

# Rendezvous

News and Notes from the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Institute

Winter 2005



## Documentary Photography of the New Deal

A Legacy of Social Conscience



*Documentary Photography of the New Deal: A Legacy of Social Conscience*, a conference organized by the Franklin D. Roosevelt Presidential Library will be held on Saturday, March 12, 2005, 8:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. The conference explores themes suggested by the Library's current special exhibition, "This Great Nation Will Endure": *Photographs of the Great Depression*, which showcases 175 photographs produced by the legendary photographic

unit of the New Deal's Farm Security Administration.

Historian Lawrence Levine, co-author of *The People and the President: America's Conversations with FDR* and professor at George Mason University and the University of California at Berkeley, will deliver the keynote address and lead a panel discussion of the photo unit of the Farm Security Administration in broad historical context. Morning panelists will continue the discussion with a focus on several unique aspects of FSA photography. The afternoon session will discuss documentary photography in a more contemporary sense, emphasizing the legacy of FSA photography and its impact on modern photographers in the Hudson Valley. *The Plow That Broke the Plains* and *The River*, the documentary films produced by Pare Lorentz for the Farm Security Administration will be screened during lunch.

The all day conference will take place in the Henry A. Wallace Visitor and Education Center located at the FDR Presidential Library and Home of FDR National Historic Site. Pre-registration, which includes lunch and closing

reception, is \$15, \$5 for students with valid ID. Onsite registration on March 12 is \$25, \$10 for students with valid ID. For information please call (845) 486-7745 or visit our web site at [www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu](http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu). The FSA conference is sponsored by the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute with additional funding provided by The Dyson Foundation, the Wallace Genetic Foundation and the Nathan Cummings Foundation.



Gordon Parks. *Government Charwoman*. 1942.

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## FROM THE DIRECTOR

### *New Beginnings for the Roosevelt Library*

This year the nation's presidential libraries are celebrating their fiftieth anniversary as a federal system. Presidential libraries trace their roots to FDR and the library and museum that carry his name here in Hyde Park. In 1955 Congress passed the Presidential Libraries Act, codifying the unique institution that FDR created seventeen years earlier. The Act encouraged other Presidents to donate their historical materials to the government and ensured that presidential papers and memorabilia would be preserved and made available to the American people in National Archives facilities constructed with privately raised funds.

It is therefore very fitting that in 2005 we begin to plan for the revitalization of the Roosevelt Library—bringing this facility up to the standards of the 21st century for preservation and access to its priceless holdings.

We are grateful to Congressman John Sweeney who led the effort in Congress to secure an appropriation of \$750,000 to begin architectural and engineering design for the renewal of this Library. He was joined on the Senate side by Senators Hillary Clinton and Charles Schumer with the support of Senators Robert Byrd and Barbara Mikulski.



Representative John E. Sweeney (R-Clifton Park).

That money is the first of a two-year appropriation needed to determine the extent of renovations necessary to bring the Roosevelt Library back up to the standards FDR incorporated into the nation's first presidential library. FDR made sure that his Library reflected not only his favorite architectural style and his historical and collecting interests;

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## Student Photography Contest Reflects New Deal Project

The Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum in cooperation with the *Poughkeepsie Journal* is proud to sponsor, "This Great Nation Will Endure": A Student Photography Contest running March 12 - April 22, 2005. The contest is designed to encourage young people to become involved in their communities by using photographs to document daily life and social conditions.

Photographers of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal used documentary photography to raise public awareness of urban and rural poverty during the Great Depression. Their photographs were published in newspapers and magazines and helped inform the nation about conditions that were otherwise not widely known.

Today's student photographers are invited to use photography to document conditions in their communities. Selected photographs will be published in a special section of the *Poughkeepsie Journal* and exhibited in the Henry A. Wallace Center. Student photographers can enter photographs in five categories based on "shooting scripts" supplied to photographers of the New Deal Farm Security Administration.

The categories are: (1) Home in the Evening, (2) Attending a Place of



Arthur Rothstein (1915-1985), RA/FSA, 1935-1940. Unknown Photographer, 1938.

Worship, (3) Where People Meet, (4) Looking Down a Street, and (5) People On and Off the Job.

All photographs must be taken of events and occurrences as they actually happened; they cannot be set, staged, or recreated. First and second place prizes will be awarded in both a junior division (10 - 14 years old) and a senior division (15 - 18 years old). All student photographs must be taken between the period of March 12 and April 22, 2005.

