enlargement of their special privileges. Something of this invisible government has arisen in the United States, where the open sessions of the houses of Congress dedicate themselves to rhetoric, while all essential business is carried on by the committees or by private discussion and negotiation of the members. The great advantage of the Chinese system lies in the open recognition of the source of power. Knowing who governs them, the Chinese citizens can judge their government.

Moreover this invisible government decrees laws for its own sudden quick advantage; and then requires the visible government to dispute with the people (at the next election), as to what shall further be done with the public nuisance such laws have created.

The cautious visible method of our National Government is at all events, not harming the people by a flood of special-interest legislation.

VARIED FUNCTIONS OF THE NATIONAL ARMIES

In connection with my publicity work for China, I might explain some of my comments, in publicity and other work, on the National Army. Foreigners frequently ask me: "How does it happen that China, with so many millions of men under arms, can't fight Japan?"

I always reply: "The National Army is rendering many services to the Republic of China. In the first place, it absorbs the soldiery formerly recruited by the Tuchun groups. There are hundreds of thousands of honest young men in China, who--having been pressed into the service of this or that war-lord before the period of national unification--had no opportunity to fit into civil life after the collapse of the various military chieftains. The National Army keeps and supports these young men, teaching them so that in the slow process of disbandment with the improvement of economic conditions they may be able to take their useful and peaceful places in society. To cast them out now, in this period of economic stress, and with their little preparation for ordinary life, would be to compel them to a life of banditry. While they are in the army, they are able to perform work--policing, roadbuilding, and so forth--that benefits the nation.

Moreover, the National Armies perform many services which are attended to in other countries by special gendarmery, constabulary, rurales, militia, Volkswehr, vigilantes and other quasi-military police forces. Considering the tremendous size of the Chinese Republic and its enormous population, an army of two million men would not be too great for internal purposes alone, totally apart from the necessity of national defence. As I have already mentioned, great bodies of troops are usefully employed, and under the leadership of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the other military authorities, the peacetime activities of the Chinese armies are to be enlarged." And as regards Japan, I say: "Why should China plunge into the most disastrous war of modern times, when the folly of the national enemy will undo itself. No nation of modern times has been able to conquer China, and we pity any nation that tries it. To hold Chinese territory is to invite bankruptcy, to plunge into a sea of troubles.

"It is not necessary for China to fight and further demoralize the pacific needs of reconstitution. 'Manchukuo' is a house built on sand, a government hated by its impressed citizens, and such a nation cannot last. 'Manchukuo' will

bankrupt itself with its fictional independence, and Japan will have to abandon it or go bankrupt with it. The only difference a Chinese counter-attack would make would be that Japan-Manchukuo would go bankrupt a little faster. Is it worth the price? The world is with China. Chinese battles are most glorious on the council-table. When Japan can tolerate militarism and extravagance no longer, the better elements will prevail, and--with a little international pressure--try to do their best to return all Manchuria to Chinese authority without losing their national self-respect. A war would only make such a moral retreat impossible for the Japanese, and waste away energy that would hold back the international development of China. China lost Shantung to Germany, and now enjoys the improvements Germany built there. Let Japan squander money in Manchuria. So long as the Chinese citizens of the Three Eastern Provinces remain loyal--and that means forever--a 'Manchukuo' cannot prosper. The Japanese people will suffer from this more than the Chinese, in the final account of things....."

THE SINO-AMERICAN "GRUBSTAKE" LOANS

Another important matter, which I have relegated to the end of this Report for the sake of superior emphasis, is the discussion of the "Grubstake" Loans. And even here I wish to make only the briefest discussion of their nature, without trespassing on the material of my next Report, which is to discuss the financial and economic situation between America and China in considerable detail.

These recent wheat and cotton loans are grubstakes from the United States government to the National Government. To those of your Excellencies unfamiliar with the American vernacular, I must explain that a grub-stake is a venture in commodities on a partnership basis. When, in the past century, an American adventurer would go out in the wilderness, or the gold districts, he would look for someone to give him a grub-stake ("Grub": food; "stake": a venture of capital, support). The grubstaker would give him food and supplies in return for a half-interest in the profits of the expedition. And the offering of such a grubstake generally signified more than mere commercial interest; it was the seal of a partnership, social, economic, political, and personal. It was a close partnership of true friendship.

It is something in this wise that one may consider the recent American loans. They are grubstakes. The American government is staking its money on the soundness, the integrity and the preservation of the National Government. By the making of such a loan, America has delivered a politically correct and none the less economically effective blow at China's enemies, and--in an attitude of sincere partnership rather than of patronage--has aligned itself at China's side for the preservation of peace and progress, under democratic freedom, throughout the Far East. I would therefore urge your Excellencies to combat the insinuations by word and deed of persons maliciously antagonistic to the National Government and the American government that this loan is the extension of patronage or mere commercial exploitation, and--realizing the deep political significance of the loan--to guard against any reckless action by subordinate officials which might prejudice the honor of the loan and irreparably damage Sino-American friendship. With the extension of this grubstake, Washington has concluded a tacit partnership with Nanking....and such a partnership must at all costs be preserved!

THE FIRST FIFTY MILLION

This first loan of June 3, (1933) in which the negotiations of the Honorable Jesse Jones, Chairman of the R.F.C. and The Finance Minister, showed themselves the culmination of the varied inaugurations of purpose that I have worked on for the last several years, was a happy climax to the arduous preparation of Congressional and public sentiment for such loans which I have striven for ever since the beginning of the silver negotiations. After the Farm Board Loan, and this, R.F.C. "Grubstake" Loan of Fifty Million dollars (totalling together almost thirty million bushels of wheat and one million bales of cotton,) it will be easy to continue the process of discreet and intelligent borrowing from America, keeping always

the primary political and economic intent in view.

In the not too remote future, after my return from China next year, it will be found that these loans will be a firm foundation for a tradition of honorable helpfulness on the part of the United States government toward the National Government of China. A silver loan, reciprocal tariffs, and practical alliance on the subjects of the abolition of the unilateral treaties and the preservation of peace and sovereignty may well grow out of this initiative. But at the present time it would be too venturesome for me to proceed further without the approval and advice of your Excellencies.....

CONCLUSION

I trust that your Excellencies will find this Report sufficiently detailed to settle any questions which may have arisen in your minds concerning these American affairs. Your Excellencies know, however, that I am always pleased to receive private and individual inquiries, which I shall answer to the best of my current information. Meanwhile, another Report on Tariff and Loans is in preparation and will be forwarded to your Excellencies before my departure from Washington.

I thank your Excellencies for your consideration and helpfulness in guiding this substantial work for the carrying out of the international development of China through Sino-American concord.

Respectfully submitted in the name of Sun Chung Shan,

Paul Linebarger, Legal Advisor of
The National Government.

November 15th, 1933
2006 R St., N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

國民政府法律顧問駐美辦公處

普通報告書

華盛頓城西北區阿耳
街二零六號

REPORT

These general and non-confidential reports of the Legal Advisor, are to be issued quarterly, to present to foreign economic experts some of the problems which confront the National Government of China. Libraries, Universities, and Societies, desiring copies of such Reports should apply to:

Paul M. A. Linebarger,
Private Secretary to the Legal Advisor,
Legal Advisor's Washington Office,
2006 R Street, N. W. Washington, D. C., U.S.A.

國民政府法律顧問

林百克



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF PROTOCOL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

November 2, 1933.

