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The National Society Magna Charta Dames

1948



Reception, Washington, D. C., May 16, 1947

Reception, Newark, Delaware, June 10, 1947

Luncheon, New York, October 28, 1947

"Twentieth Century Threats to Liberty"

Honorable Merwin K. Hart

Luncheon, Washington, D. C., April 17, 1948

"What Has Happened to the First Freedom?"

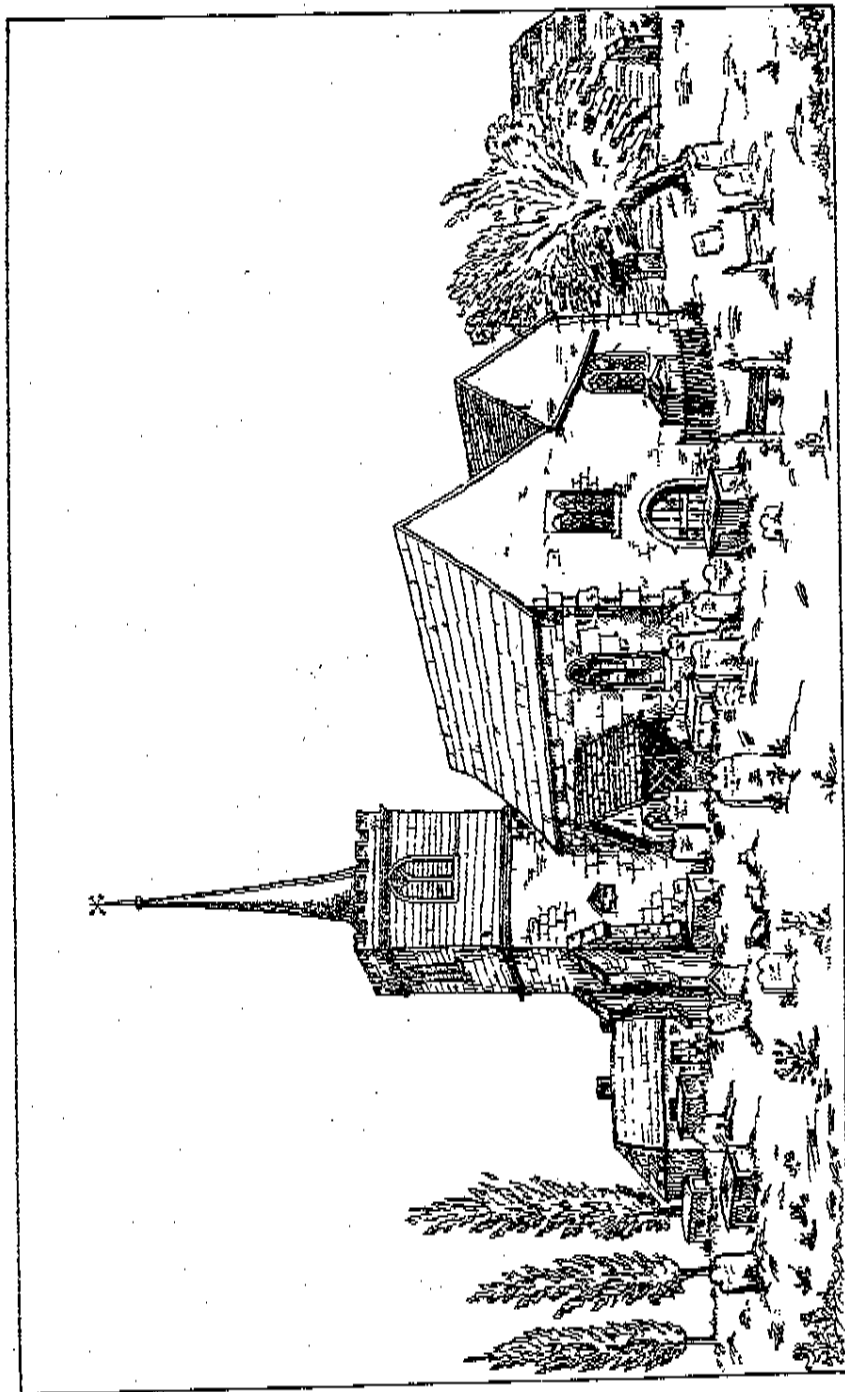
Honorable Howard Buffett, M. C.

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THE PARISH CHURCH OF RUNNEMERE WHERE THE BARONS WORSHIPPED



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ANOTHER VIEW OF THE OLD CHURCH

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The National Society
An Hereditary Order



Magna Charta Dames
Instituted March 1, 1909

Officers June 1, 1948

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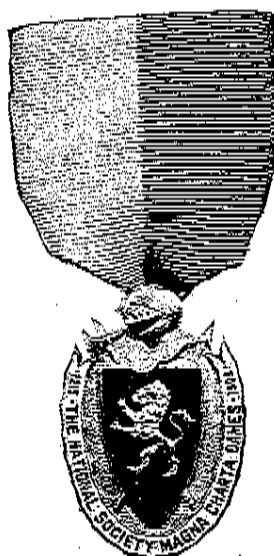
Secretaries:

MISS MARGARET CURTIS MERRITT
 MISS ELIZABETH FISHER WASHINGTON
 MISS ELIZABETH WINSLOW DULLES

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The National Society Magna Charta Dames



Instituted on March 1st, 1909, at the Capitol of the United States, in the City of Washington. An hereditary Order it is directed by a Council and composed of women who are lineal descendants of one or more of the Barons of England who in or before the year 1215 rendered actual service toward securing, and who, after many defeats, finally did secure the articles of constitutional liberty, properly called the Magna Charta, from their sovereign, John, King of England, which he ratified and delivered to them "in the meadow which is called Runnymede between Windsor and Staines," on the Thames, above London, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1215.

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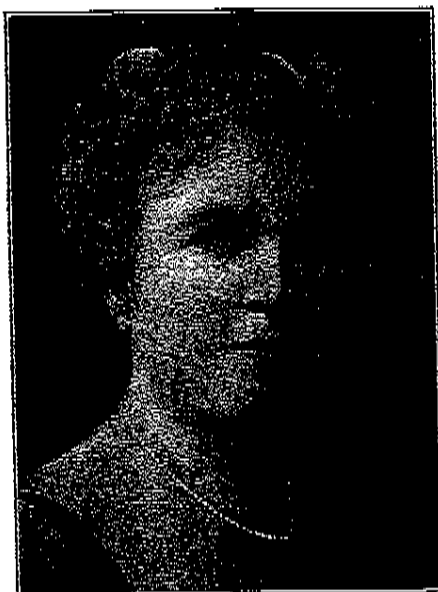
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MRS. JOHN S. WURTS
Vice President

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Friday, May 16, 1947

A RECEPTION of the allied Old World hereditary Societies was this day held at The Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C., with the following

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

T. GARLAND TINSLEY

C. PALMER WOODBURY

JOHN S. WURTS

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Mrs. Edward Thompson Agerton
Mrs. Harry Clark Boden
Miss Cornelia M. Bowie
Miss Estelle J. Brereton
Mrs. John Claflin
Mrs. Walter Dodd Condit
Mrs. Lysander B. Conway
Mrs. Peter M. Coy
Miss Adelaide M. de Groot
Mrs. William H. Donner
Miss Elizabeth Winslow Dulles
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Mrs. Delmer S. Fahrney
Mrs. Edward W. Fay
Mrs. Quincy Adams Gates
Mrs. William Wayt Gibbs, 3d
Mrs. Alexander Gordon
Mrs. Henry Graves, Jr.
Mrs. Andrew T. Henderson
Mrs. Joseph Welles Henderson
Mrs. John Adams Hillman
Mrs. Robert Poole Hooper
The Princess Kaplanoff

Mrs. Douglass W. King
Miss Edith Lawson
Miss Margaret A. Lennig
Mrs. Richard James Leupold
Mrs. J. Hamilton Lewis
Mrs. William A. Luke, Jr.
Mrs. Eugene Fowler Marsh
Mrs. Almerin Marston
Mrs. Charles H. Merryman
Miss Mary Olcott
Mrs. Alton Brooks Parker
Mrs. George Corbin Perine
Mrs. Robert J. Randolph
Mrs. Harrison Robertson
Mrs. Craham Stevens
Mrs. T. Garland Tinsley
Mrs. Edward Osborne Troth
Mrs. Thomas Edward Ward
Mrs. George R. Washburne
Miss Elizabeth F. Washington
Mrs. Walter Charles White
Mrs. Gordon Byron Woolley
Mrs. John S. Wurts
Mrs. William J. Young

The Societies participating were

The National Society Magna Charta Dames

Miss Alice Elizabeth Trabue, President

Somerset Chapter Magna Charta Barons

John Slack Keith, Esq., Marshal

Sovereign Colonial Society Americans of Royal Descent

H. Birchard Taylor, President

Colonial Order of the Crown

Mrs. James Mapes Dodge, Sovereign

Knights of the Carter

Egerton Lafayette Crispin, M.D., President

The Plantagenet Society

Roland Mather Hooker, President

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Tuesday, June 10, 1947

At the invitation of Mrs. Harry Clark Boden, the Magna Charta Dames met at her lovely home, "Fairthorne," in Newark, Delaware. More than a hundred persons attended, most of them arriving in automobiles, having driven a considerable distance.

A marquee had been provided, under which the collation was served.

Our gracious hostess, Mrs. Boden, in her beautiful home and gardens, with the assistance of her husband and her charming daughters, made this a most enjoyable occasion.



Tuesday, October 28, 1947

On this day The National Society Magna Charta Dames met by invitation of Mrs. John Claffin at The Metropolitan Club, on Sixty-first Street at Fifth Avenue in New York City.

Not since its founding thirty-eight years ago has the Society held a more earnest meeting, attended as usual by members from a great many of the nearby States, as well as by persons living as far away as North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky and Maine.

Following a Reception, at which the members and their escorts had the delightful opportunity of meeting many friends from distant places, a Luncheon was served, participated in by one hundred and eighty-one persons. The guests assembled at the table, which was in the form of a large letter "E".

At the head of the table, these persons were seated in the following order:

Mrs. Prentiss B. Reed
Mrs. Merwin K. Hart
Mrs. Edward O. Troth
Rev. Roscoe T. Foust
Miss Alice E. Trabue

Hon. Merwin K. Hart
Mrs. Robert P. Hooper
Mrs. Eugene F. Marsh
Miss Adelaide M. de Groot

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The Reverend Roscoe Thornton Foust

Mr. Foust attended Harvard University, received the degree of B. A. from Hobart and next attended General Theological Seminary. He was ordained a Deacon in May, 1926 and advanced to Priest the following December.

He was Rector of Trinity Church, Cranford, New Jersey, from 1927 to 1933, was Chaplain, of the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York, from 1933 to 1937, Dean of the Cathedral Church of the Nativity, Bethlehem, Pa., from 1937 to 1945, in which year he became Rector of the Church of the Ascension in New York City. He is Phi Beta Kappa and Kappa Alpha and is the Editor of The Witness.

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Invocation

offered by

The Reverend Roscoe Thornton Foust

O GOD, our Father, by whose Spirit our fathers won their liberties of old, give us of that same Spirit that we may have the courage and strength to keep alive the Freedom which we have received from them.

Take our minds and think through them, that we may know that the Freedom we cherish we may keep only as that same Freedom is won for all men of every race and creed, whether at home or abroad.

Take our hearts, and set them on fire with compassion for all who still suffer from want and oppression throughout the world, and keep us aware that until the last man is set free, we are not truly free.

