

# *the* Roosevelt *review*



## Welcome to the Roosevelt Study Center

*Newsletter of  
the Roosevelt  
Study Center*


*Summer 1989*



European interest in the study of American history is continually growing. But until recently, there was a scarcity of libraries in Europe specialized in the subject, and the discipline was difficult to sustain without a "lifeline" to the United States. Now that has changed. With the establishment of the Roosevelt Study Center in Middelburg, capital of the Province of Zeeland in the Netherlands, European scholars and students of American history have excellent research facilities closer to home.

With more than 3,000 books and documents about the lives and times of the Roosevelts, the

Roosevelt Study Center has become one of the largest study centers for 20th century American history in Europe. This year the RSC has been officially recognized by the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Besides its research facilities for scholars, the permanent exhibit on the Roosevelts in the Center's museum is open to the public, and a great number of stimulating conferences and seminars are organized throughout the year. The staff of the Center welcomes all who share their interest in 20th century American studies. 



*When Claes Maertenszoon van Rosevelt left his farm in the Province of Zeeland around 1640 to begin a new life in Nieuw Nederland, little could he know that three of his descendants would play such significant roles in shaping the destiny of the 20th century.*

# The Three Roosevelts



*"Far better it is to dare mighty things, to win glorious triumphs, even though checkered by failure, than to take rank with those poor spirits who neither enjoy much nor suffer much, because they live in the gray twilight that knows not victory nor defeat."*

TR, *Speech in Chicago, 1899*

## Theodore Roosevelt (1858-1919)

Theodore Roosevelt was a legend in his own time. As one contemporaneous journalist wrote, "I was bitten by Roosevelt and went wild." Energetic and controversial, at once a conservationist and a "Rough Rider", Teddy as he was affectionately known was the youngest person ever to be sworn in as President of the United States.

Born in New York, graduated from Harvard, he spent two years in the West as a rancher before returning East to serve first on the U.S. Civil Service Commission and then as President of the New York City Board of Police Commissioners. His active role in campaigning for McKinley was rewarded with an appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. But when the war with Spain broke out, Roosevelt enthusiastically volunteered to serve, and dramatically charged San Juan Hill with his now-famous "Rough Riders". This ensured his status as a national hero and led to his election as Governor of New York State, and later to his nomination as McKinley's Vice President.

Upon McKinley's assassination in 1901 TR took office as President and assumed an unprecedented role as an active mediator between big business and labor. He aimed to give everyone, as he called it, a "Square Deal". In his Autobiography he wrote:

"We demand that big business give the people a square deal; in return we must insist that when anyone engaged in big business honestly en-

deavors to do right he shall himself be given a square deal."

But the area he himself was proudest of and from which we today still reap benefits is his work in conservation. Under his guidance more than a quarter of a billion acres was added to the U.S. national forests and thus preserved for generations to come. In 1907, in his message to Congress, he stated:

"To waste, to destroy, our natural resources, to skin and exhaust the land instead of using it so as to increase its usefulness, will result in undermining in the days of our children the very prosperity which we ought by right to hand down to them amplified and developed."



*"She was a great human being; she had a warm sympathy for people,... and she had extraordinary understanding of human nature. It was these qualities that made her great..."*

John Humphrey,  
first Director,  
UN Division  
of Human Rights

## Anna Eleanor Roosevelt (1884-1962)

At first perhaps best known as the wife and then widow of Franklin Delano Roosevelt – she was also a niece of TR – over the years Eleanor Roosevelt quietly grew in stature and established a place in history in her own right.

Though she never wore the label of emancipationist, she certainly influenced the emancipation both of women and of other minorities significantly. Her quiet power reached its most vocal expression in the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, a document that has grown increasingly important in status. Though she was not by nature political, her achievements have made an enormous impact on

the socio-political life of millions. She wrote in one of her several books, "You must do the thing you think you cannot do." And so indeed she did. From 1945 to her death Eleanor Roosevelt was actively and consistently involved with the United Nations.

