

● PSF

Norway 1941

COPY

Feb. 3, 1941
England

Dear Mr. Roosevelt:

As Mr. Hopkins, who I saw on Thursday last, offered to take any personal letter back with him, I take the opportunity to write and thank you and your wife for all the help and kindness shown not only to my daughter-in-law, but now also to my son during his Christmas holiday and then there is another thing I feel I must thank you for and that is for appointing Mr. Biddle as Minister to Norway. He is a friend of mine since he was in Oslo and I feel sure he will do what he can for Norway as he and his wife got very fond of Norway during their stay and I feel I personally can talk quite openly to him without _____ (having ?) him misuse my confidence.

Mr. Hopkins mentioned during our talk that he thought it would be a good thing if my daughter-in-law took a trip to the different parts in America where there are descendants of Norwegians. I am sorry to say I disagreed with him as first of all, I think it is the best thing we can do under the present circumstances is to keep quiet. I have to think of my people at home and if they get the impression that we are only having a good time out of the country, we may spoil everything for the future. You must remember the Germans have told them that we all of us ran away from duty and country and even now when Olav left they gave it out in their radio that he left because of fright for the air raids over this country. So you can see they use anything and everything to blackguard (defame ?) us in the eyes of the Norwegians. I myself am keeping very quiet here and only go and inspect our forces who are training here but say no to any entertainment which is not strictly Norwegian.

It has been a very strenuous time for ~~at~~ my daughter-in-law ever since the war broke out and I am sure it would mean more strain in case she was to undertake a trip as Mr. Hopkins suggested. I feel you won't mind me explaining my point of view on this subject but felt I had to put it to you as you might advise my daughter-in-law if the question really should come up.

Thanking you again for all your sympathy not only to my family but also to my country, I remain with kind regards,

Yours Very Sincerely,

Haakon R.

Feb 2. 1941
England
PSE
Norway



Dear Mr. Brownell,

As Mr. Hopkins who was
on Thursday last offered
to take any personal letters
back with him I take the
opportunity to write and
thank you and your wife
for all the help and friend-
ness shown not only to
my daughter-in-law, but
now also to my son during
his first year's holiday,
and then there is all
other things I feel I cannot
thank you for, and that
is for appointing Mr. Pitt as

Minister to Norway. He is a friend
of mine since he was in
Paris and I feel sure he
will do what he can for
Norway as he and his wife
are big friends of Akeley
during their stay and I feel
I personally can talk quite
openly to him without
injuring him in the least by
confidence.

Mr. Hopkins mentioned during
our talk that he thought it
would be a good thing if
my daughter-in-law took
a trip to the different parts
in Russia where there
are remnants of her people
I am sorry to say I disagree
with him, as first of all
I think it is the best thing
we can do under the present
circumstances is to keep

quiet. I have to think of my
people at home, and if
they get the impression
that we are only having
a good time out of the
country, we may spoil any
thing for the future. You
must remember the Germans
have told them that we all
of us ran away from duty
and country and even from
where they were. They gave it
out in their radio that he left
because of fight for the air
raid on their country. So you
see they use every thing and
every thing to they want us in
the eye of the foreigners,
and they are all for peace
and quiet here, and only
go and inspect our forces
who are training here but
say not to any interference
which is not strictly foreign.

It has been a very tedious
time for my daughter in-
law ever since she was born
and I am sure it
would mean more than
in case she was to conduct
a trip as Mr. Hopkins suggested.
I feel you would mind me
explaining my point of
view on this subject but felt
I had to put it to you as
you might advise my daughter
in-law if the question really
should come up.

Thanking you again
for all your sympathy
not only to my family but
also to my country I
remain with kind regards
Yours very sincerely
Wm. H. Brown

His Excellency

The President of N. S. America,



PSF 1-4)

News of NORWAY

Issued by the ROYAL NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT'S PRESS REPRESENTATIVE in the UNITED STATES (2720 34th Street, N. W.) Washington, D. C.

Vol. I

February 19, 1941

No. 5

NORWAY'S CHURCH STRIKES AGAIN

The bishops of the Church of Norway recently addressed an appeal to Mr. Ragner Skancke, Acting Head of the Department of Church and Education, requesting a clarification of the State's attitude towards the Church. The letter was a strong indictment of the puppet regime in Norway. It contained specific accusations against the Quisling government, charging the Norwegian Nazis with violation of the fundamental principles of justice, as shown by the following concrete examples:

1. The systematic rule of terror by Nazi Storm Troopers.
2. The resignation of the Supreme Court of Norway,
3. Abolition of the ministers' oath of silence.

