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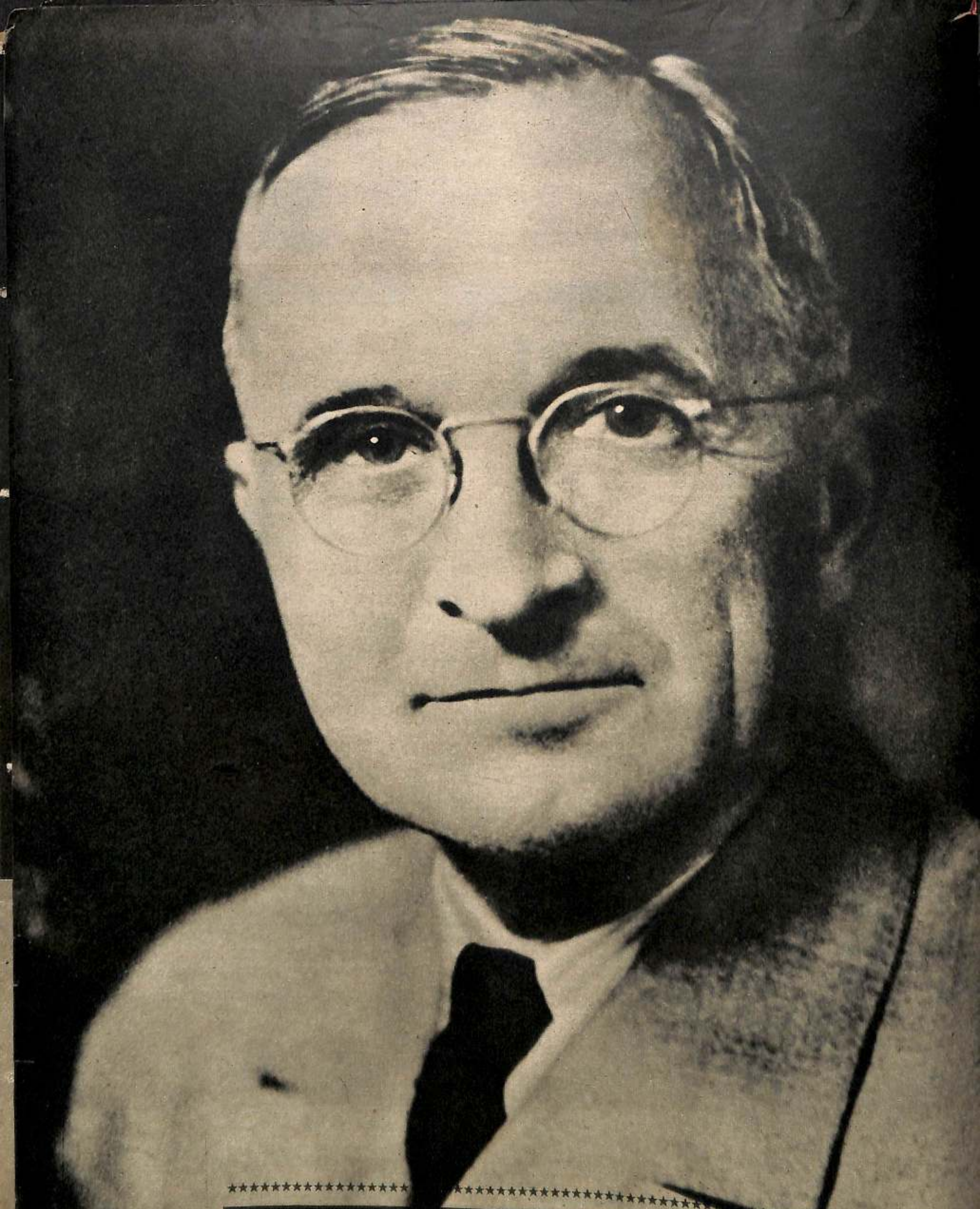
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*By the men . . . for the  
men in the service*