Memo. for Mr. McIntyre:

The Department of State advises against this interview.

part to be no particular harm in the President's agreeing to accept Judge Linbarger's application for an audience, the report contains a statement to the effect that the wheat and cotton loan recently made by this Government to China, was consummated through his efforts. This statement is wholly false.

The present application for an audience with the President is a repetition of one made on March 25, last, which was refused on the ground that the heavy pressure of public business prevented the President's receiving him. The Secretary of State likewise refused to receive Judge Linbarger although the Undersecretary did accord him a brief interview.

It would seem that Judge Linbarger has no information

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

DIVISION OF PROTOCOL

November 3, 1933.

Mr. Dunn:

FE recommends that Colonel McIntyre be advised briefly in the terms of the attached memorandum addressed to him that the President should not grant the interview requested by Judge Linebarger.

I am further advised by FE that while there would appear to be no particular harm in the President's consenting to accept Judge Linebarger's book and report which accompanied his application for an audience, the report contains a statement to the effect that the wheat and cotton loan recently made by this Government to China, was consummated through his efforts. This statement is wholly false.

The present application for an audience with the President is a repetition of one made on March 28, last, which was refused on the ground that the heavy pressure of public business prevented the President's receiving him. The Secretary of State likewise refused to receive Judge Linebarger although the Undersecretary did accord him a brief interview.

It would seem that Judge Linebarger has no information

which he need communicate to the President and has solicited the audience merely for purposes of enhancing his prestige vis à vis the Chinese.

Pattern

PC:JP:MSD

October 31, 1933.

Memo. for State Department:

Please note and advise.

M. H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary
to the President.

Paul Linebarger, Legal Advisor, Natl. Govt. of China, Nanking
China, 2006 R St. N. W., Wash., D. C. sends copy of his report
to Their Excellencies, The Members of the Council of State of
China, also encloses his book "Gospel of Sun Chung Shan, for the
President.

November 6, 1933.

P.P.S.
9-8

My dear Marvin:

The President was delighted to receive your very nice letter with enclosed scrapbook and has asked me to tell you how much he appreciates your thought of him.

He has much pleasure in sending you his best wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LE HAND
Private Secretary

Marvin J. Lambert,
Bakersville,
North Carolina.

mw

Yours truly,
Marvin J. Lambert.

ackld. 11/6/33 mmw

October 19, 1933
Bakersville, N.C.

Dear Mr. President,

I am sending
you a scrap book I have
made out of N. R. A. signs.

My name is Marvin
Joseph Lambert, 10 years
old. My address is
Bakersville, in wonderful
western North Carolina.

I was in Washing-
ton last summer, but
didn't see you. I
hope to come back
to Washington again
while you are President
and see you while I
am there.

I have a picture
and a bust of you
and hope you are
elected for another term.

Yours truly,
Marvin J. Lambert.

SAMUEL LIPIN
BUILDER OF
MODERN SUBURBAN HOMES

November 6, 1933.

October 30, 1933.

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
My dear Mr. Lipin:

The President was very glad to receive
your kind letter of October thirtieth and deeply
appreciates your courtesy in sending him the
box of fine persimmons. He asks me to assure you
that they will be much enjoyed by himself and
family.

The President was much pleased with your
encouraging remarks, and is indeed grateful for
your expressions of confidence and support of his
Recovery program.

Very sincerely yours,

I believe, the people will greatly benefit from your
of the unpenetrable walls of Wall Street from where the "Money
gers" are sending out magnetic wires to attract the money
from the people's pockets.

M. A. LeHand,
PRIVATE SECRETARY

The "Forgotten Men" will not forget you.

Samuel Lipin, Esq.,
475 San Joaquin Ave.,
Arcadia,
California.

Respectfully

es

*Rec'd
sent to the White House*

SAMUEL LIPIN
BUILDER OF
MODERN SUBURBAN HOMES
475 SAN JOAQUIN AVE.
ARCADIA, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE 695

*ack
11-6
28*

October 30 1933.

Honorable Franklyn D. Roosevelt
White House, Washington D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Last year when I sent you a box of persimmons to Albany, I hoped that my next shipment will be addressed to you to the White House. I am glad my wish is fulfilled.

I am taking this occasion to say that during the last six months you have built a strong foundation for a new economic structure on a basis of redistribution of happiness. Of course, the masses of the people cannot read "Blue Prints" and do not yet fully visualize the gigantic changes that will take place when your program is completed.

I believe, the people will greatly benefit from your X-raying of the unpenetrable walls of Wall Street from where the "Money Changers" are sending out invisible magnetig wires to attract the coins from the people's pockets.

The "Forgotten Men" will not forget you.

Respectfully

S. Lipin.

MOUNT TOM
GERALD STANLEY LEE
NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS

November 10, 1933.

My dear President Roosevelt:

My dear Mr. Lee:

Your letter of November third has been received and the President requests me to thank you for your courtesy in sending him another copy of your book. I am sure he will be interested in reading the articles to which you refer.

Very sincerely yours,

I know from a kind of underflow that my trying to get a peek out of a President at a time like this, at a mere book must have a crazy look. But how about M. A. LeHand, led to get the attention of The At PRIVATE SECRETARY Warm Springs? To me, perhaps to the country, this book is my Warm Springs!

So I know you know how I feel. It has a crazy look just of itself for me to send Gerald Stanley Lee, Esq., "A World" in which I am in Northampton, willing you good news to you about yourself Massachusetts, which in spite of myself I am being a prophet (blindly) who you are and who for the next eight years you are going to be and the other a banker-up-backing you up with people to help you be it.

Then with all your secretaries to gallantly defend you the book wubers around until it gets into your hands there will be found four or five page numbers on the fly leaf to pick out ten minutes from

Page	338-340	Four Years in Twenty Minutes
338		Balancing a World's Nations
339		Balancing a World with Out Prices and Guns
337		Balancing a World with Red Ink and Statistics
338		A Hundred Million Roosevelts
339		Forty Floating Millions
339		The Farewell Of Fear.
395		Tools for Believing and Being Believed.
400		The Death of Murder

Npv 3rd 1933

Faithfully

Gerald Stanley Lee

3 P. 7
9-L

es

Rec'd

MOUNT TOM
GERALD STANLEY LEE
NORTHAMPTON, MASSACHUSETTS

*adhd
11-10
28*

My dear President Roosevelt;

I was happy to hear through Mr Le Hand that my letter sent to you at Hyde Park about your reading my new book for ten minutes, was "read by The President with great interest".

But now I suspect the book itself is left behind in Hyde Park and the ten minutes for reading it is left behind in Hyde Park too!

I cannot send you another ten minutes but I ~~can~~ at least send you another copy of the book--a White House copy and I am doing so to-day.

Perhaps I should suggest five minutes?

(I am trying hard you see to hold on desperately --not nearly as well as you do-- to my sense of humor at one end of me, and to my earnest, almost ~~religious~~ religious belief for you and even for myself at the other.

I know from a kind of undertow that my trying to get a peek out of a President at a time like this, at a mere book must have a crazy look.

But how about you when you wanted to get the attention of The Atlanta Convention to Warm Springs?

To me, perhaps to the country, this book is my Warm Springs!

So I know you know how I feel.

It has a crazy look just of itself for me to send you a book like "Recreating a World" in which I seem to think I am telling ~~you~~ good news to you about yourself --a book in which in spite of myself I am being a prophet --~~two~~ prophets in fact-- one a foreteller telling you (kindly) who you are and who for the next eight years you are going to be and the other a backer-up--backing you up with with people to help you be it.