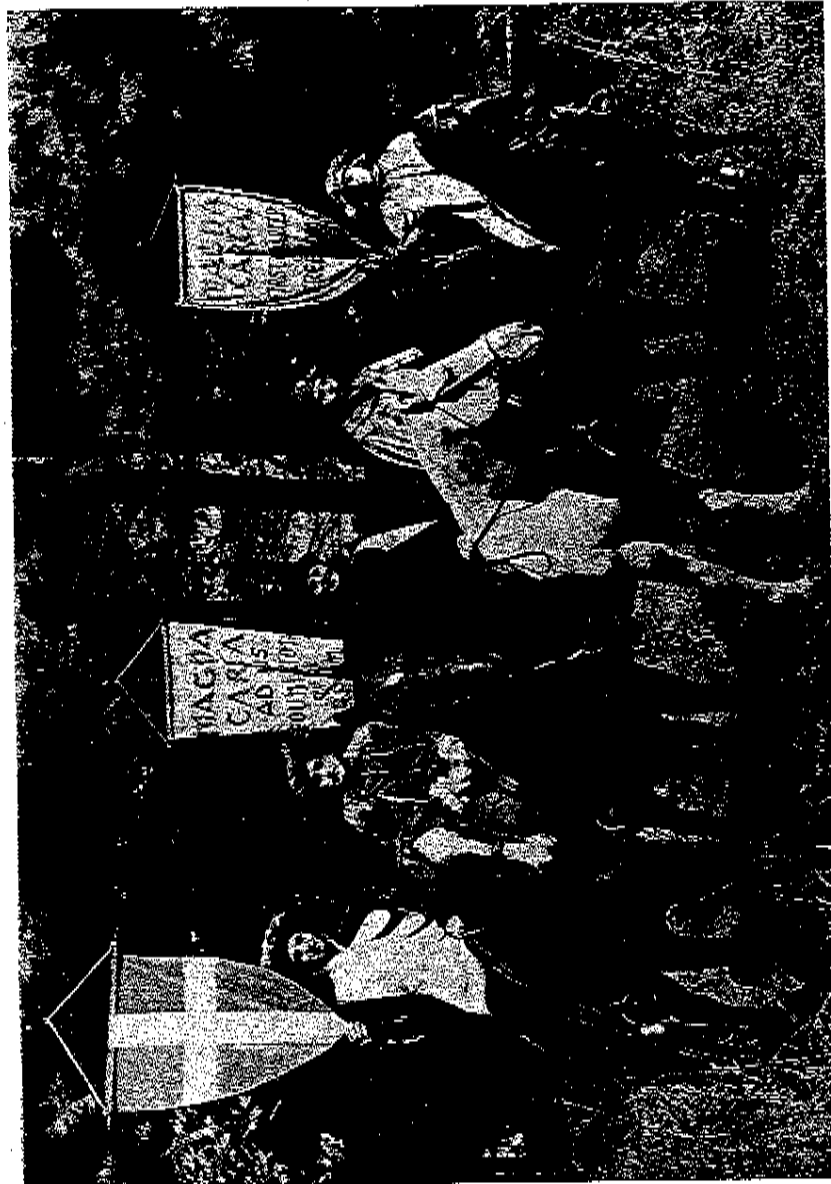
Take our lips and speak through them, that the forces of greed and power which still keep men enslaved may be challenged and at length overthrown.

Take our hands and use them to labor for the right and dignity of all men as Thou hast given us to see the right.

Remind us that from those to whom much has been given of wealth and beauty, much is expected to redeem the poverty and reclaim the waste places of the world.

Make us, we pray Thee, the instruments of Thy love, that through us the flames of hatred, suspicion, jealousy and contempt which threaten to consume our world may be quenched, and the human Freedom which our forefathers won be made secure in a true Brotherhood of Man, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

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After Luncheon had been served, the President, Miss Alice Trabue, graciously said:

Mrs. Claffin, Mr. Wurts, ladies and gentlemen and fellow members of the Magna Charta Dames and guests, it gives me much pleasure to greet and welcome you once more. — this time to meet in this wonderful city. On behalf of this Society and for myself, I wish to thank you, Mrs. Claffin, for your gracious courtesy in permitting us to assemble in this beautiful Club, where we meet on this the 733d anniversary to celebrate that day in the autumn of 1214 when the Barons of England met at The Abbey of Saint Edmundsbury and, by solemn covenant, banded together to compel King John to restore the ancient liberties.

Just here I am reminded of an old story told by an Englishman when the American Bar Association met in London some years ago. A School Inspector who, after visiting in the Schools all day to see that the boys were being properly instructed, was dining that evening with the squire. Recalling an amusing experience of the day, he related that he had asked a large class of boys to tell him who had signed Magna Charta. No answer. Again he asked it. No answer. And again, feeling that it was a very reasonable question he demanded: "Will no one tell me who signed Magna Charta?" One small boy timidly held up his hand: "Please, Sir, I didn't" The squire paused in his carving, laughed and remarked, "That is very good, indeed, but I suppose the little rascal did, though."

We, in Kentucky, appreciate many examples of the value of inheritance, which is evidenced in the fine horses and their pedigrees, and also in the eloquence and oratory of certain families; one example being the silver-tongued Breckinridges, of whom Mary Breckinridge of the Frontier Nursing is one, whom many of you have heard speak. Our inheritance cannot and should not be treated lightly.

A few years ago but for a sense of humor, I would have felt quite rebuffed, when upon extending an invitation to become a member of this Society to a young woman who had been a charming girl and who had become exclusively civic and club minded in later years, replied by letter asking "For what constructive work does the organization stand?" Now, what could be more constructive at such a time as this, in this melting pot of the United States, than keeping before our people the necessity of *each one's* taking an active part in the preservation of liberty and freedom as taught by our Baron ancestors? The foundation of this country was well laid by the valor and the conscientious struggles of George Washington and other early heroes and statesmen in establishing our Government, in preparing our Declaration of Independence, our Constitution with its Bill of Rights — all inherited from and traced back to Magna Charta. These priceless documents are making a triumphant tour of this great Country which they helped to create. The "Freedom Train" which enshrines them bears the evidence of the successive accomplishments under God of the foundation stones of that freedom of mankind which we are privileged to enjoy today. Freedom is not something to be merely accepted and enjoyed. It is rather a priceless heritage, which will not remain with us unless everyone does his part to see that liberty and freedom shall not perish from the earth.

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Magna Charta in the United Nations Pageant

A report to THE NATIONAL SOCIETY MAGNA CHARTA DAMES on October 28, 1947.

By Mrs. Prentiss B. Reed

LAST APRIL THE UNITED NATIONS designated Tarrytown as the model American community. Combining as it does big business and little businesses, country life and city nearness, many races, many creeds, Americans of Colonial stock, later Americans, and new Americans, so new that their speech is still heavy with the accent of other nations, Tarrytown is, perhaps, as typical an American community as can be found.

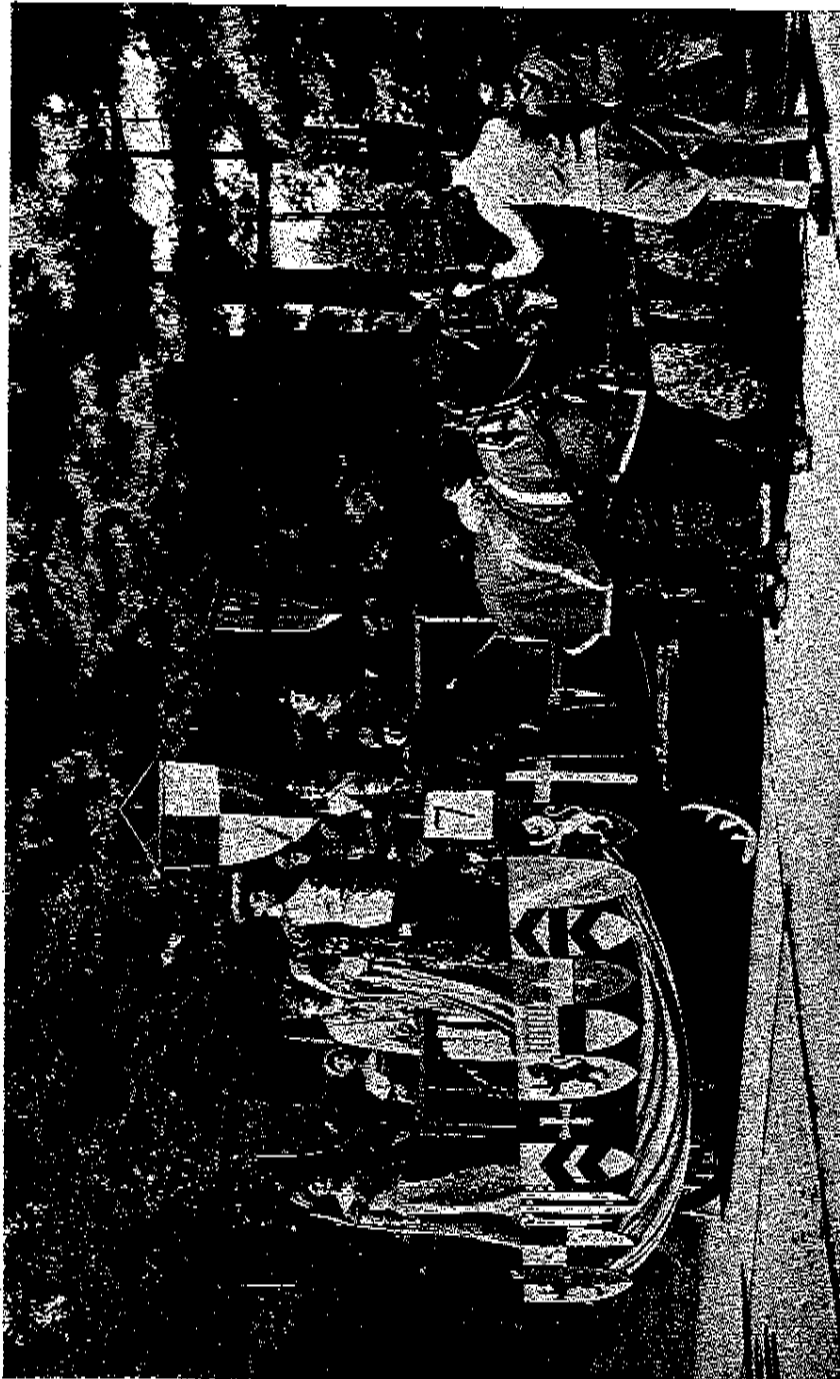
It was the purpose of the United Nations Committee to show this community in action during the national observance of United Nations Week; to hold up an example, a proof to all nations that greatly diverse elements can come together in peacetime and cooperate as surely as they did in war.

Five months' intensive planning went into the Tarrytown program. Every type of organized group, the D. A. R., the Slovak-Americans, Polish-Americans, Scottish-Americans, some twenty organizations of foreign-born or hyphenated Americans, Red Cross and factory workers, Jesuits and Episcopalians, Catholics and Protestants, all planned programs to show what this country means to them and what they contribute to the country.

National and international notables were to come as guests, spectators, or participants. Magazines, newspapers and the movies were to take to every part of the world this story of Tarrytown, with its vivid portrayal of freedom. And yet there was no local organization to make even a gesture of remembering mankind's Great Charter of Liberties, Magna Charta, on which our own freedom is based.

Therefore, three individuals, all members of the Magna Charta Dames, took it upon themselves to supply this need. The Duchess de Talleyrand, Mrs. Cornelius Boocock, and I, organized and sponsored a Magna Charta unit

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as part of the mammoth parade which, on Saturday, September 20, 1947,
closed the week's celebration.

It was a thing of great beauty, a thing of great value. When the first rider was silhouetted against the sky, as the mounted escort appeared over the brow of Sleepy Hollow Hill, one could almost feel the breathlessness of the thousands watching from the line of march. Clad in the richest of medieval costumes, riders and horse-drawn floats followed the herald, shining in heavy gold brocade. From the standard firmly fixed in the stirrup-cup floated the blue velvet banner blazing with the words in jockey-red velvet, "Magna Charta, First Charter of Freedom." The baron who followed was clad in armor with a rich velvet cape flowing back over the horse's flanks.

The float itself, high and horse-drawn, was the nearest possible replica of an old English wain that Mr. Rockefeller's estate could build for us. Completely surrounding the float were affixed twenty shields of the Surety Barons, exact copies in color and design.

Ladies and barons in velvets and brocade depicted on the float the episode of King John in royal robes, affixing his seal to the Charter, held by a baron clad in chain mail from head to foot. Incidentally, I should add that the document was a true photostatic copy of the Charter.