Perhaps it was wishful thinking on Mrs. Roosevelt's part, or perhaps she had more foresight than the rest, when she addressed the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1948 and straightforwardly said, "This Universal Declaration of Human Rights may well become the international Magna Carta of all men everywhere." She compared it to the Declaration of the Rights of Man in 1789 by the French people, and the adoption of the Bill of Rights by the citizens of the United States. And she was right. For this declaration has become the foundation for suppressed and persecuted peoples throughout the world to appeal to the international community for justice.



*"In Franklin Roosevelt there died the greatest American friend we have ever known – and the greatest champion of freedom who has ever brought help and comfort from the New World to the Old."*

*Sir Winston Churchill, Speech,  
April 17, 1945*

## Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882-1945)

No one can study the history of the twentieth century without encountering the name of the 32nd President of the United States, Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Known to family, friends and his constituents as FDR, his administration spanned 12 years and left an indelible mark on his own nation and on the world.

He took office at a time when the United States, and the world, had reached an economic and social nadir. His "fresh" approach to conquering

*continued on page 4*

# A Look Ahead

*Upcoming events at the RSC in 1989*

## Photo Festival Zeeland, September

In honor of the 150th anniversary of photography STICOR and the RSC will organize a number of photographic exhibits in Zeeland, including: "Hard Times in America. Social Photography in the Roosevelt Eras" September 6-29

An exhibit based on photographs by Jacob A. Riis on loan from the Museum of the City of New York, and by Walker Evans on loan from the U.S. Library of Congress.

Other exhibits will focus on France, the birthplace of photography, featuring:

*Historical objects from the Musée Nationale des Techniques, Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers, Paris*  
*From the Musée Carnavalet, vintage prints of Paris in the 1850s, made by Charles Marville*

*Twentieth century photographers such as Brassai, Boubat, Monier, Rousse, Tatsopoulos and Desmarquest*



*"Five cents a spot" lodgers in a crowded Bayard Street tenement (Riis)*

## Summer School America, September 10-15

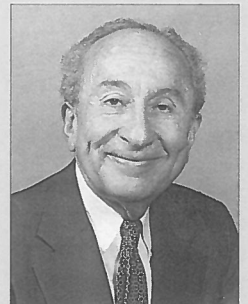
After the success of the first summer school in 1988, RSC and the Dutch Open University decided to organize two such seminars in 1989. The first took place from June 18 to 23. The second will take place in September. This six-day seminar for Dutch Open University students will teach them how to use literature, film archives and historical documents on microfilm. The focus will be on: "The Presidency of Theodore Roosevelt" and "European Perceptions of the United States in the 19th and 20th Centuries."

## Annual Meeting of the Theodore Roosevelt Association; Lawrence J. Saunders Awards, October 26-27

The Theodore Roosevelt Association Annual Meeting will be held for the first time outside of the U.S. at the RSC. Several descendants of TR will be present. A highlight of the meeting will be the presentation of the Saunders Awards for students of American history in the Netherlands.

## Max M. Kampelman, Ambassador and Head of the United States Delegation to the Negotiations on Nuclear and Space Arms, Geneva, 1985-1989, November 21

The RSC, in cooperation with the U.S. Embassy in The Hague and the Geri Joseph Foundation, is honored to announce that Ambassador Max M. Kampelman will lecture on his role in the arms reduction talks between the United States and the Soviet Union. The lecture will take place at the Peace Palace, The Hague.



*Max M. Kampelman*

## Looking ahead to 1990:

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Four Freedoms Awards ceremony will take place in May. The presentations will be preceded by a three-day conference on FDR and his European and Asian contemporaries.



# A Word About the Roosevelt Study Center

## Roosevelt Foundation

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J. Gert van Zwieten

Cornelis A. van Minnen  
*Executive Director*


The objectives of the Roosevelt Study Center are:

1. To provide European scholars and students of American history with research facilities, including direct access to source materials relating to the Roosevelt era in the Center's collection, and accessibility through finding aids, microform and computers to the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library at Hyde Park, the Theodore Roosevelt Collection at Harvard University, as well as important collections in the Library of Congress and the National Archives in Washington, DC;
2. To provide audio-visual facilities for students and the general public on the United States in the twentieth century;
3. To cooperate with European schools and universities in the utilization of the Center's resources;
4. To offer a program of exhibits, lectures, conferences and publications related to the

Roosevelt era and the contemporary meaning of the Four Freedoms.

