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Author(s): Irving Brant

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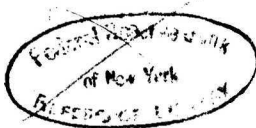
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REPRINT FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN BANKERS ASSOCIATION, MARCH, 1917.

DEL MAR COLLECTION ADDED TO THE A. B. A. LIBRARY

THE books and the literary and statistical collection of Alexander Del Mar have been added to the library of the American Bankers Association. The collection, unique in all respects, consists of several hundred books and thousands of pamphlets, manuscripts, clippings and extensive notes on the financial and monetary studies made by Mr. Del Mar in the libraries of Europe. The entire collection is covered by an index contained in about 15,000 cards. The reference system permits ready access to information on both historical and current and existing affairs concerning finance, commerce, money, banking, etc.

This invaluable addition to the library will be known as the Alexander Del Mar Collection of the Library of the American Bankers Association. It will be placed in the rooms heretofore occupied by the secretary of the New York State Bankers Association and thereby give the entire twelfth floor of the Hanover Bank Building to the exclusive occupancy of the general offices of the Association.

In order to estimate the value and usefulness to the banking fraternity of Mr. Del Mar's collection it is necessary to state under what circumstances it was formed, from what sources it has been derived and the purpose it has served and is still serving.

Mr. Del Mar is a native of New York and he has been engaged in writing on general financial, statistical and historical subjects since 1855. He has been the editor of many publications, including the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* and he has been a heavy contributor not only to technical magazines but to the daily papers. In 1865 he was appointed director of the United States Bureau of Commerce and organized the statistical department whose work was subsequently amplified until it developed to such proportions that the bureau was reorganized into the Department of Commerce and its head made a Cabinet officer. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Del Mar has been an active student and writer on commercial and financial subjects for over sixty years. Now at the age of eighty he is as active as ever.

In the course of his voluminous studies and investigations Mr. Del Mar has purchased both in Europe and in America thousands of books which have been digested and rearranged and eliminated until the accumulation in its present form consists of working tools of great value. There are many rare books in the collection, for some of which Mr. Del Mar paid as high as fifty dollars, and he has made extracts and digested information from other books of which copies could not be purchased at all. His purpose has been to bring together in one collection all the experience of the past on financial and commercial topics and to keep the whole up-to-

date by adding that part of current production which gives promise of survival. The collection comprises about 1,300 works. The extracts, copied largely from works in the great libraries of London, Paris, Berlin and Vienna, fill about 300 note-books with a card index of 12,000 to 15,000 titles. Mr. Del Mar describes the whole as an "up-to-date pandect, capable of responding to almost any financial, commercial, historical or chronological inquiry."

From this great reservoir of information Mr. Del Mar has completed many financial and commercial books which have been published under his name. From it he has earned a literary income of no mean amount and he says that although for the past twenty years he has been actively engaged in writing financial articles, he has not found it necessary to consult the libraries of the metropolis. Indeed, he has donated to the Public Library of New York several hundred works for which he had no further use.

Among Mr. Del Mar's published works are: History of the Precious Metals; History of Money in Ancient States; History of Monetary Systems; The Science of Money; History of Monetary Crimes; History of Money in Modern States; The Aryans and the Conquest of India, and many others. To these must be added about 200 pamphlets which cover a wide range within the limitations of the subject to which he has devoted his attention.

There are also in the collection fourteen unpublished manuscripts. These works are practically finished and need only arrangement of foot notes, revision of statistical tables and minor additions to render them complete for study or publication. In this list are included: History of Money in States, not included in previous works, viz., Korea, Cochinchina, Burmah, Siam, Manchuria, aboriginal Africa, modern Italy, including Venice and Genoa, Poland, modern Greece, Balkan States, Switzerland, Canada, Venezuela, Mexico and Peru; History and Principles of Taxation; History of Civilization in Europe and America; Hydraulics of the Golden Rivers; History of Money in the United States During the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries, with an appendix on the history of money in the Confederate states; History and Romance of Gold; History and Principles of the Rate of Interest for Money; Politics of Money, and others.

The Del Mar collection will soon be installed in its new quarters and Mr. Del Mar will have a desk there where he can work if he wishes to. It is his purpose to spend his leisure in completing the index and rearranging the works so that they will be better adapted for general reference purposes. In this connection he will have the assistance of the regular library staff.

MEMORANDUM

March 1, 1955

TO: Mr. Gaylord A. Freeman, Vice President

FROM: Marion E. Wells, Librarian

RECEIVED

MAY 3 1955

**COMMITTEE ON THE HISTORY
OF THE
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM**

Subject: The Archives of The First National Bank of Chicago

During my recent trip East, it was my privilege to make as careful a study as was possible in a limited time of the methods used by a number of libraries and companies in the handling of their archives. Visits were made to the following organizations:

National Archives, Washington, D. C.
The Library of Congress, Manuscripts Division, Washington, D. C.
" " " " , Prints and Pictures Division
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
New York Life Insurance Company
Bank of the Manhattan Company
Bankers Trust Company
Chase National Bank
Federal Reserve Bank of New York
National City Bank
Morgan Library
Rockefeller Family Offices
Franklin Delano Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, N. Y.
Ford Motor Company Archives, Detroit

In each of these places I found a cordial welcome and an interest in the possible development of an archival program by The First National Bank of Chicago. Personal interviews with the archivists or curators, the librarians, or the persons in charge of historical records proved most profitable. The information acquired as to procedures and techniques used by them will be of great value in organizing our present collection and in helping to formulate any undertakings that may be decided upon, especially as we approach our 100th Anniversary.

The need for establishing a department in which historical materials of their companies could be deposited was evidenced in the majority of interviews made. Many of them either have had important anniversaries or are anticipating them and they recognize the value of having such records properly organized and available for use. Only a few of them have set up archival programs, however. The banks have done little along this line, although efforts are being made by their librarians to collect and index as many records as they can.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and Ford Motor Company are two companies which experienced a genuine need for organized historical records as they prepared for anniversaries and, as a result, both established outstanding archives departments. From them I gained the greatest amount of knowledge. Both of these companies consider their archives to be an operating function of their organizations and both have found that these collections have provided a wealth of information which they had not expected. They have found that records placed under the supervision of a professional archivist or librarian are more usable than when located in scattered places - departments, vaults, warehouses.

The records which were placed in these two collections were only those that had permanent value. They found it necessary to place restrictions on the use of some records - certain materials are available only to the department to which they belong - but, nevertheless, the records were placed in the archives. The decisions as to which materials were to be considered archival were made by persons who had a broad, over-all view of their historical value to the company.

When Metropolitan and Ford decided to establish such an historical collection, it was at the instigation and with full support of their chief executives. In the case of Metropolitan, a letter was sent by the President to all policyholders and agents, inviting them to send in contributions of any of the company's reports, publications, pictures, etc. that were in their possessions. They were analyzed at the response and many important things showed up.

The following list gives an idea of the type of materials found in these archives departments:

- Original documents and papers
- Old ledgers, cash books, journals
- Financial statements
- Company publications
 - House organs
 - Economic studies
 - Promotional literature
- Advertising
- Speeches and papers of officers
- Newspaper clippings
- Pictures
- Correspondence
 - Executives (where deemed of value for research)
 - Oldest customers
- Premiums: calendars, etc.
- Programs of company affairs
- Objects of historical interest
- Oral histories (of old employees)

The two collections have attractive displays of pictures and historical documents, which are interesting to customers as well as their staffs. Frequently researchers make use of their materials. The Metropolitan collection, which is more modest, is adjacent to the Library and under the direction of the librarian, with an archives librarian in charge. The physical arrangements are simple, yet attractive. The Ford Archives is an elaborate set-up, of course. It is housed in the last home of Henry Ford and is directed

by an archivist and three professional librarians, plus a large clerical staff.