Over the wain floated the colorful velvet banners, again exact copies, and following the float rode three more barons. A great baron in black velvet doublet and hose followed on a snow-white horse, carrying the white satin banner, "Magna Charta, Foundation of Our Freedom."

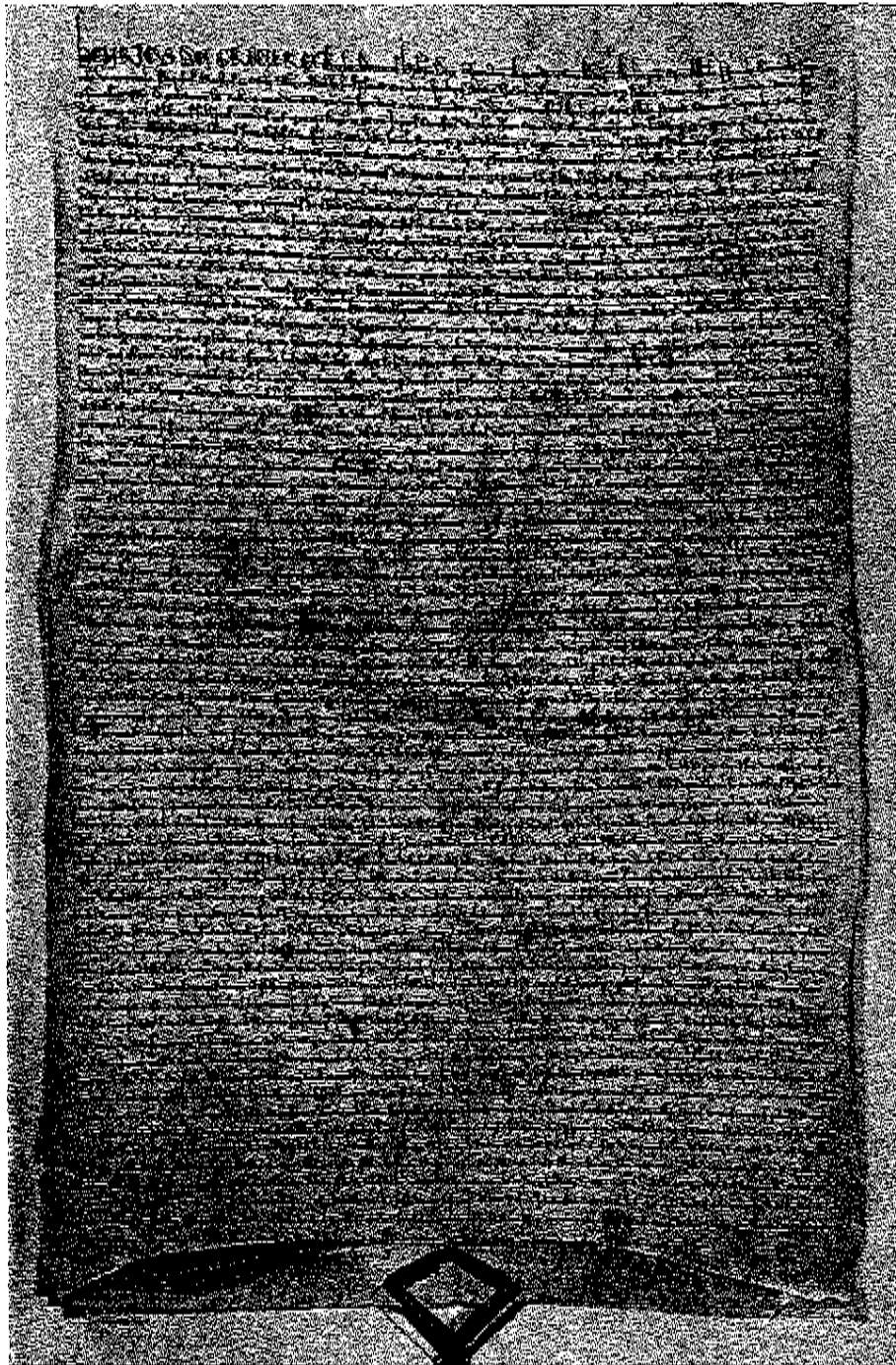
From breathlessness to bursts of applause, all along the four-mile line of march, thousands of spectators were deeply moved by this brilliant spot of medieval color and beauty, set in the cavalcade of modern, motor-drawn floats.

But it was far more than a thing of beauty. From the rector of Washington Irving's church, from the roughest citizen down on Orchard Street, from the internationals on the reviewing stand, the intellectuals on the street, the little housemaid seeking to learn the story of Magna Charta, the comments are still coming in. And from this wide cross-section they are all the same: "The Magna Charta unit," they say, "was the parade's outstanding spot of beauty. But it was more," they invariably add: "It was the one thing which meant something to the whole world."

There is a postscript to all this. Three days later, I went to see the Freedom Train. It was more than coincidence that the first exhibit to be seen on entering was Magna Charta. Over the door were the words: "Freedom is Everybody's Job." We are so accustomed to hearing that Freedom is everybody's right. It is time we gave this shift to the accent. For Freedom, if we are to keep it, now must be everybody's job.

It was in this spirit that we three, descendants of the barons, added the Magna Charta unit to the United Nations demonstration. And on the shoulders of Runnymede descendants, perhaps more than any others, lies the obligation to do the job, and do it thoroughly.

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THE LACOCK ABBEY COPY OF MAGNA CHARTA

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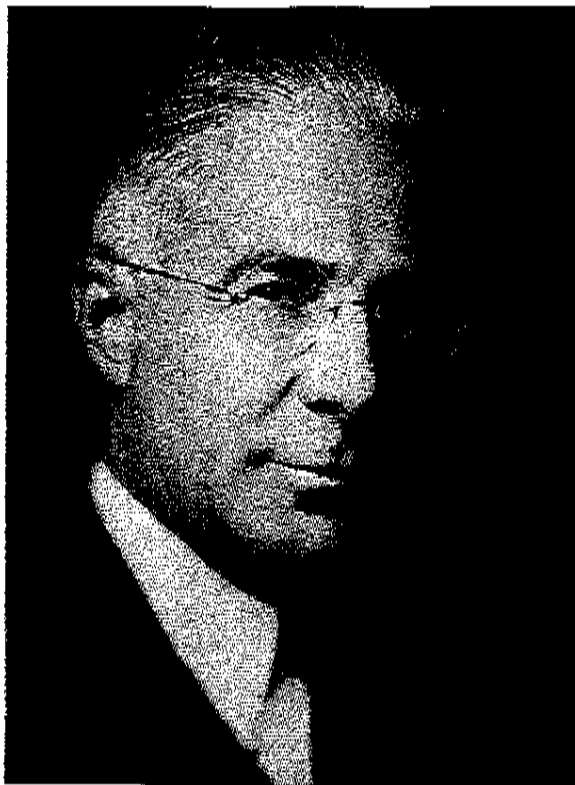
JOHN S. WURTS, Chancellor

To introduce the speaker of the day the President called upon Mr. Wurts who said:

Our speaker, Merwin Kimball Hart, being so well known for his patriotic endeavors needs no introduction. Upon graduating from Harvard, he early threw his influence wholeheartedly into the cause of liberty and freedom. A successful New York lawyer and an author of note, he put his convictions into practice by serving in France in the First World War.

He has had a wide hearing as Chairman of the Church Laymen's Association of the Episcopal Church. A tireless organizer, he is now as President of the National Economic Council, performing a great public service on

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HON. MERWIN K. HART

behalf of our Country. He is indeed one who is holding aloft the torch of liberty and progress which, thanks to a merciful God, still burns brightly in the United States.

We honor Mr. Hart in the great work he is doing for the preservation of liberty; and may I remind you that if the torch of freedom in the United States should flicker out, the world would be lost in darkness. Therefore, for the good of civilization, for the good of others, for our own future, we must do all that we can to keep this torch of freedom alight in America.

And Mr. Hart can tell us how to do it.

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Twentieth Century Threats to Liberty

"TO THINE OWN SELF BE TRUE"

an Address by

Hon. Merwin K. Hart

President of the National Economic Council, Inc.

delivered before

The National Society Magna Charta Dames

Meeting at The Metropolitan Club

New York City

October 28, 1947

Madam President, Magna Charta Dames, and Fellow Guests:

CERTAINLY no organization in the United States should be more ready to hear about Twentieth Century threats to liberty than the National Society Magna Charta Dames.

And of these threats there are plenty, though all stem from one general fact. That fact is that the American people have not yet realized that having grown rich and great because of the full flowering of their liberties under the American system, many of the vital seeds of which were planted at Runnymede, they have become the object of envy of the rest of the world. And because of this envy the strongest power in the world has long been scheming actively and aggressively to despoil her, and to reduce to slavery those of her citizens who are not Communists and whom they are willing to let live.

Moreover, we Americans are preoccupied with the benefits of our civilization, and are so engrossed in the effort to comply with the multitudinous regulations and controls in which our politicians in Washington have enmeshed us, that most of us do not yet realize that unless we awaken as we have not yet awakened, the American Republic will not last more than from one to five years longer.

Soviet Russia has been honest enough to tell us of her intentions—if we would but read and ponder the writings and utterances of her leaders, and if we would but make the obvious inference when we are insulted and defamed,

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and even when our airmen are shot down in cold blood. Soviet Russia has shown, in Poland and Yugoslavia as well as in nine other European countries, precisely what happens when she seizes and takes over a country.

In Switzerland a few weeks ago, a lady who had fled sometime ago from one of the countries since taken over by Soviet Russia, read me a letter from an older sister still living in that country. This letter related that an order had gone out that day that in future all house doors were to remain unlocked at night. She knew what that meant—the wholesale carrying away of men with the liquidation of many of them; the wholesale violating of the women; the wholesale looting of all personal property that could readily be carried away.

If Soviet Russia's obvious plans are carried out, all that will some day happen in the United States.

* * * *

I have said the threats to our liberty spring from the fact that most of us Americans have been asleep.

What are these threats? Some of them are domestic, some foreign. Let us consider first some of the domestic threats.

Now I have many friends, as I am sure you have, who readily say they abhor the very idea of Communism. Yet many of them have been persuaded to look with favor upon some measures practically identical in context with planks of the communist platform. Of course these measures are not labeled communist—the wily people back of them are too clever for that. They are labeled with nice sounding phrases suggesting that they will bring "welfare," "democracy," "a more abundant life" and such like. Their supporters argue for them with plausibility. And since those who argue for them have been thoroughly trained, if not in Moscow then by persons who have sat at the feet of those who have been in Moscow, they usually overcome very easily most of those who try to argue against them.

A certain poll was taken a few months ago by one of the great national polling agencies. Those interrogated were asked if they favored the so-called Taft-Hartley Law, that federal act by which some of the more important labor laws were amended at the last session of Congress. More than 62% of those questioned were against that law.

Then, at another time, a different tack was taken. This time those interrogated were asked ten questions. Each was asked whether he would favor the insertion of ten specific provisions into the labor laws. The vote in favor of these specific provisions ran from 40 per cent to 80 per cent of all those interrogated. And then it developed that those ten provisions were the essential provisions of the Taft-Hartley law!

The fact is, therefore, that those interrogated simply did not know what the Taft-Hartley law was. They had accepted the labels of the skilled left-wing propagandists who have been damning it as a "slave law." When they were told what the law really contained a large majority were in favor of it.

So, too, while a very high majority of the American people would tell any polling agency they were opposed to Communism, yet substantial votes—possibly even a majority—could be found to favor some of the communist planks themselves.

Since many citizens seem not to realize the simple mathematical law that the whole is no other than the sum of its parts, they do not see that if a law

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is passed that is a part of Communism, we have by just so much moved toward the communist goal.

Let us examine some of these communist planks which are so readily okayed by unsuspecting and unknowing Americans.