Mr. Skancke has now sent a reply to the bishops who, in turn, have incorporated it in a circular letter to all the congregations of the Church of Norway. Far from being shaken in their stand against Nazidom, the bishops now categorically condemn the high-handed attempts to nazify the Church of Norway. The full text of this letter follows:

"We gratefully acknowledge the fact that the church and all Christian societies and organizations, generally speaking, have been able to carry on their spiritual work up to the present. But signs of a growing unrest and anxiety are nevertheless becoming more and more evident. Can the church quietly sit on the sidelines while the commandments of God are set aside and while many other events take place which dissolve law and order? The church is an organization whose great calling is to spread the gospel and unite all believers in a way of life in accordance with the will of God. Outwardly the church is a worldly organization, heavy

The news items in this bulletin are based on authoritative information. They are factual reports on the Kingdom of Norway's continued fight for its independence, and they reflect the impact of the war upon the daily lives of the Norwegian people.

with human shortcomings and suffering from the fact that we, who are the instruments of the church, are sinful. Even so, our Lord has called such men to be his servants from the very days of the Apostles, and He has promised them the mercy and the power by which He Himself leads his children.

"The Christian congregation has its roots in a living spiritual communion founded by Jesus Christ who is their Lord and Saviour. The church, therefore, belongs to God and shall fulfill its mission freely and fearlessly, because God's word and God's will are above all else in this world.

"The mission of the church is identified with the very life of the people and is charged with complete responsibility for spreading His words about salvation based on the law of God.

"The bishops of the Church of Norway, guided by their consciences and spurred on by the lack of clarity which surrounds them, see it as their clear duty to appeal to the authorities which today govern the life of the church and the state.

"After having consulted other Christians, the bishops on January 15th, 1941, addressed a documented petition to the acting Head of the department of Church and Education. (The full text of this petition was published in News of Norway, No. 3, February 4th.)

"Two weeks later the three bishops Berggrav, Støren and Maroni, on behalf of their colleagues obtained an audience with the acting Head in order to emphasize the sincerity of the petition and to learn whether it would be given an official reply. The verbal statement of the acting Head did not in any way weaken the arguments presented in the petition.

"Three days later the following letter was sent by acting Head Ragnar Skancke to the bishops as of February 1st:

SKANCKE THREATENS THE CHURCH

'During an interview last October with the CHRISTIAN PRESS BUREAU, in reply to its questions about the new government's relations to and possible plans for the church, I stated:

'We have no plans beyond what already has been incorporated in our program; namely, that the basic values of Christianity shall be protected. We hope and believe that the church and its men have confidence in us. When we say this we mean that we do not intend to touch the church: it needs peace in order to work in these troubled times. This statement still stands.

'As far as I can see nothing has happened during the last month which can justify the statement that the state has encroached on the church's freedom to spread the gospel in accordance with the will of God, the church's articles of faith and its right to be and act as a congregation. The motto of National Samling (the Quisling party) is law, justice and peace. The present government intends to live up to this motto to the best of its ability. In these times of pioneering and ferment things may happen which are regrettable and which we deplore. That, I think, is understandable. When we have irrefutable proof for such happenings, we take action, including incidents where members of our party are involved.

'In regard to the allegedly concrete instances of injustice contained in your petition, these will be forwarded to the department of justice and the police department for attention. As to point 2 in your petition (the resignation of the Supreme Court of Norway) permit me to assure the bishops that even though the judiciary to a certain extent is affected by the new order, the government has not failed to preserve law and order within the land.

'With reference to the police department's ruling of December 13th, in regard to the duty of ministers to appear as witnesses, may I state that the oath of silence for ministers of the church was absolute before December 13. There are, as you know, many instances where the oath of silence cannot be observed. This latest ruling must be considered as a new interpretation of the oath of silence, but it is not meant to cancel this oath generally. The bishops of the church may rest assured that they will meet with understanding during the present situation; provided that they in turn show understanding of the new order and the present government.