When with all your secretaries to gallantly defend you the book waters around until it gets into your hands there will be found four or five page numbers on the fly leaf to pick out ten minutes from

Page	338-340	"Four Years in Twenty Minutes"
352		Balancing a World's Emotions
356		Balancing a World with Cut Prices and Guns
357		Balancing a World with Red Ink and Statistics
358		A Hundred Million Roosevelts
380		Forty Floating Nations
393		The Farewell Of Fear.
395		Tools for Believing and Being Believed Believed.
400		The Death of Murder

Npv 3rd 1933

Faithfully

Gerald Stanley Lee

"If Electrical, We Have It"

November 10, 1933.

BB.7
9-L

My dear Mr. Lushington:

Your letter of October twenty-eighth has been received and the President requests me to thank you warmly for writing and for your courtesy in sending him the lamp to which you refer. He is pleased to accept this product of your company, and deeply appreciates this evidence of your interest in his welfare.

Very sincerely yours,

Dear Mr. President,

Realizing the value of your health to the Nation, even to the extent of a severe cold, I take great pleasure in sending to you, a LUSHINGTON VAPOR LAMP, which I enclose under separate cover. I sincerely hope it will protect you against future colds.

J. O. Lushington, Esq.,
1312 First Avenue,
Seattle,
Washington.

Very sincerely yours,
J. O. Lushington
1312 First Ave.
Seattle, Washington.

es

COMPLETE LINE OF

ELECTRICAL
SUPPLIES



MANUFACTURERS OF

LIGHTING
FIXTURES

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1312 FIRST AVENUE
PHONE ELLIOTT 4196

ELECTRICAL WIRING AND REPAIRING

STORE No. 2
TIMES SQUARE
602 OLIVE ST. (Corner 6th Ave.)
PHONE ELLIOTT 4197

SEATTLE, WASH.

Oct., 28,
1933.

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

Dear Mr., President;

Realizing the value of your health to the Nation, even to the extent of a severe cold, I take great pleasure in presenting to you, a LUSHINGTON'S VAPO LAMP, which I am mailing under separate cover. I sincerely hope it will insure you against future colds.

Trusting you will find this simple device a great personal benefit, I am

Very sincerely yours,

J. D. LUSHINGTON
1312 First Ave.
Seattle, Washington.

JOL/J

November 11, 1933.

My dear Mrs. Lowe:

I have your letter of November 8th.

I am very sorry that I cannot grant your request for an opportunity to present the rug to the President personally, as he has asked me not to make any engagements during his stay at Warm Springs. As a matter of fact, since the beginning of the administration, in order to conserve the time and energy of the President for the many important tasks before him, I have been accepting all gifts, etc., acting on his behalf in this respect.

I will be glad to receive the rug from you, either personally or through the mail, and will in turn present it to the President at the first opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

M. H. McIntyre,
Assistant Secretary
to the President.

Mrs. John H. Lowe,
Albany, Georgia. X

Thanking you in advance—

Sincerely
Mrs John H. Lowe.
Albany, Ga.

Nov. 8 - 1933

Albany, Ga.

M. H. McIntyre,

Dear Sir -

In your letter to me written
February 23, 1933, you said next time
Pres. Roosevelt came to Warm Springs you
would try, and would if you could, make
an appointment for my two boys to present
the rag my to Pres. Roosevelt made
out of Dougherty County Democrats shirts.
I want the two boys to go to Warm Springs
with their father and Mr M. W. Tift
our best Democrat of the County.
Thanking you in advance.

Sincerely

Mrs John H. Lowe.

Albany, Ga.

Chicago Ill
11-5-33
pp. 7.
1. 1. 1.
9. 1. 1.

November 13, 1933.

My dear Mrs. Lupac:

Your kind letter of recent date has been received and the President requests me to thank you warmly for writing and for the American Flag which you were good enough to send him. He deeply appreciates the spirit which prompted your act.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand,
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Mrs. Albina Lupac,
1531 Washburne Avenue,
Chicago,
Illinois.

I am
Your very truly
Mrs. Albina Lupac
1531 Washburne Ave
Chicago

Chicago Ill
11-5-33
JW
Haver asked
11/13
28

Honorable Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

I take great pleasure in writing you these few lines and cannot express how highly I have appreciated to see you at the Bohemian National Cemetery to pay your respect to our late Mayor Anton J. Cermack whom I had known personally.

I take great pleasure in presenting you with this American flag in remembrance of the day you have visited our Bohemian Cemetery

I am
Yours very truly
Mrs. Allina Lupas
1531 Washburn Ave
Chicago Ill

November 20, 1933

P.P.L.
P.P.L.

My dear Allen:

The President is in receipt of the pencil drawing which you were good enough to send him and asks me to thank you heartily for your courtesy. He is glad to accept the sketch and is indeed grateful for your thoughtfulness in sending it.

Very sincerely yours,

LOUIS MCH. HOWE,
Secretary to the President.

Allen J. Line,
14 East Maple Street,
Myerstown,
Pennsylvania.

es

November 20, 1933.

My dear Mrs. Lawrence:

The President is in receipt of the beautifully framed verse which you were good enough to send him and requests me to thank you heartily for your courtesy. He is glad to accept it and is indeed grateful for this evidence of your good will.

Very sincerely yours,

LOUIS McH. HOWE
Secretary to the President

Mrs. G. B. Lawrence,
Fanette,
Washington.

es

THE CLUB OF GOD VOL. 1
82 MT. VERNON ST.
BOSTON
November 28, 1933.

P.P. 7.

9-L

My dear Mr. Loring:

The President is in receipt of the copy
of the book "Marble Papers" which you were good
enough to send him and has asked me to thank
you heartily for your courtesy. He is glad
to have the volume and looks forward to reading
it at a favorable opportunity.

Very sincerely yours,

LOUIS McH. HOWE
Secretary to the President

Augustus P. Loring, Jr., Esq.,
82 Devonshire Street,
Boston,
Massachusetts.

Very sincerely,
Augustus P. Loring
S clerk

es

THE CLUB OF ODD VOLUMES
50 MT. VERNON STREET
BOSTON

lu
K

November 3, 1933.

The President,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of The Club of Odd Volumes held yesterday, November 2nd, it was voted that the Secretary send to their fellow member, the President of the United States, a complimentary copy of their latest publication "Marbled Papers", with their best wishes. This is being sent to you under separate cover.

This copy is one of a few retained by the Club, the whole edition having been disposed of. There are now no other copies available.

Yours very sincerely,

Augustus P. Wright
Clerk

APL/MacL

WESTERN
UNION

November 28, 1933.

P. P. 7.
9-L

My dear Mr. Lovett:

The President is in receipt of the bag of pecans which you were good enough to send him and asks me to thank you heartily for your courtesy. He is glad to have the pecans and you may be sure they will be much enjoyed by himself and family.

Very sincerely yours,

LOUIS McH. HOWE
Secretary to the President.

W. A. Lovett, Esq.,
Hattiesburg,
Mississippi.

PATRONS ARE REQUESTED TO FAVOR THE COMPANY BY CRITICISM AND SUGGESTION CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

1201 S

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram or Cablegram unless its deferred character is indicated by a suitable sign above or preceding the address.

WESTERN UNION

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT

J. C. WILLEVER, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

SIGNS

DL = Day Letter
NM = Night Message
NL = Night Letter
LCO = Deferred Cable
NLT = Cable Night Letter
WLT = Week-End Letter

The filing time as shown in the date line on full-rate telegrams and day letters, and the time of receipt at destination as shown on all messages, is STANDARD TIME.