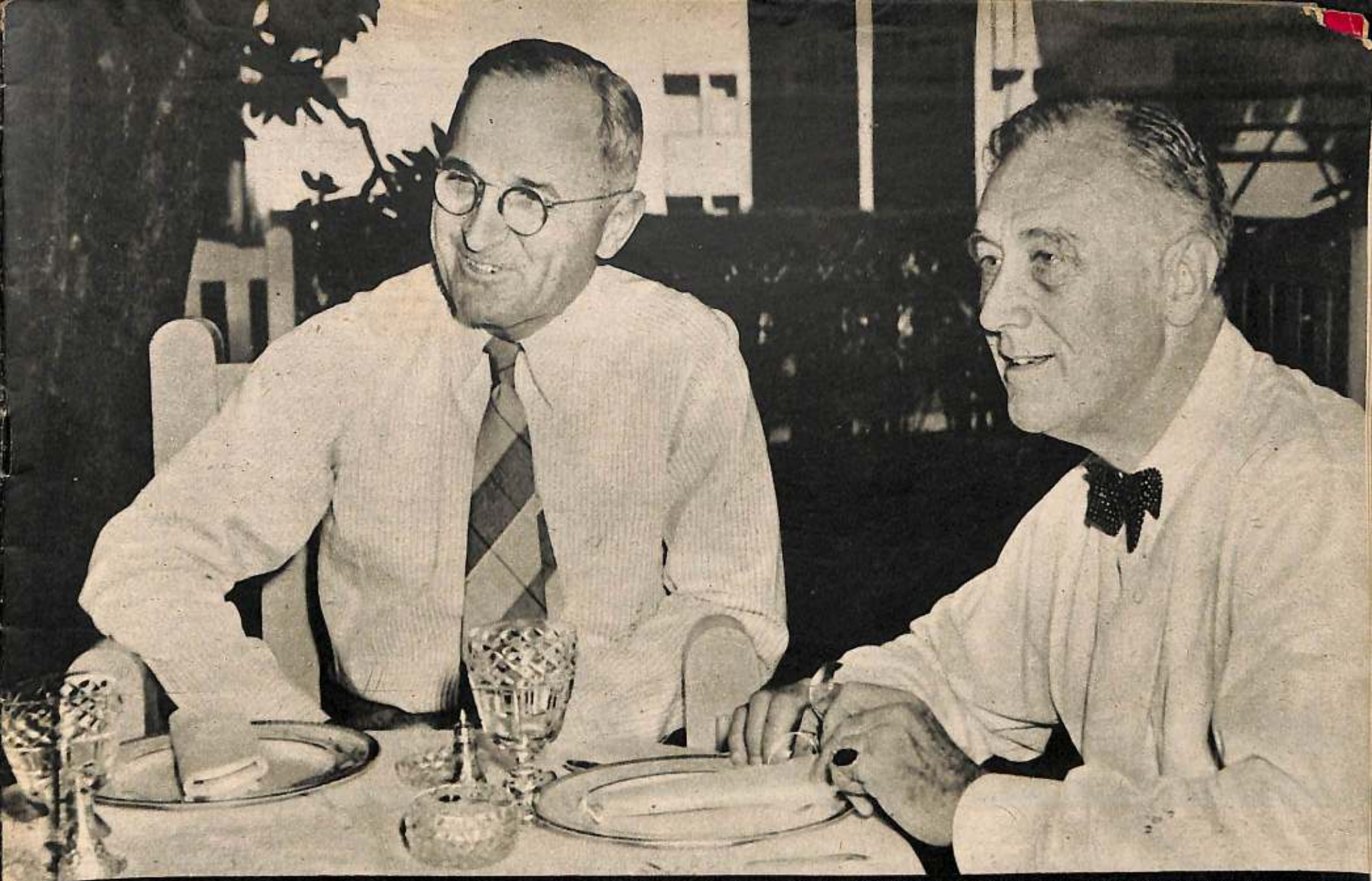
Franklin Delano Roosevelt  
1882—1945





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**PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN**  
Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy





THE LATE FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT AND FORMER VICE PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN, THE NEW CHIEF EXECUTIVE, DURING THEIR FIRST CONFERENCE FOLLOWING THEIR NOMINATIONS LAST SUMMER. AFTER BEING SWORN IN, TRUMAN PLEDGED HIMSELF TO CARRY OUT ROOSEVELT'S POLICIES IN BOTH INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

# A Stunned Nation Rallies Behind Its New President

From YANK'S Washington Bureau

**W**ASHINGTON—With shocking suddenness on the afternoon of April 12, 1945, the United States of America turned its thoughts from ever-mounting victories in Germany to a terrible loss—the death of the President who had held the Chief Executive's post longer than any man in history.

At first, the nation couldn't believe the news that hundreds of radio stations and newspapers sorrowfully reported. A kind of inner hush descended on America. Radio chains banned jazz and advertising. In big cities, night-clubs shut their doors. In small towns, neighbors tried to relieve their pain and bewilderment by talking of what Franklin D. Roosevelt had meant in their lives.

Crowds larger than those that had gathered for Pearl-Harbor Sunday massed around the great fence that encloses the grounds of the White House. Though the body of America's 31st President lay far away in the "Little White House" in Warm Springs, Ga., crowds instinctively gathered about the residence where for more than 12 momentous years Franklin D. Roosevelt had guided the destiny of his country. Slowly the White House flag was lowered to half-mast.

The presence of these mourners, who gathered just as the news of the President's death was becoming generally known, was a spontaneous and deeply felt tribute—more moving, perhaps, than the formal obsequies that followed. The throng about the White House gates on the sunny afternoon of the President's death spoke only in whispers. They were stunned, as the nation and world were stunned. Not since the death of Abraham Lincoln, some

historians said, had the nation been so grieved by a President's death.

Death came to Lincoln in the sudden report of an assassin's gun. Death came quietly and peacefully to Franklin D. Roosevelt. But the shock of the nation was as profound in the one case as in the other. The country had known of the heavy strain on the President's health, but the ordinary American had not dreamed that death was so close.

Many millions of young Americans could remember no other President. Nearly all Americans agreed that no other President had left a deeper impress on the lives of his countrymen. President Roosevelt served throughout the greatest economic upheaval the nation has ever known and throughout three-and-a-half years of its greatest war.

