

FDR: Stamp Czar, War Leader, & Progressive

A Presentation for the
Pennsylvania Department of
Education Professional Association

Harrisburg, PA

By Paul Petersen, 12th February 2020

Philatelic Society of Lancaster County

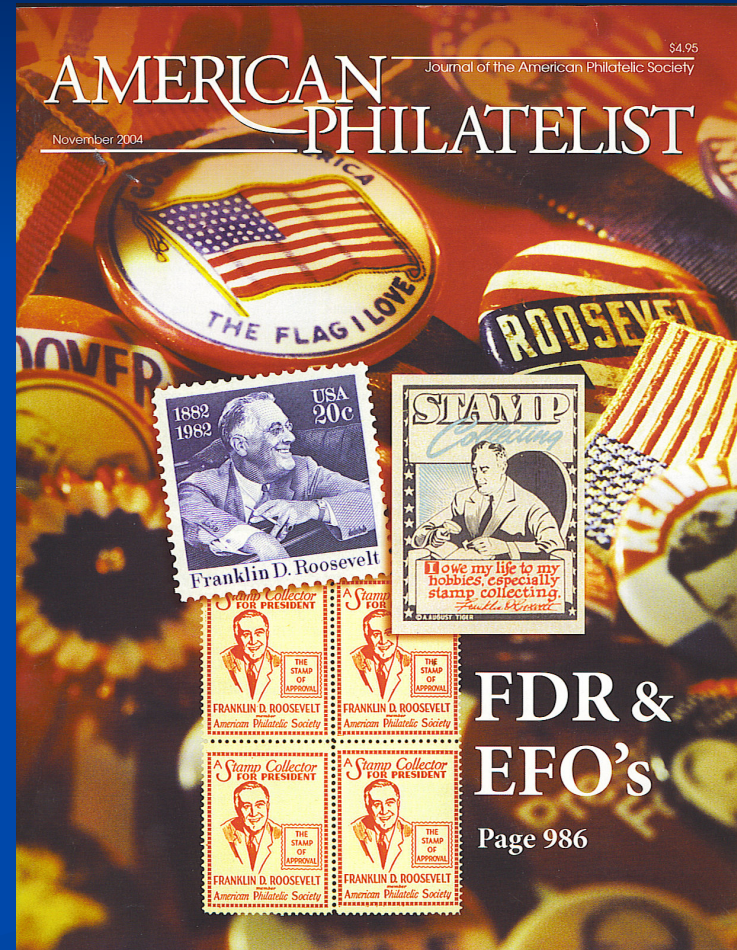
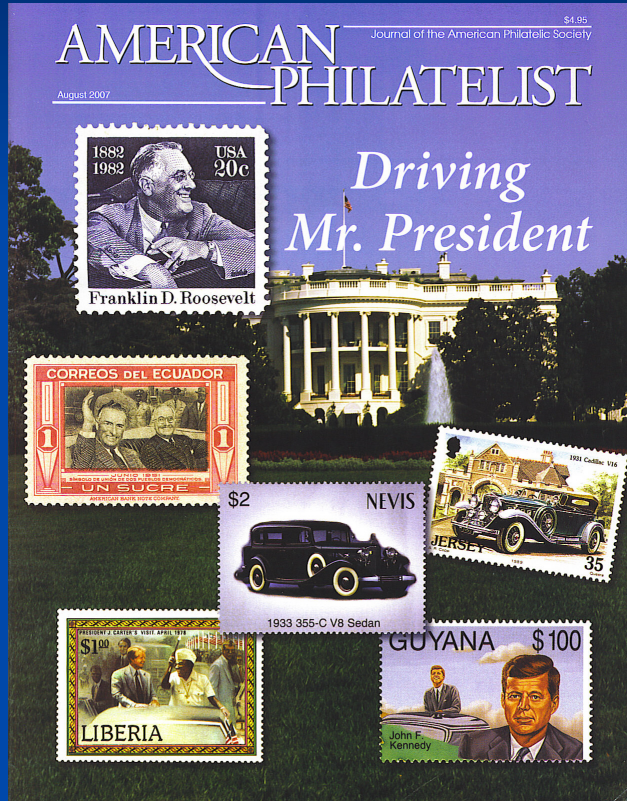


Baseline History

- Sara Delano (Roosevelt) and her father
- Fred Delano (Sara's brother)
- Early travels and correspondence
- 2° Education; Harvard then Columbia Law
- Marries Anna Eleanor Roosevelt (1905), Travel
- NY State Senate (4 years)
- Assistant US Secretary of the Navy (1912-1920)
- Vice President nominee; Polio (Campobello)
- NY Governor (4 years); President (12 years)

FDR and APS-1

■ 07/1931; #11,590



FDR and APS-2



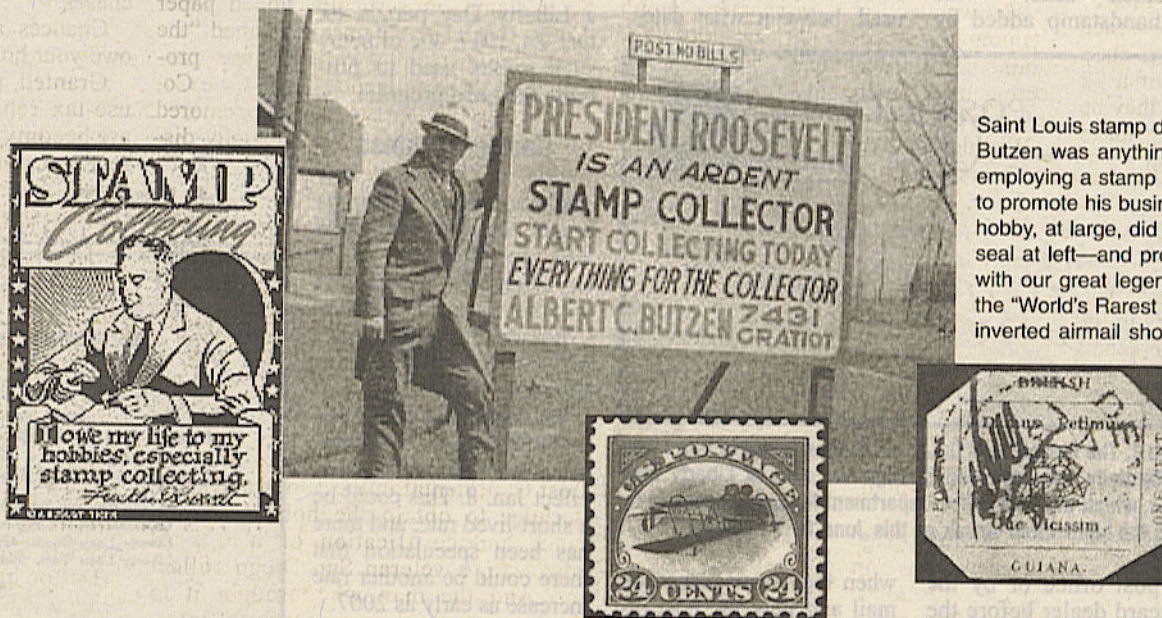
Adhesive labels issued by the American Philatelic Society in 1932, "A Stamp Collector for President."

FDR and APS-3



A man in the public domain...

Promoting the hobby.



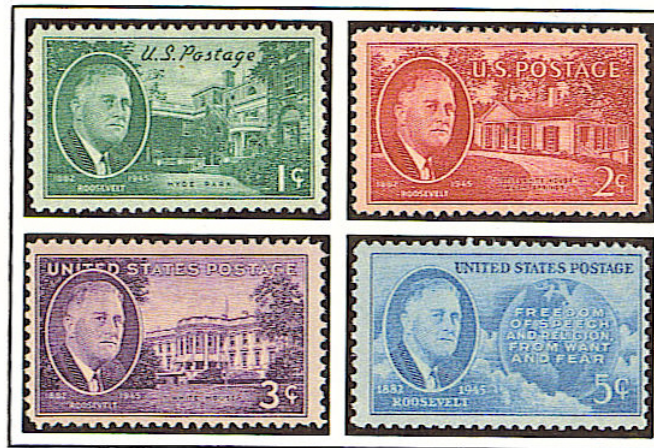
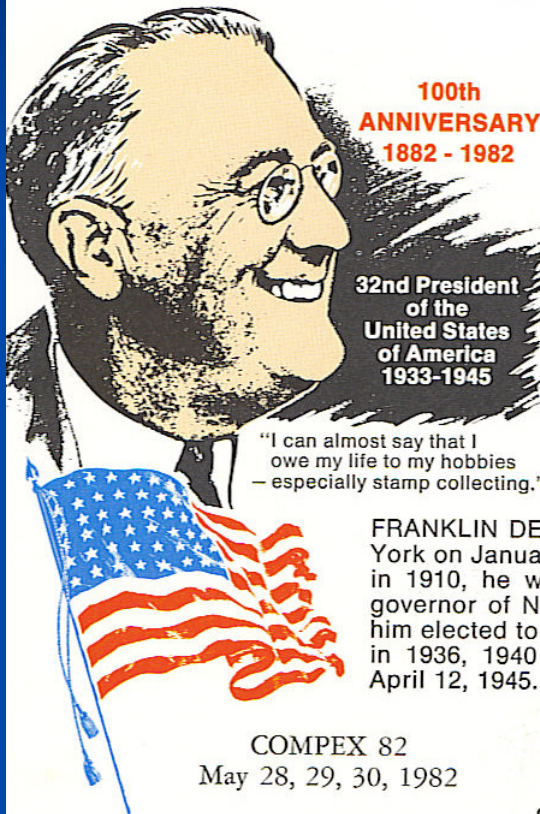
Saint Louis stamp dealer Albert Butzen was anything but shy about employing a stamp collector president to promote his business in 1933. The hobby, at large, did the same with the seal at left—and promotes itself today with our great legendary stamps like the "World's Rarest Stamp" and the inverted airmail shown here.

The Collector President ...or King Edward cigars anybody?



And he keeps on promoting...

COMBINED PHILATELIC EXHIBITION OF CHICAGOLAND INCORPORATED



FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT was born at Hyde Park, New York on January 30, 1882. Elected to the New York state senate in 1910, he was reelected in 1912. In 1928 he was elected governor of New York State and reelected in 1930. 1932 saw him elected to the presidency of the United States and reelected in 1936, 1940 and 1944. He died in Warm Springs, Ga. on April 12, 1945.