Received at

QN136 39 NL=ALBANY GA NOV 29 1933

MISS MARGARET L HAND=

PRIVATE SECRETARY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WARMSPRINGS GA=

AT THE SUGGESTION OF MISS LOUISE JOSEPH OF COLUMBUS GEORGIA

I AM SENDING YOU A RAG RUG BY MAIL TODAY THIS TO BE A GIFT

FROM MY TWO LITTLE BOYS TO THE PRESIDENT LETTER ATTACHED TO

PACKAGE WILL EXPLAIN=

MRS JOHN H LOWE.

748P.

MINUTES IN TRANSIT

FULL RATE DAY LETTER

WESTERN UNION GIFT ORDERS ARE APPROPRIATE GIFTS FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

Daniel J. MacIntosh, Esq.,
Box 160,
Onset,
Massachusetts.

es

November 29, 1933.

My dear Mr. McIntosh:

The letter of November twenty-third, signed by yourself and Mr. Theodore Amado and Mr. Fred H. Wood, has been received and noted by the President. He asks if you will not be good enough to extend to the members of Local Union 368, Wareham, Massachusetts, and the X Organized Bog Workers of Cape Cod, his hearty X appreciation of the courtesy extended to him in sending him the box of fine Cape Cod cranberries. The berries arrived in good condition X and you may be assured they will be much enjoyed by the President and his family.

Conveying the President's cordial thanks for the good wishes and friendly expressions which your letter contains, I am

Very sincerely yours,

With these, go to LOUIS McH. HOWE of the Organized Bog Workers of Cape Cod that you may continue your efforts to relieve the economic distress of the humble workers.

Daniel J. McIntosh, Esq.,
Box 160,
Onset,
Massachusetts.

FOR THE COMMITTEE

Daniel J. MacIntosh

Theodore Amado

Fred H. Wood

es

INTERNATIONAL HOD CARRIERS' BUILDING AND COMMON
LABORERS' UNION OF AMERICA

83

LOCAL NO. 368

DATE November 23, 1933

SECRETARY Mr. D. J. McIntosh

STREET Box 160

CITY Onset, Mass.

*Rec'd
sent to house*

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

Honorable President:

With the approaching Thanksgiving festivities the White House will, as usual, prepare its Thanksgiving dinner and there will not be missing the usual Turkey and with it, Cranberry sauce from Cape Cod.

We take the liberty of sending for your kitchen a box of the best Cape Cod Cranberries which are Union picked by the members of Local Union 368, Wareham, Massachusetts which local is a part of the American Federation of Labor.

With these, go the good wishes of the Organized Bog Workers of Cape Cod that you may long live and fully enjoy many more Thanksgivings so you may continue your efforts to relieve the economic distress of the humble workers.

A Happy Thanksgiving from all of us.

FOR THE COMMITTEE

Daniel J. McIntosh
President

Theodore Amadio
Secretary

Theo H. Woods
Treasurer

HOME MADE
FUDGE*Longenecker's*65 SOUTH HAZEL STREET
MANHEIM, PA.PURE CREAM
CARAMEL*Wm*

Nov 20-33

*P.P. 7.
9-8*

Dear Mr. President.

Well I hope you received the candy
 I send you and I do hope that you all
 enjoyed it as to day I had company from
 Leussling the son of Longus Buehr a good
 old F. D. Roosevelt Democrat we had a nice
 dinner and we talked about you all through
 dinner about all the good you had done and
 hope that the good Lord will spare you and
 keep you well and happy to fill your wishes
 which you said you will do and I know you
 will do it as we have a man that can do it
 and will hope when this letter reaches you it
 will find you in the best of health Mr. President
 did you receive the 2 boxes of candy I send you
 to Campolo Islands when you reached there
 as I never heard of you while you was spending
 your vacation in Sept I do hope the candy reached
 you as I staid up until 2 am

Tuesday night to make it so you would have it
for Thanksgiving day and I know you will enjoy it
from your friend

Chas. E. Longenecker.
Manheim Pa.

HERMAN W. LEFKOWITZ

P.P. 7.

P.P. 7.
9-1.

December 1, 1933.

My dear Mrs. Lawrence:

Your letter of November twenty-fourth has been received and the President requests me to thank you heartily for writing and for your courtesy in sending him the copy of the book to which you refer. He deeply appreciates this evidence of your interest and good will.

Very sincerely yours,

LOUIS McH. HOWE
Secretary to the President

Mrs. G. F. Lawrence,
164 East 72nd Street,
New York, N.Y.

HERMAN W. LEFKOWITZ

December 1, 1922

P.P. 7.
9-L

Book

Fiat Money
in France
inflation

242

ahf

12/1

es

Enthusiasm your fine & heroic
efforts to pull the country out of
the depression into which it has
fallen, & have been delighted with
your success. It is only in the
matter of the unstable currency
that we find feel entirely sympathetic.
It seems to have called a halt

es

HERMAN W. LEFKOWITZ

MRS. G. F. LAWRENCE
164 EAST 72ND STREET
NEW YORK CITY

November 24th

ahf
12/1
28

P.P. 7.
9-L

Lawrence
my dear Mr President

We have been watching with the greatest interest & enthusiasm your fine & heroic efforts to pull the country out of the depression into which it has fallen, & have been delighted with your success. It is only in the matter of the unstable currency that we don't feel entirely sympathetic. It seems to have called a halt

are not learning broad deflation, but
=membering your campaign pledges for a
sound currency. I am including this article
of Mr. Andrew White, who depicts the
situation that befell France when under
the guidance of Millaud the adopted a
policy of deflation. You must
pass it on to some of our leading denature,
who are likely unaware of the dangers
of such a scheme!
Forgive me, if I have bored of your

to the advance that we were steadily
making it is causing great confusion
among the business men of the
country - among thousands of others,
my husband & our two sons - both
hard working young men with
families to support! For two months
their business has been at a stand
still, & I only hope there are
being typical. I think the farmers
of the country are owed great con-
sideration, but hardly at the ex-
pense of the business men, who are
counted on to buy the farm products
as feel very confident that you

Herman W. Lefkowitz, Esq.,
1123 Broadway,
New York, N.Y.

precious time - precious to yourself
& to your Country, by whom you
are beloved, & who wish for you
every success in the colossal task
that lies before you - almost more
than human strength can
endure! You know too well the
Source from whom our help & power
alone can best be drawn, & among
many other things, we heartily ad-
-mire your faith in the Almighty.
We hope & pray that you have had
rest & healing in the two weeks where
you have been in Georgia - My dis-
-tate, which is South Carolina;

Herman W. Lefkowitz, Esq.,
1123 Broadway,
New York, N.Y.

HERMAN W. LEFKOWITZ

December 1, 1933.

1123 BROADWAY : NEW YORK, N. Y.

Telephone CHelsea 2-6677

P.P. 7.
9-L

My dear Mr. Lefkowitz:

Nov. 18th, 1933.

Your letter of November eighteenth to the President has been received and I beg to thank you in his behalf for writing. You may be assured that he will greatly appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending him the copy of Solomon Gruso's book,

"The Last of the Japs and the Jews" and will enjoy looking through the volume at a favorable opportunity. to

the Editors, Diplomatic Statesmen, and Militarists, of the Canadian Press.

Very sincerely yours,

In addition to the ultra romantic-dramatic low story, the chapters of this most "fantastic" book also contains a prophecy, a warning, forecasting a unusual upheaval from the East. LOUIS McH. HOWE Secretary to the President. of the white nations forever. Indeed, "The Last of the Japs and the Jews" deserves a place on the desk of every intelligent person, regardless of nationality, color or creed, as it involves all races and nations of the world.