One of them is the strong current demand for reinstatement of price control. Of course some good Americans favor price control who are not Communists. But none the less, the demand stems directly from the communist program. According to the newspapers, only last week, at a meeting held in the City of New York, a distinguished and high-minded Bishop of the Episcopal Church openly threw his support to this project. If the good Bishop read the Daily Worker, or PM, or some of the other extreme left-wing publications, he would know the source of this insistence upon price control. But, naturally, his time is taken up with being a bishop. He apparently thinks the question of whether we should or should not have price control is one that we can pass upon purely from emotion and without reference to fundamental economics. That is the kind of person Communists love, and they have many dupes in this country that are of that kind. Those barons at Runnymede who forced from a despotic king recognition of those vital principles whose protection Anglo-Saxons have enjoyed ever since, were asserting their independence. What the Bishop and his colleagues did was to assert their dependence. They were running to the government and asking it with respect to this important matter to take them over. They were telling the executive—the modern king, if you please—that they wanted him to take back control over an important part of their lives. While they did not suspect it, they were playing straight into the hands of totalitarian government.

* * * *

Another present-day threat to our liberty is the demand for a federal FERC law, which has its counterpart in the so-called Anti-Discrimination laws of New York, New Jersey and one or two other States. The principle of this law is an important part of the communist platform. Yet, like the other parts, it is glossed over and painted up, and made to look eminently fair.

You know what these anti-discrimination laws are. They forbid, under penalty of many years of imprisonment and many thousands of dollars of fines for each offense, discrimination by an employer against any person because of race, color, creed, or national origin. Here in New York State we have a Commission of five men (each drawing \$10,000 a year) who are, of course, at work building up a new and additional bureaucracy. If you were prosecuted by this Commission because, let us say, a Negro applied for a job and you decided that, on the whole, his services would not be as satisfactory to you as those of a Chinese, or it might even be a Caucasian, the Commission would decide what your real grounds were. They would officially pronounce what was in your mind when you decided not to employ this man.

This law at best seeks the impossible end of bringing harmony among people by forcing them to work together whether they wish to or not. At worst, it is one of the greatest causes of discord the Communists have yet thought up. And Communism thrives best when discord is greatest.

And if you doubt the Communists are the real authors of this measure, let me tell you that this pamphlet which I hold in my hand, entitled "The Negroes In a Soviet America," and which was published in 1935 by the Com-

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 Communist Party of the U. S. A., urges the Negroes of the Southern States to rise in bloody revolt against the Whites, seize those States, form a Soviet Republic, and affiliate with the Soviet Union. And on page thirty-eight of this pamphlet you will see that it advocates as an intermediate step that any act of discrimination or of prejudice against a Negro should be made a crime. That is precisely what Governor Dewey's Anti-Discrimination law in New York does, and what the proposed FEPC law in Washington would do.

Yet many good people have swallowed this measure solely because the sugar coating looked good.

* * * *

As a third instance of a domestic threat to our liberty, let me point out the fierce efforts made a couple of years ago to pass a so-called Full Employment law. This law, in its original form, would have given the federal government the most extraordinary powers over employment—powers perhaps greater than those now existing in England under the regulation which took effect October 1st, under which the government can assign men to jobs anywhere and force them to take them. This like the other two propositions I have mentioned, is a leaf straight out of the communist book. If these three, and about a dozen other proposals were to be enacted, we would presently have complete totalitarianism in the United States. It might be called something else; but in effect we would be regimented beyond the power of the people to redeem themselves, short of violent revolution. And in event of attempted revolution against our bureaucratic masters, it would be found that they held most of the good cards.

Fortunately, this full employment bill was so emasculated that when finally passed it was relatively harmless. It merely set up one more bureau for you taxpayers to support.

* * * *

Another domestic threat lies in the fact that many, if not most, of the members of the left-wing Newspaper Guild, which is affiliated with the CIO and which, in the major cities of New York and Los Angeles is communist-infiltrated if not communist-controlled, have for years been slanting the news with respect to major subjects to the people of the United States. More particularly they have slanted the news out of Washington. One excellent illustration of this was the news with respect to the hearings before the House and Senate Labor Committees last winter and spring. When a labor witness appeared, provided he hewed to the line as nearly all of them did, he got generous if not extravagant coverage in most of the newspapers. When a witness appeared, however, who criticized the Wagner Act and other labor laws, he got scant treatment in most of the news columns—if, indeed, he got any mention at all.

Now I am not blaming the publishers. Many of them would, I think, say to you just about the same things that I am saying. But the publishers must secure their news through news-gatherers, and if the news-gatherers choose to slant the news, that is, to distort it in order to reflect their own political ideology or that of the Newspaper Guild, then the news-gatherers' editors and publishers never even see the truth. Hence the editorial writer, even if disposed to

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 him. so because it does not have the truth before

Unfortunately, the American people generally are rather ignorant of the extent to which their news is slanted and distorted. However, I am inclined to believe that in the next year or two they will learn more about this.

* * * *

But foreign threats to American liberty are even greater than domestic. indeed foreign policy largely dominates domestic policy, and to a large extent foreign-minded men, if not foreigners, determine our foreign policy.

In my opinion, many decisions of our State Department, which in recent years has largely controlled the policy of all our departments, have been at best sadly mistaken and at the worst have been in their effect tragic for the American people of today, and even more for the American people of coming generations.

You will remember that George Washington in his Farewell Address warned his fellow countrymen "against the insidious wiles of foreign influence." That injunction was observed pretty closely the first 140 years of our nation's existence. Under this policy, and partly because of it, America became great. But the Roosevelt Administration cast Washington's injunction to the winds.

Commencing in 1933, when Mr. Roosevelt recognized Soviet Russia, the American Government has been impregnated with the insidious wiles of Soviet Russia influence. The evidence of this is too great to enumerate. Before we recognized Russia, Russia agreed that there would be no propaganda of Communism from Russia in the United States. This agreement was violated from the very start—so much so that in 1935 Secretary Hull made formal protest to Russia about it. Russia in reply blandly evaded the question and the Roosevelt Administration meekly and stupidly forgot about it. From that time on Soviet propaganda became more furious than ever.

We gave eleven billion dollars of Lend-Lease to Soviet Russia without exacting from her any promise of any kind beyond some silly, vain assertions that democracy would be practiced in the countries taken over by Russia. And you know how well those assurances have been kept.

Winston Churchill wanted the American invasion to be through the Balkans, but Roosevelt sided with Stalin who wished the Balkans for himself—and presently got them.

At the Yalta Conference Roosevelt agreed to the handing over of eleven European countries to the tender mercies of Soviet Russia.

And I could go on almost indefinitely with the enumeration of ways in which the United States has accepted the dictation of the Soviets. It is one long record of stupidity and treachery—a record that in the future should make the American people hang their heads in shame, if it does not indeed lead to the subjugation of America itself by Soviet Russia.

For by the idiotic policy, now happily changing, of the American Administration, Soviet agents have been, in effect, invited to impregnate every phase of American life. The Administration even discriminated against Americans in favor of Communists, as when it refused army commissions to some men who had been openly opposed to Communism, while it gave commissions to some outright Communists.

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Fortunately the present Administration has modified this policy. I say modified because the only action adequate for the safety of the American people would be complete reversal and return to a policy that is American.

* * * *

I want to mention three current instances of how the policy of this great Republic is still subordinated to that of Soviet Russia.

Let me call your attention first to the situation in Italy. Italy's great enemy of course is Yugoslavia. Our Administration disgraced the American people by abandoning Mihailovitch, the fearless and very real hero of Yugoslavia, and by accepting in his stead Tito, the Communist. This course was taken because Moscow desired it.

Then, according to the Italian Treaty, certain vitally important parts of Italy were turned over to Yugoslavia and the City of Trieste was placed under the control of the United Nations, which is just about as good as turning it over to Tito. Moreover, the Italian Army, which had fought effectively after the surrender of Italy under the Unified American-British Command, was deprived of its arms and these arms were sent to Italy's enemy, Yugoslavia.

It is believed by competent authority in Washington that by the time the Senate was ready to act on the Italian Treaty, both President Truman and Secretary Marshall had cooled considerably on it—as well they might have. But it was pushed through the Senate nevertheless, and it is understood that the argument in favor of it was that, since one of their own colleagues, Senator Vandenberg, had had a hand in drafting it, it would not do to turn down this handiwork.

The ratifying of this treaty means the withdrawal within a very few weeks now of all English and American troops. Thus Italy will be left to its own devices and the Italian Army is utterly unprepared to meet any aggressive action the Yugoslavians may choose to undertake. Especially in view of the fact that our government has gone into Greece and Turkey and is spending \$400,000,000 of the taxpayers' money to stop Communism there, the action of our government in Italy is strange indeed. For it puts us in the position of spending our national resources to keep the Eastern Mediterranean from going communist, while taking action in the Mid-Mediterranean that definitely favors the communizing of Italy. It brings near the communizing of all of Europe.

Thus we have in the American ratification of the Italian Treaty a threat to the liberty of the American people.

* * * *

American attitude toward Spain is also a threat to American liberty. There is no country in all Europe with respect to which more false propaganda has been conducted in the United States. Franco, the Spanish Chief of State since the winning of the war in the Spring of 1939, is constantly represented to Americans as little short of an ogre. He is pictured as cruel, tyrannical and hated by well-nigh all Spaniards.

I was in Spain for some time during the Spanish revolution and was there again last summer. I can testify, as others can, to the complete falsehood that many supposedly reputable news-writers in the United States have sought successfully to foist upon our people.

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Franco won the revolution by means almost entirely of Spaniards. Contrary to communist propaganda in the United States, no Italians or Germans came into the picture until long after the Communists had fomented the trouble that precipitated the revolution. As a matter of fact, if Franco and his associates had not risen in time, Spain would have seen a repetition of all the horrors which have taken place in Poland, Yugoslavia and all other countries into which Soviet Russia has gone. I believe there is not a man or woman in this audience who, understanding the real issues, would not have been found on the Franco side in that revolution.

Under Franco, the Spanish people have gone forward by leaps and bounds. But what I want to point out particularly is the folly of our unfriendly, even hostile attitude toward Spain. Spain, in event of war with Russia, would be of more value to us than any other country on the Continent. And our hostility to Franco—and a childish, petulant hostility it has been—has, just as might have been expected, solidified the vast proportion of the Spaniards in support of Franco. Spaniards like to be dictated to even less than most other peoples. They resent the insults we have so gratuitously hurled at them. For instance, President Roosevelt in the Fall of 1942, on the eve of the African landing, wrote a most conciliatory letter to Franco, in which he told Franco in substance what good friends he and Franco were, and how friendly were the governments of the United States and Spain. Specifically he told him that Spain had nothing to fear from the United Nations.

After all this our Administration caused a copy of a letter Roosevelt had written on another occasion, expressing strong dislike for Franco, to be sent to our Ambassador, Norman Armour, at Madrid, with instructions to release it to the press. The Spanish Press refused to accept it. Thereupon the Administration directed Mr. Armour to mail copies of this letter to the Embassy mailing list in Spain of some seventy or eighty thousand names. Mr. Armour reluctantly complied but shortly afterwards resigned both from his ambassadorship and from the foreign service.

If the Administration was sincere in going into Greece and Turkey on the ground that it would stop Communism, how can it possibly justify the fact that to a large extent the United States has refused to be even friendly with Franco Spain? The folly of our attitude is especially obvious when we remember that Spain controls the gateway to the Mediterranean. Spain is the only country in the world that has ever defeated Communism. This explains why Soviet Russia hates her so cordially; but it is also an indication of what great help Spain would bring to the United States in the event of war between the United States and Soviet Russia. For Spain today has the most stable government and is the strongest country this side of the iron curtain on the Continent of Europe.

The height of folly with respect to Spain was reached when Spain (as stated by *The New York Times* of October 12, 1947) was excluded from a world-wide meteorological reporting organization because that organization had become affiliated with the United Nations. Spain had long been a member of this meteorological organization, and is geographically of especially strategic importance to aviation in the reporting of weather over the Atlantic

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But the left-wing United Nations said she must be dropped. And she was dropped. If at some future time a trans-Atlantic plane with American passengers should be lost in the Atlantic due to weather conditions, it will be entirely possible that the fault will lie in the fact that the United States is still appeasing Communism.