In view of our approaching 100th Anniversary, it might be well for us to consider a definite plan for formulating an archival program of our own. We have made a good beginning - far better than any of the banks that were visited. A number of our officers are becoming more aware of the value of the collection which has been gathered together in the Library, and they are using it.

Realizing the limitations of space and of funds, the following proposals are suggested for your consideration:

1. A letter should be sent to all pensioners and to stockholders and customers of long standing, explaining our wish to locate and to obtain, if possible, records, reports, publications, pictures, programs, or any objects that relate to the history of The First National Bank of Chicago. The letter would be very effective if signed by Mr. Livingston.
2. A donor's file should be set up which would record all contributions of historical materials. Letters of acknowledgement would be sent each donor.
3. The present collection of financial statements, histories of the Bank, biographies of former presidents, collections of their speeches, bound volumes of Bank publications, pictures, and records of various kinds which have been placed in the Library through the years will be assembled in one place in the Library. It may be

necessary to rearrange shelving or even to consider enlarging the present Library by absorbing the space now occupied by the lounge outside our doors.

4. The valuable collection of the James B. Forgan papers will be transferred to new sturdy document boxes, such as are used by The Library of Congress and the National Archives, and will become an important accession to the historical materials of the Bank.
5. The Melvin A. Traylor files - now housed in the Old Records Department - could be organized in the same way and made available for use.
6. A picture collection will be established. Into this will go copies of all portraits, exterior and interior views of the Bank, pictures of personnel activities, etc., all indexed for ready reference use.
7. When space permits, a wing panel unit could be used as an effective permanent exhibit of old Bank pictures. The Metropolitan has such an exhibit which is called "The Family Album". Old and new employees enjoy looking at these old pictures. A unit can be installed for about \$350.00
8. Important historical records may be stored in the Warehouse. A survey should be made to see what is there. The first ledgers used by the Bank are of definite historical value and should be placed in the archives.

9. Other documents are in the custody of the Cashier. Until space can be arranged for the necessary protection and proper display of such items of historical interest, it would be useful to have them included in an Archives index which will be set up in the Library.

10. Certain records are available at the present time only through the Comptroller's Office. Currently they are Confidential but after a time lag of an indefinite number of years could they not cease to be Confidential but become historical? One report, for example, is the "Comparative Statement". If a time schedule could be determined as to when this report could be placed in the archives, it would become an important addition to our historical collection. Many statistics are available there which are not found elsewhere. If necessary, restrictions can be placed on such records, limiting them to the use of executives or specific departments.

11. Other departments may have collected records of their activities over long period of years. These should become part of the archives. For example, the Bond Department prepared a display of Monthly Bond Circulars and of their original offering circulars (beginning in 1887) for the Sixtieth Anniversary of the Bank. For many years these have been in the Library.

12. The collection of speeches and articles of Bank officers should be considered an important part of the company's archives. It can be maintained only through the cooperation of each person who prepares a speech or article. Information about this collection should be brought

to the attention of the officers with request that one or more copies of each speech made be sent to the archives for permanent reference. It is not unusual to have requests for papers that were delivered many years ago by former officers.

13. The collection of trophies which cover sport activities over a very long period of years should be considered a part of the historical exhibit material. There are enough to fill a room, and they would be interesting to many people.
14. The problem of deterioration of paper is ever-present with librarians and archivists. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York is protecting its records by having 50 copies of each report and publication run off on linen rag paper. A slightly different colored cover is used to distinguish them from the rest. These are used for official file copies. Such a program should be adopted by us to insure the preservation of important reports.
15. A project, somewhat like that of Ford's Oral History Program, would be valuable in preserving some of the stories associated with the early days of the Bank. If reminiscences of some of our pensioners and officers and employees with long service records could be taken on a tape recorder, we would have information not found in print. Some time would be required to set up such a program of personal interviews but the results could be worth the effort.

The above suggestions are possible ways in which we can begin to gather together important materials relating to the Bank's history. Before 1963 we will find them much more important and their accessibility will be appreciated to a greater degree than we can foresee now.

It is conceivable that at some future time a more elaborate arrangement of housing these records could be decided upon. A separate room could be given over to the Archives, preferably under the supervision of the Library. Here could be displayed some of the interesting and valuable documents relating to our history - in display cases that would protect them yet make them available for research use. Other papers could be added to the Forgan and Traylor collections. Furniture that was used in the early days of the Bank could become part of this historical exhibit. The beautiful desk that was used by Mr. James B. Forgan is now being used by Mr. Beacom. Perhaps, at a later date, that could be placed in such a room. Other pieces may become available to us. The First National Bank of Chicago has earned a prominent place in Chicago's history and our historical records can become a valuable part of Chicago's resources.

The attached list indicates the scope of the materials which already are in the Library.

Marion E. Wells
Librarian

**Historical materials of The First National Bank of Chicago
now located in the Library**

Annual reports --- 1895 to date (only scattered reports for earlier years)

Quarterly statements --- 1863 to date (photostatic copies of early years)

Annual statements to the press --- 1914 to 1930

Anniversary booklets

**Biographies --- James B. Forgan
Lyman J. Gage**

**Bank histories --- Henry Morris
Guy Cooke
Cyril James
Mrs. Brown - "The Tumult Dies"**

**Speeches and articles - Bank officers for many years
- James B. Forgan papers (bound)**

Newspaper clippings (in scrapbooks)

Programs of Quarter-Century Club dinners --- 1911 to date

**Pictures - Bank personnel
- Bank building (exterior and interior views)
- Sport activities**

First National Bank stock quotations --- 1912 to date

**Trust Department --- "Recent Decisions Affecting Wills, Trust & Taxation", 1938
to date**

**Bond Department --- Monthly bond circulars, 1897-1928
Original offering circulars, 1897-1928**

First National Choral Club --- Minutes, 1929 to date

Union Trust Company --- Annual reports, 1901-1929

RECEIVED

REGULATIONS FOR THE PUBLIC USE OF RECORDS
IN THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

COMMITTEE ON THE HISTORY
OF THE
FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

[Reprinted from FEDERAL REGISTER, March 28, 1953]

§ 2.0 *Scope.* The provisions of this part apply to the public use of records deposited with the National Archives of the United States.

§ 2.1 *Meaning of terms.* As used in this part, unless the context otherwise requires, terms shall have the meaning ascribed in the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended (63 Stat. 377, as amended; 40 U. S. C. Sup. 472, 44 U. S. C. Sup. 391).

§ 2.2 *Legal custody.* The Administrator has legal custody of all records deposited with the National Archives of the United States.

§ 2.3 *Availability of records in general.* (a) Records deposited with the National Archives of the United States will be made available for use subject to restrictions and limitations imposed by law, by Executive order, by the regulations in this part, by the agency from which they have been transferred, or by the Archivist of the United States.

(b) The following general practices will be observed:

(1) Records will not ordinarily be made available for purposes that can be as well served by a public library.

(2) Persons wishing to examine records, will, as a rule, be required to do so in the search rooms of the National Archives Building.

(3) The National Archives and Records Service will also render services with regard to reproductions, information, and motion pictures and sound recordings in accordance with the provisions of this part.

§ 2.4 *Access to classified and restricted records.* Access to records bearing security classification will be governed by the terms of Executive Order No. 10290 (16 F. R. 9795; 3 CFR, 1951 Supp.). Access to records subject to other forms of restriction will be governed by the conditions imposed by the Archivist in the pertinent Restriction Statements.