COMPLEX 82
May 28, 29, 30, 1982



COMPLEX CARD NO. 10

EXPOCENTER
Chicago, Illinois 60654

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FDR in the White House-1

- James A. Farley, PMG
- Harold Ickes, Sec of Interior; Henry Morgenthau, Treas
- The New Deal; Nat'l Recovery Admin. (NRA)
- Works Progress Administration (WPA) & New POs
- Peace Issue, Washington's Headq'trs, Newburgh, NY
- Subsequent postage stamp approvals (N>200)
- Preliminary design for seven published stamps
- Responded to collectors

FDR in the White House-2

- FDR and APS
- APS/Century of Progress, '33 Chicago World's Fair
- Mailroom Covers
- Foreign Gifts
- Custom Albums
- Controlled stamp proliferation
- 1940 FDR and Farley part their ways; AER's intervention
- Presidential Library at Hyde Park; Top Cottage

Citizen's Stamp Advisory Committee Membership of 1933-1940



FDR on Stamps



More Roosevelt on Stamps



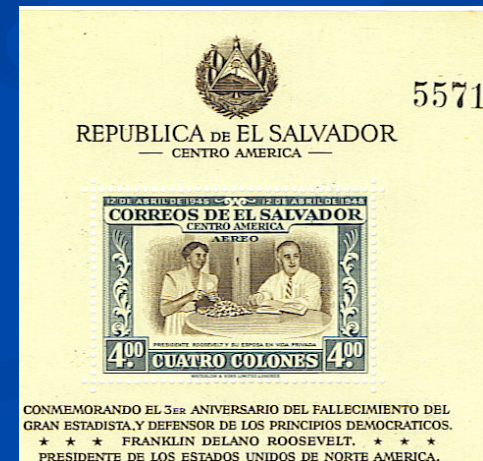
Even More Roosevelt on Stamps



Still More Roosevelt on Stamps



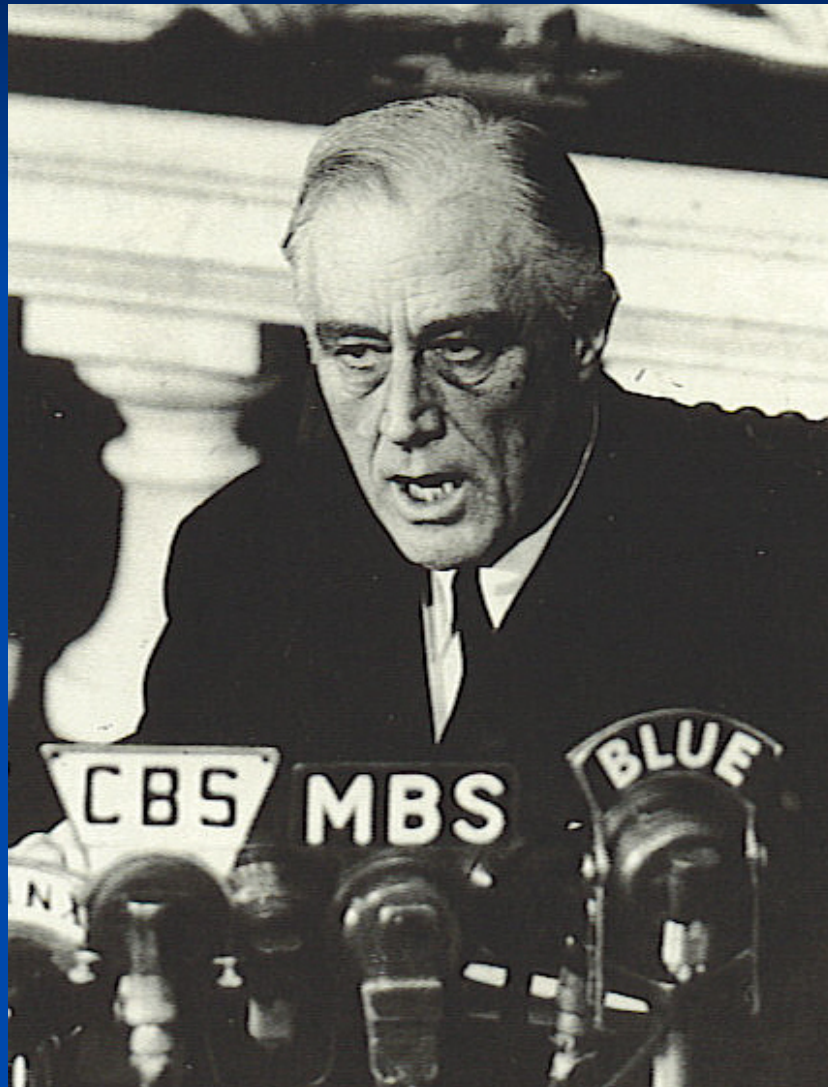
Other FDR on Stamps



(Side Bar) Smoking on Stamps



Master of the Media



FDR and Cars



Herbert Hoover was driven to his inauguration in a Cadillac.



A Lincoln tourer took Hoover to Franklin Roosevelt's inauguration.



FDR brought his own Packard, a favored make, to Washington.



Newly inaugurated Roosevelt rode back to the White House in a Pierce-Arrow.



When a closed car was needed, a formal Cadillac served Roosevelt.



Roosevelt often used an open Cadillac when he was away from Washington.

In 1911 this car was replaced by a dark blue open 1912 Pierce-Arrow touring car, which came with a separate, closed formal body that could be installed in place of the open body in winter or as otherwise needed. When Taft left the presidency in 1913, this "convertible" vehicle was purchased from the government by his brother for Taft's use as a private citizen. It was substantially the same as the 1913 Pierce-Arrow tourer appearing on Nevis Scott 305b (1986).

Woodrow Wilson (1913-1921)

During his time in office, President Wilson enjoyed daily rides in automobiles, although during the Great War he often had himself driven on public occasions in horse-drawn carriages to set an example of wartime austerity. The Wilsons' favored motor vehicles were a succession of large Pierce-Arrows, one of which, a 1919 "vestibule suburban" (a formal closed car), he purchased for their use in retirement. This car was very similar to the 1919 Pierce-Arrow brougham shown on Chad Scott 821 (1999).

Wilson's very last auto trip as chief executive set a new precedent, in that he rode with President-elect Harding to the latter's inauguration, not in a horse-drawn carriage as had always been the practice, but in an open automobile.

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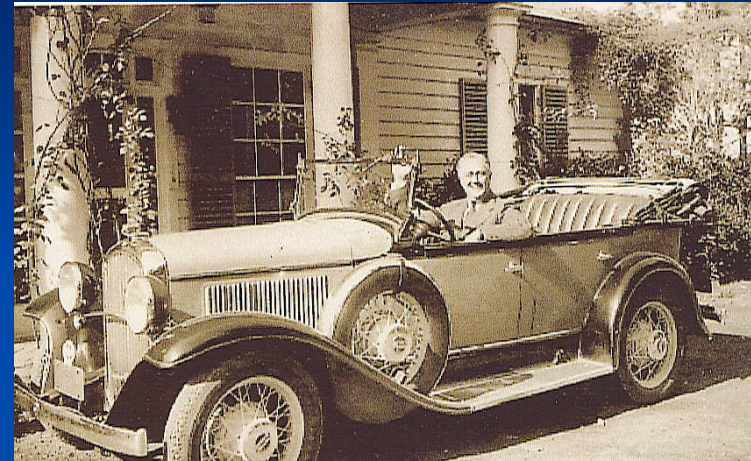
precedent, in that he rode with President-elect Harding to the latter's inauguration, not in a horse-drawn carriage as had always been the practice, but in an open automobile. The car was a dark 1921 Packard Twin Six (twelve-cylinder) touring car supplied by the Republican National Committee, somewhat similar to the 1916 Packard Twin Six tourer depicted on Nevis Scott 287b (1984).

Warren G. Harding (1921-1923)

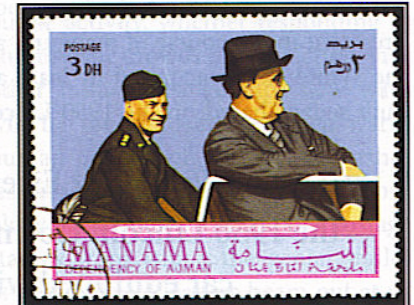
President Harding was the first president who was actually capable of operating an automobile at the time he entered the White House, although he was almost always chauffeured during his term in office. Harding had driven an open Locomobile touring car as a senator, and he was occasionally transported in this car in the course of his abbreviated term as president. It closely resembled the late-'teens Locomobile shown on Sierra Leone Scott 626 (1984). His normal means of official conveyance, however, was one of the large, formal Pierce-Arrow limousines, like the 1919 model shown on the Chad stamp cited above, which continued to be the vehicles of choice for the White House fleet.

Calvin Coolidge (1923-1929)

President Coolidge had been an unusually careful driver before assuming the presidency, reportedly never exceeding a speed of sixteen miles an hour, but he never drove a car while president. The White House fleet by then included five Pierce-Arrow limousines and touring cars, which were leased from the manufacturer and replaced as necessary. However, in late 1923, a dark open Lincoln seven-passenger touring

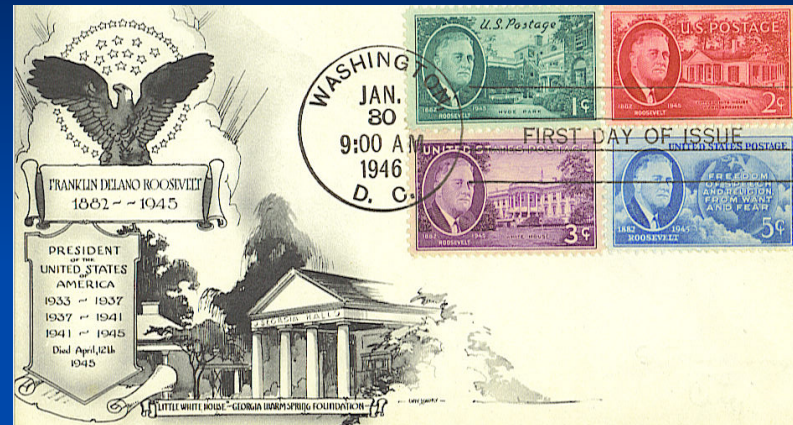
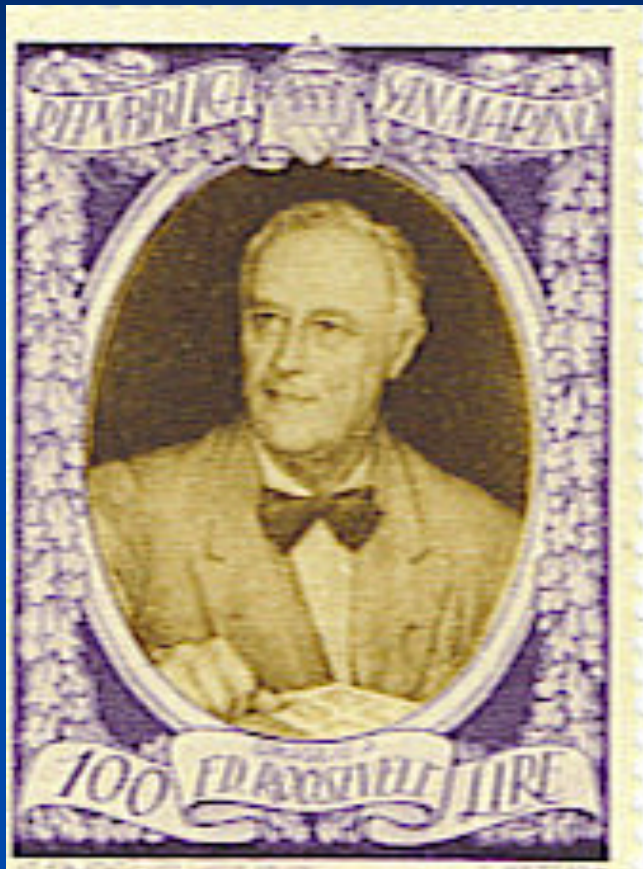


Roosevelt rode in a jeep while reviewing troops in Liberia.