'The church is not the only institution in need of peace to fulfill its mission; the state itself needs it. We hereby most sincerely warn the church against any acts which may increase the unrest of our people. Thoughtless action now may result in serious consequences for the church. Now as before the church needs the state in order to be a true church of the people, and the state needs the church in order to maintain law and order and peace. The state and the church must stand together and serve the people, which they lead. We therefore ask the bishops of the church and through them all the ministers of The Church of Norway to act in the spirit of good will so that this co-operation may succeed. May I at this time request that circular letters from the bishops to ministers or congregations be forwarded in three copies to The Department of Church and Education.

(signed) R. Skancke

BISHOPS DEFEND OATH OF SILENCE

Continuing their circular letter, the bishops state as follows:

"We feel that our congregations are entitled to see this exchange of letters. Suffice it to say, in regard to the point raised by the acting Head, that the question of our oath of silence was discussed during the above mentioned personal conference."

The bishops then brought out the fact that certain suspensions of the oath of silence had been incorporated in the law of Norway for centuries. Such exemptions were legal when a minister felt duty bound to reveal confidential information in order to prevent gross crime which might otherwise have been committed; suspension of the oath of silence was also legal in order to prevent the punishment of innocent persons. They maintained that the revoltingly new feature of the

ruling of December 13th is the fact that the oath of silence may be violated whenever the highest police authorities so decide in the interest of the government, and that ministers will be threatened with imprisonment if they do not break their oath. The bishops referred to a written memorandum delivered to the acting Head during a personal conference on January 29th. The text of this follows:

"In our second ARTICLE OF FAITH, all Christians acknowledge Jesus Christ as their sovereign Lord. The importance of this solemn declaration exceeds everything else within our church. The governmental, the political and the administrative functions do not concern us per se. We are involved only when such functions touch our allegiance to Christ. Luther said: 'The secular regime has laws which do not extend beyond life and property and all concrete things in the world. God will not grant to any one but Himself the right to govern souls.'

THE CHURCH CANNOT BE SET ASIDE

"The Acts of God comprise justice, truth and compassion, as conceived by the church within the structure of the state. The framework of a national community is no concern of the church. But when it comes to the divine commandments, which are fundamental for all community life, then the church is duty bound to take a stand. It is useless to waive the church aside by stating that it is meddling in politics. Luther said in plain words: 'The church does not become involved in worldly matters when it beseeches the authorities to be obedient to the highest authority, which is God.'

"When the authorities permit acts of violence and injustice and exert pressure on our souls, then the church becomes the defender of the people's conscience. One single human soul is worth more than the entire world. The bishops of the church have therefore placed on the table of the acting Head certain facts and official communiques concerning the governmental administration, which, during the last few months, in view of the church, are against the law of God. They give the impression that revolutionary conditions are abroad in our land, and that we are not living under the rules of foreign occupation whereby all laws shall be enforced as far as compatible with the occupation forces. The church is not the state, and the state is not the church. In worldly matters the state may endeavor to use force against the church, but the church is a spiritual and sovereign entity built

on the word of God and unity of belief. Despite all its human shortcomings the church has been given divine authority to spread His law and gospel among all peoples. The church can therefore never be silenced. Wherever God's commandments are deposed by sin the church stands unshaken and cannot be directed by any authority of the state. From this rock of faith we beseech the authorities to strike out all that is against God's holy writ concerning justice, truth and freedom of conscience, and to build only on the foundation of the divine laws of life. We also beseech our people to avoid acts of force and injustice. In an internal struggle all individuals and groups must be guided by this moral law. He who promotes hatred or encourages evil will be judged by God. The Holy Bible says: "Do not repay evil with evil, but overcome evil with good, for above all of us stands the One who is Lord of our souls. In our congregations we now perceive a ferment of conscience and we feel it our duty to let the authorities hear clear and loud the voice of the Church."

This letter was signed by the seven bishops and sent to all ministers with the request to place it before their church boards. The bishops expressed a wish that the contents be made known as fully as possible to all congregations.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS HAIL BISHOPS' STAND

In a postscript the bishops added: "We have received unsolicited communications from nation-wide Christian organizations in Norway and from denominations outside of the state church to the effect that they join in the stand taken by the bishops. The statement from these denominations reads as follows:

"The undersigned organizations prompted by the will of God, by the church's articles of faith and by the conscience of each individual member, hereby express their full agreement with the petition of the bishops." (Signed: The Norwegian Lutheran Inner Mission, Oslo; The Norwegian Sunday School League, Oslo; The Western Inner Mission, Bergen; The Norwegian Foreign Mission, Stavanger; Norway's Finmark Mission, Trondheim; The Norwegian Seamen's Mission, Bergen; The Santal Mission, Oslo; Norway's Christian Youth League, Oslo; and The Norwegian Lutheran China Mission, Oslo.)