Soviet Russia is busy making friends all over the world. And through her Communist Parties in many different countries, she has attained an astonishing influence. Our Administration apparently does not know enough to make a friend of the one country in Europe that above all others would be our useful ally in the event of war with Russia.

So here again, I say is a threat to our liberties.

* * * *

The policy of the United States towards Germany is a threat to the liberty of the American people. Obeying alien influences, we have yielded to a minority that has long had an especial hatred for Germany and for the Germans. Our politicians, in order to gratify that hatred, are building up Soviet Russia, the greatest enemy America ever had.

As we should have seen long ago, with Germany prostrate the restoration of Europe will be impossible. Only a strong Germany can stand as a buffer against Russia. Nothing held the seeds of greater folly than our offer, still standing, to Russia to make a long-term treaty guaranteeing that Germany would be kept down. Such a treaty could work out only in the interest of Soviet Russia herself.

The United States should work for the rehabilitation of the German people, not only industrially and culturally, but, within reasonable limits, militarily. I realize this will be heresy in the ears of certain people, who nevertheless say nothing about the military strength of Soviet Russia. But are we going to be realists, or aren't we?

Economically, Germany is today a festering sore whose poison may infect the whole world. She is a potential menace ideologically to the peace of the world. But hand in hand with this there is a potential menace militarily. For if we do not help Germany to rearm to the point where she can at least defend herself, Russia will. *The New York Times* of October 16th reported that already Soviet Russia has organized an army of 100,000 Germans under Field Marshall Von Paulus. Yet meanwhile American thinking and American policy is still largely conditioned by a handful of shrewd alien-minded persons in the offices of certain newspapers and magazines and in the government itself.

The German people cannot and will not be or remain neutral: they will either become part of a constantly expanding Soviet Union, their undoubted genius then being used to enslave the earth; or they will rejoin Western Civilization and be a buffer state against Soviet Russia. And how can Germany be a buffer state if she is not armed?

Again let us be realistic. Of course Hitler violated the Versailles Treaty which limited the size of his army. *But the important fact is that France and Britain, impregnated with socialist and communist propaganda, let him violate it when they could have stopped him.* No restrictions we may put on Germany will be worth a continental if we do not have the stamina to continue to enforce them. Eternal

vigilance not only is, but always will be, the price of liberty—a fact most of us Americans too often have forgotten.

* * * *

Lastly, one of the greatest threats to the liberty of the American people lies in the disposition of our government and of many excellent individuals outside of our government, to go on the theory that the United States should team up with Socialism in Europe as a means of fighting Communism. The error of this attitude lies in the fact that Communism and Socialism are in effect the same, Communism being the more ruthless and Socialism the more polite of the two. Socialism and Communism are alike destructive of all the liberties of the American people. For neither Socialism nor Communism can be effective except through force. And force involves the elimination of liberty.

Great Britain is finding this out today. Her socialistic government is blocking out many of the fundamental liberties of Englishmen. I spent some time in August and September last in Great Britain, and talked with many people including members of Parliament of both the Labor and Conservative Parties. The Labor members contend that the only force that can defeat Communism, whose dangers they readily admit, is Socialism. But increasing numbers of the British people, I believe, are coming gradually to see that Socialism will mean their downfall.

Most Conservatives were as much opposed to the American loan, last year of \$3,750,000,000 as many Americans were. That loan, as you know, was supposed to last Britain three years, and to help her get on her feet. The loan is now nearly used up within a year, and conditions in Britain are now worse and are steadily deteriorating. I hope the United States makes no more loans to any nation that practices Socialism. For in so doing she would be subsidizing one of the two most evil forces in the world today.

* * * *

It is time to talk plainly. I believe the influence that was the author of the Morgenthau plan, if indeed it was not the cause that brought us into World War II, is an overambitious, aggressive, arrogant and ruthless group that works mostly behind the scenes.

This minority has its own private espionage forces. It has long practiced intimidation over other Americans. It plays upon the timidity of politicians. It reaches into news and editorial offices of our journals and periodicals. It is powerful in radio and other communications. Its members throng the administrative department, and I am advised they are much in evidence in our military government in Germany.

I believe this group has long been persecuting Americans. It was clearly at the bottom of the disgraceful attempt to send to prison some thirty American men and women—so-called seditionists—for the sole reason that these thirty were against Communism and had incurred the ill-will of these people. One of these thirty has told me that in the midst of the persecution one of these persons invited him to lunch and urged him to recant, promising him that if he did so the way would be open to him to a good position for the rest of his life.

I believe this minority is responsible for the dire situation in Germany

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today and for attempting to put over on the American people the false impression that the Morgenthau plan has been greatly modified.

It is highly important to this minority and to other American citizens that this and other agitation for privilege and power shall cease and cease now. If it does not cease, there will presently be a rising against this group that will be disastrous for them and will leave a stain upon our country. Because I earnestly hope such a tragedy may be averted, I say these plain words now.

If the American people will frankly face this phase of the problem, a large part of our German difficulties will be cleared up. To continue to pour our resources into Germany and into Europe without thus facing it will be folly.

* * * *

Shakespeare in *Hamlet* makes Polonius say to his son Laertes in his parting advice as the son sets out on a journey,

"This above all—to thine own self be true;
And it shall follow as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

The British, as long as they clung to their ancient liberties, that dated from Runnymede, were great and powerful throughout the world. Now that under a socialist government they are abandoning those liberties, Britain and the British people are daily deteriorating in world influence, and in ability to be of value even to themselves.

The people of the United States built up the greatest, most powerful, most resourceful and most useful nation in the world because the colonists in 1783, by the Revolution and the Treaty of Peace, were the first highly intelligent people in all human history to become absolutely free.

That freedom stemmed from Runnymede. It came down through other victories won by their British ancestors. It was enhanced by those fearless men who braved the Atlantic, when to cross the Atlantic was indeed perilous, and laid the foundation of their homes in the American wilderness. It was strengthened through more than a century of successful practice.

* * * *

I have aimed to describe some of the dangers threatening America today. If these dangers are not thwarted; if the difficulties in the way of thwarting them are not overcome; if America does not go back to the essential principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, then Runnymede itself, and the winning of all the victories since Runnymede, will become only memories. Indeed, it is conceivable that a communistic world government, such as the Russian Politburo is striving to set up, could blot out even the memory of them.

In conclusion, no one of the many efforts now being made to save the United States—indeed, not all of them together—are adequate to succeed. We have got to step up this effort to regain and defend our liberties to a point far beyond any point yet reached.

The wily Soviet Russians have a world to conquer. No effort is too great for them to make.

Are we Americans willing to raise our effort to the point where we can frustrate Soviet Russia?

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MAGNA CHARTA ISLAND ON THE RIVER THAMES



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Among those present at the Luncheon in New York were:

Mrs. Crittenden H. Adams, Mrs. Horatio Adams, Miss Jessie Adamson, Mrs. O. L. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. George Arents, Miss Lilly Aull.

Mrs. Catherine P. Baldwin, Mrs. David Haines Ball, Mrs. Charles Everett Banker, Mrs. Bates Batcheller, Mrs. Cooke Bausman, Miss Grace D. Baylies, Miss M. Lilly Beall, Mrs. H. Kerr-Blackmer, Mrs. Norman R. Blatherwick, Mrs. W. B. Boles, Mrs. Edwin W. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar S. Bowling, Mrs. Walter Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson S. Brown, Mrs. Harry S. Burnham, Mrs. Philip S. Burnham, Mrs. Charles Monroe Butler, Miss Alice D. Butterfield, Mrs. Samuel F. Butterworth.

Mrs. Emily Chamberlain, Mrs. John Claffin, Mrs. Lewis Latham Clarke, Mrs. Edwin DeWitt Coddington, Mrs. Frederick A. Coombs, Miss Sara Beekman Cregar, Mrs. Jason L. Crolius, Miss Mabel J. Curtiss.

Mrs. J. J. Dall, Mrs. Virgil G. Damon, Mrs. Galey Dater, Mrs. Ewing Wilber Day, Miss Adelaide Milton de Groot, Mrs. Flora Knapp Dickinson, Mrs. Charles B. Doak, Miss Elizabeth Doak, Mrs. H. Belin du Pont.

Miss Lotta Lavinia Edwards, Mrs. Arthur Evans, Mrs. Haliburton Fales, Mrs. Preston Farley, Mrs. Sterling Fisher, Mrs. E. B. FitzPatrick, Rev. Roscoe T. Foust, Mrs. Veedar Fritts, Mrs. Reginald Fullerton.

Mrs. Ellwood K. Gilbert, Miss Emily Finch Gilbert, Mrs. Edward S. Gogan, Mrs. William D. Graham, Mrs. Duncan Graves, Mrs. Henry Graves, Jr., Mrs. Victor Graves, Mrs. Warren Griffiss, Miss Margaret R. Grundy, Mrs. R. Leo Guilmette.

Mrs. Edmund F. Hackett, Mrs. Henry T. Hagstrom, Mrs. William Charles Halter, Mrs. James A. Harrar, Mr. and Mrs. Merwin K. Hart, Miss Jessica L. Hawthorne, Mrs. Joseph Welles Henderson, Mrs. Edward Herndon, Mrs. C. H. Hett, Miss Caroline Hewitt, Mrs. Richard H. Higgins, Mrs. Harry C. Holloway, Mrs. James Edward Hooper, Mrs. Robert Poole Hooper, Mrs. Lucien B. Horton, Mrs. de Peyster Hosmer, Mrs. Ernest V. Hubbard, Miss Louise Hydes.

Mrs. Edmund H. Jewett, Mrs. N. M. Johnson, Miss Winifred Kaltenbach, Miss Mary Keating, Mrs. Moritz O. Kopperl, Mrs. William M. Lanterman, Mrs. William J. Larkin, Mrs. Randolph P. Laube, Mrs. Tina Leser, Miss Mary Lindsley, Mrs. T. Wilson Lloyd, Mrs. J. Frederick Lohman, Jr.

Mrs. Raymond Douglas MacCart, Mrs. H. Hamilton Malley, Miss Harriette M. H. Malley, Mrs. Monroe Maltby, Mrs. Eugene Fowler Marsh, Mrs. William W. May, Mrs. J. Aubrey McCurdy, Miss Florence M. McGalliard, Mrs. Waldo McCutcheon McKee, Miss Margaret Curtis Merritt, Mrs. Edwin Metcalf, Mrs. Dennis S. Miller, Mrs. Hoyt A. Moore, Mrs. Arthur J. Morgan, Miss Mary Winder Morris.

Mrs. Carolyn C. Naugle, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Niles, Miss Dolores Nourse, Miss Mary Olcott, Mrs. Frank Older, Mrs. E. L. Oulla, Mrs. Alton Brooks Parker, Mrs. Jean Nelson Penfield, Mrs. Bertrand L. Pettigrew, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Phillips, Mrs. Paul M. Phillips, Mrs. Theodore Pinard, Mrs. Walter Winston Price, Mrs. Charles E. Proctor.

Mrs. De Witt Clinton Reed, Mrs. Prentiss B. Reed, Mrs. Katherine B. Roberts, Mrs. Abram Vail Robinson, Miss Grace F. Rockefeller, Mrs. Robert Ruddick.

Mrs. Sterling St. John, Mrs. Charles McCaughey Sames, Mrs. George M. Scott, Mrs. Charles Scribner, Mrs. R. A. Selilucher, Mrs. William Spencer Service, Mrs. Herman Seydel, Mrs. Edwin P. Shattuck, Mrs. Florence C. S. Simpson, Mrs. Robert Fleet Smallwood, Mrs. C. Shillard Smith, Mrs. Vincent Smith, Mrs. Vincent C. Smith, Miss Charlotte R. Stillman, Mrs. Robert P. Sturr, Miss Cornelia L. Van R. Strong.

Miss Dorothy W. Taylor, Mrs. Knox Taylor, Mrs. Thomas D. Thacher, Mrs. J. W. Thornton, Miss Alice Elizabeth Trabue, Mrs. Edward Osborne Troth, Mrs. Harold Tschudi, Mrs. Eliot Tuckerman, Miss Marguerite E. Valentine, Miss Marjorie Verden.