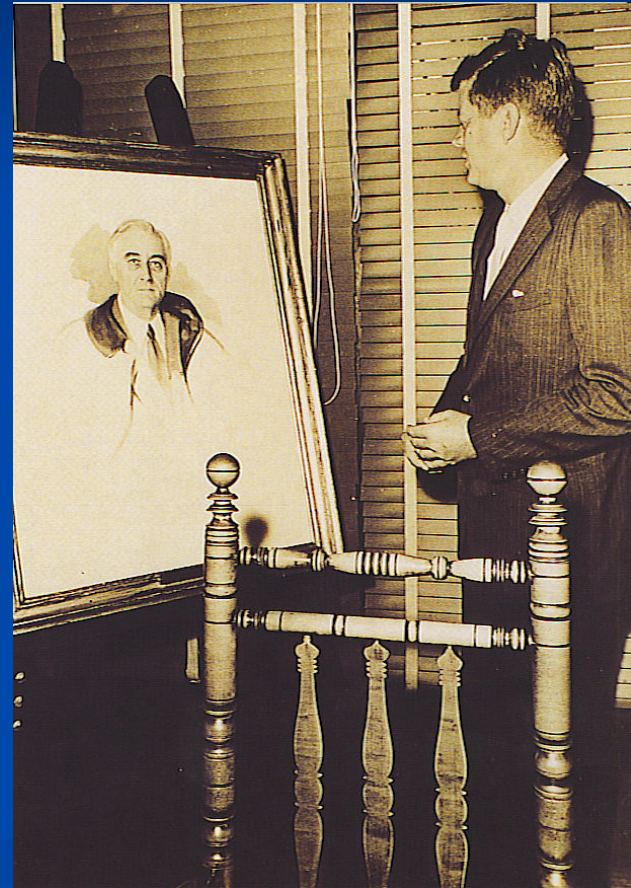


A jeep also carried FDR during an inspection visit in wartime Sicily.

Some Memorial Issues



Other Memorials



Commemoration Card from Luxembourg



Farley's Follies

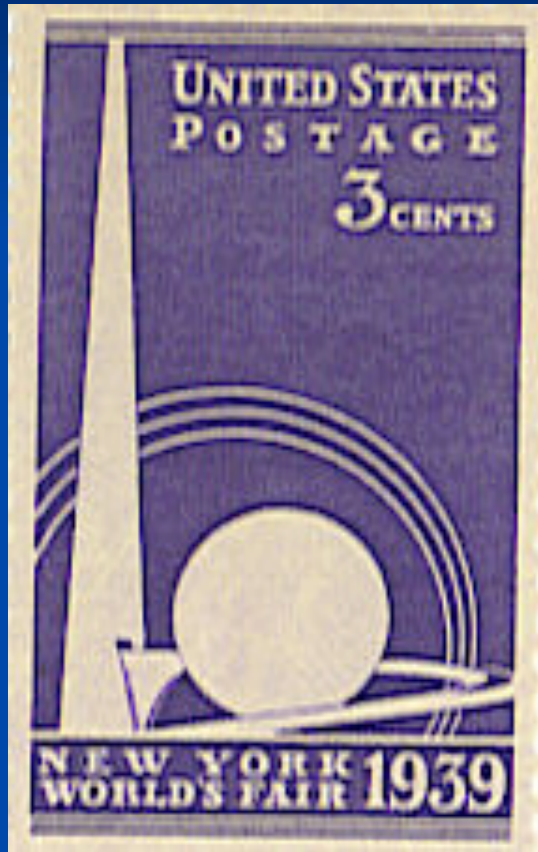
POSTAGE

1935

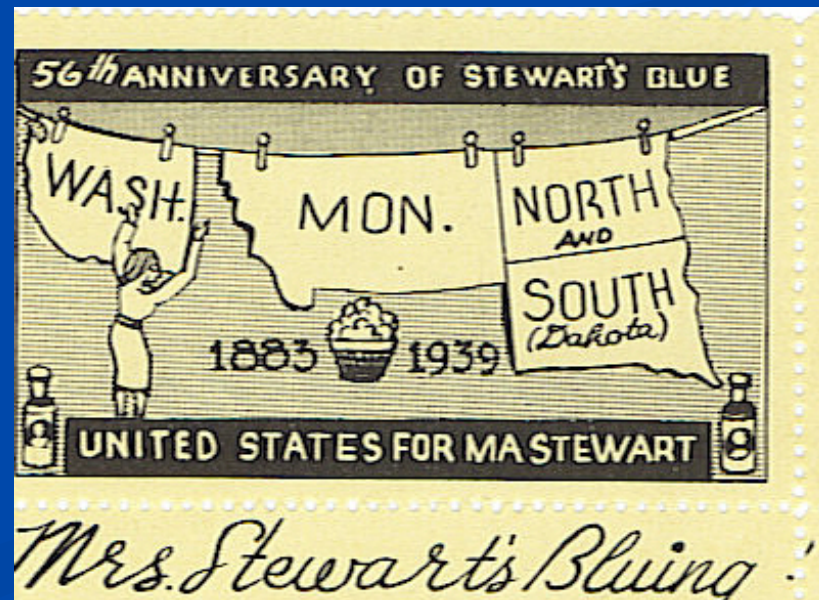
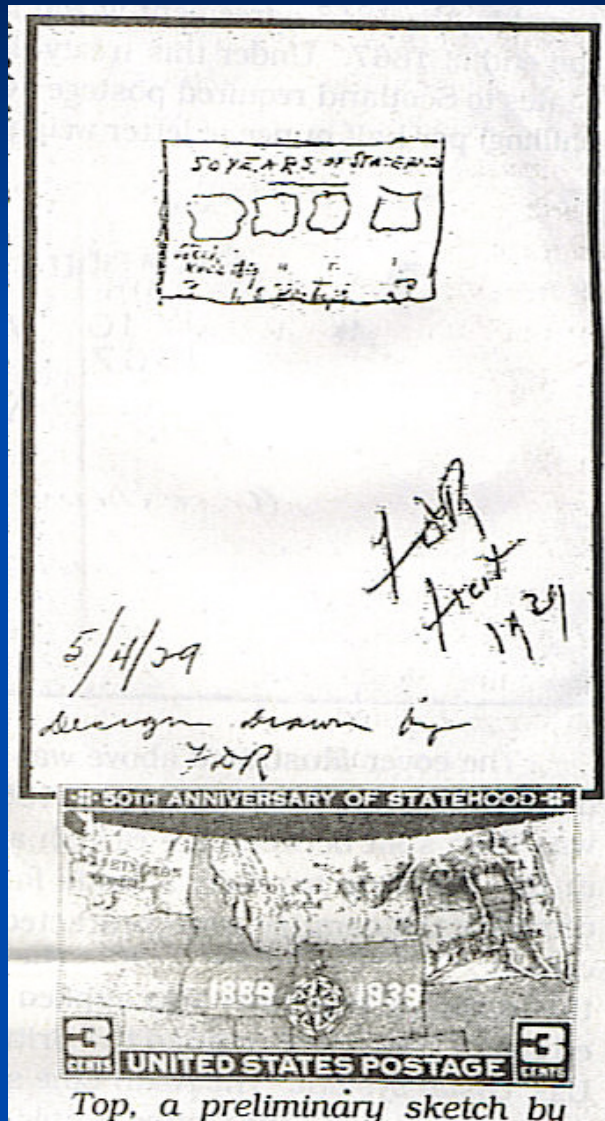
Special Printings
Imperfurate
Ungummed



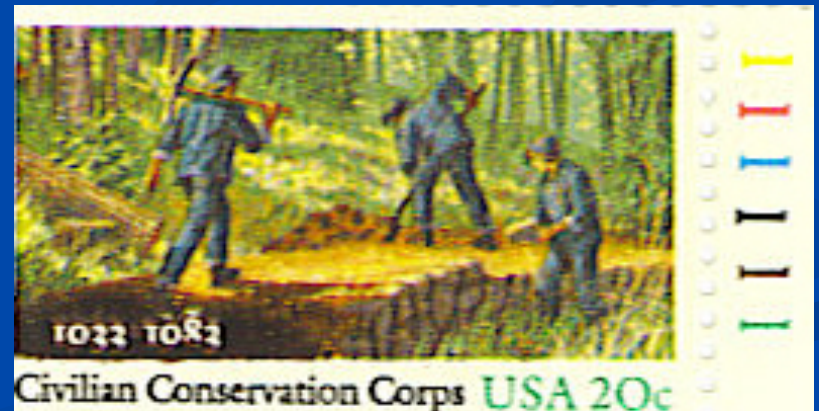
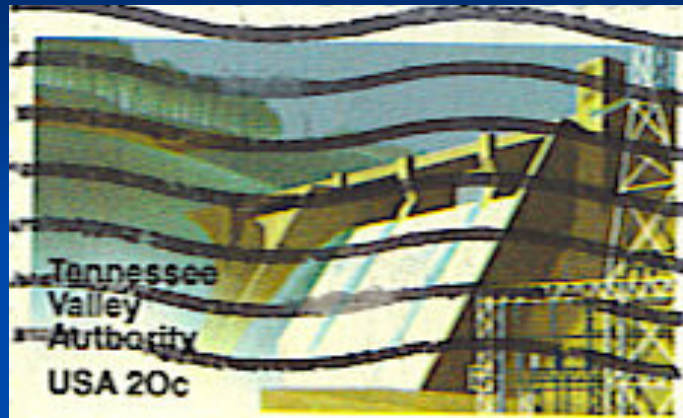
Stamp Stories



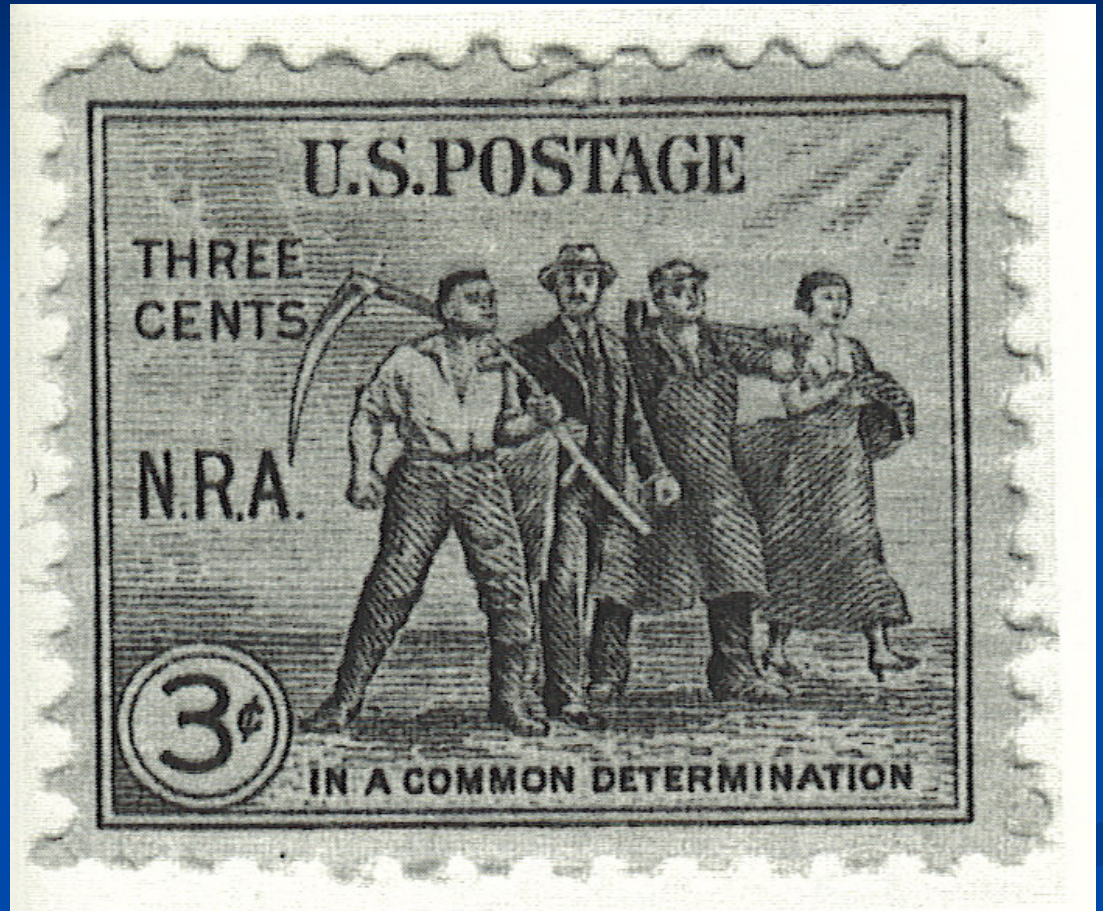
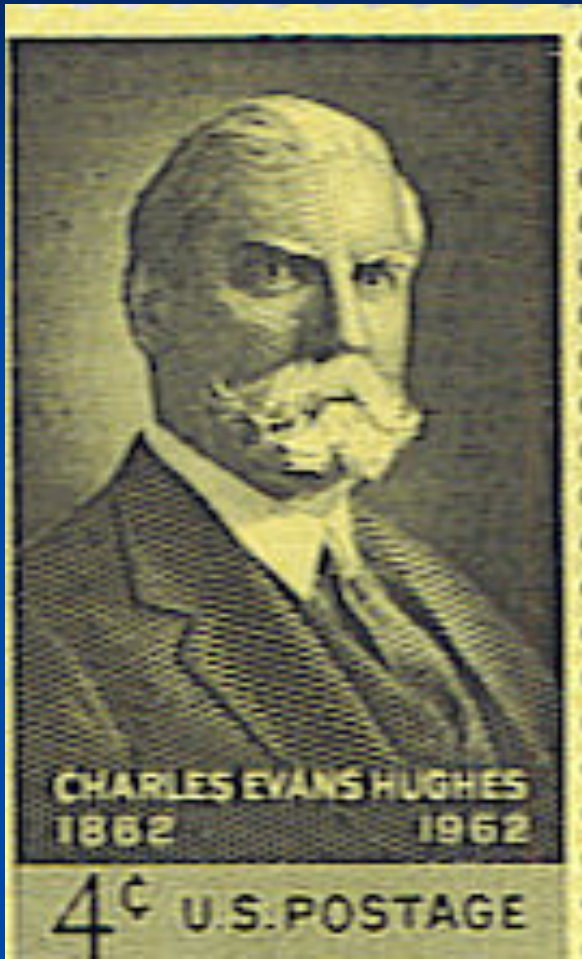
Stamp Stories-2