The Roosevelt Study Center has been established by the Provincial Government of Zeeland, the American Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute and the Theodore Roosevelt Association. The Roosevelt Study Center is administered by the Roosevelt Study Center for Europe Foundation. In developing its activities, the Center is supported by the Roosevelt Foundation, an advisory group of prominent American and European scholars, top government officials and representatives from the private sector. The scholarly activities of the RSC have led to its recognition by the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences as an affiliate.

Companies and individuals wishing to make a contribution or receive more information are invited to contact the Roosevelt Study Center, P.O. Box 6001, 4330 LA Middelburg, The Netherlands, telephone 01180-31590.

The names of the contributors will be inscribed on the Center's Honor Roll. 



*The permanent exhibition on the three Roosevelts at the RSC*


FDR *continued from page 3*

## The Three Roosevelts

the Great Depression and putting the American economy back on its feet included the formation of large public works projects, the Social Security Administration, and tax reforms. As he himself said, "There is nothing to fear but fear itself," and if anything can be said of FDR he was not afraid – not afraid to experiment, not afraid of ridicule. While on the campaign trail he put forth this philosophy:

"The country needs, ... the country demands bold, persistent experimentation. It is common sense to take a method and try it. If it fails, admit it frankly and try another. But above all, try something."

During Roosevelt's first administration domestic problems demanded most of his attention. But an unquiet world was hurtling forward into another crisis – a second World War. Under his leadership the U.S. not only joined the nations of the world in fighting tyranny, but it left behind forever its policy of isolationism. In his Fourth, and last, Inaugural Address, he pointedly formulated this:

"We have learned that we cannot live alone, at peace; that our own well-being is dependent on the well-being of other nations far away.... We have learned to be citizens of the world, members of the human community." 



*“In future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward to a world founded upon four essential human freedoms. The first is freedom of speech and expression.... The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way.... The third is freedom from want... The fourth is freedom from fear.... This nation has placed its destiny in the hands and heads and hearts of its millions of free men and women; and its faith in freedom under the guidance of God.”*

*FDR, Message to Congress, January 6, 1941*

# The Four Freedoms Awards

As the ceremonies of the 1988 Four Freedoms Awards commenced, the voice of President Franklin Roosevelt resounded through the imposing 16th century Nieuwe Kerk in Middelburg. His solemn words carried many people back almost 50 years to a time when a troubled world needed confirmation of its ideals.

His words are as appropriate today as they were then. And it is for that reason that the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute in Hyde Park, New York created the Franklin D. Roosevelt Four Freedoms Awards.

Each year these honors are bestowed upon persons whose lifetime achievements demonstrate a commitment to these principles. Since 1982 – the centennial of President Roosevelt’s birth and the bicentennial of diplomatic relations between the United States and the Netherlands – the Awards are presented in odd-numbered years to Americans in Hyde Park, New York, the former residence of Eleanor and Franklin, and in even-numbered years to international figures in Zeeland, the Netherlands, the ancestral home of the Roosevelt family.

## The 1988 Award Winners

The momentousness of the ceremonies was underlined by the significant speeches of the award winners, all of whom took the opportunity to remind the 800 distinguished guests of the continuing need for commitment to political and economic freedom for all the nations of the world.

“There is no military security. There is no economic welfare and there is even no personal integrity to be achieved by nation states in isolation from each other nowadays,” declared Helmut Schmidt, former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany and recipient of the Four Freedoms Medal. “It is just one world and one natural habitat.”

The award was presented by Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. and Winston Churchill, MP to Mr. Schmidt. As Chancellor of West Germany he became the personification of the profound strength of his country’s commitment to democracy. His magnificent achievements have brought President Roosevelt’s vision closer to reality.