ADMISSION TO SEARCH FACILITIES

§ 2.10 *Admission to search rooms.* Persons desiring admission to either the central search room or one of the branch search rooms in the National Archives Building must make application on the prescribed form, stating their purpose in examining the records. Forms will be provided and applications received at the desk of the central search room.

§ 2.11 *Admission card.* If an application is approved, a card of admission to the search rooms will be issued. This card will be valid for a period not longer than one year but may be renewed upon application. It is not transferable and must be produced when required. Possession of this card does not entitle a searcher to examine records whose use is restricted.

§ 2.12 *Withdrawal of admission privilege.* The Archivist of the United States may withdraw the privilege of admission to the search rooms from any one who violates the regulations in this part or disregards the instructions of a search room supervisor.

§ 2.13 *Hours of admission.* The central and branch search rooms and the library will be open to persons authorized to use them from 8:45 to 5:15 p. m. Monday through Friday, Federal holidays excepted. The central search room will also remain open from 5:15 to 10:00 p. m. Monday through Friday, and from 8:45 a. m. to 5:15 p. m. on Saturday, Federal holidays excepted. Under special circumstances, by direction of the Archivist of the United States, the search rooms may be closed during any of the hours specified in this section or may be opened at other times.

§ 2.14 *Admission to National Archives Theater.* Applications for admission to the National Archives Theater for the purpose of viewing motion pictures or hearing sound recordings shall

be made to the Chief Archivist of the Audio-Visual Records Branch. Applications should be made long enough in advance to permit the completion of necessary arrangements. A group of persons must be represented by an authorized spokesman, who, in making application for their admission, must identify the group he represents. On approval of the application, a time will be fixed for the rendering of the service, and the applicant will be notified.

SEARCH ROOM RULES

§ 2.20 *Register of searchers.* Each day that a searcher uses records in a search room he must sign the register of searchers maintained there.

§ 2.21 *Searcher's responsibility.* When a searcher has completed his use of records or leaves the search room for more than a short period of time, he must notify the supervisor. A searcher is responsible for all records delivered to him until he returns them to the supervisor.

§ 2.22 *Protection of records.* Searchers must exercise all possible care to prevent damage to the records delivered to them. They must not use ink at desks upon which there are records except when a supervisor authorizes the use of a fountain pen. Records may not be leaned on, written on, folded anew, traced, or handled in any way likely to damage them. Application to the records of paper clips, rubber bands, or other fasteners not on them when they are delivered to a searcher is prohibited. The use of records of exceptional value or in fragile condition will be subject to such special safeguards as the supervisor may deem necessary.

§ 2.23 *Keeping records in order.* The searcher must keep unbound papers in the order in which they are delivered to him. If records are found to be in disorder, the searcher must not attempt to restore them to order but should call the fact to the attention of a supervisor.

§ 2.24 *Limitation on quantity.* The supervisor in charge of a search room may limit the quantity of records delivered to a searcher at one time.

§ 2.25 *Night and Saturday use.* Requests for records or library books to be used at night must be filed with the supervisor in charge of the central

search room before 4:00 p. m. on the day on which they are to be used, and those for records or books to be used on Saturdays must be filed before 3:00 p. m. on the preceding Friday.

§ 2.26 *Removal or mutilation of records.* No records or other property of the National Archives and Records Service may be taken from the search rooms except by members of the Service staff acting in their official capacities or by others having written authorization from a search room supervisor. The unlawful removal or mutilation of records is forbidden by law and is punishable by fine or imprisonment or both (62 Stat. 695; 18 U. S. C. Sup., 2071).

§ 2.27 *Disturbances.* Loud talking and other actions likely to disturb searchers are prohibited. Persons desiring to use typewriters, to read proof aloud, or to do other work that may disturb others in the search rooms will, where possible, be assigned desks in a room designated for such purposes.

§ 2.28 *Smoking and eating.* Smoking and eating in the search rooms are prohibited.

REPRODUCTION SERVICES

§ 2.30 *Reproduction fees.* The National Archives and Records Service will, for a fee, furnish reproductions of records among its holdings that are available for public use without restriction. Fees must be paid in advance except in cases where the Chief Archivist of the Audio-Visual Records Branch approves an order for handling them on an "accounts receivable basis." Fees may be paid in coin or currency of the United States, by check drawn on a bank in the United States or its possessions and made payable to the Treasurer of the United States, or by United States postal money order or international money order made payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

§ 2.31 *Reproduction equipment and personnel.* Insofar as practicable the reproduction of records in the National Archives Building will be done by personnel of the National Archives and Records Service with equipment belonging to the Service. Exceptions to this rule may be made by the chief archivists of the records branches upon assurance from the Chief Chemist, Pres-

ervation Services Branch, that the equipment proposed to be used is safe for use in the place and manner intended: *And provided*, That the equipment is used under the supervision of responsible personnel of the service.

§ 2.32 *Authentication and attestation.* Upon request and the payment of appropriate fees, authentication certificates in the name of the Archivist of the United States will be prepared and attached to reproductions of records deposited with the National Archives. Authority to issue such certificates is delegated to the Director of the Federal Register Division, the Chief Archivist of any records branch, and the Chief of the General Reference Section of the National Archives.

INFORMATION SERVICE

§ 2.35 *Information about records.* Information about the holdings of the National Archives and Records Service or about the presence of desired records among its holdings will be given on request, provided that the time required for the purpose is not excessive.

§ 2.36 *Information derived from records.* Persons living or working within the metropolitan area ordinarily will be expected to examine the records for themselves. Summary information derived from the records will be furnished by mail to persons who do not have ready access to the National Archives Building; *Provided*, That the amount of time required for abstracting the information is not excessive. Staff members will not undertake to interpret such information. When necessary, limits will be placed on the number of replies containing infor-

mation derived from the records that will be furnished to an individual inquirer within a given period of time.

LEGAL DEMANDS

§ 2.40 *Compliance with subpoena or other legal demand.* When a subpoena duces tecum or other legal demand for the production of records or other material deposited with the National Archives is served upon the Administrator of General Services, the Administrator will, so far as legally practicable, comply with such subpoena or demand by submitting authenticated copies of such records or material, or the original records or material if necessary, unless he determines that disclosure of the information contained therein is contrary to law or would prejudice the national interest or security of the United States. When such subpoena or demand is served upon any officer or employee of the General Services Administration other than the Administrator, he will, so far as legally practicable and unless otherwise directed by the Administrator, respectfully decline to produce such records or material on the ground that he does not have legal custody thereof, that he is without authority under these regulations to produce the same, and that the Administrator has not determined that disclosure is lawful and will not prejudice the national interest or security of the United States.

RUSSELL FORBES,
Acting Administrator.

MARCH 24, 1953.

[F. R. Doc. 53-2672; Filed, Mar. 27, 1953;
8:50 a. m.]