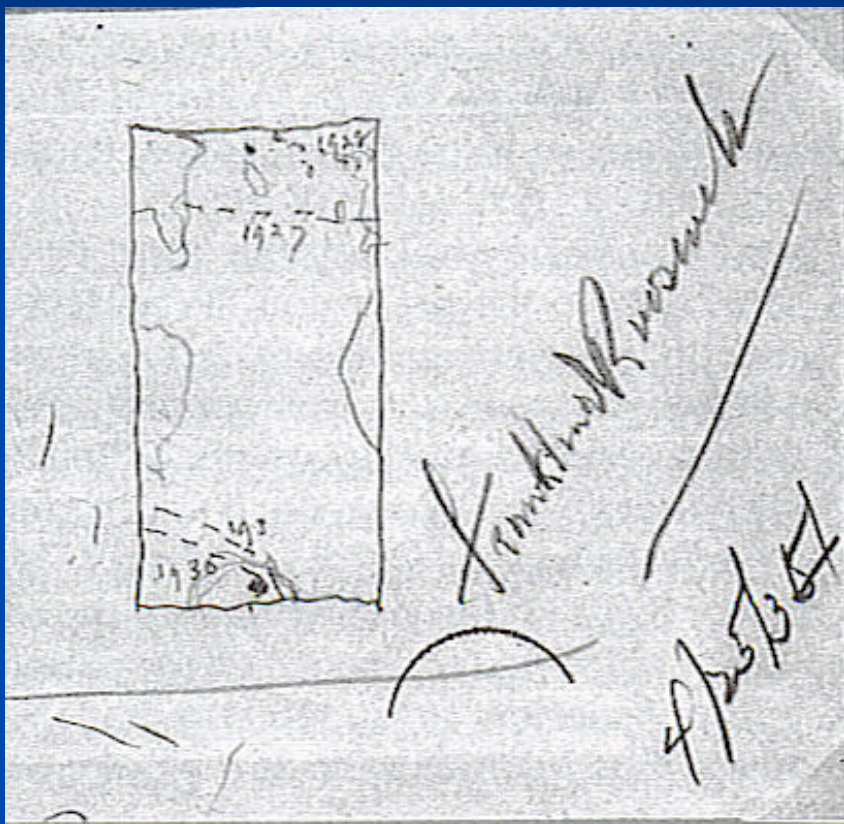
Stamp Stories-3



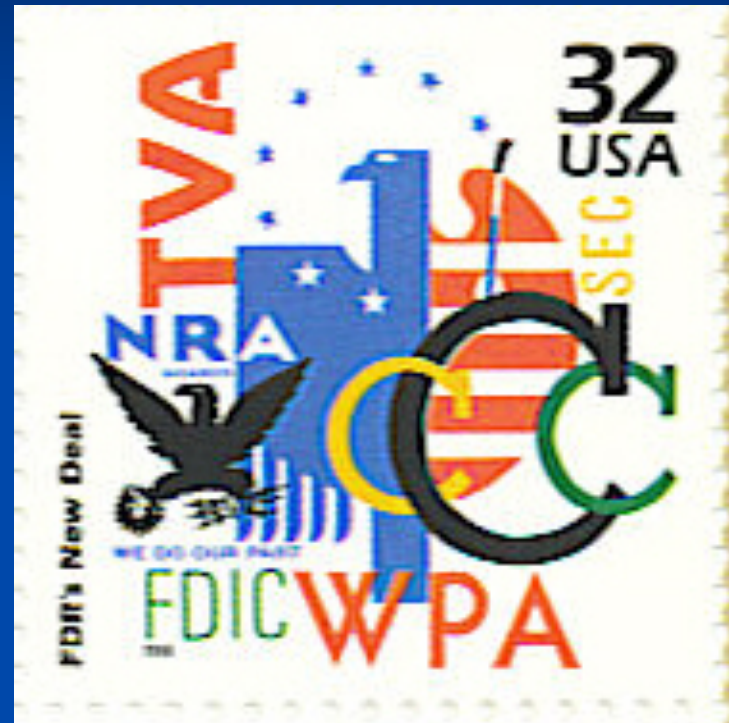
Stamp Stories-4



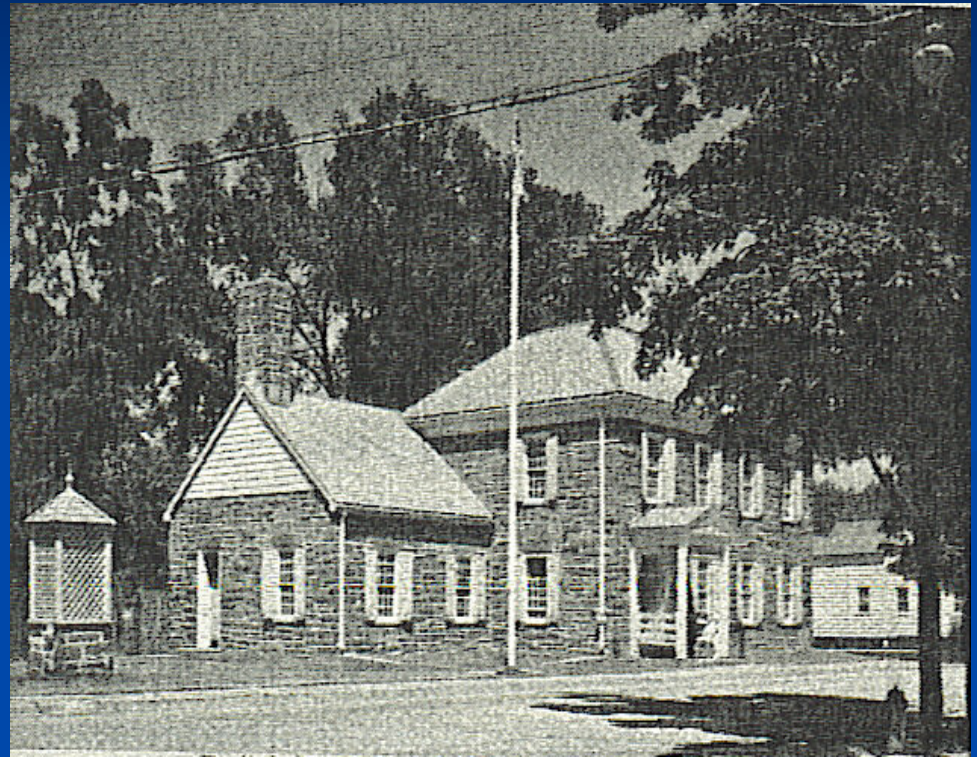
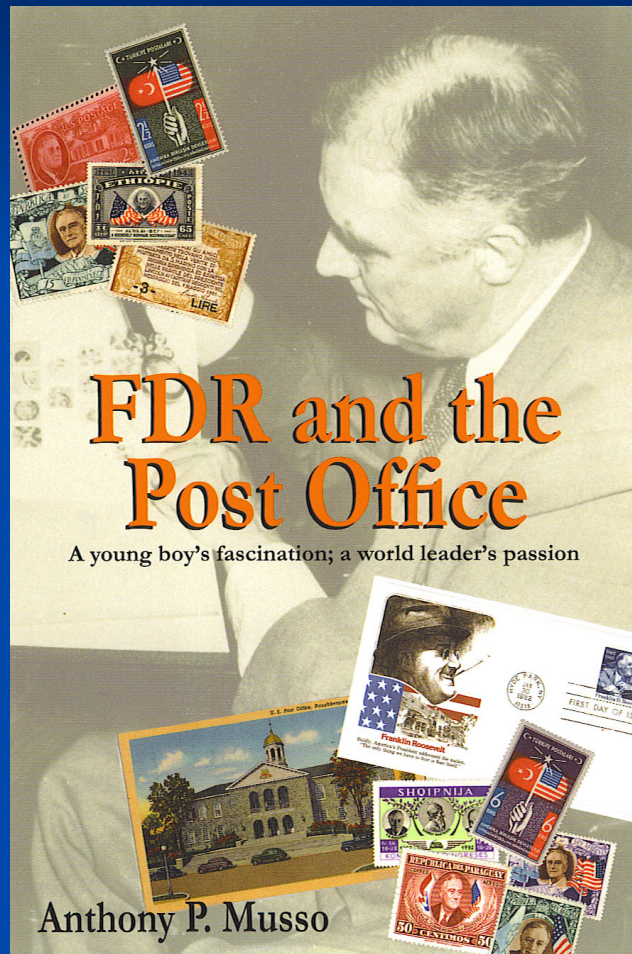
Stamp Stories-5