The Student Photography Contest is an educational program of the current exhibition, "This Great Nation Will Endure": *Photographs of the Great Depression* in the museum of the Roosevelt Presidential Library, Hyde

Park. Student photographers and their parents are encouraged to visit the exhibition to learn more about documentary photography. There is no admission charge to the museum for students and their parents between March 12 and April 22.

This contest is made possible through the support of the *Poughkeepsie Journal*, the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute, The Dyson Foundation, the Wallace Genetic Foundation and the Nathan Cummings Foundation. For complete contest rules please call (800) FDR-VISIT and press 4 for the Education Department or visit [www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu](http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu).

### FSA Curriculum Guide

#### NOW AVAILABLE FOR TEACHERS

The FDR Presidential Library's Education Department is pleased to present a 42-page curriculum guide that includes primary source documents, 15 teaching suggestions, a DVD entitled *Sights and Sounds of the FSA*, overviews of the Great Depression, New Deal and FSA, and a complete class set of 8" x 10" FSA photographs. To obtain a free copy call the FDR Presidential Library Education Department at (845) 486-7751.

# Remembering Sara Delano Roosevelt on her 150th Anniversary

By Christine M. Totten  
November 10, 2004

At the end of Sara Delano Roosevelt's long life, the *New York Herald Tribune* called the President's mother "one of the women who have influenced the course of American history." She would "remain for future historians a figure of compelling interest." Upon her death, the White House was deluged by thousands of messages telling FDR that people saw his mother as "the source of your greatness." She had been "their mother and grandma, too," the matriarch who "kept us all together." Honored with the Einstein Medal for humanitarian service, Sara was praised as "a woman of biblical stature, wise, kind and vital."

A decade later, Sara's image had been turned upside down. She was now portrayed in books and on the stage and screen as tyrannical. Even serious scholars accepted such reports at face value. Only David McCullough disagreed. He explained in 1983 that Sara was "considerably more appealing and admirable than is generally understood." The bias against her was transparent, with "most descriptions being based on the viewpoint of her daughter-in-law, Eleanor."



FDR with his mother, Sara Delano Roosevelt, 1887. FDR Presidential Library.

Eleanor's animosity emerged only after 1920, when she began to see Sara as a trial rather than as the most generous of mothers. But Sara is too important an asset to our understanding of FDR to be eclipsed as Eleanor's controversial mother-in-law. She devoted herself to his advancement, and was committed

## Roosevelt Grandchild Contributes to the Museum Collection

The FDR Library recently received an important gift of Eleanor Roosevelt materials from Eleanor R. Seagraves, the daughter of Anna Roosevelt and her first husband, Curtis Dall. Mrs. Seagraves is the Roosevelt's first grandchild. Known as "Sistie," she and her brother Curtis ("Buzzie") lived in the White House from 1933 until 1934.

Mrs. Seagraves' gift includes a number of very important items. Among these is a gold oval locket and chain worn by Mrs. Roosevelt. The locket bears teeth marks left by the Roosevelt children when they were infants. It is engraved "E.F./1903" in commemoration of the engagement of Eleanor and Franklin Roosevelt in 1903.

Among the other items in Mrs. Seagraves' gift are a variety of clothing pieces owned by Mrs. Roosevelt, including a hand-embroidered silk Chinese coat, two dresses, a skirt, a fox

all her life to do anything—"If it helps Franklin."

To discover the real Sara, numerous misunderstandings about her must be corrected. She did indeed grow up, beautiful, athletic, witty and talented, in the warmth of a close-knit family, as the fifth of eleven children. Yet contrary to standard accounts, the Delanos' life at Algonac on the Hudson was luxurious but frugal. Of old New England stock, to them life's purpose was to be useful in the service of God and fellow man.

Sara's father, Warren Delano II, was idealistic and pragmatic. A merchant in the China trade, he overcame misfortune with stoic perseverance, kept up appearances befitting a proud old family, and shunned no risk to get to the top. Looking back in 1944, the President declared: "What vitality I have is not inherited from Roosevelts. . . . [M]ine, such as it is, comes from the Delanos."