SUBJECT HEADINGS FROM 1918-1932 FILES SENT TO NATIONAL ARCHIVES WHICH MIGHT CONTAIN MATERIAL OF INTEREST TO THE COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL RESERVE HISTORY

ACCEPTANCES...1919--1932

BANKS & BANKING---Clearing House Funds & Advances---1918---1924

BANKS & BANKING---International Conference of Banks of Issue---1922

BANKS & BANKING---World Bank---1918---1926

BLUE SKY LAW---1918---1919

CAPITAL ISSUES COMMITTEE---1918---1921

CAPITAL ISSUES---1930

DEFLATION & INFLATION---1919---1932

EXCHANGE---Foreign---Correspondence---1918---1932

EXCHANGE---Stabilization---1919---1923

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS---1917---1932

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS---Discount Rates (Policy Letters)---1922---1923

(Note: There are a whole list of breakdowns under Federal Reserve Banks which you might want to look at when you get to Archives, but these listed above are likely prospects)

GOLD---Payment for Export & Earmarking Purposes---1924---1932

INSTALLMENT---Buying & Selling---1926---1932

INTERNATIONAL GOLD CLEARANCE FUND---1918---1922

LOANS---Private---1922---1932

PUBLIC DEBT---(GENERAL)---1928---1932 (All prior files sent to Public Debt files)

RURAL CREDITS---1920-1932

STABILIZATION OF THE DOLLAR AND COMMODITY PRICES---1918---1932

TREASURY DEPARTMENT---Secretary---Letters Sent to Bermuda (1926 Mellon)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT---Secretary---Letters Sent to Europe (1924--1927 Mellon)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT---Secretary---Letters Sent to Southampton (1925 Mellon)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT---Secretary---Memoranda to (1921---1931 Mellon)

TREASURY DEPARTMENT---Secretary---Political Situation (1926--1930 Mellon)

WAR FINANCE---Credit Billion Dollars to Germany---1920---1922

WAR INDUSTRIES BOARD---1917---1921

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Author(s): R. H. Darling; Du Pont Company

Title: Industry Looks at Records management & Safeguarding

Date: September 20, 1954

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THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Press Release
For IMMEDIATE Publication

No. 56-30
February 2, 1956

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS JOURNAL DEVOTES NEW ISSUE
TO STUDY OF PERSONAL PAPERS OF WOODROW WILSON
AND CATALOG OF FORTHCOMING CENTENNIAL EXHIBIT

The February issue of the Library of Congress Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions, published today, is devoted primarily to the Library's unique research materials on Woodrow Wilson and ushers in the Library's celebration of the centennial of Wilson's birth.

The Journal's lead article, "Woodrow Wilson, in His Own Time," by Katharine E. Brand of the Manuscripts Division, tells of the contents of Wilson's papers in the Library of Congress and also describes those of the statesmen who served in his two administrations. Taken as a whole, these papers form the largest and most important body of source material for the study of Wilson and his era.

Through public-spirited gifts to the Library from Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and from friends and associates of the former President, Wilson's papers alone have grown to more than 196,000 pieces. Through them biographers and historians can study Wilson's career from his student days through his roles as lawyer, college professor, president of Princeton University, Governor of New Jersey, President of the United States, and world statesman.

Miss Brand also describes how the papers of many other public figures--including 10 of the 19 men who served in Wilson's Cabinet between 1913 and 1921--have been joined with the Wilson papers in the Library to form "a Mecca for scholars concerned with the history of the first quarter of the twentieth century."

To enable the public to view some of the documents that illuminate Wilson's life and achievements, the Library will open a major exhibit of more than 200 items on March 14. The display will present a biographical picture of Wilson as "teacher, writer, orator, statesman, human being." The catalog of this exhibit--also the work of Miss Brand, with the assistance of George Treasure of the Manuscripts Division--comprises the second article in the Quarterly Journal's February issue and is illustrated with reproductions of Wilson's letters and important state papers.

The Quarterly Journal of Current Acquisitions is published as a supplement to the Annual Report to Congress of the Librarian of Congress. Copies of the February issue may be purchased from the Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., for 75 cents each.

The Library of Congress
QUARTERLY JOURNAL OF
CURRENT ACQUISITIONS

Volume 13

FEBRUARY 1956

Number 2

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PUBLISHED AS A SUPPLEMENT TO THE *Annual Report of the
Librarian of Congress*



FRONTISPIECE: *Portrait of Woodrow Wilson, made at the Peace Conference in Paris, 1919.
Reproduced by courtesy of Harris & Ewing.*

Woodrow Wilson, in His Own Time

IN DECEMBER of this year, a century will have passed since the birth of Woodrow Wilson. And what a century! A Civil War, World Wars, uneasy intervals of peace, scientific advance beyond what would have seemed the limits of possibility in 1856—and certainly beyond the limits to which the spirit of man can even now easily adjust.

Much of this upheaval Wilson missed, in point of time. He began his life in the leisurely South, among gentlefolk, deeply religious people. He remembered the effects of the Civil War, yes, but for the most part these were not searing memories. And he came to maturity—he “came to himself”—in quiet academic communities which, with all the bitter controversy, were still somewhat removed from the noise of business, of politics. Wilson himself felt this keenly. “Experience in affairs, I feel, is what I most imperatively need . . .” he wrote, from his first teaching post. “I love the stir of the world.”

The advent of World War I was a shocking thing to most men. What must it have been to a President newly come into the place of highest responsibility, to a “literary politician” who instinctively resisted, but had finally to accept, the task of leading his country into and through and out of the maelstrom! It is interesting enough to speculate upon what Wilson would have been—what, indeed, Washington, or Lincoln, or Franklin D. Roosevelt would have been—without the circumstances of their respective times. It is interesting, but fu-

tile. The times forged the men; each man in his own way put his indelible stamp upon his time.

Of first importance, then, is the study of the leader, not only within his own personal framework but within his own time. This has been possible for many years in the case of Washington, of Lincoln, and the others; it is now becoming increasingly possible with the more recent figures.

When the first reader opened his first box of Woodrow Wilson papers*¹ in the Library of Congress some 15 years ago, he was venturing into more or less new territory. Until the previous year, most of them had been in the custody of the authorized biographer, in Amherst, Mass., and, by Mrs. Wilson’s wish, had been little seen or used except by Ray Stannard Baker himself. He had, to be sure, written three volumes of just-off-the-fire Versailles Peace Conference history, and eight volumes of the biography (carrying the story through World War I only), and had also, with William E. Dodd, edited six volumes of Wilson’s *Public Papers*. But this mass of published material, valuable though it was, represented in the main one man’s selection and interpretation. For many others there now remained the exciting business of looking into the papers for the first time. For the eager biographer, and there have been many, it meant realignment of the

¹An asterisk (*) following the name of a collection will hereafter indicate that those papers may be used only by special permission, which should be sought through the Chief of the Library’s Manuscripts Division.

story, readjustment of emphasis after the passage of time, and, in a sense, the straining of known facts through a new personality. For the specialist in economic history it meant the discovery or rediscovery of materials which had been little used or used not at all. For the student of political philosophy it meant tracing again, perhaps, the dramatic 1912 convention at Baltimore, which few writers can resist; or the curious campaign of 1916; or the election of 1920, in some ways tragic, with the President still in the White House but broken by illness; or the final days of retirement, which saw Wilson's last straining effort, in which a few of his friends participated with kindness and a kind of desperate hope, to exercise some final political guidance in the years before his death.

The story of the papers in Amherst has been briefly told, and the story of their coming to Washington, and their subsequent organization in the Library. But the Wilson collection did not remain static at that point, as many do. The papers which Baker had assembled during his 15 years of work on the biography came also, and were organized; and, almost at once, Wilson's friends and associates began sending to the Library letters or copies of letters received from him, retained copies of which, if they were of the early years, had not been preserved in the Wilson papers.²

But quite aside from these valuable accretions to the Library's manuscript holdings, the Wilson papers themselves have been gradually increased. Long unused trunks, boxes, and bundles in the Wilson residence have been uncovered from time to time and examined. Those containing manuscripts were sent to the Library at once by Mrs. Wilson, whose constant effort

for more than 30 years has been to effect a public-spirited disposition of her husband's papers. These completely new materials (some 18,000 pieces), constituting a true part of the papers of Woodrow Wilson, have not yet, in most cases, been integrated in the original materials, which became available for use in the summer of 1940. They have been thrown, rather, as a matter of deliberate policy, into a rough chronological arrangement to facilitate their use, and have been kept entirely separate, so that those who came earlier to the Manuscripts Division, and sat day after day in the Reading Room scanning each paper, need not, upon a return visit, be confronted with the necessity of going again through the entire collection to discover the fresh materials. But now, since the latest, and almost certainly the final, large addition was made in the fall of 1954, a definitive reorganization and integration of all the papers within a year or two is contemplated.