Stamps Stamp Stories-6



Works Progress Administration



USPO, Hyde Park, NY

2019 Stamps of Post Office Murals by WPA Artists



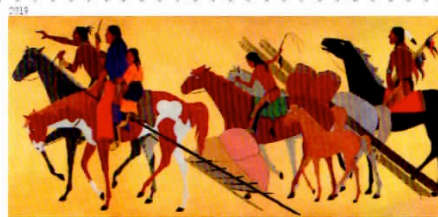
ROCKVILLE, MD

POST OFFICE MURALS / FOREVER / USA



PIGGOTT, AR

POST OFFICE MURALS / FOREVER / USA



ANADARKO, OK

POST OFFICE MURALS / FOREVER / USA



FLORENCE, CO

POST OFFICE MURALS / FOREVER / USA



DEMING, NM

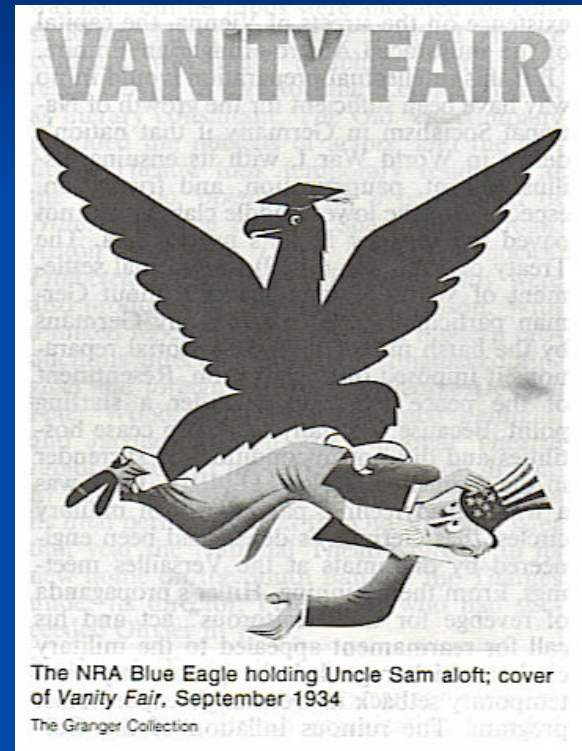
POST OFFICE MURALS / FOREVER / USA



ROCKVILLE, MD

POST OFFICE MURALS / FOREVER / USA

NRA Logos



NRA Remembrances

N. R. A. 40th ANNIVERSARY

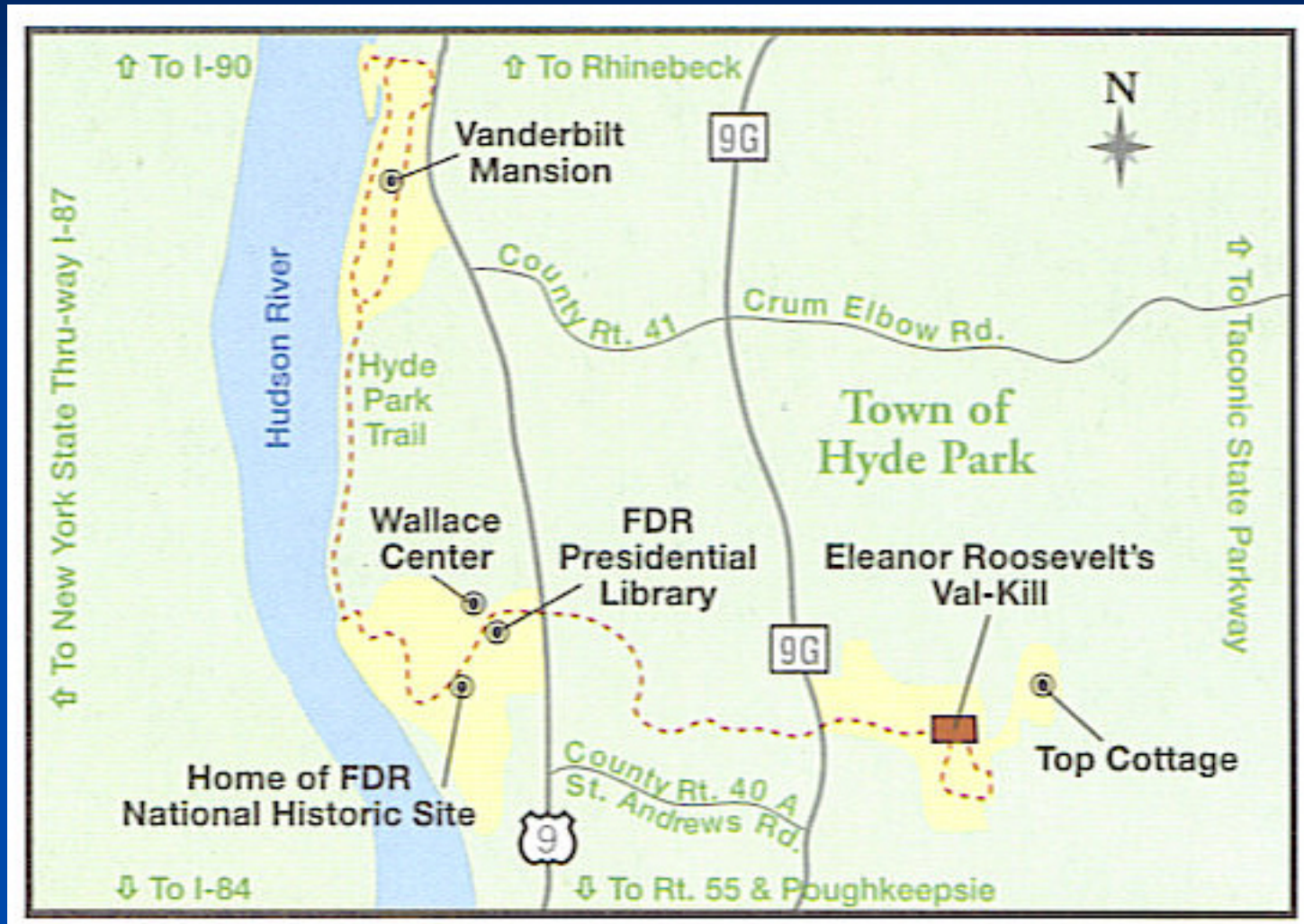
President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the
National Recovery Act on June 16, 1933



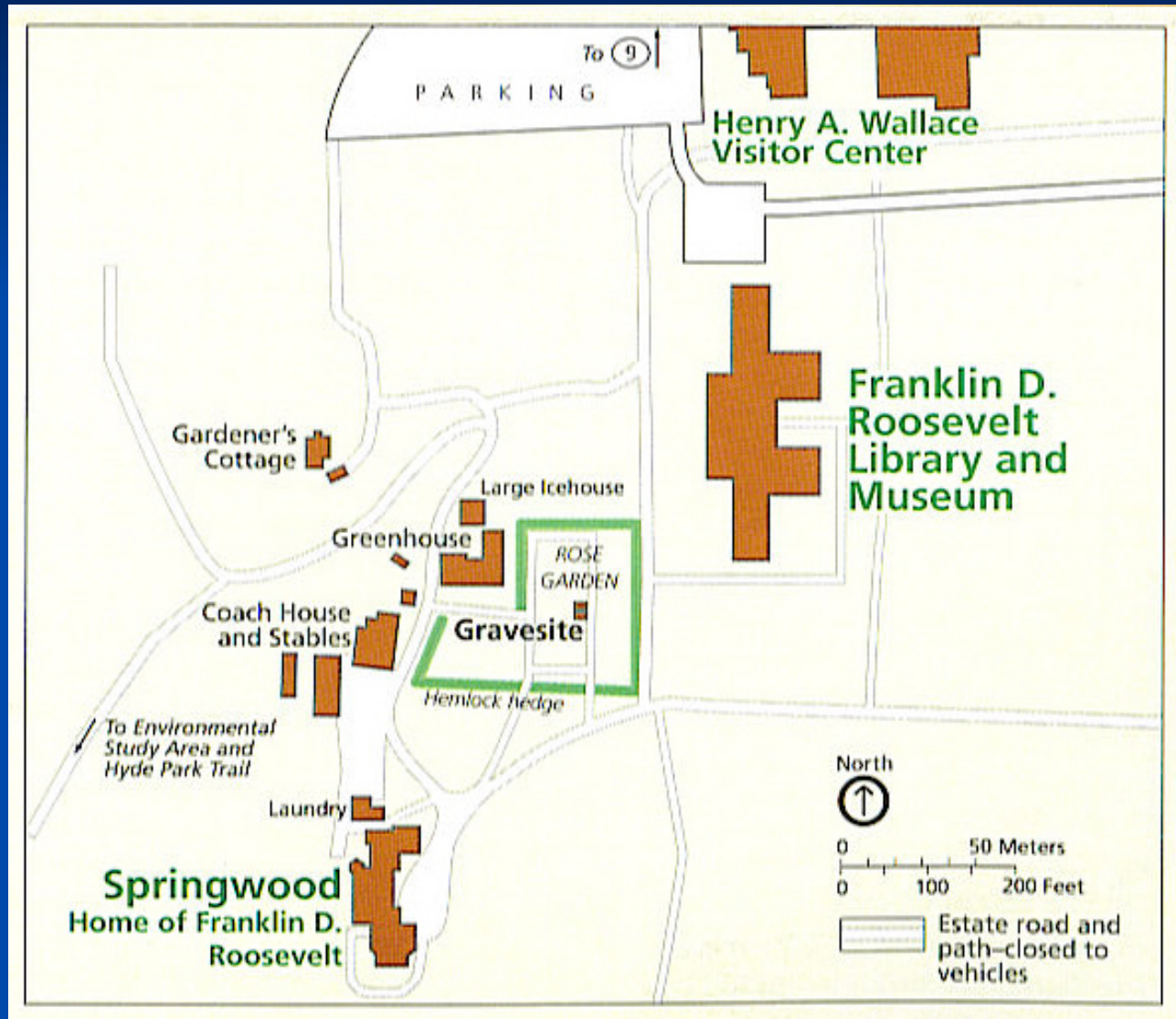
The Act established the National Recovery Administration aimed at organizing all industries voluntarily to regulate production and prices for an improvement of the economy. General Hugh S. Johnson ("Old Iron Pants") was appointed Administrator of the N.R.A. Under his guidance the Act accomplished what it was intended to do, with the full support of the majority of the American people, until it was invalidated by the Supreme Court on May 27, 1935.

(Cachet of The Franklin D. Roosevelt
Philatelic Society)