The Salvation Army sent the following letter to the bishops:

"The Salvation Army of Norway, guided by our belief and the conscience of our members, hereby approves wholeheartedly the petition which the bishops of the Church of Norway addressed to the acting Minister of The Department of Church and Education."

The bishops received a declaration from the Congress of Dissenting Faiths signed by representatives of its church group: "The executive board of the Norwegian Congress of Dissenters acting in accordance with the word of God, our Christian faith and the personal conscience of the members of board, hereby subscribe fully to the petition of the bishops of the Church of Norway."

A similar statement has been received from the Philadelphia Congregation of Oslo, signed by its elders.

*file
personal*

*Norway Folder
1-41*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
INTER OFFICE COMMUNICATION

DATE February 10, 1941

TO Files
FROM Mr. Cochran

Mr. Schmidt telephoned me at 11:55 this morning in answer to my inquiry made on Saturday, at the request of the State Department, on behalf of the President, as to the annual income of the Crown Princess of Norway.

Mr. Schmidt stated that the Crown Princess opened on September 5 an account with the Riggs Bank which she jointly controls with the Court Chamberlain who is with her. This account is free both for deposits and withdrawals insofar as our control is concerned. The original deposit was for \$50,000. Since then three deposits totaling \$24,300 have been made. One of these was for \$17,000, the second for \$6,000 and a third for approximately \$2,000. \$24,000 have been withdrawn from the account to date, leaving at present a balance of \$50,300. Since the account has now been running five months and \$24,000 have been withdrawn, the monthly rate of withdrawals is slightly under \$5,000. The funds for this account come from the Norwegian official account with the Federal Reserve Bank at New York.



Norway 7044
1-41

PSF Norway

February 12, 1941.

My dear Godchild and Olof-

The enclosed came across my desk in a huge flock of mail and was duly signed by me before I realized what it was all about! Thus are the formalities met by the Diplomats, of whom we are all slaves.

Really I did love the carnations and they sat on my desk upstairs for several days. It was very good of you.

I hope you are having a successful trip to that rather unattractive part of Canada, and I look forward to seeing you very soon.

Always sincerely,

Their Royal Highnesses
The Crown Prince and
The Crown Princess of Norway,
Pook's Hill,
Bethesda, Maryland.

February 7, 1941

Your Royal Highnesses:

Your birthday flowers in the American national colors were a very welcome gift and have made a fine showing in my study where they have been a constant reminder of your thoughtfulness.

With my kindest regards to you all and with many thanks,

Very sincerely yours,

Their Royal Highnesses
The Crown Prince and
The Crown Princess of Norway,
Pook's Hill,
Bethesda, Maryland.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

February 7, 1941

My dear Miss LeHand:

In accordance with the request contained in your memorandum of February 6 addressed to the Secretary of State, there is enclosed herewith a draft of a letter of thanks for the President's signature addressed to Their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess of Norway in acknowledgment of the flowers sent by the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess to the President on his birthday.

The cards enclosed with your memorandum are returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

E. J. Sumner
Chief of Protocol

Enclosures:
Draft letter;
Cards.

Miss Marguerite A. LeHand,
Private Secretary to the President,
The White House.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Recd - Jan. 30/41
Large Bouquet
Red + White Carnation
H. E. The President of Ribbon
the United States

Put in his study

For President Roosevelt with
our heartiest and sincerest
best wishes for many happy
returns of the day
from
Olav Mervin Astrid Harald
Ragnhild

The Crown Princess of Norway

file
personal

Pooks Hill
Feb. 20th 1941

My dear Mr. President

In relation to what we were
speaking about yesterday, I received
just as you left a report of the
action of all the Norwegian bishops,
in connection with the present day

unlawfulness in Norway to-day. I am
sure that the messages are correct
and give a true picture of the situation.

Please in allow me to say how
very much Martha and I appreciated
your visit to us yesterday, and
I remain yours most sincerely

Olaf

Attached photostat copies will
show that the President added to
this letter in longhand.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 19

1941

My dear King Haakon

I was very happy to have your letter which Mr. Hopkins brought over -- and I am really encouraged by the news which he gives me of the splendid resistance that is being put up by the British and all of you who are working toward the same end.