*Mr. Helmut Schmidt (center), recipient of the Four Freedoms Award being congratulated by (from l. to r.) Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. and Mr. William J. vanden Heuvel*

The second award winner was Ms. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf who received the Freedom of Speech Medal from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. Born in Monrovia, Liberia Ms. Sirleaf has been in and out of exile and in and out of prison innumerable times in the last 15 years.

Ms. Sirleaf accepted the award “on behalf of the silent majority and in salute to all who have taken a stand for liberty and honesty and justice; on behalf of Steve Biko and Diallo Telli and Thomas Sankara...; on behalf of Nelson Mandela and Gabriel Kpolleh....; and on behalf of Debbie Harding and all the human rights institutions to whom I owe my life...”

The next dignitary to be honored was Mr. Teddy Kollek, Mayor of Jerusalem, who received the Freedom of Worship Award from the Mayor of Amsterdam, Mr. Ed van Thijn. Mr. Kollek, who has been reelected as Jerusalem’s Mayor for more than 20 years, has championed the rights of all inhabitants of his city, Christian, Muslim and Jew. In accepting the award Mr. Kollek remarked, “It is a complicated city: 103 different kinds of Jews.... Forty different Christian denominations. Add to this almost a quarter Muslims.... But this love of God that expresses itself in these various religious observances does not always go together with the love of man. And this is what we have to strive for....”






*Attentively listening were H.R.H. Prince Bernhard, H.R.H. Princess Juliana, and Mr. John Shad, the former United States Ambassador to the Netherlands*

The Freedom from Want Medal was presented to Dr. Halfdan T. Mahler by the President of the Fortieth World Health Assembly, Dr. Johan van Londen, and Ambassador Hugo Scheltema. Dr. Mahler has served the World Health Organization for nearly forty years, and has been its Director-General since 1973. He accepted his medal as an honor due to the World Health Organization, "for... deciding to attain a level of health for all people that would permit them to lead socially and economically productive lives." Dr. Mahler pointed out the heart-breaking discrepancies that still exist between the privileged and underprivileged, between the developed and developing countries.

The last award, the Freedom from Fear Medal, was presented to Dr. Armand Hammer, industrialist, citizen-diplomat and philanthropist, by Professor Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. and Mr. David B. Roosevelt. Freedom from Fear, as President Roosevelt defined it, meant a worldwide reduction of armaments and so it is appropriate that Dr. Hammer, who has known every Soviet leader from Lenin to Gorbachev (with the exception of Stalin whom he refused to meet) and who has worked his whole life toward peaceful coexistence between the two super-powers, should receive this distinction. Dr. Hammer, who had just returned from the Moscow summit meeting, commented, "I think we can all look forward to the time when, thanks to the beginning of President Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev this threat of nuclear weapons which could destroy all of us will be reduced, and... that we will be able to give our children and our grandchildren a nuclear-free world and a chance to live in peace."

Reflecting on the grandeur of the day, William J. vanden Heuvel, President of the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute, observed, "With Winston Churchill, the grandson of the great British Prime Minister at his side, in the presence of the Dutch Royal Family, and many Europeans whose countries were once conquered by Hitler's armies, with the Mayor of Jerusalem participating in the occasion, reminding us of the most terrible genocide in history, Franklin Roosevelt, Jr. bestowed the Four Freedoms Medal in memory of his father on a former Chancellor of Germany. It was a moment of overwhelming emotion, a moment of great hope as former enemies embraced, as the triumph of democracy was hailed, as the cause of freedom moved each of us to remember that its preservation is our constant duty."

The 1989 awards ceremony will be held in Hyde Park, New York on October 13. The recipients will include CBS News Special Correspondent Walter L. Cronkite and former Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee J. William Fulbright. 



*Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. thanking the distinguished audience on behalf of his family. This was Mr. Roosevelt's last public appearance. He died on August 17, 1988.*







*The award winners and dignitaries, from left to right: Mr. Teddy Kollek, Mr. William J. vanden Heuvel, H.R.H. Prince Bernhard, H.R.H. Princess Juliana (wearing her 1982 Four Freedoms Medal), Dr. Armand Hammer, Dr. Halfdan T. Mabler, Ms. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf, Mr. Helmut Schmidt, and Dr. Cornelis Boertien, Queen's Commissioner in the Province of Zeeland.*




*Professor Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., Co-Chairman of the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute*



# Dutch-American Friendship Day at the RSC

The history of the Netherlands and the United States is undeniably intertwined. Since the first Dutch colonists sailed to New Netherland in the 17th century until the present day, the Dutch and Americans have had an unbroken friendship. In 1982 the U.S. Congress officially designated April 19 as Dutch-American Friendship Day, to commemorate the fact that exactly 200 years earlier John Adams had been recognized as the first United States Ambassador to the Netherlands.

In 1989 the Roosevelt Study Center was the

venue to celebrate this occasion. As part of the day's events three lectures were given: one by Mr. Emile van Lennep, former Secretary-General of the OECD on "Economic and Financial Aspects of a Long-Lasting Friendship"; the second "American-West European Relations, 1945 to the Present," by Mr. William J. vanden Heuvel, President of the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute in Hyde Park, NY; and "Dutch-American Relations after World War II," by Professor Maarten C. Brands from the University of Amsterdam. These were followed by plenary debates. 

*The plenary discussions were conducted by (l. to r.) Mr. William J. vanden Heuvel, Professor Rob Kroes (Chair), Mr. Emile van Lennep and Professor Maarten C. Brands.*



*A three-day conference co-organized with the Netherlands American Studies Association and the Association for Canadian Studies in the Netherlands took place from June 7-9, 1989 at the RSC.*


## The Dutch in North America: Their Immigration and Cultural Continuity

Four centuries of Dutch settlements in Canada and the United States were explored at a three-day conference at the RSC. The studies presented revealed the immigrant's search for a balance between cultural continuity and cultural adaptation.

The Dutch perception and expectations of the New World were dealt with in papers that focused on the role of Dutch literature, letters, travel reports, information in the press, government emigration policy and propaganda films in the 1950s and early '60s. Other papers dealt with community studies in the U.S. and Canada and general aspects of cultural continuity, in language

and literature and the role of the church and school, of festivals, and attempts at transplanting the Dutch phenomenon of "verzuiling".

In all 23 papers were presented both in panel sessions as well as plenary lectures. Speakers included such distinguished scholars as Professor J.W. Schulte Nordholt (the "dean" of American Studies in the Netherlands), Professor Robert P. Swierenga (Kent State University, Ohio) and Professor Howard Palmer (University of Calgary, Alberta). The conference was attended by about 80 scholars.

The publication of the papers will be available next year at the RSC. 



Since 1987 the Lawrence J. Saunders Awards have been presented by the Roosevelt Study Center for the most outstanding essays on 20th century American history written by Dutch university students.

# Lawrence J. Saunders Awards

Three eminent Dutch historians – Professor Rob Kroes, University of Amsterdam; Professor Alfons Lammers, University of Leiden; and Dr. Doeko Bosscher, University of Groningen – were asked to evaluate the 1988 entries for the Lawrence J. Saunders awards. The winners were as follows:

1st prize, Maarten Goudsmit, “The American Nuclear Alert, October 1973”;  
2nd prize, Odette Bovenberg, “The Venezuelan Controversy of 1908 in its Dutch and American Perspective”;  
3rd prize, Arie Lantinga, “The United States Information Agency. American Public Diplomacy, 1917-1988.”

In presenting the awards Professor Lammers encouraged all the competitors to “continue to devote their energies, not only to the study of history, but to the study of American history.” He added, “Those who devote themselves to studying American history in the Netherlands, will feel the pleasurable obligation of being drawn back to the Roosevelt Study Center in Zeeland.”

The Saunders Awards were established by Mr. Steven R. Saunders, a member of the Executive Committee of the Theodore Roosevelt Association, in order to promote the study of American history in the Netherlands in general, and to encourage the use of the RSC’s unique research resources in particular.