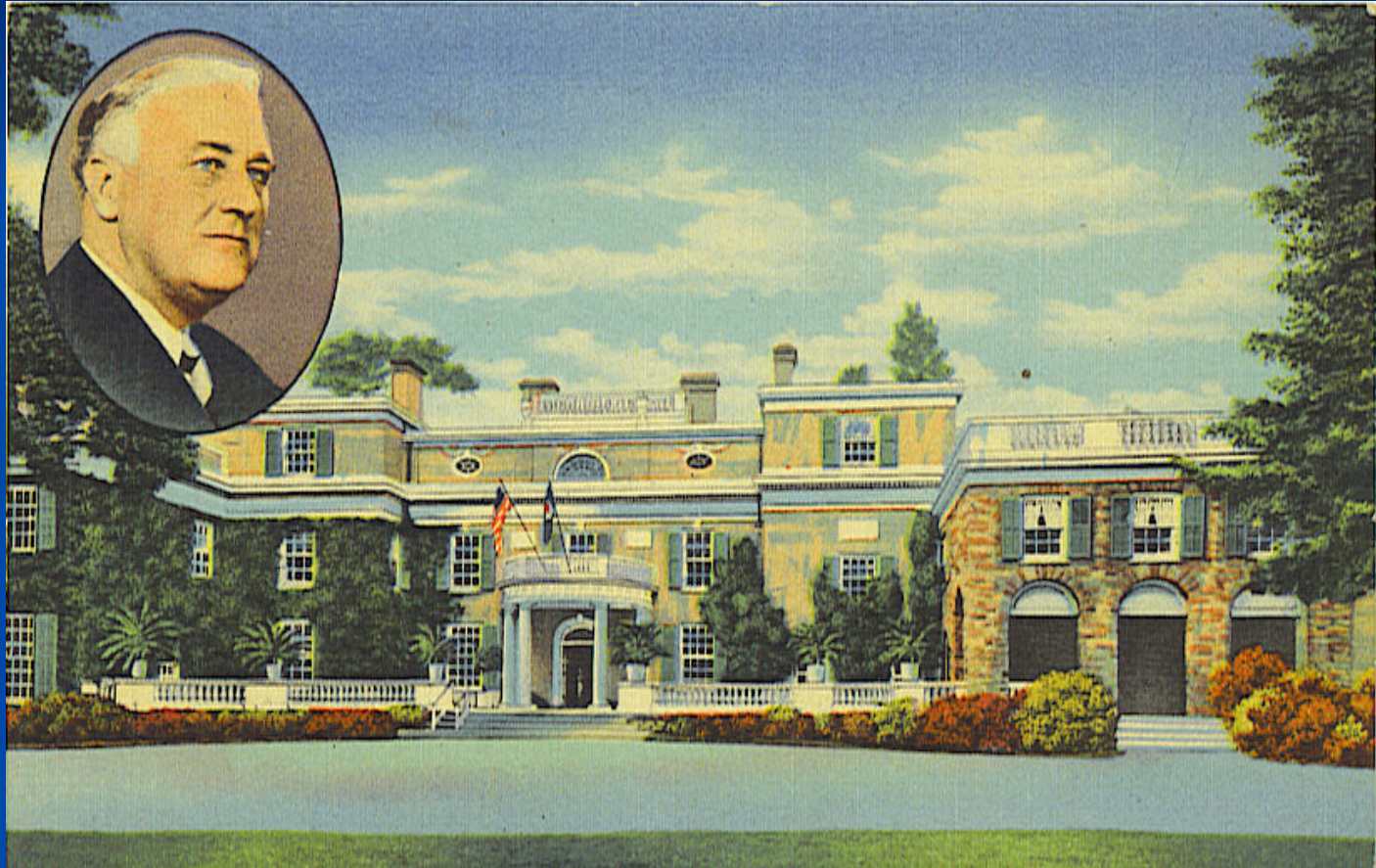
Hyde Park, NY



Map of Springwood Today



Hyde Park-Springwood



Original House



FDR Library



Freedom from Fear



Four Freedoms: N. Rockwell



FDR's White House Desk



Hyde Park & FDR Library



Library
Home of
Franklin D. Roosevelt
Painting by
Ruth Perkins Safford

© NATIONAL PARK
CONCESSIONS, INC.

Library PO Station

- Hyde Park, FDR Library Station Cancellation

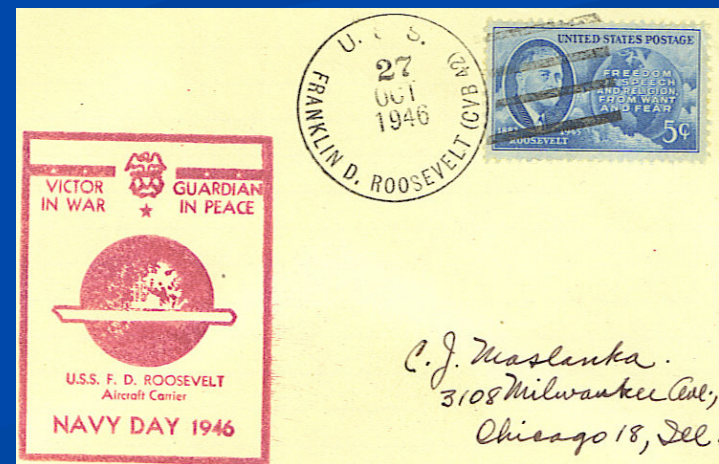
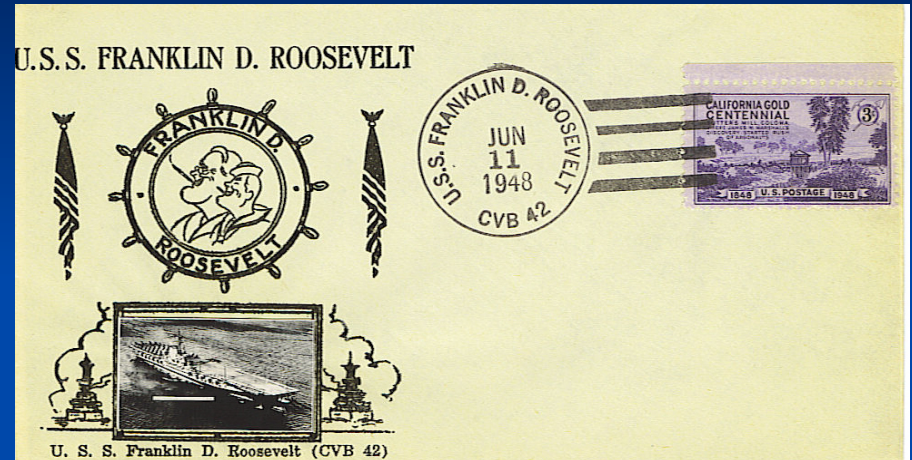


The Little White House



What Did FDR Collect?

- Hong Kong, Haiti, Mexico
- Santa Domingo, DW Indies
- State Dept Covers
- Civil War & Sp Am War
- Newfoundland/Nova Scotia
- Some Asia, Europe, Russia
- Ships' Cancellations
- Country Collections in General



Philatelic Estate Auction-1



- Estate Appraisal: \$80K
- 2+2 Auctions
- 1: 2/46 realized \$53,650
- 2: 4/46 realized \$76,214
- 3: 6/46 realized \$17,208
- 4: 12/46 realized \$22,637
- Grand total much greater than original appraisal

Philatelic Estate Auction-2

- FDR's personal interests, IE: S. America, Carib
- Covers to FDR & other dignitaries
- Foreign philatelic gifts
- USPOD 1892- 1940s die proof collection
- US sheets and autographs
- Other mailroom items, IE NY State, Navy Dept
- Misc. stamps on paper and lesser value issues

Collectables

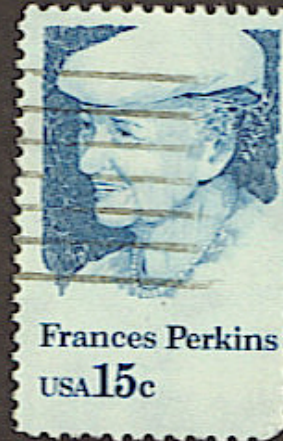
- FDR on stamps
- Memorial covers
- Signatures
- Advertisements
- From FDR collection
- Memorabilia
- Cinderellas
- Themes (see next slide)



WWII Thematics



FDR's Government & Programs



What FDR Did For Philately

- Stamp Catalogue Revision
- First Day Cover Strikes
- Increase in USPOD Sales
\$300K to \$2M in 12 years
- More Hobbyists/Dealers
- Presidential Oversight
- Stamps for the Wounded
- Mobile Post Office Museum
- Philatelic Windows
- Stamp Vending Machines



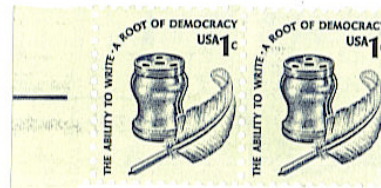
Stamps for the Wounded

Stamps For The Wounded

(A Service Activity of Lions Clubs)



John M Hotchner
P.O. Box 1125
Falls Church, VA 22041-0125



Paul Petersen
1300 Hillcrest Rd
Lancaster, PA 17603-2413

17603+2413

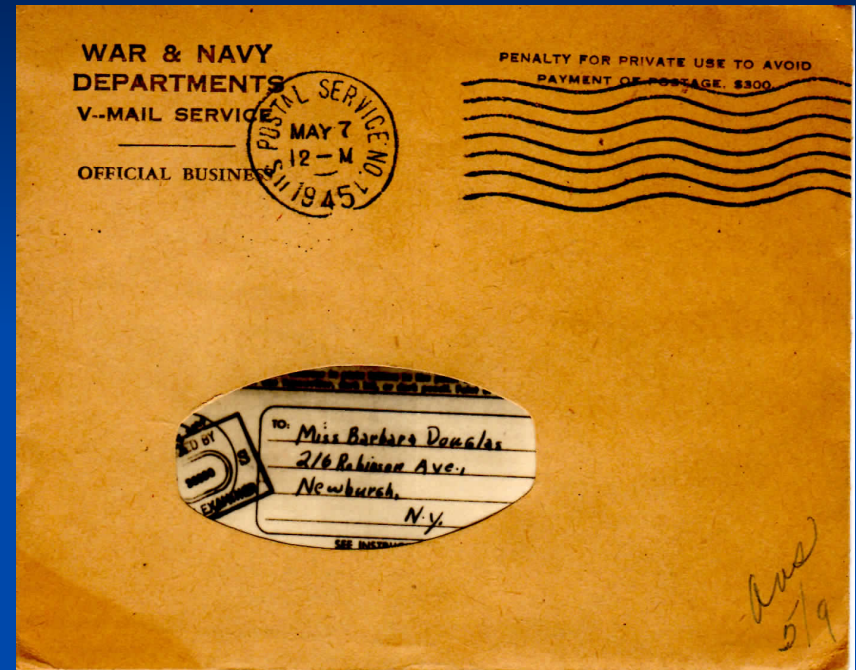
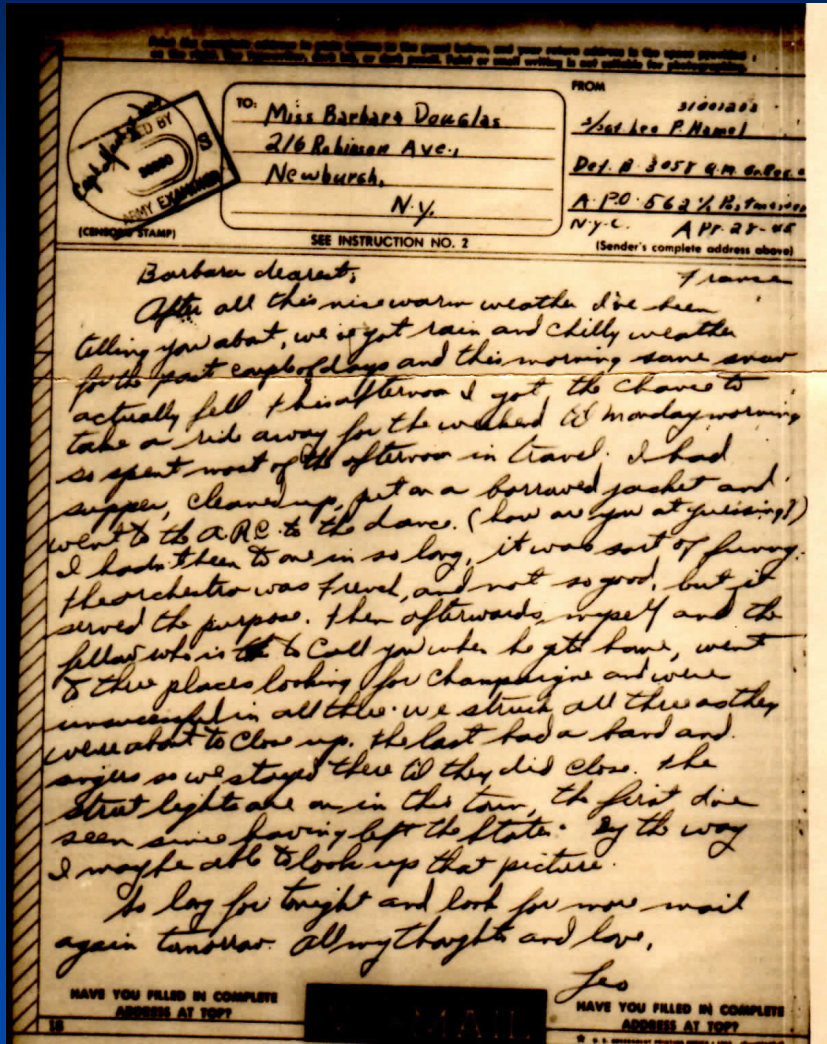


V-Mail

To send V-mail, just buy the official stationery and write legibly upon it, perhaps with a Parker "Vacumatic" pen and "Quink" ink labeled "microfilm black." Single spool of microfilm (opposite) held 1,500 letters.