Deep as the sense of tragedy was, however, Americans seemed to feel that the only way to honor the President's memory worthily was to press on with the tasks he had begun. Symbolizing that feeling was a simple, dignified scene in the Executive Wing of the White House about four hours after the President's death. With his hand on a Bible, 60-year-old Vice President Harry S. Truman repeated the oath which elevated him to the nation's highest post. The gentle-mannered new President promptly took steps which did much to comfort and reassure men and women who had loved Franklin D. Roosevelt. President Truman issued an announcement that he would follow Roosevelt's foreign and domestic policies to the best of his ability. He asked the Roosevelt fourth-term Cabinet to remain in office. He met Army and Navy leaders. He announced that the San Francisco International Security Conference would be held exactly as scheduled.

The new President, his friends say, doesn't pretend to an exhaustive knowledge of foreign affairs comparable to that of Franklin D. Roosevelt who, for the most part, acted as his own Secretary of State. But President Truman knows something about what war does to the ordinary man, having been an artilleryman in the last one. In domestic affairs he has shown himself an able and fearless student and critic of mass production. He is known, too, as one who inspires trust among his associates.

There is no doubt that the thoughts and hopes of all Americans and of the whole Allied world are with the modest man from the Middle West who has taken over as America's President and Commander-in-Chief in one of the most crucial times in all history. The nation's commentators of press and radio predicted that Americans would do all in their power to aid and support him.

Just five days before Franklin Delano Roosevelt's death, one commentator, Walter Lippmann, had written of him: "If we don't recognize that he is a great war President, history will. But we need to recognize it now, not for his sake, perhaps, though that would be a gracious thing to do . . . but for our own sakes in these trying days. We have the power. We have the wealth. But we can squander them again as we did after 1918 if we do not have the self-confidence that gives the nation steadfastness and resolution. For that we have to believe, and are entitled to believe, that we can find statesmen who are equal to the times in which we live."

To some observers that comment seemed to have increased in meaning and timeliness since it first appeared.





HARRY S. TRUMAN AND HIS FAMILY SMILE FOR THE PHOTOGRAPHERS IN A HAPPIER DAY. ON THE LEFT IS HIS WIFE AND CHILDHOOD SWEETHEART, THE FORMER BESS WALLACE, AND ON THE RIGHT IS HIS DAUGHTER, MARY MARGARET, A STUDENT AT GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C. THE TRUMANS WERE MARRIED IN JUNE, 1919.

criticized often thanked him cheerfully for his advice instead of resenting what he had said.

The 32nd President of the United States rose from humble circumstances. He was born in Lamar, Barton County, Mo., on May 8, 1884, son of John Anderson and Martha Ellen (Young) Truman. After finishing school he got a job in a bank where he worked until 1906. Then his father persuaded him to return to the family farm as a partner and he stayed there until the United States entered the First World War. He calls those 10 years "the happiest days of my life."

Mr. Truman's father was unable to send the future President to college. The youth received an appointment to West Point, but failed to pass the physical because of weak eyes. He got a law degree by studying nights in Kansas City Law School for two years. He had decided, he said, that knowing a little law "wouldn't hurt."

Young Truman helped to organize the 2nd Missouri Field Artillery, later the 129th Field Artillery, 35th Division, and attended field artillery school at Fort Sill, Okla. In March, 1918, he went overseas with the 35th as a lieutenant and served as captain and adjutant of the 2nd Battalion. Later he commanded Battery "D" of the 129th Field Artillery, with which unit he served at the front until the Armistice was signed. When discharged, he held the rank of captain and he was commissioned a major in the Field Artillery Reserve. His old division has since fought through France for the second time and is now in Germany.

Mr. Truman's proudest keepsake, friends say, is a loving cup given him by the men of his battery after they got home from France. To buy the cup, the artillerymen, with whom he had been in the Saint Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives, held out a sum from every dice game played on the troopship returning to the States.

Mr. Truman was in business only briefly after demobilization. He invested his savings in a Kansas City haberdashery, which failed to prosper. He and

A GRAY-HAIRED man with gold-rimmed spectacles repeated the oath of office as read to him in a room in the Executive Wing of the White House by Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone. When the gray-haired man, his face drawn but quiet, had repeated the final words of the oath—"So help me God"—he was President Harry S. Truman, 32nd Chief Executive of the United States of America.

President Truman is the seventh President in the nation's history to succeed to the Presidency on the death of a Chief Executive. He is the first President in the nation's history who has served as a combat soldier in modern warfare overseas. The former United States Senator was a captain of Artillery in the First World War and led his troops with distinction in France. He has long been active in the affairs of the American Legion and is an outspoken champion of the veterans of both World Wars. He gained his knowledge of soldiers' life first-hand.

In his last important public speech before becoming President, Mr. Truman spoke at length on veterans' interests. The speech was made on April 7—five days before President Roosevelt's death—in Buffalo, N. Y., at a gathering sponsored by the Erie County Democratic Committee. The purpose of Mr. Truman's speech was to discount fears that returning war veterans might flood the nation's labor market and create heavy unemployment. He expressed the belief that America might actually experience manpower shortages if production is maintained or increased to meet the demands of peace.

Mr. Truman said, "About six million persons may be expected to leave the country's labor force when victory comes, while there are only about four million veterans ready to step into their places."

Explaining those figures, the then Vice President estimated that two million of the eleven million servicemen would return to school, an additional two million would enter business or become self-employed as lawyers, doctors, farmers, etc., one million would have "special positions" awaiting them, while two million "may remain in the service or be replaced by others."

Of the present labor force, he declared that 3,500,000 women were expected to return to their homes, two million boys between 14 and 18 "should be sent back to school," and about 500,000 persons over 65 "are entitled to retire on pensions."