The new material covers a wide date-span (roughly 1875-1924, with a few earlier and later papers) and constitutes a varied and fascinating assortment, from early notebooks kept while Wilson was still in college to hundreds of letters and messages which poured in after his death in 1924. The latter are carefully mounted in several volumes of an extensive scrapbook series* kept by John Randolph Bolling, Mrs. Wilson's brother and assistant through many years.

Practically all the letters found in this new group were addressed to Wilson. There are family letters, from his father, his brother and sisters, his uncles, and his cousins. There are letters from many friends: R. Heath Dabney and Charles W. Kent, of the University of Virginia days; Herbert B. Adams and Albert Shaw, whom he knew at Johns Hopkins; James W. Hazen, a Middletown friend of the Wesleyan period; Princeton classmates such as

² See: Katharine E. Brand, "The Woodrow Wilson Collection," "The Personal Papers of Ray Stannard Baker," and "The Inside Friends': Woodrow Wilson to Robert Bridges," in *QJCA*, February 1945, August 1948, and May 1953.

Robert Bridges, Hiram Woods, and Charles Talcott, as well as the friends and associates of his later Princeton years—Winthrop M. Daniels, Henry B. Fine, Henry Jones Ford, Andrew F. West, David B. Jones, Thomas D. Jones, Henry van Dyke, Cyrus H. McCormick, Edward R. Sheldon, Lawrence Woods, Adrian H. Joline, Edward G. Conklin, Cornelius C. Cuyler, and others. There are letters from John Grier Hibben, who followed Wilson in the presidency of Princeton, and from Francis L. Patton, who preceded him; and a handwritten note from old Dr. James McCosh, stalwart friend of the Wilson family and, at the time of Wilson's appointment to the Princeton faculty, President Emeritus:

I am glad they are bringing you back to your old college. You will receive a welcome here and will have a wide field of usefulness. You will enter in and possess it.

There are letters also from Edward Ireland Renick, Wilson's first law partner, who remained his warm friend to the time of his death in 1902; and, from the early months in Atlanta, a power of attorney given to Wilson by his mother and father, and written out in careful longhand by the young lawyer himself.

Then, too, there is correspondence from associates in the publishing world, such as Walter Hines Page and Horace E. Scudder; letters relating to efforts made by universities—William and Mary, Virginia, and Texas, among them—to draw Wilson away from Princeton; letters from colleagues in his own and related fields, including Frederick J. Turner, A. Lawrence Lowell, John Bates Clark of Smith College, John H. Latane, and even one—strictly businesslike and to the point—from President M. Carey Thomas of Bryn Mawr! And here and there one finds a surprising note, such, for example, as this letter of September 14, 1891:

Dear Sir

Allow me to express the pleasure with which

I have read your paper in the *Atlantic*. Your literary touch is so light and sure that you ought by no means to confine yourself to public questions which so many others are treating. We have few who possess the literary touch.

I should not venture to write this, but that the best reward of literature lies in the acknowledgments it brings from strangers.

Cordially yours,

Thomas Wentworth Higginson

We must regret that Wilson, at this point in his career, was so little inclined to view himself as a man confined "to public questions" that he failed, as far as can be discovered, to make and retain a copy of his own reply.

Included also are drafts of early essays, some of which never got beyond their youthful author's desk; and, laid between the pages of an 1876 notebook, careful pencil drawings of sailing ships, Wilson's interest in which was stimulated when, at the age of 18, he moved with his family to the coastal town of Wilmington, N. C. There are many pages of practice notes, painstakingly written out and preserved in the course of the study of Graham shorthand, which Wilson undertook when he was still in school, and used consistently to the end of his life in the preparation of lectures, articles, books, and public addresses. And there are essays toward diary-keeping which broke off, as did all his later efforts of the same kind, after the first few entries. One of the latter was written at Bryn Mawr College, where he began his long academic career by lecturing to women—an exercise which appears to have confirmed this young Southern intellectual in what was already a deep-seated point of view. His comment was set down on October 20, 1887, evidently in some exasperation of spirit:

Lecturing to young women of the present generation on the history and principles of politics is about as appropriate and profitable as would be lecturing to stone-masons on the evolution of fashion in dress. There is a painful *absenteeism* of mind on the part of the audience.

Passing through a vacuum, your speech generates no heat. Perhaps it is some of it due to undergraduateism, not all to femininity.

I have devoted myself to a literary life; but I do not see how a literary life can be built up on foundations of undergraduate instruction. That instruction compels one to live with the commonplaces, the A. B. C., of every subject, to dwell upon these with an emphasis and an invention altogether disproportionate to their intrinsic weight and importance: it keeps one on the dusty, century-travelled high-roads of every subject, from which one gets no outlooks except those that are catalogued and vulgarized in every guide-book. One gets weary plodding and yet grows habituated to it and finds all excursions aside more and more difficult. What is a fellow to do? How is he to earn bread and at the same time find leisure and (in the toils of such a routine) disposition of mind for thoughts entirely detached from and elevated high above the topics of his trade?

Also from the academic years, but representative of a more mature Wilson, are notes, examination questions, various exchanges in regard to college administrative matters, and other letters from friends and colleagues. As controversies at Princeton waxed hotter, they drew increasing notice from other academic centers about the country, and mail poured in. One point of view, at least, is represented by a letter from David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford University—"I believe most sincerely in the things that you are trying to do at Princeton." The manuscripts relating to the Princeton years must be used, of course, in conjunction with the collection of such materials in the Princeton University Library.

The fresh material of the governorship period is perhaps of especial value, since the documentation for those years has been, in the past, much too sparse. In the concentration of new materials for 1910-12, for example—some 2,500 pieces—there are many communications from H. E. Alexander of the Trenton *True American* and several from George Harvey, as well as scattered letters from Richard S. Childs of

the Short Ballot Association, James Kerney of the Trenton *Evening Times*, Dan Fellows Platt, Martin P. Devlin, Thomas B. Love, and others who were in one way or another concerned with Wilson's candidacy.

We find him, in the spring of 1910, being asked by the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania to draft a Democratic platform. "Of course, this is entirely confidential," wrote A. G. Dewalt, Chairman of the Committee, "and I will never mention your name, unless you give me permission to do so."

The deed was done, and on April 12 Dewalt returned enthusiastic thanks: "The planks that you have constructed are so tersely and succinctly drawn that they met with unanimous approbation."

Unfortunately, Wilson's drafts for his own part of this exchange have not yet been identified, though they may well be found among the shorthand notes in the papers, not yet transcribed.

On July 15, it will be remembered, Wilson finally "took the plunge," as one of his biographers relates, and sent a statement regarding his candidacy for the governorship of New Jersey to the Trenton *True American*. His draft for this statement is among the new papers, as is a letter from his friend, Alexander, who wrote: "Your 'statement' was exactly the thing. In my opinion it prepares the way for your unanimous nomination and election and then! It means a political revolution in New Jersey and every man who has any political sense so understands it."

And the next day, the practical-minded Alexander wrote: "As a matter of policy, so far as possible we speak of you as plain Woodrow Wilson, eliminating 'the President' and 'Dr.'"