V-Mail Received



Note ratio of letter size to envelope where the address fits the window. Letter is dtd 28 April 1945, and it was received in NY on 7 May of that year.

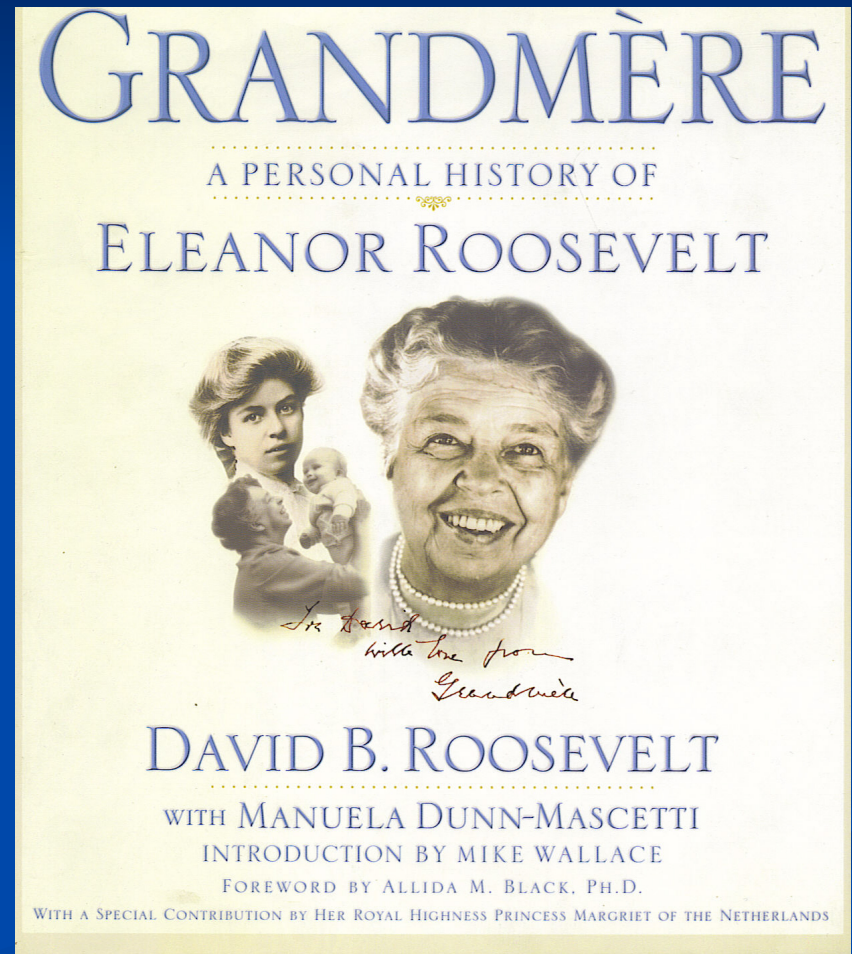
Anna Eleanor Roosevelt



AER at her best



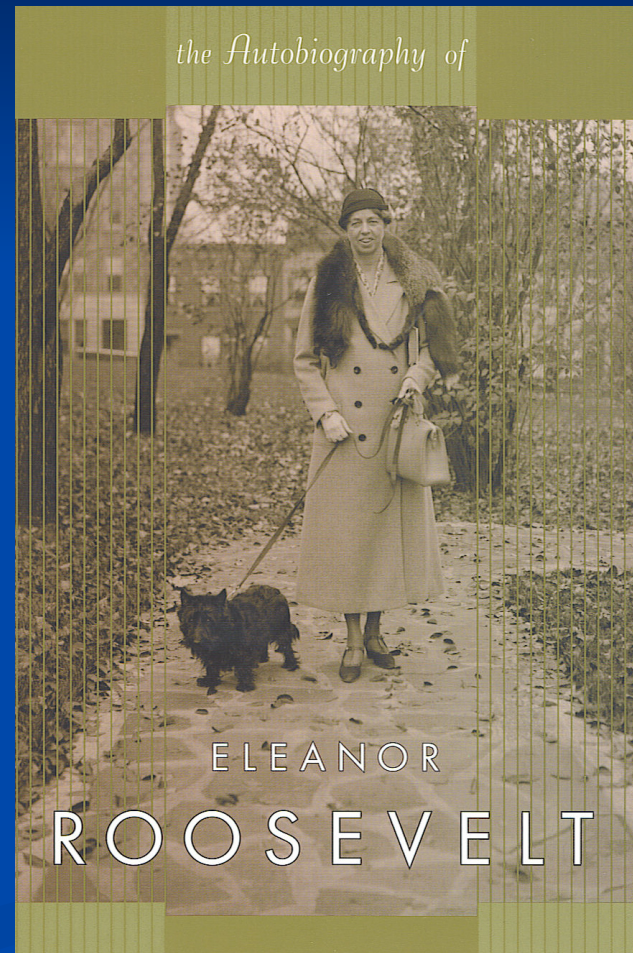
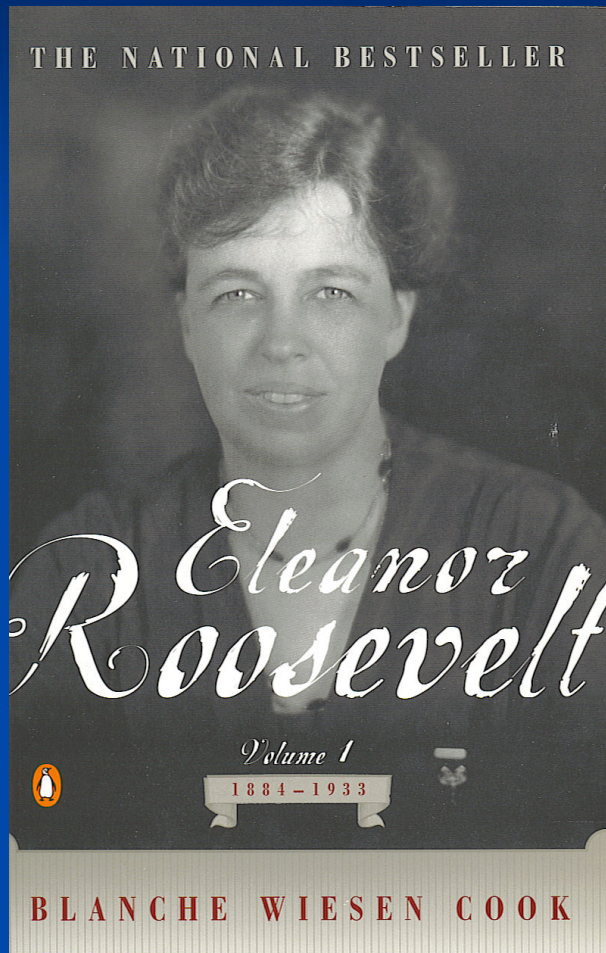
AER Postcard and History



Hyde Park over the Hudson



AER References



WW II Series (1991-1995)



Time Magazine Covers-Good Guys



...and the Bad Guys



Declaration of War



On December 8, President Roosevelt asks for a declaration of war on Japan in a packed House Chamber, under scaffolding for ceiling repairs. Congress acted swiftly and the President signed the declaration only an hour later.

29
USA



Burma Road, 717-mile lifeline to China

29
USA



America's first peacetime draft, 1940

29
USA



U.S. supports allies with Lend-Lease Act

29
USA



Atlantic Charter sets war aims of allies

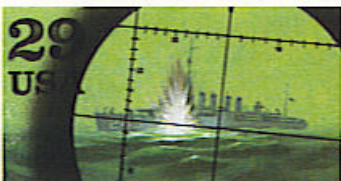
29
USA



America becomes "arsenal of democracy"