Mr. Truman asserted that a Veterans' Bill of Rights has assured service men and women that they "will not have to fight again for justice on the home

# HARRY S. TRUMAN

front." He said America "will never again permit the callous indifference, the economic and political ineptitude of the late 'twenties and early 'thirties, to return to political power."

"No depression," he went on, "will be allowed to grow like a Frankenstein monster ultimately threatening our entire social structure. The present administration has sponsored considerable social legislation to help to safeguard the health, security and future of our people."

As a final thought, Harry S. Truman predicted that "modern scientific discoveries should give rise to new important industries."

BEFORE assuming the Vice Presidency, Mr. Truman made a great number of public appearances. He was much lionized in the capital and demands for his services as a speaker came from all parts of the country. Because the pressure of war duties made it impossible for President Roosevelt to appear before the public, Mr. Truman felt it his duty to take over those functions. It was a great change from his usual way of life because, as a United States Senator and even as a candidate for the Vice Presidency, he had led the quiet life of a hard-working official who was much less concerned with publicity than with doing an effective job. Though perhaps not one of the best-known Senators, Mr. Truman made a record in the Upper House that won him high praise from unusually varied sources. As a Senator, he took on the difficult and highly technical job of investigating the economic aspects of the war effort. During the investigation, which he headed and for which his moving spirit became widely known for its thoroughness and fearlessness, he let the chips fall where they might and he always had the facts to prove his case. Gentle as he was in manner, he showed himself a fighter. He was ready to criticize industrialists, the Army, the Navy, and anybody else he thought could be doing a better job of transforming America's peacetime economy into a wartime economy. It is notable that the men he

his partner, another veteran, closed the business and Mr. Truman then entered politics.

In 1922, Mr. Truman was elected judge in the County Court of Jackson, Mo. It was at this time that he enrolled in law school. In 1924 he was defeated for re-election to his County Court post, but two years later he was elected Presiding Judge of the Jackson County Court and was re-elected in 1930. He was instrumental in constructing 60 million dollars worth of highways and public buildings in Jackson County during his two terms as Presiding Judge.

A modest man, Mr. Truman is said to have expressed some surprise when, in 1934, he was chosen to run for Senate on the Democratic ticket in Missouri. He has never denied having the backing of the Tom Pendergast machine in Kansas City for his first race for the Senate. However, he was re-elected in 1940, after the Pendergast machine had been thoroughly wrecked, and he made a reputation in the Senate as a fighting New Dealer, not as a spokesman for any political boss.

IN February, 1941, Sen. Truman said he felt "particularly alarmed" over the "unfairness" of defense contracts and the allotment of contracts almost exclusively to large corporations. He also charged that business connections existed between the War Department's Construction Advisory Board and firms getting defense contracts. He called for a Senate Investigating Committee to look into alleged personal and geographical favoritism and in March, 1941, such a committee was organized with Sen. Truman at its head. On this committee were such Senate notables as Tom Connally, Democrat of Texas, Harold R. Burton, Republican of Ohio, Joseph H. Ball, Republican of Minnesota, and James M. Mead, Democrat of New York. Besides being head of this committee, Sen. Truman was an active member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

The Investigating Committee turned in many widely read reports on the issuance of war contracts



and other defense matters. Observers noted, however, that it did not seek to be sensational and that its spirit was one of helpfulness to the Army, Navy and the White House. Nevertheless, while being helpful, the Truman Committee got the reputation for being perfectly frank. One report, for example, accused the Army of "fantastically poor judgment" in the choice of camp sites and in its policy of renting cars, trucks, tractors and the like instead of buying them in quantity. The Army was quick to act on the Committee's report and Gen. Brehon H. Somervell, Chief of the Army Service Forces, said this particular Truman finding saved the Government \$200,000,000.

It is said that Sen. Truman visited President Roosevelt in January, 1942, and told him that the Committee was planning to recommend that one man run the entire war-production program. Just one day later, the President appointed Donald M. Nelson to head the production effort. It was Sen. Truman's contention, as he said in a Committee report, that "a constant check should be made into the activities of defense agencies during the course of the war, when it is possible for Congress to require remedial action to be taken before it is too late."

As a result of this report, which was signed by all nine members of the Truman Committee—Democrats and Republicans alike—a War Production Board was created and sweeping reforms were made in the conversion of the automobile industry to war work. Reductions were also made in ship-building costs, and defense housing was speeded up.

The *New York Times* had this to say about the work of the Truman Committee: "Direct and indirect benefits of the Truman Committee's work were recognized throughout the country and gave him the necessary stature to be the running-mate of President Roosevelt in his campaign for a fourth term. Early and sensational findings of the Truman Committee enhanced the efficiency of war production and indirectly the Committee's activities served as a stern warning against looseness and corruption

played so prominent a role in earlier Roosevelt administrations.

"Henry A. Wallace, Mr. Roosevelt's third-term Vice President, was the undisputed choice of the more radical elements backing Mr. Roosevelt. The Conservatives had several candidates, of whom Mr. Truman was one. Others included James F. Byrnes, then heading the top home-front agency of the government, and Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Senate Majority Leader."

Eventually, Mr. Roosevelt wrote a letter to Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic National Chairman, in which he declared Sen. Truman's nomination would be acceptable to him.