The passage from academic halls to politics was fairly swift, once the "plunge" had been taken! From then on, events moved fast. We find among the additional

materials Wilson's much-revised draft of his letter of October 24, 1910, to George Record, which proved so effective in the governorship campaign. It is interesting to note that in this draft, following the well-known statement, "If I am elected, I shall understand that I am chosen leader of my party and the direct representative of the whole people in the conduct of the government," the words "No person or organization will twice try to dictate to me" are crossed out—one wonders at what point in the revision, or by whose advice.

There are, too, early letters from many who became influential in the years of the Presidency: from Josephus Daniels, who wrote of the 1910 election, "My wife joins me in hearty and sincere congratulations on your victory. Will hearten all men everywhere who are tired of government by favoritism"; from Charles A. Talcott, Princeton classmate, whose letter began, "My dear old boy—I am glad New Jersey is to be all right"; from Lindley M. Garrison, later Wilson's Secretary of War, who considered the election to be "a demonstration of the inherent sanity and wisdom of the people." Senator John Sharp Williams, that remarkable old character who became one of Wilson's warm friends, wrote with some prescience: "You will succeed in public life because you have the knack of striking off 'key-note' sentences. . . ."

As the governorship wore along into the Presidential campaign, new names appear: William G. McAdoo, who was to become Secretary of the Treasury; Frank I. Cobb of the *New York World* ("Whether we win or lose at Baltimore we can at least make a real fight for a real principle"); Carter Glass, asking, two days after the election, for a brief interview on the revision of the currency system.

From Louis D. Brandeis there came a characteristic note on November 6:

Your great victory, so nobly won, fills me with

a deep sense of gratitude; and I feel that every American should be congratulated, except possibly yourself.

May strength be given you to bear the heavy burden.

And James Bryce, an old friend now become British Ambassador to the United States, wrote a letter which must have warmed the heart of the newly elected President:

Though I am debarred from congratulating a victor in a political campaign, there is nothing to prevent me from sending sincere good wishes and earnest hopes to an old friend who, being a scholar and a man of learning has obtained a rare and splendid opportunity of shewing in the amplest sphere of action what the possession of thought and learning may accomplish for the good of a nation in the field of practical statesmanship. This opportunity is yours, and I may wish you joy the more heartily because I feel confident that your attainments and character promise success. Few have ever reached your high office equally qualified, in both respects, to discharge its duties worthily.

The new materials for the Presidential years are not extensive, which is understandable in view of the heavy documentation of that period in the main body of the Wilson papers. They do, however, contain additional letters from Edward M. House, a good many of William J. Bryan's sprawling, handwritten communications (which were, in the beginning, transcribed on the typewriter for the President by one of the White House clerks), and material relating to Mexican problems, including a number of reports from John Lind. There are also a number of Wilson's drafts—for letters, public statements, and addresses—suggesting, in some cases, the development of his thought. A hand-corrected early draft of his letter of February 5, 1913, to A. Mitchell Palmer, for example, on the matter of a second term for Presidents, was found to contain the following words, crossed out in pen by Wilson:

At the outset, and in order to clear the ground, let me say that I do not understand this discussion to have anything whatever to do with the

question of a third term. That I take it may now be regarded as beyond debate. Nothing that I shall have to say will touch that.

There are a few documents which may throw some additional light upon this country's foreign policy in the last years of the administration. And there is a remarkable collection of memorabilia, mainly of the Peace Conference period. Petitions are there, and diplomas from the Universities of Brussels, Padua, Cracow, Pisa, Ghent, and others; illuminated manuscripts are there, and unique documents in hand-tooled leather cases, and honorary memberships, and honorary citizenships. These, with the hundreds of letters and messages in the main body of the Wilson papers, which came to the President in 1919 from the little people of many countries, written in many languages—all these, one must suppose, represent part of the outpouring of relief and hope and, for a time, faith, with which Woodrow Wilson was greeted in Europe at the close of World War I.

But, fortunately for scholarship, the Woodrow Wilson papers by no means stand alone. The Library of Congress, which has for many years been assembling personal papers of public figures in order to round out and supplement its Presidential collections, now has, for the Wilson period, much closely related Cabinet material, personal papers of Senators and Representatives whose service in Congress included the Wilson administration, Versailles Peace Conference papers, and, in addition, the significant but often more peripheral papers of military and naval figures, bankers, labor leaders, social workers, and others.

This aggregation of historical source material has become, in consequence, a Mecca for scholars concerned with the history of the first quarter of the twentieth century.

The papers of Cabinet members should

perhaps be given first attention. Of the 19 men whom Wilson brought into his Cabinet between 1913 and 1921, the papers, or all that remain, of 10 are in the Library of Congress, and the papers, or all that remain, of five are in other repositories.

The Bryan, Lansing, and Colby* collections are in the Library, thus completely covering the Secretaryship of State for the two administrations which included World War I and the Versailles Peace Conference. Each, of course, has special contributions to make: the Bryan papers, with regard to foreign service appointments, the administration's early policies in Latin America, arbitration treaties, and the increasingly difficult neutrality problems;³ the Lansing papers in the continuing area of neutrality, followed by the war and the Peace Conference; the Colby papers in the final days of the administration, when this country's relations with Russia were of vital concern and when the President's hopes for a League of Nations in which the United States would play a strong part were being gradually beaten down. The Colby papers also contain some material relating to his law partnership with Woodrow Wilson, after the latter's retirement from office.

While the papers of Lindley M. Garrison, Wilson's first Secretary of War, are not in the Library, they have been preserved and made available in the Firestone Library at Princeton University. The main body of the papers of Newton D. Baker*, who followed Garrison as Secretary of War and saw the country through its first major world struggle, have been in the Library of Congress for some years, and a considerable addition to the collection is expected in the near future. These have, perhaps, an especial interest for the biographer and the student of military history,

³ The Library has also a small group of papers relating to the fabulous expedition of the Ford Peace Ship.

since the minds of the Commander-in-Chief and his Secretary of War ran parallel on many matters of principle and the application of principle. The papers of William G. McAdoo*, first of Wilson's three Secretaries of the Treasury and longest in that office, are also in the Library, but by the donor's wish, are closed to research until July 1, 1959. In the Alderman Library at the nearby University of Virginia are the papers of Senator Carter Glass, second of Wilson's Secretaries of the Treasury and, before that, his close associate in the battle for the Federal Reserve Act; and also the papers of Justice James C. McReynolds, first Attorney General and, later, by Wilson's appointment, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The papers of David F. Houston, who served as Secretary of Agriculture, leaving that post in 1920 to succeed Glass in the Treasury, have not, unfortunately for scholars, been preserved in a unified group. The official records of his Cabinet department during his incumbency may of course be found, with similar official records of all such departments, in the National Archives; a group of his correspondence is in the custody of the Widener Library at Harvard; and some materials presumably are still in family hands. The Thomas W. Gregory papers, not a large collection but all that have been preserved, are also in the Library, as are a series of letters—mainly from Woodrow Wilson—to A. Mitchell Palmer, who, as Wilson's third Attorney General, succeeded Gregory in 1919. The main body of the Palmer papers has not so far been found.