Herman W. Lefkowitz, Esq., very truly
1123 Broadway,
New York, N.Y.

Herman W. Lefkowitz

es

HERMAN W. LEFKOWITZ, Inc.

PUBLISHER

1123 BROADWAY : NEW YORK, N. Y.

Telephone CHelsea 2-5487

asked
12/1
EF

Rec'd

Nov. 18th, 1933.

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

Dear Sir:

We are taking the liberty of sending to you, under separate cover, a complementary copy of "The Last of the Japs and the Jew", by Solomon Cruso, which is dedicated to the Rulers, Diplomats, Statemen, and Militarists, of the Caucasian Race.

In addition to the ultra romantic-dramatic love story, the chapters of this most "fantastic" book also contains a prophecy, a warning, forecasting an unusual typhoon from the Far-East, which will destroy the power, glory, culture, civilization and independence of the white nations forever. Indeed, "The Last of the Japs and the Jews" deserves a place on the desk of every intelligent person, regardless of nationality, color or creed, as it involves all races and nations of the world.

Yours very truly

Herman W. Lefkowitz

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

December 2, 1933.

pp 7.
9. f

My dear Mr. List:

The President is in receipt of your letter of October twentieth and has read it with much interest. He has requested me to thank you heartily for writing and to tell you how much he enjoyed your friendly expressions.

The President is indeed pleased to have the copies of the New Zealand Christmas publications, and the copy of the book "The Briton at Home", which you were good enough to send him, and deeply appreciates your thought of him in this connection.

Very sincerely yours,

LOUIS McH. HOWE
Secretary to the President

Thomas C. List, Esq.,
Governor, 53rd District,
Rotary International,
P.O. Box 119,
New Plymouth,
New Zealand.

resolve to do all in our humble capacities we can to bring about a greater measure of understanding and cooperation

VICE PRESIDENT
ED. R. JOHNSON
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA, U.S.A.

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
MAURICE DUPERREY
PARIS, FRANCE

THIRD VICE PRESIDENT
HERBERT SCHOFIELD
LOUGHBOROUGH, ENGLAND

SECRETARY
CHESLEY R. PERRY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

TREASURER
RUFUS F. CHAPIN
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U.S.A.

ROTARY INTERNATIONAL

211 WEST WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO, U.S.A.
74 BAHNHOFSTRASSE, ZURICH, SWITZERLAND
TAVISTOCK HOUSE, TAVISTOCK SQ., LONDON, W.C.1., ENGLAND

Cable Address "INTEROTARY"

"Service
above self"



"He profits most
who serves best"

OFFICE OF GOVERNOR OF FIFTY-THIRD DISTRICT

THOMAS C. LIST

CURRIE STREET (MAIL ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 119)

NEW PLYMOUTH, NEW ZEALAND.

CABLE ADDRESS: LIST, NEW PLYMOUTH.

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FONG FOO SEC
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MADRAS, INDIA

WILL R. MANIER, JR.
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE, U.S.A.

ARTHUR B. MAYHEW
UVALDE, TEXAS, U.S.A.

ahd
12-2
3

Personal.

20th. October, 1933.

Franklin D. Roosevelt Esq.,
President, United States of America,
WASHINGTON, D.C., U.S.A.

On behalf of the Rotary Clubs of New Zealand, I desire to thank you, Mr. President, for your great kindness and thoughtfulness in forwarding to them through our fellow Rotarian, Frank Milner, of this, the 53rd. District of Rotary, a copy of the beautifully executed crayon drawing of yourself by R.B. Rogers. It was duly and publicly presented to me on behalf of this Rotary District by Rotarian Milner on his return to the Dominion on the 2nd. instant, and I can assure you it was accepted in the same spirit in which it was tendered - as a token of kindly interest in and friendship for this Dominion. I need not say the gift is greatly appreciated. Rotary feels greatly honoured by your gift, and particularly by the spirit that prompted it. It will form a link between you and New Zealand that, I feel sure, will endure through life, and will occasion a keener interest here than ever in your career as the head of the great American nation, for everyone in this country has been following with the keenest interest and the greatest sympathy your heroic efforts to bring about recovery and stabilisation in the United States.

I want to thank you, too, for your great kindness and courtesy in seeing Rotarian Milner and myself at White House on the 14th. July, when we were at Washington, and for the opportunity you graciously afforded us of enjoying a conversation with you. Both of us have returned to this fair land of ours keenly appreciative of the kindness and courtesy everywhere shown us whilst in your country; and with a firm resolve to do all in our humble capacities we can to bring about a greater measure of understanding and cooperation

Franklin D. Roosevelt Esq.

-2-

between the two great English-speaking countries.

I do hope you will be given divine help and strength to carry and successfully discharge the tremendous burden imposed on your shoulders, and that whenever you are free to do so you will be able to make the trip to New Zealand about which you spoke to us, and here recuperate in the natural and virgin beauties and attractions of this favoured land.

Under separate cover I am sending you two copies of recent issues of New Zealand Xmas publications that will give you an idea of the enjoyment that is in store for you. I am also sending you an autographed copy of a book, "The Briton at Home", I have recently published.

*Rec'd.
sent to the
Hague*

Ever yours sincerely,

Thomas G. List-

Governor,
53rd. District.

TCL/MC

pp. 7-8

My dear William and Cortland:

Very sincerely yours,

William and Cortland Lowe,
Albany,
Georgia.

HOWARD CLARK
DEPUTY CLERK
BONNIE N. GEOGHEGAN

T. M. NELSON

R. L. BARNES

P. H. JONES

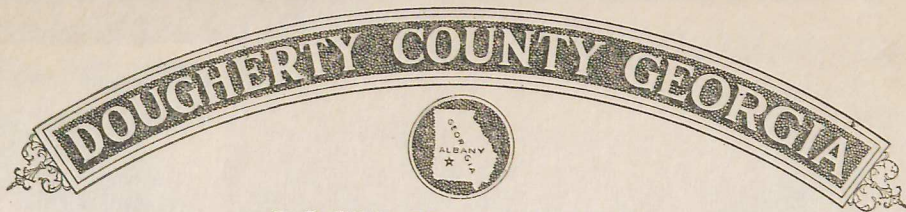
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CLAYTON JONES

SHERIFF
O. F. TARVER
DEPUTY SHERIFF
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COURT HOUSE

Albany, Georgia

Nov. 29, 1933.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT
S. R. DEJARNETTE

HEALTH OFFICER
DR. HUGO ROBINSON

COUNTY WARDEN
JOHN H. LOWE

COUNTY SURVEYOR
C. G. BENNETT

COUNTY ATTORNEY
LEONARD FARKAS

President Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Little Georgia White House,
Warm Springs, Georgia.

Dear Mr. President:

We are just two little Georgia boys, William and Cortland Lowe, ages 13 and 7 years respectively, and we wish to present to you as a Thanksgiving gift this rag rug, which our mother made, largely from shirts of Dougherty County Democrats.

We have enjoyed very much every speech we have heard you make over the radio and hope that some day it may be our good fortune to see you in person and really hear you talk.

We wish for you continued happiness and success in your great work of overcoming Old Man Depression.

Very respectfully,

William Lowe

Cortland Lowe

*With love
for President*

"You gatter have Cracklin,
Cracklin' bread" if you

MR. WALTER DOUGLASS LAMAR
Want to be a Georgia
Cracker right. O. S. Lamar
Macon, Ga Dec. 2 '33

December 5, 1933.