I think that Olav's visit here has been thoroughly successful from the public point of view, and it has been, of course, a great comfort to his wife and those three delightful children.

I had not meant to suggest that your children should make any formal tour in our West -- but I have felt that it is important in this country to keep the names of the occupied nations constantly before our public. I say this because a strong public opinion for the restoration of the complete independence of the nations overrun by Germany will become of especial moment when the time for peace arrives.

I do not think you need to worry about what any German broadcast stations say. Everybody here is in accord that your daughter-in-law and the children are properly on this side of the water -- and the same thought applies to the Princess Juliana and her babies, and to the Luxembourg family, which, after all, has no "raison d'etre" for maintaining a Government in London.

orway

At the same time, people thoroughly approve your leadership of your Government in England, as they do that of Queen Wilhelmina.

With your permission I will, of course, continue to do everything possible in the way of advising your family.

Their present abode, outside of Washington, is just large enough, without being in any way ostentatious -- and I hope that this Summer we can make similar arrangements for them to go to a fairly quiet seaside place. The children especially should not spend the Summer here because the climate is very enervating. I hope they will all come to stay with us at Hyde Park before they go to the seashore.

If, later on, the Scandinavians in the Northwest should ask your daughter-in-law to go there informally, as the Dutch have done in several instances in the case of Princess Juliana, I think it would be a good thing to go. We must remember that your daughter-in-law very clearly represents a combination of Norway and Sweden and Denmark, which symbolizes the independence of all three countries.

I hear from Canada that Olav's two trips there did much good. He is a very fine fellow, and it has been very delightful to have him here.

Later - Olav plans to leave later
I am off today on a Ten day Trip
to get some sunlight in the month
for my sinus & I am sure I
see him again before he takes
the Clipper for Lisbon. You

will have seen my speech about resistance in
occupied nations - I do wish there could be
more of it in Denmark & Belgium. Norway
& Holland are doing well - We are thrilled
by the raid on the Lofoten Islands!
Wrap up the splendid work you are
doing - I do not have to urge you.

With my sincere regards

Faithfully yours
Franklin D. Roosevelt

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 19, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR
THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE

Will you be good enough
to send the enclosed letter to
Ambassador Winant with the
request that he have someone
deliver it personally to His
Majesty, King Haakon?

F. D. R.

PSF Norway

March 19th
1941

My dear King Haakon (Longhand)

I was very happy to have your letter which Mr. Hopkins brought over -- and I am really encouraged by the news which he gives me of the splendid resistance that is being put up by the British and all of you who are working toward the same end.

I think that Olav's visit here has been thoroughly successful from the public point of view, and it has been, of course, a great comfort to his wife and those three delightful children.

I had not meant to suggest that your children should make any formal tour in our West -- but I have felt that it is important in this country to keep the names of the occupied nations constantly before our public. I say this because a strong public opinion for the restoration of the complete independence of the nations overrun by Germany will become of especial moment when the time for peace arrives.

I do not think you need to worry about what any German broadcast stations say. Everybody here is in accord that your daughter-in-law and the children are properly on this side of the water -- and the same thought applies to the Princess Juliana and her babies, and to the Luxembourg family, which, after all, has no "raison d'etre" for maintaining a Government in London.

At the same time, people thoroughly approve your leadership of your Government in England, as they do that of Queen Wilhelmina.

With your permission I will, of course, continue to do everything possible in the way of advising your family.

Their present abode, outside of Washington, is just large enough, without being in any way ostentatious -- and I hope that this Summer we can make similar arrangements for them to go to a fairly quiet seaside place. The children especially should not spend the Summer here because the climate is very enervating. I hope they will all come to stay with us at Hyde Park before they go to the seashore.

If, later on, the Scandinavians in the Northwest should ask your daughter-in-law to go there informally, as the Dutch have done in several instances in the case of Princess Juliana, I think it would be a good thing to go. We must remember that your daughter-in-law very clearly represents a combination of Norway and Sweden and Denmark, which symbolizes the independence of all three countries.

I hear from Canada that Olav's two trips there did much good. He is a very fine fellow, and it has been very delightful to have him here.