During the campaign, the Vice Presidential nominee made a nationwide tour in behalf of the Democratic ticket. The main theme of his speeches was that President Roosevelt's re-election was essential for winning the war and the peace. Much of the furor of the last campaign centered about the Truman candidacy. At one point it was charged that the Senator had once joined the Ku Klux Klan. Sen. Truman fiercely denounced this rumor, calling it "a lie cut from the whole cloth."

After the election, Mr. Truman smilingly called himself an old-fashioned politician and observed, "Government is politics and a government which is not in the hands of skilled and honest politicians is less likely to be a good government."

**T**HROUGHOUT his career Mr. Truman has been impatient of government officials who put on side. While in the Senate, he once said, "All this precedence and other hooey accorded to a senator isn't very good for the Republic. If he isn't careful he ceases to be a citizen of his home state and becomes a foreigner. Association with dressed-up diplomats has turned the heads of more than one senator, I can tell you."

He also said, "To keep his feet on the ground is one of the hardest things for a United States Senator."

which has gone far to relieve the apprehension of America and of the world."

The first public announcement which the new President permitted to be issued in his name after taking office was, "The world may be sure that we will prosecute the war on both fronts, east and west, with all the vigor we possess, to a successful conclusion."

The new President's first day in office was crowded and memorable. He arrived at the White House on the stroke of 9 a.m., and didn't return to the apartment in which he and his wife have long lived until after 5. Highlights of the day included a luncheon with Congressional leaders of both parties and a conference with top Army and Navy men. The President also received a number of visitors in the Executive Wing of the White House, among them being James F. Byrnes, former War Mobilizer, and Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius.

During the day Stettinius issued the following statement: "President Truman has authorized me to say that there will be no change of purpose or break of continuity in the foreign policy of the United States Government. We shall press forward with the other United Nations toward a victory whose terms will deprive Germany and Japan of the means with which to commit aggression ever again and toward the establishment of a world organization endowed with the strength to keep peace for generations and to give security and wider opportunity to all men."

It was also announced during the momentous first day that the President would address Congress in person and that he would broadcast a special message to the Armed Forces.

As a former Senator—he was a member of the Upper House from 1934 to 1944—the new President was surrounded by old and familiar faces when he lunched with Congressional leaders in a dining room in the Senate Wing. The press noted that leaders from both Houses and parties were present. No public announcement was made following the luncheon but it was said that the date of the President's address to Congress was settled there. While at the Capitol, the President spoke with reporters. He told them: "Boys, if you ever pray, pray for me now. I don't know whether you fellows ever had a load of hay fall on you, but when they told me yesterday what had happened I felt like the moon, stars, and all the planets had fallen on me. I've got the most terribly responsible job a man ever had."

When a reporter said, "Good luck, Mr. President," Mr. Truman replied, "I wish you didn't have to call me that."

Byrnes' visit to the President also drew much attention. Byrnes, who for a time had been prominently mentioned as a possible Vice Presidential candidate for 1944, said after his visit, "I've simply been talking to the President about matters on the domestic front and in the foreign field and which I thought would be helpful to him at this moment. I told him I would be delighted to advise with him and he asked me to help him in that way."

Byrnes added, in reply to a question, "I am just plain Citizen James F. Byrnes."

As former War Mobilizer and as one of the officials who accompanied President Roosevelt to Yalta, Byrnes, it was pointed out in the press, has an exceptionally broad knowledge of government policy. News-

## The Career of a Missourian and former Artillery Captain in France Who Rose to Become the 32nd President of the United States.

in the execution of war contracts.

"Throughout the period of Mr. Truman's chairmanship of the Committee, it acted as a spur for the administration and leaders of the nation's Armed Forces. It exposed shortages in aluminum, rubber, zinc, lead, steel and manpower. It wielded a salutary influence in helping the President establish an efficient war-production machine. . . .

"Because of this record Mr. Truman became a logical compromise candidate for the Vice Presidency at the Democratic Convention in Chicago in 1944 in a bitter conflict between the Conservative Wing of the party and the Left Wing elements who had

The nation was impressed during the first hours after President Roosevelt's death with the promptness and decisiveness with which Harry Truman took over the reins of the government. He quickly let it be known that the San Francisco Conference would be held as scheduled, that he wished the members of the President's Cabinet to remain in office, and that he intended to hold his first press conference within a few days. These moves were announced within 15 minutes after he took the oath of office. The *New York Post* commented, "Franklin Delano Roosevelt is dead but President Truman has stepped into his shoes with a sureness



HARRY TRUMAN SALUTING THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION IN CHICAGO LAST JULY AFTER BEING SELECTED TO RUN FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY TO SUCCEED HENRY A. WALLACE. SENATOR BENNETT CHAMP CLARK, OF MISSOURI, IS EMBRACING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S RUNNING-MATE.



LIKE HIS PREDECESSOR IN THE WHITE HOUSE, PRESIDENT HARRY S. TRUMAN, BORN A MISSOURI FARM BOY, HAS A KEEN LOVE FOR THE OUTDOOR LIFE. HERE HE IS SHOWN ON A HUNTING TRIP WITH A SENATE COLLEAGUE.