The papers of Josephus Daniels and of Albert S. Burleson, Secretary of the Navy and Postmaster General, respectively, during both Wilson administrations, are in the Library. Of these, the Daniels papers are by far the most extensive, pertaining as they do not only to his service under Wilson but also to his years as Ambassador to Mexico

in the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, and to his own work, in the years between these posts, as owner and editor of the *Raleigh News and Observer*. His papers include a substantial amount of diary material, which adds much to an already valuable collection. The Burleson papers, bound in chronological order, relate not only to the affairs of the Post Office Department but also, as would be expected, to the matter of lesser appointments and to relations between the President and his colleagues on Capitol Hill. The collection also includes some 80 letters addressed to the President, but sent by him to his Postmaster General, under "buckslips," for information or comment or action, and never returned to the White House.

Of the remaining six Cabinet members, the papers of William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor through both administrations, are in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia; such of the papers of Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, as have been preserved are in the custody of the University of California at Berkeley; and a small group of John Barton Payne papers remain with the American Red Cross, in which organization he held the post of Chairman of the Central Committee from 1921 until his death in 1935. His papers pertain for the most part to that portion of his career. The family of Edwin T. Meredith, who succeeded Houston in the Department of Agriculture, is searching for his papers, but none have been found as yet. Such papers of William C. Redfield (Secretary of Commerce, 1913-17) as have been preserved are in the custody of the Library of Congress, but they are sadly few in number; and the papers of J. S. Alexander, Redfield's successor in office, were, it is believed, destroyed many years ago in an office fire.

So stands the Cabinet record as of 1956. It is probably safe to say that more than

two-thirds of the personal papers accumulated by Cabinet members during the Wilson administration have been preserved in the Library of Congress or in non-Governmental repositories. There is still hope that papers now missing altogether will eventually be found, since the Wilson administration, in historical terms at least, is recent, and experience has shown that both care and patience are needed in order to discover and draw together the documentation of an era.

The Library's manuscripts relating to the Peace Conference of 1919 are likewise voluminous. Of the five American Commissioners to Negotiate Peace, the Library owns the papers of four—Wilson, Lansing, Henry White, and Tasker H. Bliss. The papers of the fifth, Col. Edward M. House, are at Yale University, as are those of Frank L. Polk, Acting Secretary of State during Lansing's absence from the country at the Peace Conference. Among other Conference papers in the Library are: an indexed collection of House "Inquiry" materials, consisting mainly of studies prepared by various of its members; the papers of David Hunter Miller*, international lawyer and member of the "Inquiry," whose 21-volume diary, privately printed, has long been an extremely useful part of the Conference documentation; the papers of Leland Harrison, Diplomatic Secretary to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace and subsequently a distinguished career diplomat; the papers of Ray Stannard Baker*, who was head of the American Press Bureau in Paris during the Conference and later became Wilson's biographer; and the papers of Norman H. Davis*, financial adviser to President Wilson at Paris and, like Harrison, an outstanding member of this country's diplomatic corps. The papers of Miss Edith Benham*,⁴ Mrs. Wilson's secretary, who

⁴ Now Mrs. James M. Helm.

accompanied the President's party to Europe, and of Irwin H. Hoover, Head Usher at the White House, who functioned under many Presidents and who was also a member of the Presidential party in 1919, will furnish many details which would be difficult to come at elsewhere.

Among the collections of Members of Congress who were active during the Wilson administration, there should be mentioned those of Senator Gilbert F. Hitchcock, leader of the pro-League of Nations forces in the treaty fight of 1919-20—a small group, but valuable for that period; of Philander C. Knox, then Senator and a member of the opposition; of John Sharp Williams, Senator from Mississippi; of Henry D. Flood, Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee during World War I, whose papers are voluminous but unfortunately lack, for the most part, materials relating to the powerful committee which he headed; of James Hay, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs until 1917, whose papers, though very few in number, do relate to the preparedness program; of Robert M. LaFollette, Sr.*, whose voluminous and detailed collection is invaluable on many counts, not the least of which is its usefulness as a kind of corrective in the study of various moot points; of Cordell Hull*, later Secretary of State under Franklin D. Roosevelt, but during the Wilson administration a member of the Democratic National Committee; and of William E. Borah, George W. Norris, Thomas J. Walsh, Charles L. McNary, Key Pittman, Tom Connally, and others, each of whom played a part in the country's legislative history during all or part of the Wilson administration.

Then, too, there are in the Library the papers of many other figures whose careers impinged upon that of Wilson. These collections, like most of those already mentioned, furnish widely varying materials

for research, some having only restricted bearing upon the Wilson story; but, for the student of Wilson's broad career, each does have certain contributions to make.

Among these are the papers of John J. Pershing*, General of the Armies, and of the other high-ranking military and naval figures—Hugh L. Scott, James G. Harbord, Leonard Wood*, Robert Lee Bullard, Mark L. Bristol, Albert Gleaves, and Washington I. Chambers, and a first installment of the Peyton C. March collection, relating to World War I and the 1919 Conference, to Mexican border difficulties, and many other matters. There are the papers of Charles Evans Hughes*, distinguished jurist, Secretary of State under Harding and Coolidge, and Chief Justice of the United States, who ran against Wilson in the campaign of 1916, and two years later headed, by Presidential appointment, the Aircraft Investigation which was sparked by that fiery sculptor, Gutzon Borglum. And there are the papers of Borglum*, himself. There are also the papers of Breckinridge Long*, Third Assistant Secretary of State and specialist in Far Eastern questions in Wilson's time, and subsequently a member of the country's diplomatic corps, and those of Harry A. Garfield*, whom Wilson called to Washington during the war to be Fuel Administrator. There are the papers of Elihu Root, Secretary of War under McKinley, Secretary of State under Theodore Roosevelt, and for six years United States Senator from New York, whose career crossed Wilson's at more than one point but nowhere more surprisingly than when he was made by Presidential appointment the head of the United States Commission to Russia in 1917; and the papers of Charles Edward Russell, member of the same Commission. The papers of William E. Dodd, one of Wilson's early biographers long before his appointment by Franklin D. Roosevelt to the Ambassadorship of Germany, are in the

Library, as are the papers of such newspapermen as "Marse Henry" Watterson, Frederick William Wile, Stanley Washburn, and William Allen White. There also are journals, like that kept by Chandler P. Anderson from 1914 to 1927, which remains in his papers, and there are the long and chatty diaries and the exhaustive scrapbook series of Charles Sumner Hamlin, which concern not only the early days of the Federal Reserve System but also various political and social facets of the Wilson and other administrations.

The papers of George Creel, writer and head of the Committee on Public Information during World War I, are also in the Library. Creel was not one to save correspondence, but he did preserve and have bound, in three handsome leather-backed volumes, his Wilson letters, as well as such drafts and memoranda as concerned their association and his own work in the C. P. I. This material continues to be the heart of the Creel correspondence, though his remaining papers, which came to the Library after his death, include much that pertains to his long career as a writer.

There are, too, the papers of Brand Whitlock, Minister to Belgium, and of Henry Morgenthau, Sr., Ambassador to Turkey, both appointed by Wilson, and of Oscar S. Straus, Ambassador to Turkey, Cabinet member under earlier administrations, and a member of Wilson's Second Industrial Conference. And there are the papers of Andrew Carnegie, whose relations with the war President, beginning in the Princeton days, included a visit to Carnegie's Scottish "castle," and lasted to the end of Carnegie's life.

"I know how your heart must rejoice at the dawn of peace after these terrible years of struggle," Wilson wrote Carnegie in the winter of 1918, "for I know how long and how earnestly you have worked for and desired such conditions as I pray God it may now be possible for us to establish.

The meeting place of the Peace Conference has not yet been selected, but even if it is not held at The Hague, I am sure that you will be present in spirit."