CLASS OF SERVICE

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

WESTERN UNION

Noway folder 1-41
BF 1201
(39)

SYMBOLS

- DL = Day Letter
- NT = Overnight Telegram
- LC = Deferred Cable
- NLT = Cable Night Letter
- Ship Radiogram

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

RXCF 38 18 7 EXTRA=1TDW BETHESDA MD 29 VIA WH WASHINGTON DC
VIA CJ COLUMBIA SOCAR 315
MAR 31 AM 11 18

THE PRESIDENT, CARE THE PRESIDENTIAL SPECIAL=
TRAIN ACL RR

MY SINCEREST THANKS FOR KIND GOOD WISHES. OUR MOST
AFFECTIONATE REGARDS=
MARTHA

PSE Norway - 1941

Books Hill
Bethesda Md.
April 6th 1941

My dear Mr. President

Please let me express my sincerest
thanks for your wonderfully kind
letter which I am going to read in
my broadcast to Norway April 9th
via Boston Radio. I am convinced
that it will cheer and strengthen
all true Norwegians both at
home and abroad.

I also want to thank you
so much for your lovely party which
you gave for Märtha, which we both
enjoyed so very much.

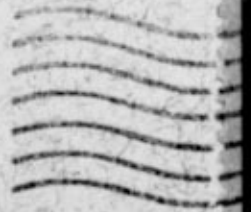
I believe I am going back to
England soon after April 20th, but
I hope you will let me have the
honour and the pleasure of seeing
you, if only for a moment, before leaving.

The developments on the Balkans
are so far moving roughly as one
could expect; and I sincerely hope
they will continue to do so.

With my best regards to
Mrs. Roosevelt and your self from
Martha and me, I remain most
sincerely yours

Clara

Coming with 20 in hand for



His Excellency Franklin D. Roosevelt

THE WHITE HOUSE

APR 7 11 55 AM '41

President of the United States

*The White House
Washington*

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



In reply refer to
PR 857.0011/115

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

May 8, 1941

My dear Miss LeHand:

There enclosed herewith a copy of a note dated April 30, 1941 from the Minister of Norway at Washington conveying a message to the President from His Royal Highness Crown Prince Olav upon his safe return to England after his recent visit to the United States.

Sincerely yours,

G. J. Sumner
Chief of Protocol

Enclosure:
From the Minister of Norway,
April 30, 1941.

Miss Marguerite A. LeHand,
Private Secretary to the President,
The White House.

Norway Folder

1-41

*file
personal*

Department of State

BUREAU
DIVISION

PR

ENCLOSURE

TO

Letter drafted 5/6/41

ADDRESSED TO

Miss LeHand

NORWEGIAN LEGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington, D.C., April 30, 1941.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that His Royal Highness Crown Prince Olav upon His safe return to England after His recent visit to the United States, has instructed me by telegraph to convey the following message to the President of the United States :

"On safe arrival to England I wish to express to you Mr. President and the American people my sincerest thanks for all kindness shown towards me and my family and for the evergrowing sympathy and understanding of Norway's cause and participation in their great struggle for the rights of man".

I should feel greatly obliged if through your good offices this message might be conveyed to the
President.

The Honorable
Cordell Hull,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

- 2 -

President.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest
consideration.

(SIGNED) W. MORGENSTIERNE

WM/SH

OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF THE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Ritz Hotel,
London,
May 26, 1941.

My dear Mr. President:

King Haakon has asked me to transmit the enclosed letter to you at the earliest moment. At the same time, he took occasion to express again his gratitude to you and Mrs. Roosevelt for your hospitality and great kindness to his son and daughter-in-law. He is deeply touched by all you have done in their behalf.

Both the King and the Crown Prince attended the ceremonies on May 17, which marked Norway's National Day. The King said he was greatly comforted by his son's return. Not only had he missed him very much, but also he felt that it was appropriate that the Crown Prince be at his side during these trying days.

With warmest regards, and every good wish, I am

Faithfully yours,

Tony Diddle. v

The President

The White House,
Washington, D.C.