Mrs. Edward Warren, Mr. Glenn H. Wayne, Mrs. Benjamin T. West, Mrs. Edward E. White, Mrs. Harry Keith White, Miss Eleanor Du Bois Wiggins, Mrs. J. Richard Wiggins, Mrs. Nelson P. Wilde, Mrs. Robert A. Wilkinson, Mrs. Frank Wolfe, Mr. C. Palmer Woodbury, Mr. John S. Wurts, Mrs. John Louis Zaugg.

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Among those present at the Luncheon in Washington were:

Miss Ann Abel, Mrs. William Johnston Andrews, Mrs. Frank M. Archer, Miss Marguerite S. Banks, Mrs. Joel Barlow, Mrs. Bates-Batchellor, Miss M. Lilly Beall, Mrs. Alvin E. Bleck, Miss Cornelia M. Bowie, Miss Mary Ann Boyle, Mrs. Earl G. Breeding, Hon. & Mrs. Howard Buffett, Mr. and Mrs. James Bughe, Mrs. Evelyn T. Button.

Mrs. Guy W. S. Castle, Mrs. Arthur M. Chichester, Mrs. W. A. Graham Clarke, Rev. George J. Cleaveland, Mrs. Thomas W. Cooke, Mrs. Howard O. Crane, Mrs. Stuart Warren Cramer, Mrs. Crampton, Mrs. William G. Greshaw, III, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra B. Curry, Mrs. Jackson C. Davis, Mrs. Ewing W. Day, Miss Adelaide M. de Groot, Mrs. Leon A. Des Pland, Baroness Constantine de Stackeburg, Miss Grace Hawley Doyle, Mrs. Chichester du Pont.

Mrs. Clifford M. Elwell, Mrs. Delmer S. Fahrney, Mrs. Rufus Fant, Sr., Miss Susan Willard Flint, Mrs. Charles Pemberton Fox, Mr. Erwin Clarkson Garrett, Mrs. Elwood K. Gilbert, Mrs. Edwin D. Clauser & guest, Mrs. Alexander Gordon, Mrs. Warren Griffiss, Mrs. Gilbert Grosvenor.

Mrs. Winifred S. Haines, Mrs. Farragut F. Hall, Mrs. Norris Harris, Mrs. Albert Livingston Hart, Mrs. Frank S. Hassell, Mrs. Luella B. Hedley, Mrs. Herman P. Hevenor, 3d, Mrs. Joseph Welles Henderson, Mrs. Wurts Hill, Mrs. Lucius R. Holbrook, Jr., Mrs. Willard A. Holbrook, Mrs. Harry C. Holloway, Mr. Joseph Carroll Hopkins, Mrs. Sidney K. Howell, Mrs. George M. Hughes, Mrs. Francis M. Hunter, Mrs. A. A. Hutchinson.

Mrs. Martha Andrews Johnson, Mrs. George Phillip Jecklin, Miss Sandra Johnson, Mrs. Roger Johnson, Mrs. James Wiley Jones, The Princess Kaplanoff, Mrs. Hamilton K. Lamar, Miss Ellen Russell Lewis, Mrs. Daniel C. Lewis, Jr., Mrs. J. Hamilton Lewis, Miss Jean Lewis, Miss Mary Gay Long, Miss Frances Longshore.

Mrs. Ernest G. Marr, Mrs. Calvin B. Matthews, Mrs. G. W. Mattox, Mrs. Thomas F. McAllister, Mrs. Harry Douglas McKeige, Mrs. Ida Bowie McMahon, Mrs. Adelbert W. Mears, Mrs. Frank Merz, Mrs. Shackelford Miller, Mrs. C. S. Minor, Mrs. Vera B. Idol Moore, Mrs. Shirley Morgan, Mr. John L. Morrison, Mrs. Garland C. Norris, Mrs. John Bayley O'Brien, Mrs. Charles Oder, Mrs. P. H. Odom, Miss Margaret Okeson.

Miss Cordelia Ayer Paine, Mrs. Frank Park, Mrs. Alton Brooks Parker, Mrs. George Corbin Perine, Mrs. Starling Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Paul Maxon Phillips, Mrs. Philip L. Poc, Mrs. William R. Power, Jr., Mrs. Joseph F. Price, Miss Mary S. M. Price, Mrs. John B. Privett, Mrs. Fortunato Porotto.

Mrs. Frederick A. Rainey, Mrs. Lorena Rinehart, Mr. and Mrs. S. Rutherford Rose, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Stanislaw Rumbalski, Mrs. W. Arthur Saltford, Mrs. Margaret Schneider, Mrs. George M. Scott, Dr. and Mrs. Daniel M. Shewbrooks, Mrs. Ida M. Shirk, Mrs. William J. Simon, Mrs. Robert F. Smallwood, Mrs. Tunstall Smith, Mrs. John M. Stafford, Miss Louise Tinsley Steinman, Mrs. A. H. Strickland.

Miss Rose M. Taylor, Mrs. William Locke Taylor, Mrs. De Courcy Wright Thom, Mrs. J. W. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. T. Garland Tinsley, Miss Alice E. Trabue, Baroness Katharine von Rosenberg.

Mrs. Absalom Waller, Mrs. Thomas Roberts White, Mrs. George Whitecotton, Mrs. William Bright Wilhelm, Mrs. Frederic Allen Williams, Mr. Ira Hampton Williams, Miss Evelyn Neville Wilson, Mrs. John Hart Wilson, Miss Lucy Virginia Wilson, Mrs. Francis C. Wilson, Dr. John Graham Wilson, Mrs. Arthur Woolley-Hart, Mrs. John S. Wurts.

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Saturday, April 17, 1948

The kindred Old World hereditary Societies met on this day at Luncheon at The Shoreham in Washington, D. C. The following Societies participated:

The National Society Magna Charta Dames

Miss Alice Elizabeth Trabue, President

Somerset Chapter Magna Charta Barons

John Slack Keith, Esq., Marshal

Sovereign Colonial Society
Americans of Royal Descent

H. Birchard Taylor, President

Colonial Order of the Crown

Mrs. Edward Osborne Troth, Sovereign

Society of Descendants, Knights of the Garter

Egerton Lafayette Crispin, M. D., President

The Plantagenet Society

Roland Mather Hooker, President

Seated at The President's Table in the following order were:

Miss M. Lilly Beall
Mrs. Joseph W. Henderson
Mrs. Howard Buffett
Miss Cornelia M. Bowie
Mrs. Chichester du Pont
Mrs. Alexander Gordon
Hon. Howard Buffett

Miss Alice Elizabeth Trabue
Rev. George J. Cleaveland
Mrs. Alton Brooks Parker
Mrs. James Hamilton Lewis
Miss Adelaide M. de Groot
Mrs. Shackelford Miller
Mrs. John S. Wurts

The President asked Mr. Cleaveland to offer the Invocation.

The Rev. George J. Cleaveland is a descendant of Moses Cleaveland, one of the founders of the town of Woburn, Massachusetts, and his grandfather, Joseph Cleaveland, was an Attorney at Law, living in Lawrence, Massachusetts. His parents were the Rev. Willis M. Cleaveland, (a clergyman of the Episcopal Church) and his wife Ida M. Robinson.

Born at Salem, New Hampshire, he was ordained to the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1921, by the Rt. Rev. William L. Gravatt, D. D., Bishop of West Virginia. After a ministry of twenty-five years in the State of West Virginia, Mr. Cleaveland accepted his present position as Chaplain of the College of Preachers and Canon Librarian of the Washington Cathedral. In addition to being on the Cathedral Staff, and also in charge of the Libraries of the Cathedral, he is associated with the Rev. Theodore O. Wedel, Ph. D., in the work of the College of Preachers, a post-graduate training school for the younger clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

His wife, Agnes Price, is the daughter of the late Andrew Price, founder of the West Virginia Historical Society, Publisher and Attorney at Law.

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Invocation

April 17, 1948

offered by

The Rev. George J. Cleaveland

MOST gracious God, we humbly beseech Thee, as for the preservation of the liberties of this Nation, so also for the safeguarding of the freedom of all people who at this time experience the animosity of the enemies of democratic government and Christian righteousness; that Thou wouldst be pleased to fortify the hearts and strengthen the hands of all liberty-loving people against every form of tyranny and oppression to the advancement of Thy glory, the good of the Church, the safety, honor and welfare of all mankind; to the end that peace and happiness, truth and justice, mercy and piety, may be established upon earth for all generations.

May the courage and patriotism manifested at Runnymede live in the hearts and find expression through the lives of all who value liberty under law, to the end that Constitutional government shall not perish but gain an increasing sway over the aspirations and associations of men.

Bless this food to our use, consecrate this fellowship to Thy service, and cause us ever to be considerate of the needs of others, through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

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Luncheon having been served, Miss Trabue, President said:

Mrs. Gordon, Fellow Members of The National Society Magna Charta Dames, distinguished associated Orders and Honored Guests:

It is with pleasure that I greet you today, gathered as we are from so many parts of this great country. Twenty States are here represented, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, Minnesota, California, and many nearer at hand. I have said that I greet you. I need stronger words than these. It gives me courage to be with you. I gain inspiration from your presence.

It is very fitting that we should gather here today, as it was in Washington that our Society was founded thirty-nine years ago. In March 1909, a group of women met together, a Constitution was drawn up, officers were elected, and the Society of Magna Charta Dames came into being. As no attempt was made to enroll more than a very small number, our Society grew very slowly for twenty years, until 1929, when reorganization took place and Ethel Nelson Page Large became President, serving for five years until her death on March 23, 1934. We are justly proud of the splendid growth of the Society under her administration and those that followed, but we prize even more the glorious heritage which we share. Let us never lightly regard the liberties which our ancestors have handed down to us. Let us guard them as a sacred trust, to be cherished and passed on to future generations.

Our heritage, our aims, our desires and ambitions are based upon the same premises as those described in Magna Charta, the Great Charter of English liberty, symbol of supremacy of Constitution over Royal prerogative. It was yielded at Runnymede in June 1215 by King John, whose unjust aggression led to national uprising dominated by the Barons who demanded a guarantee of feudal rights. Out of its provisions have come the habeas corpus, the right of trial by jury, the restraint on arbitrary taxation.

These are again perilous days, when one can only inadequately voice the fears that grip our hearts.

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I have been reading again some of the messages that have been delivered before our Society in past years. What a valuable thing our Society has done in publishing these superb Addresses. Back in November 1931, at The Barclay in Philadelphia, Dr. G. Campbell Morgan in speaking of our inheritance, linking us to the past, and of our responsibility, linking us to the present and future, made this statement:

"Merely to be proud that blood is coursing in your veins which coursed in the veins of the Barons is a questionable reason for pride; but to be proud to be the descendants of men who were so far influenced by the spiritual conception of life as to say to the tyrant King, 'Personality is to be released from slavery,' is a thing to be utterly proud of; and that is to be your dower and your trust."

And we shall long remember the magnificent Address of the Rev. Carl McIntire in June 1946, entitled "The State's Responsibility Under God to Maintain Freedom," in which he said that the Law of the Ten Commandments is the greatest Charter of Liberty that the world has ever had; it is the Magna Charta of individualism; and that the Battle of America and the battle which America faces at the present moment in the presence of unparalleled confusion and despair is the battle to preserve our republican form of government, to keep it the agent for freedom, and to maintain it as "a minister of God to thee for good."

At this time I would like to present some of our distinguished guests:

Mrs. Alexander Gordon, the Chairman of our Entertainment Committee.

Mrs. Alton Brooks Parker and Mrs. Chichester du Pont, newly elected Vice Presidents of the Magna Charta Dames.

Mrs. Joseph Welles Henderson, a Regent, who is also representing her mother, Mrs. Eugene Fowler Marsh, one of our Vice Presidents.

Mrs. Calvin Bruce Matthews, former President of the Colonial Dames of America, Chapter III.

Mr. T. Garland Tinsley, Vice President of the Knights of the Garter.

Miss Adelaide M. de Groot, a Regent, who is also a Vice President of the Knights of the Garter.