P. P. 7.
9-L

My dear Mr. Lamar:

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt
enjoyed so much the delicious crackling
bread which you were good enough to give
them. They both asked me to send you their
very best wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LEHAND
Private Secretary

Walter Douglass Lamar, Esq.,
Macon,
Georgia.

dj

December 5, 1933.

P.P. 7.
9-L

My dear Friends:

The box of delicious candy which you were good enough to send to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt at Warm Springs, was duly received and they have asked me to thank you heartily for your courtesy. You may be sure the candy was much enjoyed.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand,
PRIVATE SECRETARY

J. E. Loring, Esq.,
Ontario and Laurens Streets,
Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania.

C. E. Longenecker & Son,
Manheim,
Pennsylvania.

es

December 5, 1933

My dear Mr. Lorimer:

The President asks me to thank you for the pamphlet which you sent to him at Warm Springs. He is deeply appreciative of the thought which prompted you to send it to him.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHAND
Private Secretary

tmb

J. H. Lorimer, Esq.,
Ontario and Laurence Streets,
Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania.

December 6, 1933.

My dear Mr. Loreski:

Your letter of November twenty-third has been received and the President has read it with interest. He requests me to thank you warmly for writing and for the beautiful wood carving which you were good enough to send him. He is pleased to accept this product of your own handiwork and deeply appreciates your friendly expressions of loyalty and support.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. Leland,
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Julius Loreski, Esq.,
1108 Oak Avenue,
Turtle Creek,
Pennsylvania.

es

Rec'd

Turtle Creek, Pa.

Nov. 23, 1933.

Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt

Washington D.C.

My dear Mr. President:-

I am mailing you under
separate cover a wood carving
to show my appreciation for
what you are doing for the
working people of this country.

I am with you 100% in
this great work.

It has been my hobby for the
last 30 years to spend my spare
moments in work of this kind.

I am an Italian by birth
but have been a citizen of

PRIVATE SECRETARY

Miss Pearl I. Luck,
Exeter,
California.

P. P. 7.

P. P. 7.
9-L

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eli-
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es

this country for 33 years.

Have been a resident of
Turtle Creek and an employee
of the Westinghouse Electric &
Mfg. Co. for the last 27 years.

Wishing you success in
the great work you have
undertaken. I have the
honor to remain most
sincerely yours!

Julius Loreski.

Address

Julius Loreski
1108 Oak Ave
Turtle Creek
Cal.

Very sincerely yours,

E. A. LeHand,
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Miss Pearl I. Luck,
Exeter,
California.

es

December 6, 1933.

My dear Miss Luck:

The President has requested me to thank you and through you Mr. J. R. Pinkham for the delicious grapes which you were good enough to send him at Warm Springs. He deeply appreciates your thoughtfulness in this connection and you may be sure the grapes were much enjoyed.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand,
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Miss Pearl I. Luck,
Exeter,
California.

es

December 7, 1933.

My dear Mr. Lawson:

I have received your letter of November twenty-seventh and thank you very much in the President's behalf for your thoughtfulness in sending the print of your etching to him.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHAND

Private Secretary

Robert Lawson, Esq.,
37 West 56th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Miss Margaret Le Hand
The White House
Washington, D. C.

November, 27th, 1933

New York City, N. Y.

attach to
print when
arrives and
return to me
P.D.
Archd
12-7-33
Ark

My dear Miss Le Hand:

I have mailed you to-day, under separate cover, the first print from an etching of the President which I have recently completed.

The portrait has been evolved from a study of many photographs and especially one which was kindly supplied me by Pach Brothers and which Mr. Alfred Pach assures me is Mr. Roosevelt's favorite.

I have not attempted to make this so much a spontaneous or photographically lifelike portrait as a rather more formalized presentation, which I feel to be more in keeping with the great accomplishments of the President and the high dignity of his office.

I should be highly honored if Mr. Roosevelt would accept this, the first print, as a slight token of my great personal admiration, and should be most happy to send to him or to Mrs. Roosevelt any additional that they might care for.

I have delayed sending any prints from this plate to my regular dealers or to current exhibitions, until I can be assured that Mr. Roosevelt does not disapprove of it in any detail, and shall be most eager and grateful to hear what his personal impression of it may be.

I have taken the liberty of sending this to you at Mr. Pach's suggestion as the person most able to bring it to the President's attention and I shall be infinitely indebted to you should you find it possible to do so.

With many thanks in advance I am

Most sincerely yours,

Miss Margaret Le Hand.
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Robert Lawson.

November, 27th. 1933.

Office of Engineering
New York, New York
Chief Engineer, New York
Chief Engineer, New York
Chief Engineer, New York
Chief Engineer, New York
Chief Engineer, New York

Gustav Lindenthal
Consulting Engineer

December 7, 1933.

PPX.
9-1

My dear Mr. Lindenthal:

I have received your letter of November twenty-eighth and called it to the attention of the President. He requests me to thank you heartily for your thoughtfulness in sending him a copy of your recent publication "A Scientific Money System".

Assuring you that the President is indeed grateful for your expression of confidence, I am

Very sincerely yours,

LOUIS McH. HOWE
Secretary to the President

Gustav Lindenthal, Esq.,
26 Exchange Place,
Jersey City,
New Jersey.

Very truly yours, es

Gustav Lindenthal

Doctor of Engineering
Mem. Am. Soc. Civ. Eng.
Mem. Engineering Inst. of Canada
Mem. Inst. Civ. Eng. of Great Britain
Fellow Am. Assoc. Adv. Science
Hon. Mem. Cleveland Eng. Society

Gustav Lindenthal
Consulting Engineer
NEW YORK

ackd
12/7
28

THE WHITE HOUSE
NOV 28 1933

26 Exchange Place,
Jersey City, N.J.,
November 28, 1933.

Rec'd

Mr. Louis McHenry Howe,
Secretary to the President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Howe:-

I had sent to the President on August 10th a
copy of my manuscript on "A Scientific Money System",
the receipt of which was acknowledged by you on August
31st. It is now published (with slight additions) and
I take pleasure to mail to you, for the President, a copy
under separate cover.

Permit me to say here, that I fully agree with
the President's present policy on gold.

Very truly yours,

Gustav Lindenthal

GL:MF.

December 8, 1933.

December 7, 1933

My dear Mr. Lawrence:

The President has asked me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and to tell you how much he appreciates the friendly interest which it evidences. He also asked me to thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending the flowers to him.

Very sincerely yours,

LOUIS McH. HOWE
Secretary to the President

Edward Lawrence, Esq.,
1438 Spearing Street,
Jacksonville,
Florida.

mgs

December 8, 1933.

add Jacksonville
12/13/33 Fla.

Your Excellency Will you
kindly allow our humble
actor to extend a wish
that your health and
happiness will increase
for many years to come,
and that our Heavenly
Father will permit you
to be with us indefinitely
after you have rescued us
from the slough of despond,
which has almost engulfed
our beloved country.

Yours Respectfully
Ed Lawrence

1437 Spearing St. Jacksonville, Fla
(over)

P.P. 7.

9-L

68

10 = given on 10/11

I am sending a slight token
of my esteem, to the greatest
humanitarian of the present
century.

E. L.

Florida's Favorite Flower

Hope you had a pleasant
Thanksgiving and that you
will live to see many more.
This country has much
to be thankful for, this
year. Thanks to you

Chicago,
Illinois.

ES

10 = given on card

December 8, 1933.