The story of how "Sallie" Delano got together with James Roosevelt differs widely from traditional narratives. Her heart still numbed by an earlier infatuation with the irresistible Stanford White, Sara respected, but refused to marry, the much older squire of Hyde Park. She only yielded to her parents' pressure when it became clear that James could rescue her beloved brother, Warren, from losing his position. Miraculously, Sallie fell in love with her husband on a glorious honeymoon—and came home pregnant.

Ambitious and well-educated, Sara recognized the promise of greatness in her strong-willed little boy even before he was three years old. As an adolescent, she admonished Franklin to "be kind to every one if you have the chance . . . and to your parents who live in you and for you." When Franklin was a student at Groton and Harvard, she encouraged him to emulate her idol, Theodore Roosevelt. Franklin was only eighteen when Sara, widowed at forty-six, had to serve both as his mother and father.

Sara's role in getting Franklin and Eleanor together was crucial. Sara invited Eleanor, Theodore's niece, to two house parties for her son at Hyde Park on June 20 and July 7, 1903. When he returned from England two months later after a flirtation with the

aristocratic Aline Cholmeley, Franklin joined his mother on Campobello and found Eleanor there as her guest.



FDR with his mother, Sara Delano Roosevelt, 1933. FDR Presidential Library.

In September, Sara recommended Eleanor to her brother Warren, the head of the house of Delano, for a visit. She described Eleanor as the nicest, "most intelligent and thoughtful girl" she knew. Still, it came as a shock when Franklin, then a student at Harvard, proposed marriage—prematurely and against custom—only two months later.

When Franklin rose to an office higher than her boldest expectations, she became a new, less-private person for his sake. Most famously, she acted as his Hyde Park hostess for the King and Queen of England in 1939. Above all, Sara maintained a haven for FDR in his childhood home.

Roosevelt's perceptive champion, Dorothy Thompson, wrote about his mother: "and in the midst of political strife . . . she kept a place apart, full of memories and traditions of a quieter and more stable age, to which he flew for refuge." The tribute to Sara concluded, "No one will ever be able to estimate the place of this woman in American history, for such services of love, so deeply personal, are inestimable."

Professor Christine M. Totten authored this brief article in remembrance of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Sara Delano Roosevelt. She is at work on a full-length biography of the life of SDR, based on extensive research at the Roosevelt Library.

to her daughter Anna. Mrs. Seagraves' gift also includes a small travel clock owned by Mrs. Roosevelt.

In addition to these new materials, Mrs. Seagraves has donated two other items to the FDR Library—a silver fox collar and a mink neckpiece that belonged to Mrs. Roosevelt.

A generous friend of the FDR Library, Mrs. Seagraves is an author and editor. She edited a 1994 reprint of *Delano's Voyages of Commerce and Discovery: Amasa Delano in China, the Pacific Islands, Australia, and South America, 1789-1807* and compiled and edited *The Val-Kill Cookbook* for the Eleanor Roosevelt Center at Val-Kill. She has also compiled bibliographical works on environmental subjects, including *The Natural Environment: An Annotated Bibliography on Attitudes and Values (1984)* and *A Search for Environmental Ethics: An Initial Bibliography (1980)*.



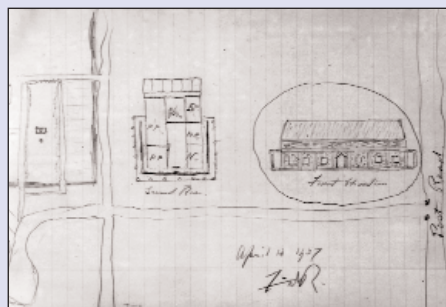
The locket was engraved "E.F./1903" to commemorate the engagement of Eleanor and Franklin Roosevelt.

fur stole and muff, and several elegant evening purses. There is also a 14k gold fleur-de-lis pin studded with pearls used by Mrs. Roosevelt and passed on

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he also looked to the practical. It was to be a "fireproof" building, air conditioned, fitted with an elevator, processing rooms, photo lab, workshops, offices, and stacks modeled on those at the newly opened National Archives building in Washington.

The renovations we are beginning this year will respect FDR's original historic building even as we incorporate the mechanical systems necessary to preserve our archival and museum holdings while assuring security and wide public access. As a part of our work this year, the Library is being nominated for National Historic Landmark status.



President Roosevelt's original 1937 sketch for the Library. FDR Presidential Library.