Mr. Erwin Clarkson Garrett, Justiciar of the Order of the Crown.

Mrs. Shackelford Miller of the Kentucky Colonial Dames.

We deeply regret the absence of one who usually attends these meetings, our Vice President, Mrs. John Leonard Eckel, of Buffalo, who is ill. She is very much missed. Miss Merritt, our faithful Secretary, is also greatly missed today. She is at the bedside of her mother, who is critically ill.

We regret too the absence of our Chancellor, John S. Wurts, now in a hospital recovering from a serious operation. He sends his affectionate greetings to all. We feel strange without him.

A motion from the floor was thereupon made that we send to Mr. Wurts our sincerest best wishes for a speedy recovery and expressions of gratitude for his untiring devotion which, through all the years, has been our greatest help. This motion was unanimously adopted.

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Hon. Howard Buffett, A. B., Member of Congress from Nebraska since 1943, now serving on the Committee on Banking and Currency, was born at Omaha, 13 August, 1903, son of Ernest Platt Buffett and Henrietta Duval, his wife. Member of the Omaha Board of Education from 1938 to 1942, of Sigma Delta Chi and Alpha Sigma Phi and the Sons of the American Revolution, he is a Republican, Presbyterian, Mason 32° K.C.C.H., and a Shriner. A student and author on Economics and Monetary matters, he has ever been a courageous champion of freedom, and a distinguished defender of individual liberty. He married Leila Stahl in 1925 and they have three children.

What Has Happened to the First Freedom

an Address by

Hon. Howard Buffett, M. C.

delivered before

The National Society Magna Charta Dames

Meeting at The Shoreham

Washington, D. C.

April 17, 1948

Madam Chairman, Members and Guests of the National Society Magna Charta Dames—and Kindred Associated groups.

It is a much appreciated honor to meet with you on this anniversary celebration and to enjoy the fellowship of your distinguished members. Frankly, I approach this pleasant assignment with somewhat of a feeling of humility, because of my great admiration for those whose ancestry had a part in the first great victory in the continuing battle of freedom. All lovers of liberty share this debt to the brave men who created the Magna Charta in 1215.

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In his letter of invitation Mr. Wurts spoke of the desire of your organization "To accomplish something concrete for the preservation of liberty." These words constitute a challenge that even overshadowed the privilege and honor of being invited to make your annual address.

Long ago I determined that whenever the opportunity of speaking for liberty was given me, I would accept. Why? Because we are in an era when liberty is everywhere in danger. Any one who values the freedoms which are our heritage must speak up now or be forever branded by his silence when liberty was in peril.

On that great event—the granting of Magna Charta—I cannot present myself to you as either an expert or as an especial scholar. You have a store of knowledge on that great contribution to western civilization which I cannot hope to match, let alone add to. Without being an indefatigable student of English history, it would be difficult indeed to pay appropriate tribute to the event known as the "Sealing of Magna Charta." While we all recognize that the modern foundations of our liberty were laid at Runnymede, it is difficult indeed to attain the wisdom adequate to justly appraise that great event.

Instead, I want to lay before you briefly one of the dangers which today threatens the continuance of liberty and freedom in America. In approaching this subject, I warn you in advance that my message will not be soothing syrup. But as hardy souls whose forebears achieved liberty the hard way, certainly you are seeking honest appraisals and information about our present problems—particularly as they relate to liberty.

Freedom in speech and thought is often designated as the First Freedom. The validity of this claim can be traced back to the words of the Man of Galilee: "Ye shall know the Truth and the Truth shall make you free."

The importance of this First Freedom was recognized by Abraham Lincoln when he declared:

"Public sentiment is everything. With public sentiment nothing can fail, without it, nothing can succeed.

"Consequently he who molds public opinion goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces decisions. He makes statutes or decisions possible or impossible to execute."

Lincoln was certainly right. The individual who forms public sentiment exercises a decisive power in the world. We cannot aid in restoring freedom in the world if dictatorship of the mind prevails in America. Yet that danger threatens us more today than at any moment in our peacetime history.

Your individual judgment can only be as good as your information. Aside from personal experience there are four ways by which you can become informed on public affairs; (1) By word of mouth; (2) the printed word; (3) the radio; (4) the motion picture.

Obviously the decisive avenues of information are press, radio and movie, because they constitute the means for the mass dissemination of information and ideas.

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It is in these three fields that a close study of the American scene discloses an alarming situation. The great avenues of information embraced by press, radio and movie have moved into monopolistic practices. Their centralized facilities constitute an amoral power to a degree undreamed of in our earlier history.

Let us start with the great new instrument of information—the radio—an invention which is perhaps the most powerful force in molding the activity of the world today.

The four great nation-wide radio networks are reported to control 95% of all nighttime broadcasting power. 33 million American families own radios. This means that four small groups of men operating from Manhattan Island can decide what 95% of the American people shall hear over this great land on the radio every night in the year. It is impossible to measure the power for good or ill resting in the hands of those few men.

A survey of the moving picture industry discloses a similar situation. Incidentally, the motion picture is, in its way, the most potent instrument for the creation of decisive impressions in the propaganda field. Why? Because it is the only instrument reaching the masses that appeals to two senses at the same time—the eye and the ear.

In movies the monopolistic trend so apparent in the radio industry is duplicated. Five companies are reported to control 2800 theatres that record 85% of the paid admissions each week. A short time ago motion picture attendance was running at the rate of 100 million a week. This means that five small groups of persons having no directly accountable public responsibility, control what 85 million Americans see on the screen each week in their lives.

A similar growth of monopolistic trends is evidenced in the field of daily and weekly papers and the leading periodicals. Recent tabulations show that only 117 cities in America have competing newspapers. That means that outside of these 117 cities the people in the other metropolitan cities and towns in America, who read daily papers, can only get one viewpoint from papers published in their respective communities.

What is the danger of this impressive degree of monopoly in the field of news and information? It is this! Freedom of speech means nothing unless both sides have full and equal access to the avenues of information.

To illustrate the importance of this fact let me take a situation with which you are all familiar. You have all been to a high school debate and heard the affirmative speakers, with apparently irrefutable logic, present their case on an issue. At the end of their presentation you have thought to yourselves that their judgment on that issue was irresistible, so overwhelmingly did they present the evidence on their affirmative side. Then when you heard the

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arguments on the negative side, your previously formed conclusions were completely shattered. Then you had heard the facts on both sides of the issue. You could then weigh the evidence and reach a balanced judgment.

Among the most dangerous devices of modern propaganda is a sly technique of giving the impression that both sides of an issue are being presented.

For example, most people, if asked off-hand about the presentation over the radio of the Marshall Plan, would answer that they had heard both sides. A careful check of the facts explodes this idea entirely.

One of my colleagues made an inquiry of the four great radio networks, asking them for the evidence to support their claim of balanced presentations on the Marshall Plan proposal. The answer of the networks disclosed that they had not effectively gone through the motions of trying to present both sides of this far-reaching proposal. They had allotted, in the case of one network, ten times as much radio time for the presentation of ballyhoo for the plan as they had given to the opponents.

Actually the tactics by which the Marshall Plan was foisted on the American people was reminiscent of Hitler's methods. On the radio the American people were given a decisive impression that the countries of Europe were desperately anxious for the Marshall Plan. Yet Sterling Morton, a great American, who visited England last summer came home and made the following public statement:

"Every Englishman I talked to was anxious to express his opinion that our gift-loans had hurt his country, and to urge me to oppose any further advances.

"They went out of their way to say this—in fact, the desire to get this message across made them much more approachable than usual. They feel that our aid is keeping the present government in power and so is helping in the socialization and degenerating of Britain."

However, the Marshall Plan stands not alone in this respect. The Bretton Woods scheme and other post-war political schemes have been sold to the American people by equally one-sided presentations.

I have not the time to relate the data covering more of these situations. But you will be interested in knowing that the broadcasting companies themselves are careful to acknowledge the importance of giving both sides of political issues. On March 1, 1948, Niles Trammell, President of the Nation Broadcasting Company, declared to the Federal Communications Commission:

"...and from the very beginning we have assumed the responsibility of informing the public on issues of importance and making fair and complete presentations on those issues."

The important question before us as Americans is not, however, the promises of the networks in this respect, but rather their performance. On that score much is left to be desired.

Actually this situation is so alarming that there are many people in the radio industry who are publicly indicating their concern over the one-sided presentations of which the radio networks are guilty. Some time ago the Pacific Northwest Broadcasters issued the following sobering comment:

"As long as the practice of making available to one person or group of persons a microphone connected to the majority of the radio stations of the country . . . and not making available the same sort of hook-up for an answer, we shall have no freedom of speech in these United States. . . . It breeds the seeds for possible dictatorship."

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The radio industry is not the only avenue of information which failed its responsibility under the First Freedom. A similar lack of responsibility and fairness has been practiced in certain areas of the publishing industry.

Some time ago I received from the Saturday Evening Post an advance proof of an article glorifying the Marshall Plan. I wrote the Saturday Evening Post thanking them for the article and indicating that I expected they would present also the facts and arguments on the other side of this issue.

In the weeks that followed, I found no such presentation in their pages. In the off-chance that I had overlooked such an article, I wrote the Managing Editor of the Saturday Evening Post to inquire whether or not they had presented information on both sides. On March 1, 1948, I had a letter from Robert Fuoss, Managing Editor, from which the following sentence is taken:

"We have not published a full-length article opposing the Marshall Plan for the very simple reason that we urgently believe that it is both sound and necessary."

Certainly it is true that the Saturday Evening Post have a right to print anything they please, and to take any position they please editorially. But certainly it is a disturbing situation when this great magazine, upon which people rely to use its news columns objectively and to present a balanced picture of public issues, instead suppresses the information on one side of a great problem before the American people.

The foregoing sketch of dangers to the First Freedom is a restricted and condensed summary on this problem. But it will serve to briefly illustrate present trends, in the great industries which are supposed to keep the American people informed.

The dangers outlined present a personal challenge to all of us because we, as individuals, can each help to remedy this situation. But I think I should warn you that it is not an evil that will remedy itself. It is going to require a rugged battle to restore freedom of information to a fair and sound basis. It is going to require forthright and courageous action by Americans individually and as groups.

Specifically, I have this suggestion to you as individuals and as members of organizations: When you listen to the radio and hear talks presenting one side of a controversy—and most issues are controversial—write or call the radio station asking them when they are going to present the other side. Radio stations like other businesses want public good will. They will respond to public demand for balanced presentations and if enough people, on enough occasions, demand both sides of controversial issues the radio stations will correct this lop-sided situation.

The same individual activity will probably do much with the great newspapers and magazines of this country. If you see articles that are obviously propaganda on one side of an issue, you will be acting constructively to protect the First Freedom if you will write the paper or periodical and ask them when they are going to present the other side of that issue. If you cannot get direct action from the publication or radio station, it will be helpful to write to your Congressman or Senator protesting the suppression of news.

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Yes, you can write to your Senator or Congressman and ask him to get busy on this problem. Certainly he has no problem more important than that of preserving the freedom of speech. Today, that means a fair presentation on controversial issues in press and radio, so that the people may have all the pertinent facts.

You will have the opportunity to do something constructive on this problem in the weeks immediately ahead. A cleverly planned, highly financed program is now underway to bring into America a large number of European refugees, called Displaced Persons. The group promoting this deal has a large payroll of lobbyists in Washington and their propaganda is beginning to drench the country through periodicals and other avenues of information.

For example, in *Look* magazine for April 1st there is a highly slanted article urging that the immigration barriers be let down to admit a large number of these refugees. In commenting editorially on this article, *Look* magazine declared in a form letter to Members of Congress:

"Within the next few weeks the American people must decide what they can and want to do about permitting more of Europe's displaced persons to enter this country."

The American people cannot decide this question fairly until they get all the information on it. For *Look* magazine to say that the American people must decide what they can and want to do, when the American people are unable to get the facts pro and con about this issue, is simple buncombe. Without discussing the merits of this issue, I offer it to you as a sample of a public matter in which propaganda will be rampant in the weeks ahead. Also, I mention it as an issue on which you can move constructively to see that the people get the facts on both sides.