P.P. 7
9-L

My dear Mr. Lapp:

The President is in receipt of the inscribed copy of your book "The First Chapter of the New Deal" which you were good enough to send him and has requested me to thank you warmly for your courtesy. He is glad to have the volume and looks forward to reading it at a favorable opportunity.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand,
PRIVATE SECRETARY

John A. Lapp, Esq.,
537 So. Dearborn Street,
Chicago,
Illinois.

es

cc = given on card

~ 1935

P.P. 7.
9-L.

December 11, 1933.

My dear Mr. Langhine:

The President has requested me to thank you heartily for the fine cane which you were good enough to send him. He is glad to accept it and deeply appreciates this evidence of your interest in his welfare.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand,
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Walter Langhine, Esq.,
Box A-B-3779,
Northside Station,
Pittsburgh,
Pennsylvania.

es

cc = given on card

~ 1933

December 12, 1933.

OP. 7
9-L

My dear Mrs. Luther:

The President has received your letter of December second and requests me to thank you for the two dolls made by your own hands which you were good enough to send him. He warmly appreciates your courtesy and heartily reciprocates your good wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand,
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Mrs. H. F. Luther, X
Oak Grove,
Oregon.

x P. 7
9-L

es

my name

Handwritten note on pink paper: "P.S. I am doing well and hope you are the same."

Oak Grove, Ore.
Dec. 12, '33.

Pres. Roosevelt.
Dear Sir:-

I am sending you again of my America's New Deal dolls. These dolls are all hand made. They are made out of "Old Man Depression's" cast off old sox, old felt hats, old silk

December 14, 1933.

letter of December
ons on vellum tissue
ent, and shall be
at a favorable

Yours,

PRIVATE SECRETARY

R. E. Leppert, Esq.,
Art Director, Literary Digest,
354-360 Fourth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Handwritten signature: R. E. Leppert

Handwritten circled note: "P.P. 7. 9-L."

1933

mas

ok

es

ith
ee
m
el

Handwritten note at bottom: "I am doing well and hope you are the same."

underwear & of dis-
carded scraps. They
are filled with new
Kapok. These things
are all renovated
before these dolls
are made. By mak-
ing these dolls
I have chased "Old
Man Depression"
farther away from
our home. I make
these dolls & sell
them to help out
as my husband
has not had work
for nearly three years.
Also every year
for the last 3 years
I dress, repaint &
repair dolls & any
kind of toys for the
kiddies of the unem-
ployed. Just for the
enjoyment of know-
ing that the little
tots will still be -
lieve in Santa.

Would it be
asking too much
of you for you to
send me a couple
of pairs of brown cot-
ton socks that you
have worn if only for
an hour? I would
love to make me

December 14, 1933.

your letter of December
expressions on vellum tissue
resident, and shall be
ention, at a favorable

Sincerely yours,

A. Leland,
THE SECRETARY

P.P. 7.
9-L.

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my name

a pair of dolls out
of socks worn by the
Greatest President
Of All Time. I sure
hope by the time
you receive these
my husband will
be receiving work
thru the new em-
ployment program.

Hoping you &
yours have a very
Merry X-mas and

A Happy New Year
Sincerely yours

Mrs. H. F. Luther
Oak Grove, Ore.

December 14, 1933.

our letter of December
sessions on vellum tissue
esident, and shall be
ntion, at a favorable

Sincerely yours,

M. A. Leland,
PRIVATE SECRETARY

R. E. Leppert, Esq.,
Art Director, Literary Digest,
354-360 Fourth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

R. E. Leppert

es

regard

~ 1933

pp. 7.
a-l.

December 14, 1933.

My dear Mr. Leppert:

I am in receipt of your letter of December eighth and the first two impressions on vellum tissue of your pen etching of the President, and shall be glad to call them to his attention at a favorable opportunity.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. Leland,
PRIVATE SECRETARY

R. E. Leppert, Esq.,
Art Director, Literary Digest,
354-360 Fourth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

R. E. Leppert

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my name in

ART DEPARTMENT OF THE LITERARY DIGEST
354-360 FOURTH AVENUE
NEW YORK CITY

December Eighth,
Nineteen Hundred Thirty Three.

MISS M. A. LE HAND,
Private Secretary to the President,
THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Le Hand:

I am sending to you
under separate cover the first two im-
pressions on velum tissue of my pen
etching of the President.

I would appreciate a
line regarding Mr. Roosevelt's comment
on this etching.

Should these not reach
you in good condition, kindly let me
know.

Yours very truly

R. E. Leppert.
Art Director

P. 7.
9-L.

~ 1933

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Delivered to
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only, R.F.D.
acted Senator
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~ 1933

WILLIAM H. HARRIS, JR., SEN.
WILLIAM H. HARRIS, JR., SEN.
WILLIAM H. HARRIS, JR., SEN.
WILLIAM H. HARRIS, JR., SEN.
WILLIAM H. HARRIS, JR., SEN.
WILLIAM H. HARRIS, JR., SEN.
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WILLIAM H. HARRIS, JR., SEN.
WILLIAM H. HARRIS, JR., SEN.
WILLIAM H. HARRIS, JR., SEN.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

December 15, 1933.

P.P. 7.
9-L.

My dear Mr. Lyerly:

The President has asked me to express his thanks for the unique walking stick of North Carolina sour wood, presented to him through the courtesy of Senator Bailey.

It makes a splendid addition to his collection of canes, and he appreciates your thoughtfulness in sending it to him.

Sincerely yours,

I am directed by Senator Bailey to transmit to you by special messenger a walking stick
M. H. McIntyre, and by Mr. William Lyerly, R.F.D.
Assistant Secretary, who has requested Senator
to the President.

Very truly yours,

Thas Page
Secretary

William Lyerly, Esq.,
R. F. D. No. 5, X
Salisbury, N. C. X

Copy to Senator Bailey.

g.w

X

Thomas

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PAT HARRISON, MISS., CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM H. KING, UTAH
WALTER F. GEORGE, GA.
DAVID I. WALSH, MASS.
ALBEN W. BARKLEY, KY.
TOM CONNALLY, TEX.
THOMAS P. GORE, OKLA.
EDWARD P. COSTIGAN, COLO.
JOSIAH W. BAILEY, N.C.
BENNETT CHAMP CLARK, MO.
WILLIAM GIBBS MCADOO, CALIF.
HARRY FLOOD BYRD, VA.
AUGUSTINE LONERGAN, CONN.
DAVID A. REED, PA.
JAMES COUZENS, MICH.
HENRY W. KEYES, N.H.
ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, JR., WIS.
JESSE H. METCALF, R.I.
DANIEL O. HASTINGS, DEL.
FREDERIC C. WALCOTT, CONN.

ERNEST P. JONES, JR., CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

December 14, 1933.

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

My dear Mr. McIntyre:

I am directed by Senator Bailey to
transmit to you by special messenger a walking stick
carved from sourwood by hand by Mr. William Iyerly, R.F.D.
No. 5, Salisbury, North Carolina, who has requested Senator
Bailey to present the walking stick to the President.

Very truly yours,

Thad Page
Secretary.

p-p

~ 1933

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Eccellency;

December 19, 1933.

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My dear Mr. Lodico:

Your letter of recent date has been received by the President and he has noted it with interest. He was much interested in the picture which you and your son were good enough to send him and asks me to thank you heartily for your courtesy.

The President is indeed grateful for your seasons greetings which he cordially reciprocates.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. Leland,
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Alfonso Lodico, Esq.,
4715 White Plains Avenue,
Bronx,
New York.