The awards are named in honor of his father, Mr. Lawrence J. Saunders (1917-1981), an engineer




*The first winner of the Saunders Award in 1987, Hans Grünfeld (left), J. Paul Boersma, President of the RSC (center) and Steven R. Saunders. Mr. Grünfeld won first prize for his essay, “The United States, Israel, and the Suez Crisis 1956”.*

who was a frequent visitor to the Netherlands and had a deep affection and admiration for the Dutch people.

Mr. Steven R. Saunders is President of Saunders & Company of Alexandria, Virginia, and is counsellor in domestic and international public affairs. He is a former Assistant U.S. Trade Representative, and former Staff Director of the Republican Conference of the U.S. Senate.

## **The Theodore Roosevelt Association**

This year’s awards will be presented during the 70th Annual Meeting of the Theodore Roosevelt Association on October 26-27. This is the first time in the history of the Association that such a meeting will be held outside of the United States. The Roosevelt Study Center in Zeeland is honored to host this event and to welcome relatives of TR back to their family home. 

*Among those present at the 1988 Saunders Award winners, (l. to r.) were Maarten Goudsmit (first prize); Professor Rob Kroes (jury); J. Paul Boersma (President, RSC); Arie Lantinga (third prize); Professor Alfons Lammers (jury); Odette Bovenberg (second prize); and Dr. Cornelis Boertien (Queen’s Commissioner in the Province of Zeeland).*





In September the RSC and STICOR will be presenting several unique photo exhibits including works of photography's early pioneers, the poignant photographic visions of Jacob Riis and Walker Evans, and other 20th century photographers.

# Photo Festival Zeeland



Room in a tenement (Riis)

In addition to its permanent exhibit on the three Roosevelts, each year the Roosevelt Study Center organizes an outstanding temporary exhibit. This September in connection with the 150th anniversary of photography, the RSC, cooperating with STICOR, will present several exhibits dealing with the beginnings of photography and going through to the present.

From the Musée Nationale des Techniques, Conservatoire des Arts et Métiers in Paris a number of works will be shown which have never before been seen outside of Paris – including a Daguerreotype made by Daguerre himself and pictures from early photographic pioneers such as Nièpce de St. Victor.

Also from France, the Musée Carnavalet will give on loan to Middelburg original prints of Charles Marville. This is only the second time that Marville's photos of 19th century Paris have been displayed outside of France. It will probably be the last time, because of the possible damage that light and air can cause to old photographs. Marville documented Paris in the 1850s, the Paris of Balzac and Hugo, before its dark and narrow streets were transformed into the now-so-familiar elegant boulevards.

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## 150th Anniversary of Photography



Keynote speaker  
Anne Cartier-  
Bresson

1989 marks the 150th anniversary of Arago's purchase of the Daguerreotype patent for the Academy of Sciences in Paris and thus bringing photography into the public domain. As a source of documentation, information and communication photography is irreplaceable. But what do we do as old photos fade until all the images are gone? Surprisingly there is far too little known about the art of conserving and restoring photographs.

The STICOR Foundation (Stichting Restauratie en Conservatie) and the RSC have sought to remedy this by organizing the symposium, "Conservation and Restoration of Photographs: An Introduction." Recognizing the importance of this subject, representatives of every major Dutch museum

and archive, including conservators, archivists, restorers, photo-historians and collectors, attended the symposium on May 23. The keynote speaker was Anne Cartier-Bresson, daughter of the world-famous photographer Henri Cartier-Bresson and director of the Atelier for the Restoration and Conservation of Photography in Paris. Anne Cartier-Bresson explained that the City of Paris has a collection of photographs numbering in the millions which they hope to preserve for future generations. Unfortunately, for many of these photos it is already too late. The necessity of restoring and conserving photos has only recently been realized. Until the 1970s exhibits were often held at which the public was actually allowed to touch the photographs and "fingerprints are one of the worst things that can happen to a photo," according to Ms. Cartier-Bresson. 