The research room will be improved, as will the lobby area and circulation patterns within the building. Improved AV viewing and listening rooms will be created and steps will be taken to improve physical security. Staff offices will be relocated to improve efficiency and facilities for volunteers and interns will be planned and installed for the first time.

The Library is still operating with electrical, heating and air handling systems that date to the 1940s. For the first time we will be able to control humidity and temperature to extend the preservation of this irreplaceable archive and museum collection.

The Roosevelt Institute has raised more than \$5 million to create new permanent exhibits on the Roosevelt presidency, the New Deal, World War II and the contributions of Mrs. Roosevelt. These new permanent exhibits will be installed in the Library's main galleries using state-of-the-art interactives, audio visuals and other dramatic techniques to unforgettably communicate the Roosevelt legacy to young people and visitors of all ages.

At the same time we look forward to creating in our lower level a set of "Study Collection" vaults where visitors will have the opportunity to view original artifacts belonging to FDR and ER. These objects are poignant reminders of the Roosevelts as leaders—adored by the people and respected by foreign heads of state—and as individuals, husband and wife, family members, friends, neighbors, and citizens of the world. On view in these vaults people will find FDR's famed ship model collection; his Hudson Valley, New Deal, and naval art; presidential gifts; and family portraits, jewelry and silver—out of the storeroom and on display for the first time in years.

We are grateful to Congressman Sweeney for taking the lead in assuring that this much needed work is about to begin. For it is the essential next step in continuing to build upon the success of the Henry A. Wallace Center in assuring that Roosevelt's vision be renewed by succeeding generations who seek to find "the records of the past" brought together "where they will be preserved for the use of men and women living in the future."

Cynthia M. Koch  
February 2005

# THE DEATH OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT 60 YEARS LATER, THE IMPACT IS STILL BEING FELT

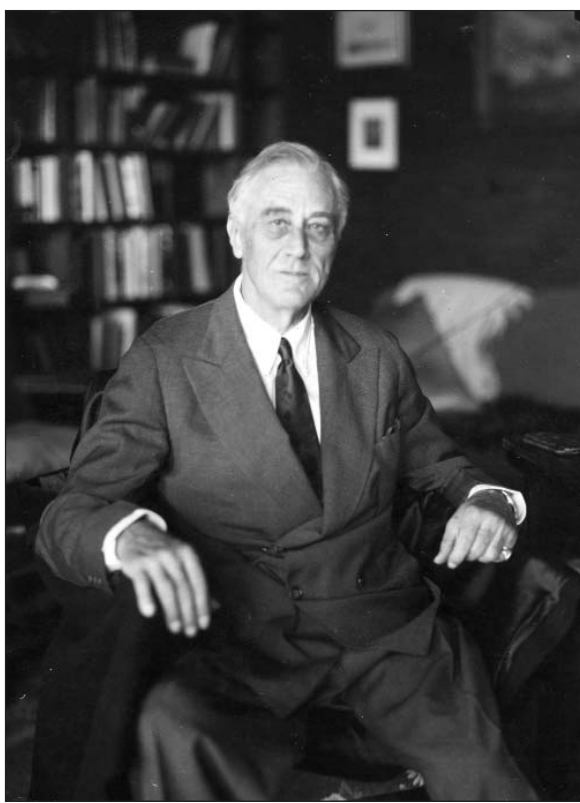
The “War President” who led America through World War II and saved Democracy, who founded Social Security, who helped lift the country out of the Great Depression. President Franklin D. Roosevelt’s legacy endures.

## APRIL 12, 1945

In April 1945, America and its allies were nearing victory in World War II. In Europe, Germany was on the brink of defeat, while in the Pacific plans for the invasion of Japan were underway.

Three long years of wartime leadership took a grim toll on Franklin Roosevelt. By spring 1945 he was suffering from hypertension and heart disease. On March 29 he left Washington for a vacation at Warm Springs, Georgia. For years he had sought to restore his health at the rehabilitation center he founded there in 1927.

In the early afternoon of April 12, 1945 the President was in his private cottage at Warm Springs signing papers and sitting for a portrait painter. Suddenly, he raised his



The final photograph of President Franklin D. Roosevelt—taken at Warm Springs, Georgia on April 11, 1945—the day before his death. FDR Presidential Library and Museum.

hand to his head, complaining of a headache. He slumped forward, losing consciousness.

At 3:35 P.M. the President was pronounced dead from a massive cerebral hemorrhage. Americans soon learned the news: the man who had led them through years of economic crisis and war was gone.