PRESIDENT TRUMAN WAS THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR VICE PRESIDENT WHEN THIS PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN ON ELECTION DAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1944. WITH HIM ARE HIS SISTER, MARY TRUMAN (LEFT), AND HIS 91-YEAR-OLD MOTHER, MRS. MARTHA TRUMAN, AND THEY ARE ALL CASTING THEIR BALLOTS AT A POLLING PLACE IN GRANDVIEW, MO.

papers printed the to-be-expected speculative stories of possible future appointments in the Truman Administration, but these were all strictly unofficial and in some cases sharply contradictory. Editorials throughout the nation urged Americans to rally to the new President. The *New York Times* commented, "Surely just as no other man has ever succeeded to the Presidency at so fateful a moment in the world's history, so no other man has ever found the American public so completely united in wishing him the fullest possible success in meeting the immense responsibilities which he now accepts."

"Of this we may be sure. There is no American of whatever party, creed or section who will not volunteer in this historic hour to aid his President."

One of Mr. Truman's first acts as President was to telephone his brother, Vivian Truman, and his 91-year-old mother, Mrs. Martha Truman, in Grandview, Mo. After this call, he said, "Mamma was very sorry to hear of the President's death."

On June 28, 1919, Harry S. Truman married a girl he had known all the way through grade school and high school in Independence, Mo., the town nearest his farm birthplace. She was Bess Wallace, granddaughter of Independence's first mayor. The Trumans have one daughter, Mary Margaret, a student at George Washington University in Washington, D.C. She is tall with darkish blonde hair and has some aspirations for a career in singing.

In appearance President Truman has been described as being "as inconspicuous in person as the ordinary citizen of this country."

He is just under five feet, ten inches tall, weighs just under 170 pounds and is quite trim. His voice has a western twang. He plays the piano and has a special fondness for Chopin. He is a constant reader. He doesn't smoke but likes to deal a little poker now and then. He is a 33rd-Degree Mason and a member of the Baptist Church. His wife and

daughter are both Episcopalians. His middle initial doesn't stand for any name in particular. His two grandfathers were named Shippe and Solomon and his parents decided to play no favorites, so they just gave him the initial.

Mr. Truman's belief in forthrightness and honesty was possibly best expressed during his Investigating Committee's proceedings when he said, "The thing to do is to dig up this stuff now and correct it. If we run this war program efficiently there won't be any opportunity for someone to undertake a lot of investigation after the war and cause a wave of revulsion that will start the country on the downhill road to unpreparedness and put us in another war in 20 years."

President Truman, his friends say, pretends to no exhaustive knowledge of foreign affairs and has never attended any conference such as those President Roosevelt held in the past year or two with Marshal Stalin and Prime Minister Churchill. But they also say he has a firm grasp of the principles for which President Roosevelt stood.

Moreover, they add, Mr. Truman's senatorial background has given him an unusual knowledge of the domestic side of the war effort as well as close and friendly relations with the legislative branch of the government. A number of Washington observers say he will prove a remarkably efficient administrator and point out that he is widely known for his ability to make and keep friends of all shades of political opinion. Observers believe that there is no question of his devotion to the ideals for which Franklin D. Roosevelt stood on both the home and foreign fronts. Regarding Lend-Lease, Mr. Truman once remarked, "If anyone cries on my shoulder over Lend-Lease, I always say that for every hundred million dollars we gave them we saved a hundred thousand lives. If we never get any of it back, it will be money well spent."

Among the many tributes paid to the new President was one from Sen. Forest C. Donnell, Republican and former Governor of Missouri, who has known Harry S. Truman for a long time. "President Truman will show sound judgment in considering the welfare of the entire nation," he said. "I have confidence in his honesty. Mr. Truman is a modest man as to his own ability, but his humility and his kindness will be a great asset."

Presidents who have been elevated to the White House by the death of their predecessors have made good records, historians say. The most famous of these Presidents was Theodore Roosevelt, who became Chief Executive in 1900 after the death of William McKinley.

A former neighbor of President Truman summed up what many Americans are saying about him thus: "People here think well of Harry Truman. They think he will do quite well."



TRUMAN GREETSS SOME 300 MOTHERS AND THEIR BABIES IN NEW ORLEANS, LA., DURING THE 1944 CAMPAIGN. HE BORE MUCH OF THE BRUNT OF ELECTIONEERING FOR A PRESIDENT DEEPLY ENGROSSSED IN THE PROBLEMS OF A GLOBAL WAR.



SOME MEMBERS OF THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY GATHERED IN GRANDVIEW, MO. L. TO R., SEATED: MRS. MARTHA E. TRUMAN, MOTHER; HER GRANDSON, JOHN, AND MARTHA ANN TRUMAN, THE PRESIDENT'S NIECE. STANDING: MARY F. TRUMAN, SISTER; MRS. LUCILLE GOODMAN, A COUSIN; CILBERT V. TRUMAN, A NEPHEW; MRS. J. VIVIAN TRUMAN, HIS SISTER-IN-LAW; MRS. RALPH B. TRUMAN; AND MAJ. GEN. RALPH E. TRUMAN, U. S. ARMY, RETIRED, THE PRESIDENT'S COUSIN.





# FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT

The Biography of a Man Who Overcame a Grievous Physical Handicap to Become One of the Greatest Statesmen in History

**F**RANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT, four times President of the United States, exerted during his 12 years and one month in the White House a greater personal influence upon the government than any President in our history.