*Rue des Trois Canettes (de la rue de la Liorne)  
(Marville)*

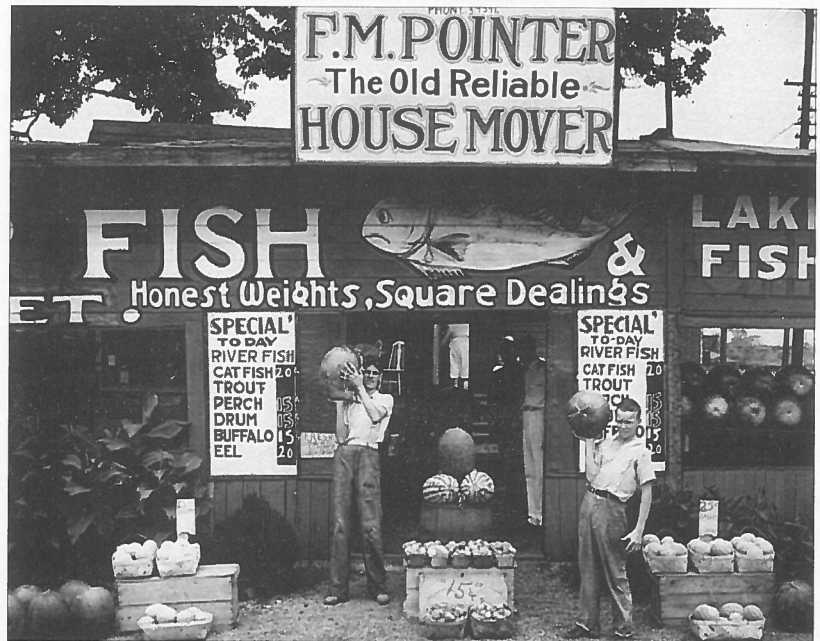
Twentieth century photographers will also be represented, featuring such internationally known people as Brassai, Edouard Boubat, Albert Monier, Georges Rousse, Catharine Tatsopoulos and Patricia Desmarquest. A highlight of these exhibits will be "Hard Times in America: Social Photography in the Roosevelt Eras," presenting the works of Jacob Riis (1849-1914) and Walker Evans (1903-1975) on display at the RSC.

Jacob Riis, one of Theodore Roosevelt's closest friends, was a leading crusader for social reform in the 1890s and early 1900s. A former police reporter, Riis is best known as a social reformer who fought for the elimination of slum conditions on New York City's Lower East Side. His book, "How the Other Half Lives," inspired many New Yorkers – including TR who was NYC Police Commissioner – to seek long-needed reforms.

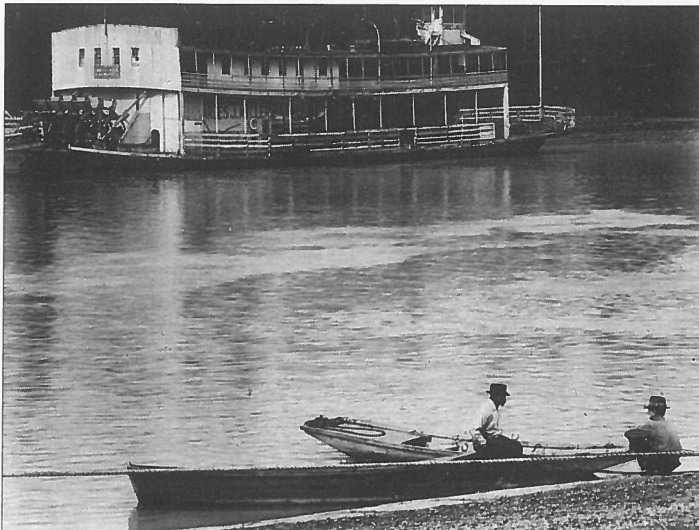
Walker Evans on the other hand was not a social reformer but endeavored to create a durable record of American life. One of his most highly acclaimed works is "Let Us Now Praise Famous Men," his Depression-Era collaboration with James Agee about a Southern sharecropper family.

From 1935-1937 Evans worked for the Farm Security Administration, documenting rural poverty. His masterpiece, "American Photographs," contains many of the photos he shot for the FSA. In their portrayal of the United States they show the ever-present conflict between the American dream and the American reality.

The exhibit will be opened on September 6 with a symposium in which Dutch, Belgian and French specialists will discuss the works of Riis and Evans. The exhibit is open to the public free of charge (Monday to Friday, 9.30 am to 12.30 pm, 1.30 pm to 4.30 pm). 