FDR's sudden death stunned the nation. Few had known of the severity of President Roosevelt's health problems. The public's shock was magnified by the fact that Roosevelt had been America's chief executive for over twelve years. Young Americans had no memory of any other President. The timing of his death, at a moment when victory in World War II seemed at hand, added to the country's grief.

## THE LONG RIDE HOME

On the morning of April 13, President Roosevelt's casket was carried to the railroad station at Warm Springs, Georgia, accompanied by a procession of 2,000 soldiers from Fort Benning. Moving no faster than thirty-five miles per hour, the train passed through the Carolinas and Virginia, arriving in Washington, DC on April 14. All along the way, at all hours of the day and night, people lined the route of the funeral train, paying tribute to their leader. President Truman, members of the immediate family, and high-ranking government officials met the funeral train at Union Station.

Full military honors were rendered in a procession from the railroad station to the White House through the streets lined with units of the nation's armed forces and thousands upon thousands of grieving citizens. The casket was carried on a caisson preceded by a riderless horse accompanied by two soldiers who bore the American flag and the presidential standard. At the White House, the casket was placed in the East Room where a private Episcopal Funeral Service was conducted at 4:00 p.m. The service lasted twenty-three minutes.



A funeral train carried President Roosevelt's casket from New York City to his home in Hyde Park, New York. FDR Presidential Library and Museum.



President Roosevelt's casket on a caisson along the parade route lined with soldiers in Hyde Park, New York. FDR Presidential Library and Museum.

President Roosevelt's body did not lie in state in the Capitol.

That evening the casket was removed from the White House and taken in a small procession of soldiers and police to Union Station for the trip to the President's Hyde Park home. The morning of April 15 the funeral train arrived at a siding on the Hudson River four miles from the Roosevelt home. Again all along the route, people lined the road paying homage to their President.

The casket was transferred to a horse-drawn gun carriage and carried up the hill to the estate along a route lined with soldiers, sailors and marines. The caisson was preceded by a military band and a battalion of West Point cadets and followed by limousines containing President Truman, the Roosevelt family, and close associates of FDR. Full military honors were rendered from the train to the burial site.

Internment was in the Rose Garden at the estate in Hyde Park. The rector of St. James Episcopal Church read the burial services, three volleys were fired over the grave, and taps were sounded as the casket was lowered to its final resting place.

# FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

A memorial service for President Roosevelt was held before a joint meeting of the two houses of Congress on July 1, 1946. The FDR Presidential Library and Museum holds a copy of the proceedings. Below is an excerpt from the memorial address presented by the Hon. John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to Great Britain during World War II.

In Franklin Roosevelt the qualities we knew were these—we who worked with him and watched him. He loved mankind. There was no one in public life in our time who had the confidence of a greater part of the people of the earth than Franklin Roosevelt. He had their confidence not only because he believed in them as men and women, but because he expected much of them as men and women. The world to him was not composed of nations only, nor the nations of classes. He did not believe in abstractions. He believed in individual human beings. The compact, as Walt Whitman put it, was always with individuals. The decisions, whether in war or in peace, were decisions which affected the lives of individuals. The friendship, the dissensions, the agreements were individual friendships, individual dissensions, individual agreements. He loved men, but he loved them to be free, to be themselves.

He was brave. There is no man in this room—not those who saw him in the weakest moments of a frightful illness—not those who saw him in the most terrible moments of the war—there is not one of us who can say that he saw Franklin Roosevelt afraid.

He was steadfast. Once the decision had been made, he stood to it. Strong-willed and stubborn of purpose, he chose the men and framed the plans to bring to bear upon his country's enemies the full and overwhelming power of its strength, turning the first and terrible defeats to victories unprecedented in the history of war. Those who know of their own knowledge what risks he had to take, what burden of responsibility he had to bear, know how to estimate his steadfastness.

He saw the facts and faced them. Even in the brief perspective of a year we have learned how well he saw the facts of danger to his country. At a time when few men other than he, whether in positions of responsibility or not, understood the meaning of the history of our time, he understood it. We know now from the mouths and records of our enemies how well he understood. At a time when it was intellectually unpopular and politically dangerous to face the facts, he faced them. Neither the initial indifference of many among our people upon whose understanding he must have counted, nor a campaign of personal vilification in certain sections of our press, rarely equaled in any country, deterred him. He carried the distasteful burden of an unpopular awakening and brought the people, not of his own country only, but of the democratic world, to see their danger while yet there was time—how little time—to save themselves and save the world they live in.