A bold and confident fighter, an outspoken champion of the underprivileged, he achieved permanent changes in America's social and economic structure. He lived fully and dramatically—symbolic of the abundant life which he urged for all peoples everywhere—and he died quietly at the hour of triumph, when his armies were at the gates of Berlin.

Franklin Roosevelt was the creator of the New Deal, author of the Four Freedoms, co-designer with Winston Churchill of the Atlantic Charter. One of the first of the world's statesmen to recognize the threat of Fascism, the President sacrificed his health and finally gave his life in the struggle to drive Fascism forever from the earth. He had faith in democracy, faith in his people.

To the last he displayed a buoyant warmth that made him one of the world's most attractive political figures and a vote-getter without parallel. Even in the gravest days of the war, he retained his sense of humor. With his own gallantry he inspired others.

When, on April 12, the fateful word went around the world that Franklin Roosevelt had died un-

expectedly of a cerebral hemorrhage, intimate sorrow was brought to millions of persons who had followed his banner. Across the broad land of America and in far places where his name was a symbol spoken in foreign tongues, men and women felt the shock of losing a friend.

The President was 63 years old when he died, on the 83rd day of his fourth term. Death came at 4:35 p.m. while he was at his "second home" in Warm Springs, Ga.

Sen. Alben W. Barkley, Majority Leader of the Senate and close friend of the President, expressed congressional sentiment over the President's death when he said:

"It's one of the worst tragedies that ever happened to this nation or to the world. But we must tighten our belts and go forward to the goals he set for us."

Franklin Roosevelt was born January 30, 1882, in Hyde Park, N. Y., the son of the late James and Sara Delano Roosevelt. He went to Groton and Harvard, spending his vacations in Europe, where he learned to speak French and German. In 1905 he married his cousin, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt. He was admitted to the Bar in 1907, but quit the law business in 1910 to run for the New York State Senate as a Tammany-baiting Democrat. In 1913 President Woodrow Wilson appointed him Assistant Secretary of the Navy. In 1920 he made an un-

successful race for the Vice-Presidency; then returned to the law business.

Roosevelt suffered a stroke of infantile paralysis in August, 1921, while vacationing at his summer home in Campobello, New Brunswick. The wasting disease left him with both legs paralyzed, but finally he was able to walk with the aid of canes and steel braces. In later years the President remarked that getting up on his feet again after his siege of illness was the toughest job of his life. For years he visited Warm Springs regularly, and he spent his last hours near the healing waters which had helped him so much.

Roosevelt re-entered politics in 1928 to run for Governor of New York and was elected. In 1930 he was re-elected by a record majority which gave him the impetus that sent him to the White House in 1932.

The new President took office in the depths of an economic depression unparalleled in our history. Banks were collapsing. Farm prices had fallen to fantastic levels. Millions of unemployed grew increasingly restive.

On that bleak March 4, 1933, Franklin Roosevelt acted with characteristic vigor. In his inaugural speech—considered one of the great Presidential documents of all time—he told the country that "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

(continued on page 10)





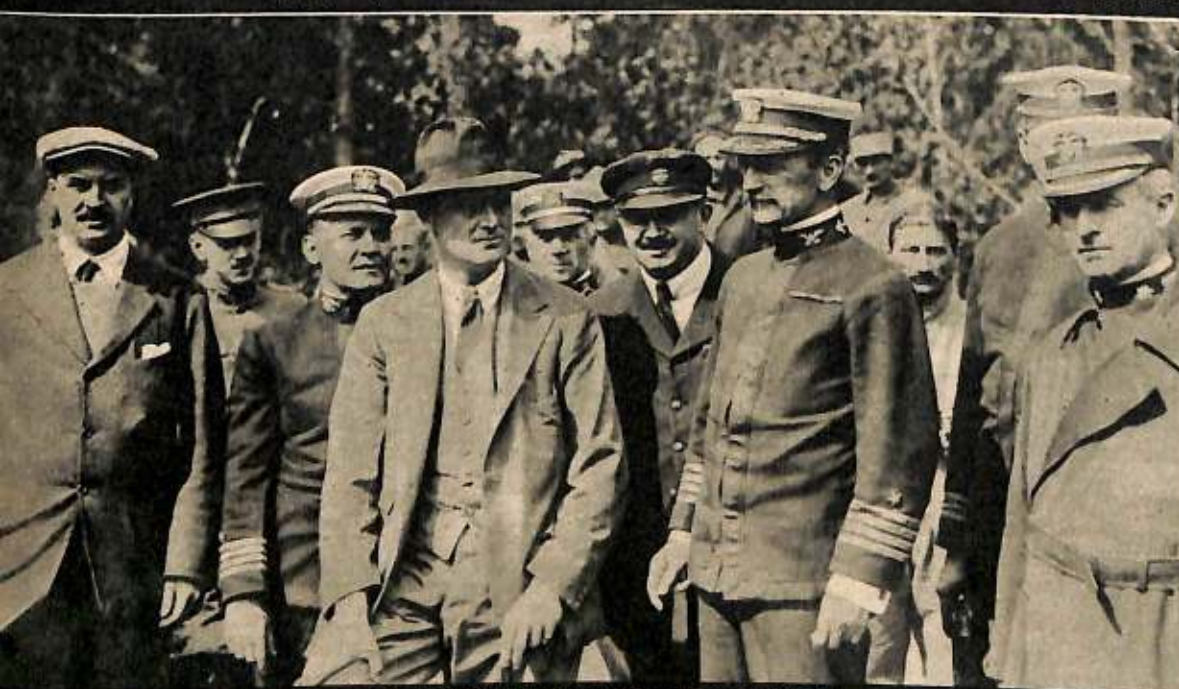
FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT IN THE ARMS OF HIS MOTHER SHORTLY AFTER HIS BIRTH AT THE FAMILY ESTATE IN HYDE PARK, N. Y., ON JANUARY 30, 1882.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT THE AGE OF SEVEN. FROM EARLIEST CHILDHOOD HE WANTED TO ENTER THE NAVY, AND HE NEVER LOST HIS LOVE FOR THE WATER.