I return to my original point: Your judgment can be no better than your information. Freedom of speech and freedom of information are the vital media by which the American people can arrive at sound judgments. The great instruments for information today are in the hands of semi-monopolistic groups and this situation represents an alarming concentration of power. It is a condition which in this decisive period of history challenges the attention of every good American and every believer in liberty.

In conclusion, you and I know that we are in a difficult period in the world's history and in the history of liberty. What is done by America in the months ahead will almost surely decide the fate of Western Civilization. Actually our times are not unlike those described by Thomas Paine, that great patriot of Revolutionary fame. We can take courage and inspiration for the task before us from his immortal words:

"These are times that try men's souls. The Summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of their country, but he that stands it now deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like Hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict the more glorious the triumph. What we obtain too cheaply we esteem too lightly; it is dearness only that gives everything its value. Heaven knows how to put a proper price upon its goods; and it would be strange indeed if so celestial an article as *freedom* should not be highly rated."

In this crisis we need the courage and fortitude to buck the prevailing opinion and to stand alone if necessary.

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SOME MEMORABLE MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY

- June 10, 1929, Guests of Mrs. James Large at The Ritz-Carlton, Philadelphia. Address by John S. Wurts, LL.B., "A Priceless Heritage."
- November 21, 1929, at The Copley-Plaza, Boston. Addresses by Mrs. Daniel Kent and Mrs. William S. Hallowell, "Magna Charta Ideals."
- March 1, 1930, at The Drake, Chicago. Address by Miss Isabel Wurts Page, "Our Twenty-first Anniversary."
- June 12, 1930, Guests of Mrs. Julien Ortiz at "Valmy," Greenville, Delaware. Address by John S. Wurts, LL.B., "The Field of Runnemede."
- November 5, 1930, at The Willard, Washington. Addresses by Dr. Marcus Benjamin and Dr. Joseph G. B. Bulloch, "Magna Charta and the Ladies."
- March 17, 1931, at The Vanderbilt, New York. Address by Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, "The Trend of the Times—A Plea for the Christian Faith."
- June 11, 1931, Guests of Mrs. James Large at Strawberry Mansion, Philadelphia. Address by Miss Sarah D. Lowrie, "A New Era of Hospitality."
- November 12, 1931, at The Barclay, Philadelphia. Address by Dr. C. Campbell Morgan, "Two Principles of Magna Charta."
- June 11, 1932, Guests of Mrs. Finley J. Shepard at "Lyndhurst," Irvington-on-Hudson, who also made the address.
- November 16, 1932, at Green Hill Farms, Overbrook. Addresses by Anna Lane Lingelbach, Ph.D., "Magna Charta and William Penn"; Rev. D. Wilmot Gateson, M.A., "The Pen and the Sword."
- June 12, 1933, Guests of Mrs. James Starr at Fort Hunter on the Susquehanna. Address by Mrs. Edward B. Meigs, "Fort Hunter."
- November 14, 1933, at The Barclay, Philadelphia. Address by Frances Lester Warner, "A Foot-Note to Magna Charta."
- June 12, 1934, Guests of Mrs. John T. Dorrance at "Woodcrest," Radnor. Address by Dr. Leicester Crosby Lewis, "The Ordered Liberty of Magna Charta."
- November 20, 1934, at Sherry's, New York. Addresses by Major Montgomery Schuyler, "Early Settlements in America"; Major John V. Bouvier, "Our Political Recession"; Dr. William Schier Bryant, "Allegiance."
- June 18, 1935, Guests of Mrs. George Harrison Houston at the Huntingdon Valley Country Club. Address by Hon. Gilbert Holland Montague, "The Constitution and Magna Charta."
- November 12, 1935, at The Belvedere, Baltimore. Address by Hon. Daniel R. Randall, "Lest We Forget."
- March 3, 1936, at The Shoreham, Washington. Address by Hon. Daniel O. Hastings, "Our Democratic Form of Government Shall Endure."
- June 16, 1936, at the Huntingdon Valley Country Club. Address by Mr. George Harrison Houston, "The American System."
- November 10, 1936, at The Plaza, New York. Address by Clarence Blair Mitchell, Esq., "The Influence of Magna Charta in Our Times."
- March 2, 1937, at Somerset Hall, Glenside, Pennsylvania. Address by John S. Wurts, Esq., "Chief Sources of Information Concerning Old English Family Descents."

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- June 15, 1937, at The Barclay, Philadelphia. Addresses by Frances Lester Warner Hersey, Litt.D., "Magna Charta in the Home"; Mr. Samuel Price Wetherill, "Magna Charta and the Constitution."
- September 7, 1937, Supper at the College Club, Boston, Massachusetts.
- November 9, 1937, at The Pendennis Club, Louisville. Address by Hon. James A. Emery, "Magna Charta—the Corner-stone of the Constitution."
- April 20, 1938, at The Mayflower, Washington, D. C. Reception and tea.
- June 21, 1938, at The Barclay, Philadelphia. Address by Henning W. Prentiss, Jr., LL.D., "The Tripod of Freedom."
- September 6, 1938, Guests of Miss Margaret A. Lennig at the College Club, Boston, Massachusetts. Address by Mrs. William Whitehead Erwin.
- November 1, 1938, at the Town and County Club, Hartford, Connecticut. Address by Walter Phelps Hall, Ph.D., "Magna Charta and Liberty."
- March 1, 1939, at Somerset Hall, Glenside, Pennsylvania. Reception and tea to celebrate the Thirtieth Birthday of the Society.
- April 19, 1939, at The Mayflower, Washington, D. C. Reception and tea.
- June 13, 1939, at The Barclay, Philadelphia. Address by Hon. Hamilton Fish, "Magna Charta and Tomorrow."
- September 5, 1939, Supper at The Polly Darling, Plymouth, Massachusetts.
- October 10, 1939, at the British Pavilion, New York World's Fair. Address of welcome by Sir Louis Beale, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.; G. T., Hankin Esq., "Magna Charta Hall"; John S. Wurts, Esq., "The Romance of the Great Charter."
- March 5, 1940, at The Alcazar, Baltimore, at the invitation of Mrs. Alexander Gordon, Regent. Address by Rev. Theodore Parker Ferris, "The Meaning of Freedom."
- April 17, 1940, at The Mayflower, Washington, D. C. Reception and tea.
- October 22, 1940, at The Pendennis Club, Louisville. Address by Hon. James Walker Sutes, "Magna Charta—The Basis of Our Constitution."
- June 12, 1941, at Hotel Lafayette, Marietta, Ohio. Address by Hon. George White, "Magna Charta, the Bulwark of Freedom."
- November 18, 1941, at The Barclay, Philadelphia. Address by Robert Wilberforce, C.B.E., "Freedom in Magna Charta."
- June 15, 1943, at The Barclay, Philadelphia. Address by Captain H. Cotton Minchin, "Magna Charta—At Home and Abroad."
- June 4, 1946, at The Barclay, Philadelphia. Address by Rev. Carl McIntire, "The State's Responsibility Under God to Maintain Freedom."
- May 16, 1947, at The Mayflower, Washington, D. C. Reception and Tea.
- June 10, 1947, Guests of Mrs. Harry Clark Boden at "Fairthorne," Newark, Delaware. Reception and tea.
- October 28, 1947, Guests of Mrs. John Claflin at The Metropolitan Club, New York City. Address by Hon. Merwin K. Hart, "Twentieth Century Threats to Liberty."
- April 17, 1948, Guests of Mrs. Alexander Gordon at The Shoreham, Washington, D. C. Address by Hon. Howard Buffett, M. C., "What Has Happened to the First Freedom?"

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HELD IN LOVING REMEMBRANCE

Miss Gertrude Atkinson	April 14, 1948
Mrs. Frederick Beutel (Lydia Corrie Austin)	November 30, 1947
Mrs. Benjamin Harris Brewster, Jr. (Elisabeth Wills Baugh)	December 10, 1946
Mrs. Clarence A. Brouwer (Nellie Frances Munroe)	August 8, 1947
Mrs. George Herbert Brown (Jane Hobart)	November 26, 1946
Mrs. Peter Craddock Brunson (Jessie Alma Mellichamp)	March 29, 1946
Mrs. Purcell William Burroughs (Marion Munger)	July 29, 1946
Mrs. George C. Chapline (Byrdie Johnson Duffy)	April 20, 1948
Mrs. Hoggatt Clopton (Virginia Marshall)	April 14, 1948
Miss Lena Ruby Conable	August 29, 1946
Mrs. William S. Davenport (Edith Elizabeth Hatch)	December 19, 1946
Mrs. Henry Reid Dupree (Virginia Kate McAshan)	May 5, 1946
Mrs. Isaac E. Emerson (Anne Preston)	September 8, 1946
Mrs. Harrison Eustis (Dorothy Leib Harrison)	August 30, 1946
Mrs. Milton Harvey Evans (Ellen Goode Rawlings)	March 18, 1939
Lady Fairhaven (Cara Leland Rogers)	July 7, 1947
Mrs. Herbert G. Faithorn (Florence Belle Weeks)	May 23, 1946
Mrs. John Kales Freiot (J. Winifred Sears)	September 24, 1947
Mrs. James Elias Gardner (Edith Howard Bennet)	December 9, 1946
Mrs. Herbert Delos Goodenough (Caroline Leonard)	June 7, 1947
Mrs. Frederick Fretagoet Gundrum (Elizabeth Faris Adams)	February 1, 1939
Mrs. Henry H. Hall (Ollie Goodloe Gregory)	August 1, 1947
Mrs. Marcus Claude Hammond (Harriet May)	July, 1946
Mrs. Allen Rose Hite (Marcia Shallcross Warren)	April 27, 1946
Mrs. Walter Pease Innes (Margaret Brown)	July 10, 1947
Mrs. Paul W. Kimzey (Amelia Sparks Douglas)	February 12, 1948
Mrs. Arthur William Lammers (Belle Risdon Hinman)	October, 1947
Miss Edith Lawson	March 7, 1947
Mrs. Frank Wiard Leet (Orab Burgess)	January 22, 1947
Mrs. Zachary T. Lindsey (Elizabeth Jones Evans)	September 21, 1946
Mrs. Richard L. Manning (Lelia Bernard)	October 19, 1947
Mrs. Eugene Marsh (Susan Louise Cotton)	January 21, 1948
Mrs. George Stovall Mayne (Rosa Montgomery Walker)	July 29, 1946
Mrs. Charles Coombs McAdams (Lucretia Wiley)	November 26, 1946
Mrs. Alexander A. Milne (Winifred Conwell Murray)	September 22, 1947
Mrs. John Vedder Morris (Maria Lydia Bennett)	December 22, 1947
Mrs. Norman Blanchard Musselman (Anna Virginia Forrest)	February 5, 1947
Mrs. James Henry Parker (Julia Augusta Jones)	January 4, 1948
Mrs. George Taylor Plowman (Maude Houston Bell)	June 23, 1947
Mrs. Robert J. Randolph (Jessie Lincoln)	February 28, 1944
Mrs. Dwight Gray Rivers (Martha Venable Edmunds)	October 7, 1946
Mrs. James B. Rucker, Jr. (Sue Dickson Barr)	April 14, 1947
Mrs. Herbert Livingston Satterlee (Louisa Pierpont Morgan)	December 16, 1946
Mrs. William Goff Sears (Stella Bigelow)	December, 1947
Mrs. Robert Canfield Selden (Harriet Letitia Valentine)	December 11, 1945
Mrs. Phineas Shield Tilson (Frances Parker)	February 17, 1948
Miss Eleanor Sullivan	October 31, 1946
Mrs. Charles Francis Adams Talbot (Amy Norton Bowen)	June 30, 1946
Mrs. Harry Mighels Verrill (Louise Shurtleff Brown)	March 3, 1946
Mrs. John Watt (Edna Bartlett Conner)	
Mrs. Jay Manuel Whitham (Rebecca Emmet Dashiell)	
Mrs. John Reed Williams (Elizabeth Lindsey)	