+ P.P.
9.9

Yours Respectfully es

Alfonso Lodico and son

New York 7.12. 1933-

Mrs. Julia Larsen

Rec'd

Excellency;

whl
12/11

Moved by admiration
for your Excellency, and for my
two compatriots, Mr. Fiorello La Guardia,
and Signore Benito Mussolini.

My son and I have taken the
liberty of photographing your three
likeness together; and now I take
the pleasure of sending the enclosed
copy to your Excellency together with
our sincere good wishes for a Happy
Merry Christmas and a

New year.

yours Respectfully
Alfonso Lodico and son

New York 7.12.1933-

Mrs. Julia Larsen

1933

lt.

December 19, 1933.

PP-7
9-L

My dear Mrs La Voie:

Your letter of November twenty-ninth has been received and the President has requested me to thank you warmly for writing. He is very glad to accept the fine gift that you sent him and deeply appreciates this evidence of your friendly interest and good will.

Conveying to you the President's best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, I am

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. Leland,
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Mrs. John La Voie,
179 Colony Street,
Meriden,
Connecticut.

x PP-7
9-P

es

Mrs. Julia Larsen

179 Colony St.
Meriden Conn.
Nov 29 - 33.

President F.D. Roosevelt,
Washington D. C.

asked
12/19/33

P.P.T.
12.9.33

Dear Mr. Roosevelt,

the day after your Inauguration
there was a lovely picture of you
in colors on the cover of the
New York Mirror.

I bought several of the papers
to get the pictures, I cut them
out and made them up with
Velvet in a frame. I have one of the
pictures in my home that we
wouldn't part with for anything
if we couldn't get another like it
I made one of the pictures

Mrs. Julia Larsen,
423 Washington Street,
Hoboken,
New Jersey.

work, the way you try to build the nation
up, you will always have my vote.

I remain very truly
Your faithful citizen

Mrs. Julia Larsen

and sent it to you by express,
did you get it?

The express co sent a trace
after it and they told me it
was delivered in Washington.

If you have not received
the picture, I will collect the
insurance on it.

Sincerely Yours

Mrs. John LaVoie.

P.S. my address at the time I
sent the picture was 564 Broad St.

work, the way you try to trust the nation
up, you will always have my vote.

I remain very truly

Your faithful citizen

Mrs. Julia Larsen

Mrs. Julia Larsen
423 Washington Str.
Hoboken,
N. J.

December 20, 1933

PPX
9-8

My dear Mrs. Larsen:

The President has received your letter of December eighteenth and has asked me to thank you for it and for your thoughtfulness in sending the Blue Eagle to him.

I am very sorry indeed that because of the tremendous pressure of the President's work, we have found it necessary to ask his friends to excuse him from signing pictures, at least until the end of the next session of Congress.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHAND
Private Secretary

tmb

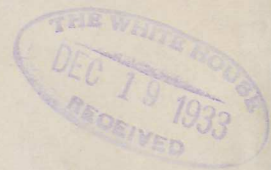
Mrs. Julia Larsen,
423 Washington Street,
Hoboken,
New Jersey.

Dear Mr. President
I like to receive a photograph with
your signature, it will find a place
in my home; although the depression
hit us hard, I have much faith in
you for the future with your successful
work, the way you try to build the nation
up, you will always have my vote.

I remain very truly
Your faithful citizen

Mrs. Julia Larsen

12/20/33
Mrs Julia Larsen
423 Washington str.
Hoboken,
N. J.



Dear Mr. President,

I wish to express my Christmas greetings to You, much happiness and good health for the coming year.

I have made the Blue Eagle by hand, I thought it would look nice, I hope You will like it.

Dear Mr. President, I would like to receive a photograph with your signature, it will find first place in my home; although the depression hit us hard, I have much faith in you for the future with your wonderful work, the way you try to build the nation up, you will always have my vote.

I remain very truly
Your faithful citizen

Mrs Julia Larsen

December 20, 1933.

PP. 7,
9-2

My dear Stacia:

Your note of December eleventh has been received by the President and he asks me to thank you warmly for your courtesy in sending him the sketch to which you refer. He is glad to accept this product of your work and is indeed grateful for your thoughtfulness in sending it to him.

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand,
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Stacia E. Lawrence,
Fayette, Alabama.

es

867 Fayette, Alabama

Dear President Roosevelt, ^{asked} ^{12/20} ^{12/22}

I am sending to you a
Charcoal sketch that I have
copied from a picture of you
that I admire more than
any other.

It is a free hand drawing,
and as I am only thirteen
it is not perfect. I hope
you will see a resemblance

Sincerely yours,
Stacia E. Lawrence

MRS. JAMES LYONS
126 EIGHTH AVENUE
ROEBLING, N. J.

December 20, 1933.

P.P. 7.
9-2.

My dear Mrs. Lyons:

Your letter of December twelfth has been received. The President requests me to thank you for writing and for the nice gift which you were good enough to send him. He deeply appreciates this evidence of your interest and good will.

Assuring you that the President is indeed grateful for your seasons greetings, which he heartily reciprocates, I am

Very sincerely yours,

M. A. LeHand,
PRIVATE SECRETARY

Mrs. James Lyons,
126 Eighth Avenue,
Roebbling,
New Jersey.

es

MRS. JAMES LYONS
126 EIGHT AVENUE
ROEBLING, N. J.

ackd
12/20
12/22

Dec, 12. 1933

Rec'd

Mr Roosevelt

My Dear Sir

I am taking
the liberty of sending you this rose
bush. I made it out of a can that
had malt in. the roses I made out of
crape paper. I hope you will like it
Mr Roosevelt I think we have a lot to
be thankful for this & mass to have
a good man like you for President as
you are doing so much for the working
people. I will be so glad when we
have steady work for all and wages
that we can live and pay our bills
and have a dollar. I hope some day

P 7.
9. L

bsp

MRS. JAMES LYONS
126 EIGHT AVENUE
ROEBLING, N. J.

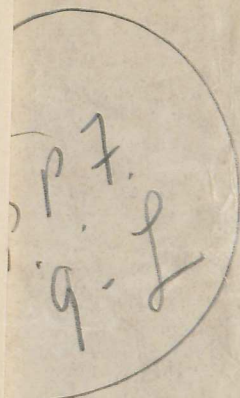
to come to Washington. May God
Bless you and keep you healthy
and happy.

Sincerely yours

Mrs James Lyons,

P.S.

Call it the K.R. & Rose bush.



bsp



Christmas Wishes

Dec 29, 1933.

pp 7.
9-L

...e, at the hands
...nally-inscribed
...tled "Andrew
...ssociation and the
...to me. I shall be
...Your thought of

...for me to pay a
visit to the Hermitage some time.

Very sincerely yours,

Ladies' Hermitage Association,
Nashville,
Tennessee.

bsp



Of all the gifts of Christmas,
I wish the most for you
Its happiness and gladness,
And then the whole year through,
The joy of golden sunsets,
Of moonlight through the trees,
Of singing birds and gardens;
I wish you all of these.

Mrs J. Lyons

Ladies' Hermitage Association,
Nashville,
Tennessee.

bsp

December 29, 1933.

pp 7.
9-L

My dear Friends:

593 I was delighted to receive, at the hands of Representative Byrnes, the personally-inscribed copy of Mrs. Caldwell's book, entitled "Andrew Jackson's Hermitage", which the Association and the author were so good as to present to me. I shall be greatly interested in reading it. Your thought of me is deeply appreciated.

I hope it may be possible for me to pay a visit to the Hermitage some time.

Very sincerely yours,

Ladies' Hermitage Association,
Nashville,
Tennessee.

bsp