He dared to act. It is not always that those who have the courage to see have the courage to act on what they see. Franklin Roosevelt acted. In two great crises, one within, the other without, his acts changed history. That the confidence of the American people in themselves and in their Nation was restored and strengthened by the vigor and decisiveness of his action of 1933, all of us here know, for many have shared in that action and remember well. That Britain was saved to fight the war through by the courage and decisiveness of his action of 1940 we know also. None of us who knew of that decision and its consequences can forget it now that the war is won.

He believed. There was no American of his time who believed more deeply in America than he, and no believer in democracy who had a firmer faith in man. Freedom to him was not a word but a reality; not a sentiment to which men might aspire, but a reality they might possess. The reaffirmations of the rights of man to which he committed his administration and his country in the domestic and the foreign crises of his years as President were reaffirmations not of word but fact. They stand with the great charters of mankind.

And finally, and most important of all perhaps for us who have out lived him, he dared to hope. There was never a time in the dark years of the depression, of the black years of the war, when he lost hope. And as the end of the war drew near, and the end of his life with it, his hopes grew greater, grew beyond the war, beyond the victory to peace. He dared to hope for peace, to believe in peace, and to act for peace. Young in heart himself, he always thought of his country as young also, as the New World, as the builder of new worlds of peace. Believer of man, and believer therefore in men, he thought of this Republic of ours as part of that greater republic of mankind on which alone a true peace can be rested. He never thought the labor would be easy. He never questioned—he least of all men—that differences and difficulties would arise. But neither did he cease to hope. Nor would he now.

These then were his qualities as President and foremost citizen of the United States. Brave, steadfast, one who dared to see the facts, to face them, and to act; one who believed, who hoped. Whatever verdict history writes down; this much we know who knew him—that he was a man. God give us heart and will to take this Nation as he left it—not only powerful, not only rich but young and hopeful and confident and believing and strong—God give us heart and will to take this Nation forward as he meant to take it to a new, more daring future, a new world of peace.

**On February 15, 2005, Rivington R. Winant, the Hon. John Gilbert Winant's son and member of the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute Board of Directors, provided *Rendezvous* the following recollections of his father's address:**

*"When my father was notified of this singular honor, he had already been scheduled to make a number of other speeches, a good number of which were at university and college commencements. He did manage to fulfill that schedule, but was pressed for time to prepare the address in honor of FDR.*

*My father valued the opinions of others and a number of knowledgeable people came to our apartment in New York to give advice. Two of them I remember best. One was Lloyd Garrison, a*

*distinguished lawyer who was a former student of my father's and I believe one of the founders of the Liberal Party. The other was Judge Samuel Rosenman, who had been FDR's senior speech writer. The advisers met on and off for several days.*

*I drove my father to Concord, New Hampshire from whence he was scheduled to drive to the Dartmouth commencement the next day. On the way Concord, . . . [we had] . . . a rather lengthy consolation with poet Archibald MacLeish . . . After attending the Dartmouth commencement, my father immediately returned to New York and spent a day or two working over the FDR address. Among other things, he delivered the Vassar College commencement address on June 30 in Poughkeepsie. From there, we took the train to Washington; he to speak and we to listen."*

# News from the Archives - Partnerships & Donations

We are pleased to announce that on February 6, 2005 the Roosevelt Library promoted four-year veteran archivist Bob Clark to the Supervisory Archivist position. Clark began his archival career while a student at Texas Tech University, from which he holds both a B.A. and a M.A. in history. He then took a degree in law from Syracuse University, where he received his J.D. in 1994, and would go on to practice law for seven years. In June 2001 Clark returned to history and archival work, taking a position as archivist at the Roosevelt Library.

In partnership with Marist College and IBM, the archives is continuing with the digitization of the Diplomatic Correspondence in the President's Secretary's Files. The Library plans to make the documents available on its website sometime in the Spring 2005.

The FDR Library has partnered with the Truman Library on a joint online exhibit of the correspondence between Eleanor Roosevelt and Harry Truman. Based on materials reprinted in Steve Neal's book *Eleanor And Harry*, the archival staffs of the two libraries have digitized hundreds of original documents from their collections. The

project is expected to "go live" on April 12, 2005 in commemoration of the day FDR died and President Truman took office. Access to the online exhibit will be available on both libraries' websites.