*Roadside stand near  
Birmingham,  
Alabama, 1936  
(Evans)*



*The ferry and the  
river men, Vicksburg,  
Mississippi, February  
1936 (Evans)*



# Roosevelt Study Center Publications

*Just Published*

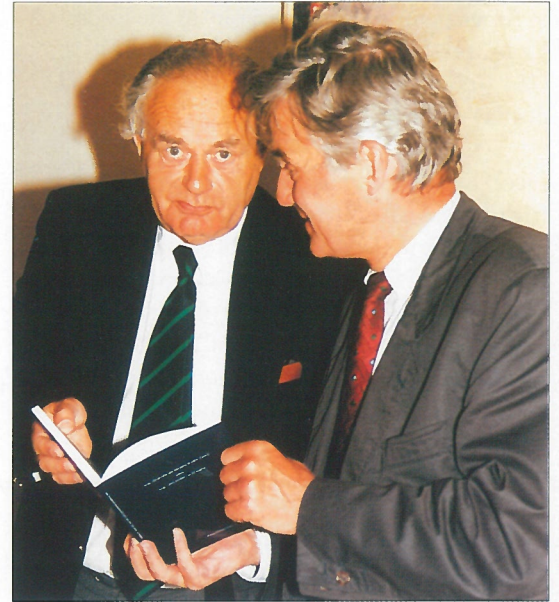
## **The European Democratic Left and the Atlantic Alliance**

In light of NATO's 40th anniversary as well as the European Parliamentary elections in June this year, the RSC published a new book entitled, "The European Democratic Left and the Atlantic Alliance." This is the ninth volume in the RSC publications series.

At a special press conference in the Hague on June 6, publication of the book was announced and RSC President J. Paul Boersma presented Mr. Pieter Dankert, Vice Chairman of the European Parliament, with the first copy.

The book is based upon lectures and discussions which took place at a two-day conference in June 1988, organized by the RSC and the Netherlands Atlantic Commission. Some 35 spokespersons for progressive political parties in Western Europe and Canada, as well as researchers in international relations and security policy from both sides of the Atlantic participated. The conference was also attended by 55 observers

from the U.S. and several European countries, including representatives from the Embassies of Poland and the Soviet Union in the Netherlands.



*Pieter Dankert, Vice Chairman of the European Parliament, receiving the newest RSC publication from J. Paul Boersma, RSC President*

The Roosevelt Study Center has published in its series "Roosevelt Study Center Publications", edited by Cornelis A. van Minnen, the following volumes:

### *No. 1 The Franklin D. Roosevelt Four Freedoms Awards 1984*

Speeches delivered on the occasion of the presentation of the Four Freedoms Awards in Middelburg on June 23, 1984 (Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., William J. vanden Heuvel, et al.). Middelburg, 1985. fl. 14.75/ \$7.50

### *No. 2 FDR's Place in Past and Present: An Evaluation Forty Years After His Death*

Lectures delivered in Middelburg on April 12, 1985, by J.W. Schulte Nordholt and Leon Gordenker. Middelburg, 1986. fl. 11.75/ \$6.00

### *No. 3 The Many-sided Theodore Roosevelt: American Renaissance Man*

Lecture delivered in Middelburg on December 3, 1985, by John A. Gable. Middelburg, 1986. fl. 9.75/ \$5.00

### *No. 4 The Roosevelts: Nationalism, Democracy and Internationalism*

Lectures delivered by David K. Adams, Carl-Ludwig Holtfrerich, Edmund Morris, and Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. on the occasion of the inauguration of the Roosevelt Study Center on September 19, 1986. Middelburg, 1987. fl. 32.50/ \$16.50

### *No. 5 The Franklin D. Roosevelt Four Freedoms Awards 1986*

Speeches delivered on the occasion of the presentation of the Four Freedoms Awards in Middelburg on September 20, 1986 (Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., William J. vanden Heuvel, et al.). Middelburg, 1987. fl. 21.50/ \$11.00

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