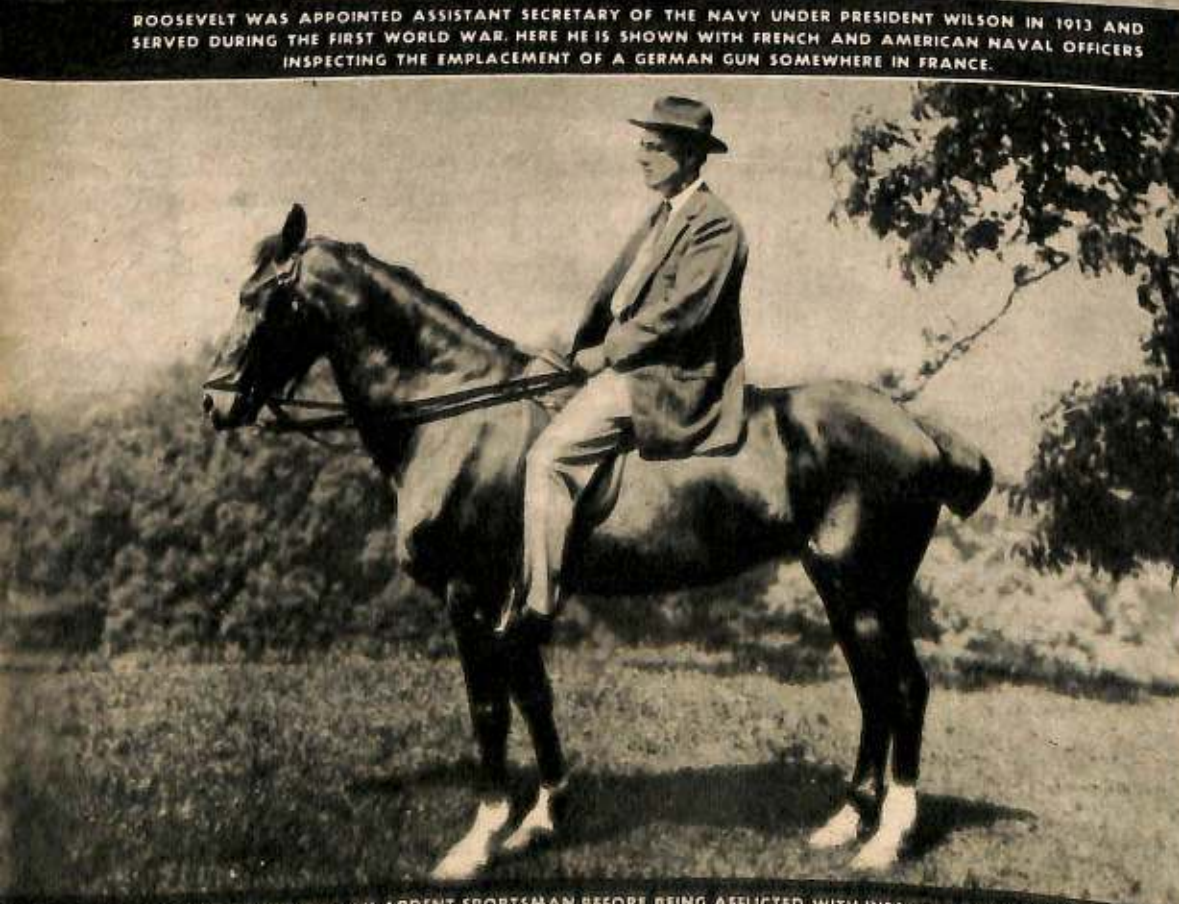


THE PRESIDENT AS HE LOOKED IN 1892. DURING HIS BOYHOOD HE ACCOMPANIED HIS PARENTS MANY TIMES ON TRIPS TO EUROPE.



ROOSEVELT WAS APPOINTED ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY UNDER PRESIDENT WILSON IN 1913 AND SERVED DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR. HERE HE IS SHOWN WITH FRENCH AND AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICERS INSPECTING THE EMPLACEMENT OF A GERMAN GUN SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE.

# FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT



THE PRESIDENT WAS AN ARDENT SPORTSMAN BEFORE BEING AFFLICTED WITH INFANTILE PARALYSIS IN AUGUST, 1921. THE ABOVE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN IN JULY, 1920, WHEN THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF NAVY WAS RESTING BEFORE HIS UNSUCCESSFUL BID TO BECOME VICE PRESIDENT.



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT AND GOV. ... THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL ... SAW REPUBLICAN ...