Archives Technician Karen Anson won a National Archives recognition award for her work on NARA's Archival Research Catalog (ARC) automation initiative.

The Library received a donation of handwritten letters from Eleanor Roosevelt to John A. and Anne Roosevelt. The correspondence was donated by Haven C. Roosevelt, Nina Roosevelt Gibson, and Sarah Schoonmaker.

Through the courtesy of Irving J. Stolberg, a collection of books related to the UN and Eleanor Roosevelt was donated by the United Nations Association of Connecticut. The books were part of the UNA's Ruth Steinkraus Cohen Collection.

The diaries of Martin Conboy, December 1933 - June 1935, were donated to the Library by his granddaughter Margaret S. Dailey. Mr. Conboy was the United States Attorney

for the Southern District of New York during the period that New Deal legislation was being challenged in court.



Harry Truman and Eleanor Roosevelt. Photo courtesy of the Truman Library.

From Cathy Raphael, the Library received an original master script of a Democratic National Committee Election Eve radio program which was broadcast live on November 6, 1944 on the CBS network. Ms. Raphael's mother worked for CBS News. The script includes such celebrities as Judy Garland, Humphrey Bogart, and Jimmy Cagney.

From Professor Christine Totten, the Library received the unedited manuscript of her biography of Sara Delano Roosevelt. While the manuscript will remain closed to researchers pending editing and publication, the manuscript will provide invaluable information for future researchers.

From Patricia Prinz, the Library received a collection of letters and other materials related to her father Herzel Plaine and his association with Eleanor Roosevelt. Mr. Plaine was an Assistant Solicitor General during the period that Mrs. Roosevelt served on the Human Rights Commission, and he provided the American delegation with assistance during the drafting of the Declaration of Human Rights.

## UPCOMING EVENTS

Saturday, March 12  
**Conference: Documentary  
 Photography of the New Deal: A  
 Legacy of Social Conscience**  
 Wallace Center; 8:30 AM - 6 PM

Friday, May 27  
**USO Show**  
 Wallace Center; 7 PM

Saturday, May 28  
 Sunday, May 29  
**Bivouac - Living History**  
 9 AM to 4 PM  
 FDR Library Lawn

Saturday, June 25  
**Roosevelt Reading Festival II**  
 9 AM to 4 PM  
 Wallace Center

Friday, September 2  
**Exhibition Opening  
 "Freedom from Fear":  
 FDR Commander in Chief**  
 FDR Presidential Library  
 William J. vanden Heuvel Gallery

Saturday, September 3  
**Bivouac - Living History**  
 9 AM to 4 PM  
 FDR Library Lawn

**Public Forum on  
 World War II**  
 Wallace Center; 1 PM

**WWII Music Concert**  
 Wallace Center; 7 PM

Sunday, September 4  
**Bivouac - Living History**  
 9 AM to 4 PM  
 FDR Library Lawn

**SUBSCRIBE TO THE  
 EMAIL BULLETIN**

To learn about programs and events at the FDR Presidential Library and Museum and the Henry A. Wallace Visitor and Education Center sign up for our Email Bulletin by sending an email to [clifford.laube@nara.gov](mailto:clifford.laube@nara.gov) and typing "SUBSCRIBE" in the subject line.

## Library Welcomed Special Guests in Fall

In separate visits October 9, 2004, the Roosevelt Library welcomed former Soviet Premier Mikhail Gorbachev (left) and Geraldine Ferraro (right), former Congresswoman and vice presidential candidate. Mr. Gorbachev was traveling in the New York area with family and expressed interest in visiting the Library. Ms. Ferraro gave a talk with Mary Catherine Bateson, co-founder of the non-profit *GrannyVoters*, an organization that encourages voters to consider America's future when voting, not personal interests.



Bill Urbin, NPS



Bill Urbin, NPS

## Library Named Top Tourism Destination

The Dutchess County Economic Development Corporation honored the FDR Presidential Library and Museum with its Business Excellence Award in the Tourism Destination of the Year category for 2004. The Library was recognized for demonstrating high standards in excellence in creating and presenting a unique experience for its visitors resulting in increases in the county's tourism activity with the addition of its new 3000 square foot William J. vanden Heuvel Gallery.