Last but not least are the papers of other Presidents of the United States, without which a study of Woodrow Wilson would be the poorer: Grover Cleveland, for some years Wilson's friend and neighbor in Princeton; Theodore Roosevelt, whom he knew in friendly fashion long before the exigencies of the Presidency drove the two men poles apart; William Howard Taft, whom he followed in the White House and from whose views in the matter of a League of Nations he diverged less widely, at one period, than might have been expected; and Calvin Coolidge*, with whom he had little or nothing in common, but whose administration must often serve (the Harding papers being to all intents and purposes nonexistent) to point up the changes wrought in the country and in its viewpoint under changed political leadership. Then, too, there are in the Library the papers of earlier Presidents, about whom Wilson himself wrote much and eloquently during his academic years, when he could afford the luxury of leisurely historical writing—Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and the others. Of the 28 Presidents from Washington through Coolidge, the Library has the papers, or the best collection of papers that has been preserved, of 23, and it also has the papers of many Cabinet members. These collections, easily available as they are, have been found invaluable by scholars concerned with the development of the thinking, and the principles, and the practices of our Chief Executives.

All these papers, and others too, offer rich source-material for a study of late nineteenth- and early twentieth-century history and biography. Such a network of interlocking (and constantly increasing) manuscripts for research tends at times to drive the conscientious scholar into a fine

frenzy as he approaches the end of the time he has allotted for himself, but it tends also to bring him back again and again to the reading tables of the Manuscripts Division.

From these materials and others in the Library—Wilson's books in the Woodrow Wilson Room, photographs in the Prints and Photographs Division, maps, music, periodicals, Government publications, and other materials in the collections,—much history, much biography in the Wilson period, has already been written. More than 350 persons have been given permission to consult the papers of Woodrow Wilson since their opening in the summer of 1940, and there have been few days, except when the Manuscripts Division was closed to research for a time during World War II, which have not seen at least one student at work there upon the Wilson and related collections. A good many studies of special phases of Wilson's career have been published, or, in the case of doctoral dissertations, made available otherwise, as have been studies and biographies or autobiographies of Wilson's contemporaries. And 20 or more writers have consulted the papers with the intention of preparing biographies of Wilson or editions of his works. Ten such volumes have already been published and it is expected that at least three or four more will appear during this centennial year.

In reviewing the notable printed record and manuscript resources of an era, one cannot fail to be impressed over and over again with the continuing pertinence of many of Woodrow Wilson's words—not for his time only, but for the years between and for our own generation. There are set down below certain of his sentences, which illustrate this curious ability to speak of the present and at the same time for the future:

The great malady of public life is cowardice. Most men are not untrue, but they are afraid. Most of the errors of public life, if my observation is to be trusted, come, not because men are

morally bad, but because they are afraid of somebody. (Address of June 13, 1914, to the Princeton Class of 1879.)

. . . every man can see that the opportunity of America is going to be unparalleled and that the resources of America must be put at the service of the world as they never were put at its service before. Therefore, it is imperative that no impediments should be put in the way of commerce with the rest of the world. You cannot sell unless you buy. Commerce is only an exalted kind of barter. (Speech of December 10, 1915, to the Columbus, Ohio, Chamber of Commerce.)

I can imagine no greater disservice to the country than to establish a system of censorship that would deny to the people of a free republic like our own their indisputable right to criticise their own public officials. (Letter of April 25, 1917, to Arthur Brisbane.)

. . . I want to utter my earnest protest against any manifestation of the spirit of lawlessness anywhere or in any cause. . . . We claim to be the greatest democratic people in the world, and democracy means first of all that we can govern ourselves. If our men have not self-control, then they are not capable of that great thing which we call democratic government. (Address of November 12, 1917, to the American Federation of Labor.)

I have not lost faith in the Russian outcome by any means. Russia, like France in a past century, will no doubt have to go through deep waters but she will come out upon firm land on the other side and her great people, for they are a great people, will in my opinion take their proper place in the world. (Letter of November 13, 1917, to Frank Clark.)

. . . when I pronounced for open diplomacy I meant not that there should be no private discussions of delicate matters, but that no secret agreement of any sort should be entered into and that all international relations, when fixed, should be open, aboveboard, and explicit. (Letter of March 12, 1918, to Robert Lansing.)

I feel that it is very dangerous to raise questions of loyalty unnecessarily, though I believe in raising them very emphatically when it is necessary. I am afraid that we are getting in a suspicious attitude towards people who are not really disloyal but merely unreasonable. We never know until a crisis like this how many of them there are in the country, and yet upon reflection it is evident that most of them do very

little harm. (Letter of May 1, 1918, to Anita McCormick Blaine.)

We proudly claim to be the champions of democracy. If we really are, in deed and in truth, let us see to it that we do not discredit our own. I say plainly that every American who takes part in the action of a mob or gives it any sort of countenance is no true son of this great democracy, but its betrayer. . . . How shall we commend democracy to the acceptance of other peoples, if we disgrace our own by proving that it is, after all, no protection to the weak? (Statement of July 26, 1918.)

It will now be our fortunate duty to assist by example, by sober, friendly counsel and by material aid in the establishment of just democracy throughout the world. (Announcement of the signing of an armistice, November 11, 1918.)

It is moral force that is irresistible. It is moral force as much as physical that has defeated the effort to subdue the world. (Address of December 29, 1918, at the Lowther Street Congregational Church, Carlisle, England.)

I am not hopeful that the individual items of the settlements which we are about to attempt will be altogether satisfactory. One has but to apply his mind to any one of the questions of boundary and of altered sovereignty and of racial aspiration to do something more than conjecture that there is no man and no body of men who know just how it ought to be settled. . . .

So that we must provide a machinery of readjustment . . . (Address of December 30, 1918, at Manchester, England.)

Force can always be conquered, but the spirit of liberty never can be. . . (Speech of January 5, 1919, at La Scala, in Milan, Italy.)

If America were at this juncture to fail the world, what would come of it? . . . I do not mean any disrespect to any other great people when I say that America is the hope of the world. And if she does not justify that hope results are unthinkable. (Address of February 24, 1919, in Boston, Mass.)

An admirable spirit of self-sacrifice, of patriotic devotion, and of community action guided and inspired us while the fighting was on. We shall need all these now, and need them in a heightened degree, if we are to accomplish the first tasks of peace. They are more difficult than the tasks of war,—more complex, less easily understood,—and require more intelligence, patience, and sobriety. (Reply of August

25, 1919, to representatives of the Railway Employces' Department of the American Federation of Labor.)

America is necessary to the peace of the world. And reverse the proposition: The peace and good will of the world are necessary to America. (Address of September 8, 1919, at Sioux Falls, S. D.)

Our choice in this great enterprise of mankind . . . is only this: Shall we go in and assist as trusted partners or shall we stay out and act as suspected rivals? We have got to do one or the other. We have got to be either provincials or statesmen. (Address of September 9, 1919, at Minneapolis, Minn.)

The immediate need of this country and of the world is peace not only, but settled peace, peace upon a definite and well-understood foundation, supported by such covenants as men can depend upon, supported by such purposes as will permit of a concert of action throughout

all the free peoples of the world. (Address of September 18, 1919, at San Francisco, Calif.)

Stop for a moment to think about the next war, if there should be one. I do not hesitate to say that the war we have just been through, though it was shot through with terror of every kind, is not to be compared with the war we would have to face next time. (Address of September 25, 1919, at Denver, Colo.)

. . . there is only one way to assure the world of peace; that is by making it so dangerous to break the peace that no other nation will have the audacity to attempt it. (Address of October 27, 1920, to Pro-League Republicans.)

The sum of the whole matter is this, that our civilization cannot survive materially unless it be redeemed spiritually. (Wilson's last published article, "The Road Away from Revolution," August 1923.)

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