May 21, 1941
England

My dear Mr. President

I thank you very much
for your kind letter of March
15th and I also thank you for
the kind messages sent by
Mac. I am very glad to hear
that both his visit to the
States and, I am sure,
success and I am sure
they have done a lot of good
in explaining our work for
Norway and at the same
time for England's gigantic
fight for freedom of all.
The news of the surrender of
the Italian army under the
eye of Rome is great as it will

I believe, to have a lot of English
soldiers who may come, in sight
at other theaters of this terrible
war. Here, people are very interest-
ed in the arrival of Hess, & as I
don't quite see why he came
here, if it is not from that
simple reason that he wanted
to save himself, but on the
other hand he is not a man
who is frightened, so I can not
easily myself believe that the
guilt of crime, is just, and
I begin to believe that his precipi-
tate has cost the real cause
of his flight, but I see you
won't all ever hear the truth.
An other thing which also in this
people, here is the Viceroy govern-
ment help to Germany by telling
their slaves are the French avo-
sioners in Syria, I am sure
the majority of the French

people, are against such help,
but it is a new proof, that
when you first have, given
in to the persecutors their own
can not help ourselves, one
gives the devil the little finger
and, he takes the whole hand.
It is wonderful, to see the
determination of, this country
to see, this war, through to
the bitter end, and for, her
personally it gives me, such
an as long as we have a soul
not give up the struggle, there
is hope for me, to see, this
ever, more, as a free, country
I believe, that I should
see my daughter-in-law
and, I was really sorry for
her, when I had, to ask
him, to come, buy her,
I trust she will be able,

To find a place, for the
Nunance close, by the sea,
as it would be, better for
the children, than to stay
where they are, now.

I trust you have quite
recovered, after your illness
The world wants all your support
in this struggle for liberty and
so you need all your strength
to carry this war to the only
ending any independent people
only can win for.

With kind regards
Remain your very
Sincerely
Wm. Lloyd Garrison

Mr. Secretary

Increased from
Newfoundland

The President

The White House

Washington

U.S. America



Aug 27 / 1941
England.

My dear President Roosevelt

Many thanks for your
letter of Aug 16th which Mr.
Churchill brought back here
after the historical conference
which you had, although the
Germans since a long time
have told the world that
they were the masters of
the seas. I was being glad
to see the statement of
the conference and trust
it may be useful in time.
I come, but I fear it will
take a long time before the

Germanization will accept
every point of view that they
are, the aggressors. It strikes
me that we, after the war,
must try to wrap the Germa-
nization tape the same point
of view as we have on life
in general, and, of stopping
it from world, in particular.
I am reading a book called
"Thus spoke Germany" edited
by W. W. Foltz and M. D. Foster, and
it makes one quite sick to
see how the Germanization
have been, and, are brought
up to believe that they are
a superior race, and, therefore
have the right to dominate
the rest of the world. There is
to my mind one of the most

important questions for us
to realize and to find some
means whereby to change the
nation as such. I think the way
it could be done, is to form
an international board of educa-
tion who are responsible that the
German children are brought up
in our point of view of the
meaning of the word, good,
faith. It will naturally take a
long time before this can be
achieved and during that
time it would mean that
there must be an army of
occupation in Germany, so
as to make sure that they
are not carrying on with war
maneuver and so again pre-
sain for war. When all the
rest of us behave, we are in

for goodwill, amongst all
nations. It is most important
to my mind, for the small
nations to be quite sure, that
we in the future won't be
overrun again, by an aggres-
sive nation, as we are up
against the very difficult
problem of rebuilding our econ-
omy and get every thing back
to working order as quickly
as possible, what the Norwegians
will mean, so far as I know.
All this is my personal point
of view and, Norway is too
small a country to propose,
anything like this, but it should
be very pleasant, if possible,
to have your point of view
on this subject & deal very
heavily that something will
have to be done, in this

direction of the world, can
hope for a lasting peace,
in the future. I trust you
keep my name, out of
the question in case, you
take it up with any of your
governments as I have, but
spoken to any of mine,
about it and as a consti-
tutional thing have, no right
to suggest a thing like this
on my own, but all the
same, I should like to hear,
what you think of this
idea of peace, what reply
you have, been thinking
of something on the same
line to secure, peace in
times to come, if any
thing on this line is carried
out it will mean that
the Germans as they will

have to wait for us to decide
when they are fit to be on
equal terms as the rest of
us but as long as we feel
they have still got either
Imperial or Hitler bacillus
they will have to be kept out
of communication official
with us. I trust you will
bear this after having
read it as it would not
do if it got out that I
have written so freely as
I have. Before I send I
must thank you for all
the kindness you and
Mr. Roosevelt show my family
who seem to be in good health
all of them. With my very
best regards faithfully yours
Chapman.