The gallery is dedicated to Ambassador William J. vanden Heuvel and serves as perpetual public recognition of Ambassador vanden Heuvel's outstanding leadership in the construction of the Henry A. Wallace Center and the renovation of the Roosevelt Library and Museum. The gallery's current exhibit, "This Great Nation Will Endure": Photographs of the Great Depression will be on display until July 17, 2005.

## March of Dimes Events Held at FDR Presidential Library

*President Roosevelt contracted polio in 1921 at the age of thirty-nine. He founded the March of Dimes in 1938 to find ways to stop the polio epidemics that had ravaged the country. He was honored for his efforts by having his likeness placed on the dime in 1946.*

### Mickey Rooney Helped Lead Drive to Send Dimes to White House

On January 27, 2005 stage and screen star Mickey Rooney joined descendants of FDR at the Wallace Center to kick off a year-long tribute to Roosevelt, the March of Dimes—which he founded—and the development of the polio vaccine.

"It was 1938 and polio was leaving thousands of children across the country dead or paralyzed," said Anna Eleanor Roosevelt. "So my grandfather founded the March of Dimes, a grass-roots volunteer organization that funded the work of Dr. Jonas Salk to stop, once and for all, the raging polio epidemics. Thank goodness it did."

"We're celebrating today because FDR was born in January and celebrated with

a Birthday Ball fundraiser to fight polio," said Rooney. "As a young man, I was privileged to help encourage Americans to send a dime to the White House to help the March of Dimes fight polio and today, I continue to support its fight to improve the health of babies."

Hundreds of students who are members of Key Club International, representing 37 high schools across New York State, also honored President Roosevelt by raising more than \$10,000 through a "Mile of Dimes" campaign. A mile contains 92,160 dimes. On behalf of all the students, the second graders from Chancellor Livingston Elementary School in Rhinebeck, New York presented the dimes to Dr. Jennifer L. Howse, president of the March of Dimes.



Dr. Jennifer L. Howse, Mickey and Jan Rooney, and Anna Eleanor Roosevelt. March of Dimes photograph.

### Student Convocation on Salk polio vaccine

In observance of the 50th Anniversary of the Salk polio vaccine, the March of Dimes and the Roosevelt Library held a Student Convocation on February 28, 2005. The convocation was designed to increase student awareness of the biomedical sciences, particularly as they relate to birth defects. Over 200 students were in attendance.

# Rendezvous

News and Notes from the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library and Institute

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**Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute**  
4079 Albany Post Road  
Hyde Park, NY 12538

**Franklin D. Roosevelt  
Presidential Library and Museum**

Cynthia M. Koch  
*Director*

Phone: (800) 337-8474

Fax: (845) 486-1147

Email: roosevelt.library@nara.gov

Web Site: www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu



**Franklin and Eleanor  
Roosevelt Institute**

Christopher N. Breiseth  
*President & CEO*

David Woolner  
*Executive Director*

Phone: (845) 486-1150

Fax: (845) 486-1151

Web Site: www.feri.org



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**MEMBER BENEFITS INCLUDE:**

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- Added to the mailing list for Rendezvous with History, the newsletter of the Roosevelt Presidential Library and Museum
- 10% discount at the New Deal Museum Store in the Wallace Center of the Roosevelt Library and Home of FDR, National Historic Site.
- Invitations to all events sponsored by the Library and Institute

Membership in the Roosevelt Institute directly benefits the FDR Presidential Library and Museum. Your membership gift provides vital support for the programs and resources of the nation's first presidential library. For information on joining FERI visit [www.feri.org](http://www.feri.org) or call (845) 486-7769.

### Mrs. Nesbitt's Café to Open for the Season

Mrs. Nesbitt's Café will open for the season on April 1, 2005. Located in the Wallace Visitor Center, the café prepares delicious soups, salads, wraps, and specialty deli sandwiches. Mrs. Nesbitt's offers indoor dining as well as patio seating. The Café is open from 10:00 AM until 4:00 PM, seven days a week.

### You'll find the best deals at the New Deal Store

Open seven days a week, the New Deal Store is the place to shop for presidential memorabilia, Hudson Valley handmade items, and the best book selection on the Roosevelts. If you can't visit the Store in person shop online at [www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu](http://www.fdrlibrary.marist.edu) or call 1 800 FDR-VISIT.

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