P

His Excellency

The President of the U. S. America



THE FOREIGN SERVICE
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*now, folder
file
this mail*

AMERICAN EMBASSY

40 Berkeley Square,
London.

September 2, 1941.

My dear Mr. President:

King Haakon has asked me to forward you the enclosed letter with his compliments.

At the same time he wishes me to tell you that he is deeply grateful for all the interest you personally took in enabling his Government to acquire the two Lockheed transport planes. This gratitude is shared, moreover, by his Government and his people. The planes, he said, are in constant use, and have already made possible the bringing here of a number of people necessary to the carrying forward of his Government's plans. Furthermore, the very knowledge that these planes are actually engaged in service between here and Sweden has served to inspire the Norwegian refugees in Sweden with renewed hope and courage.

Crown

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



- 2 -

Crown Prince Olaf also wishes me to convey to you
an expression of his profound gratitude for all you did
to make this possible.

With warmest regards, and every good wish, I am

Yours faithfully,

Tony Bidder

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
40 Berkeley Square,

London W.1.

September 10, 1941.

My dear Mr. President:

Prince Olaf has asked me to forward the enclosed letter to you. At the same time, he took occasion to tell me how grateful his Government and his countrymen were for your personal interest in arranging for the Norwegian Government to obtain the two Lockheed Transport planes. They had been in steady service between here and Sweden and had already proved of tremendous help to the Government in carrying forward its program.

With warmest regards and every good wish, I am

Faithfully yours,

Tony Bidder

The President

The White House

Washington, D.C.

10/17/41

My dear Mr President
I received last night the
very sad news about your
dear mother Mrs Roosevelt; please
show me in this way to express
my sincerest sympathy, and
tell you how much I feel for
you in your bereavement.
I must also thank you
for your very kind letter in
which I am sorry to say

PSF: William Feltus
England
1-41
September 8th 1941

William Feltus



ought to have been answered
a long time ago.

I, like everyone else, have been
thrilled by your historic meeting
with Mr Churchill, and I know
that the outcome of that conference
will be of the greatest importance
not only for the conduct of
the great struggle we are all
fighting in, but also for the
future and I feel sure better
development of post-war
Europe and the World as
a whole.

I know that Martha also

will feel the loss of your mother
very keenly; and I also know
that we both always will cherish
our memories of her such as she
always was, a truly kind and
understanding person of great
personal charm and a strong
personality.

With my very warmest regards
to yourself and Mrs. Roosevelt
I remain yours ever most sincerely
and grateful

Oliver.

His Excellency F. D. Roosevelt

The President of the United States

U.S.A.

The White House
Washington D.C.

ASSIGNMENT OF ROOMS AT HYDE PARK FOR SEPTEMBER 19th

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt, Jr. | Either Mrs. James Roosevelt's room or Mrs. Franklin's room |
| The Crown Princess | The Pink Room |
| Countess Ostgaard | The Chintz Room |
| The Countess' small boy | Room off the Crown Princess' room |
| The Chamberlain | Little room at top of stairs. (Mr. Franklin's old room) |
| The Princesses | East Room |
| The Governess | East room next to above |
| The Prince and nurse | Any room on 3rd floor which is not being used. |
| The maid | Third floor. |

Plain
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Delivered
2:30 pm
1/25/41
3/10/41

Wm. King Haakun
London. -

My wife and I send you
a very warm Christmas
greetings. Glad and Martin
and the children are
coming to see family
XMAS party in a few
minutes. You can be
very proud of them all.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Norway Folder

PH

PLAIN

London

Dated December 25, 1941

Rec'd 5:25 p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

TRIPLE PRIORITY

Norwegian Series, number 10, December 25.

FROM BIDDLE FOR THE PRESIDENT

King Haakon asked me to send you and Mrs.
Roosevelt the following message:

"I thank you, Mr. President, for your and
Mrs. Roosevelt's very kind wishes which I
reciprocate. Please give my family many
messages and greetings. Haakon R."
Margaret and I join in best wishes to you and
Mrs. Roosevelt.

WINANT

LMS



LOFOTEN

To dear Mr. President

with our best

Season's Greetings

and all Good Wishes

for the New Year,

and with our sincerest gratitude
for all kindness shown during the
passing year.

Olaf ^{for} Wardle;