29
USA



Destroyer Reuben James sunk October 31

29
USA



Civil Defense mobilizes Americans at home

29
USA



First Liberty ship delivered December 30

29
USA



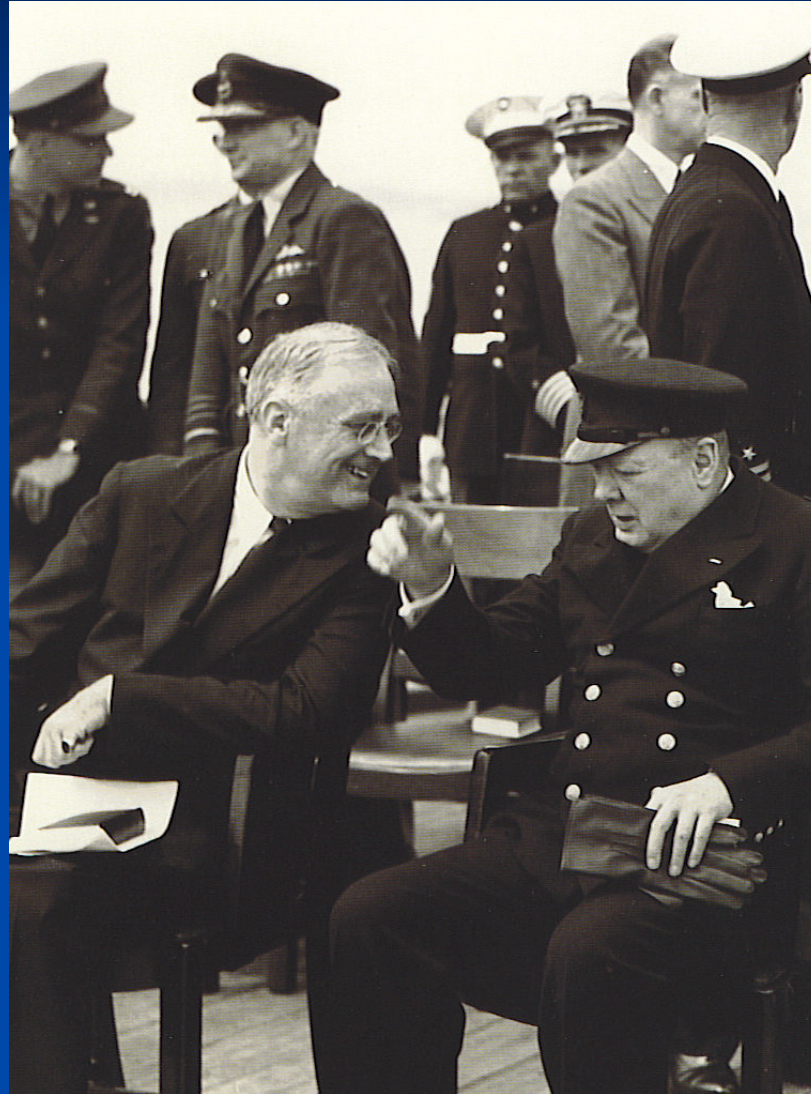
Japanese bomb Pearl Harbor, December 7

29
USA



U.S. declares war on Japan, December 8

Atlantic Charter with Churchill





29
USA

B-25s take off to raid Tokyo April 18, 1942



29
USA

Food and other commodities rationed, 1942



29
USA

U.S. wins Battle of the Coral Sea May 1942



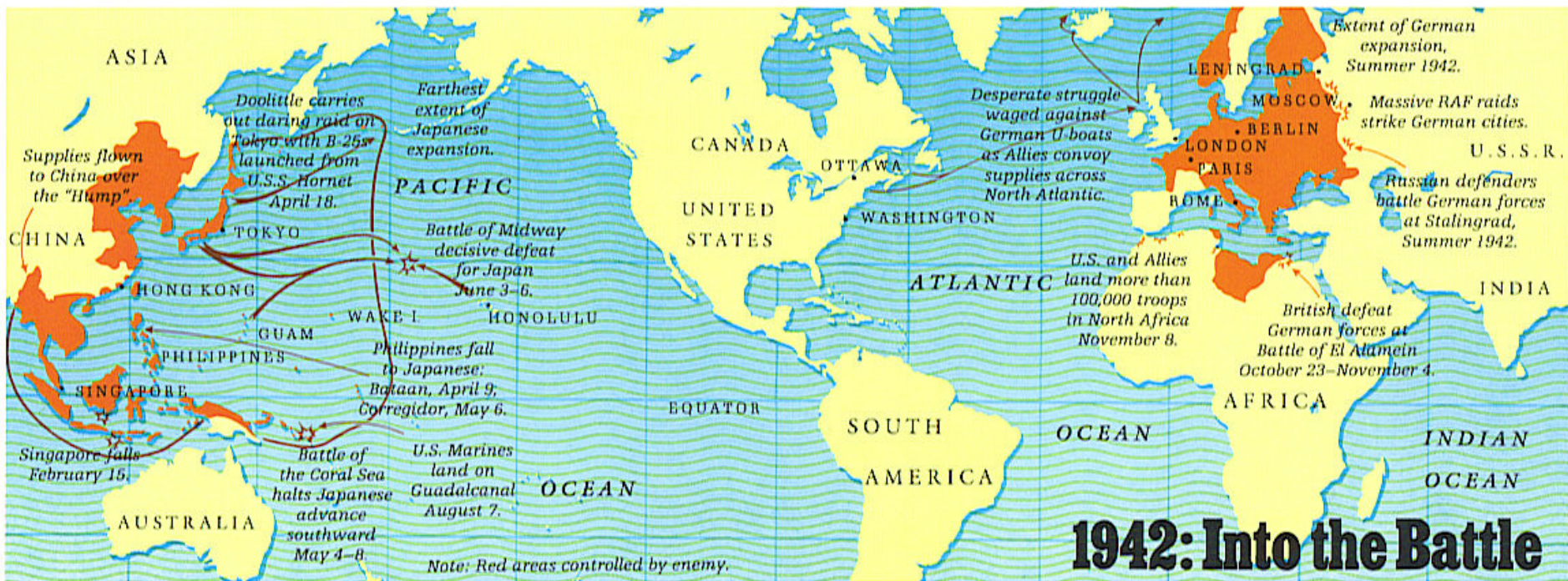
29
USA

Corregidor falls to Japanese May 6, 1942



29
USA

Japan invades Aleutian Islands June 1942



29
USA

Allies decipher secret enemy codes, 1942



29
USA

Yorktown lost, U.S. wins at Midway, 1942



29
USA

Millions of women join war effort, 1942



29
USA

Marines land on Guadalcanal Aug. 7, 1942



29
USA

Allies land in North Africa November 1942



Allied forces battle German U-boats, 1943



Military medics treat the wounded, 1943



Sicily attacked by Allied forces, July 1943



B-24s hit Ploesti refineries, August 1943



V-mail delivers letters from home, 1943

This is the third in a series of World War II 50th anniversary stamp sheets being issued by the U.S. Postal Service from 1991 through 1995.



Italy invaded by Allies, September 1943



Bonds and stamps help war effort, 1943



"Willie and Joe" keep spirits high, 1943



Gold Stars mark World War II losses, 1943



Marines assault Tarawa, November 1943

Big 3 at Teheran



FDR' s D-Day Prayer to the Nation

His prayer was simple starting with Almighty God praying for "...our sons, pride of the nation...give strength to their arms, stoutness to their hearts, steadfastness in their faith" And for the people at home "to wait out the long travail, to bear sorrows that may come... Give us faith in Thee. Concluding "faith in our sons, faith in each other, and faith in our united crusade."



Allied forces retake New Guinea, 1944



P-51s escort B-17s on bombing raids, 1944



Allies in Normandy, D-Day, June 6, 1944



Airborne units spearhead attacks, 1944



Submarines shorten war in Pacific, 1944



Allies free Rome, June 4; Paris, Aug. 25, 1944



U.S. troops clear Saipan bunkers, 1944



Red Ball Express speeds vital supplies, 1944



Battle for Leyte Gulf, October 23-26, 1944



Bastogne and Battle of the Bulge, Dec. 1944

The headlines say it all...





32 USA
Marines raise flag on Iwo Jima, Feb. 23, 1945



32 USA
Fierce fighting frees Manila by March 3, 1945



32 USA
Okinawa, the last big battle, April-June 1945



32 USA
U.S. and Soviets link up at Elbe River, April 1945



32 USA
Allies liberate Holocaust survivors, early 1945



32 USA
Germany surrenders at Reims, May 7, 1945



32 USA
By 1945, World War II has uprooted millions



32 USA
Truman announces Japan's surrender, Aug. 14, 1945



32 USA
News of victory hits home, Aug. 14-15, 1945

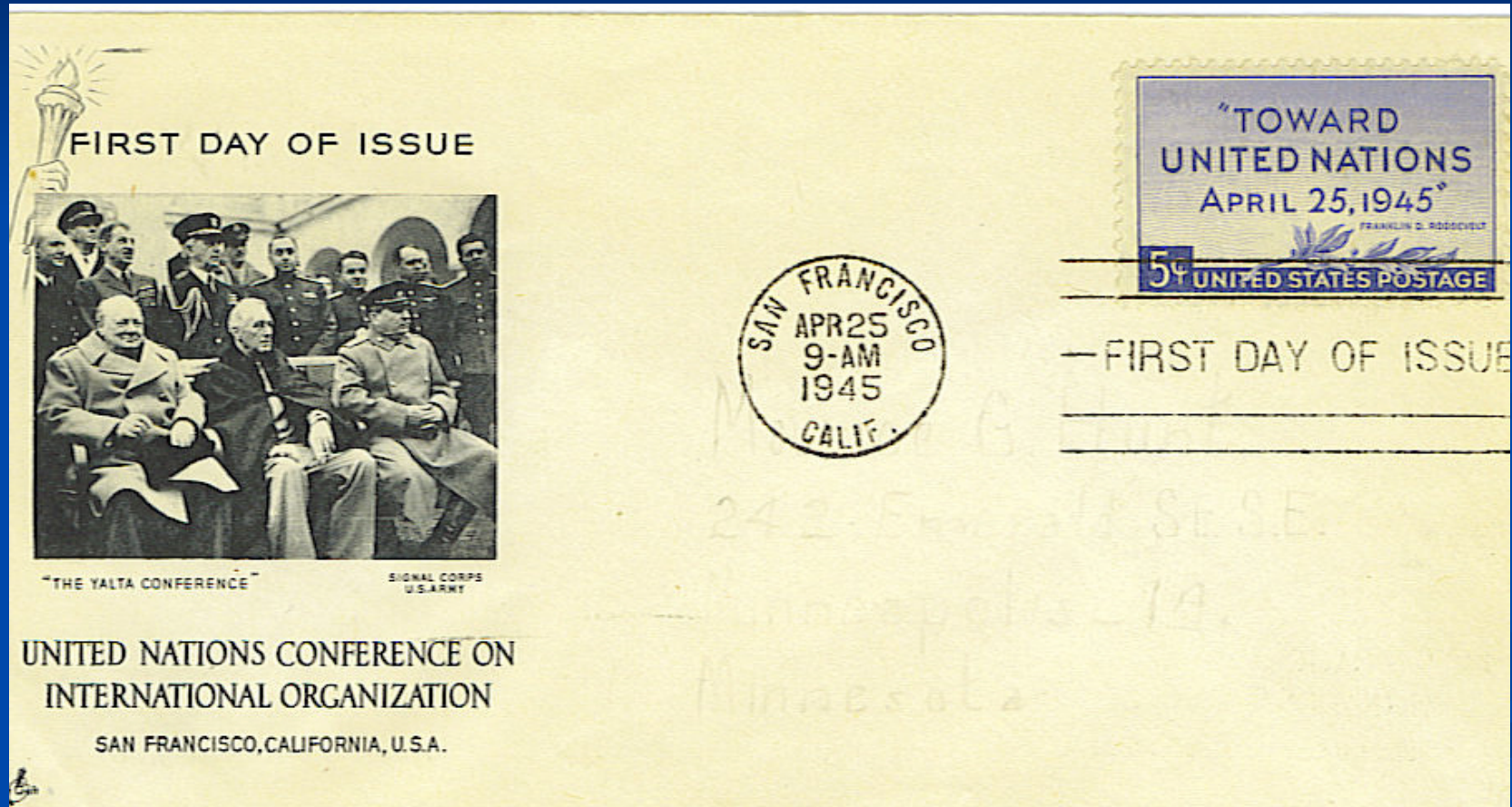


32 USA
Hometowns honor their returning veterans, 1945

Order the complete five-volume set of World War II postage stamps commemorating historic events and all 50 of the World War II series stamps and 50 of the maps and a high-quality synopsis.

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The “Big Three” at Yalta



VE-Day



1930s

CELEBRATE THE CENTURY™



Depression, Dust Bowl, and a New Deal

By 1933 the average wage was 60 percent less than in 1929 and unemployment had skyrocketed to 25 percent. Dust storms forced many farmers to give up their land.

Americans escaped harsh realities by playing Monopoly, reading the adventures of "Buck Rogers" and "Flash Gordon," and listening to Hoagy Carmichael's "Stardust." Popular films included *King Kong* and *It Happened One Night*. For the first time, African-American athletes became national idols: Joe Louis in boxing and Jesse Owens in track and field.

Prohibition was repealed in 1933. President Franklin Roosevelt fought the Great Depression with his New Deal programs. The "Star-Spangled Banner" was chosen as the national anthem. The Empire State Building rose above the Manhattan skyline and the Golden Gate Bridge spanned the San Francisco Bay. Back on the ground, the parking meter made its first appearance in 1935.

As the decade closed, many Americans were anxious about the growing war in Europe.

New words: all-star, oops, pizza, racism



1940s

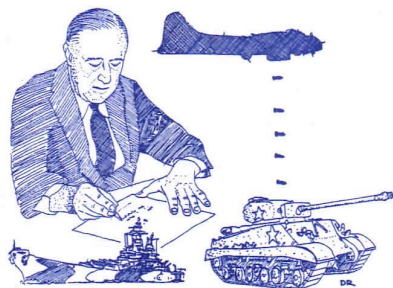
CELEBRATE THE CENTURY™

World War II
Transforms America

After the bombing of Pearl Harbor, on December 7, 1941, the United States entered World War II. More than 16 million American men and women served in the military while millions of housewives worked to help keep the economy running. The U.S. emerged from the war as the world's most powerful nation. Americans, after surviving years of depression and war, eagerly started families. A surge in the 1946 birthrate began the postwar baby boom.

Movie fans enjoyed the films of Bing Crosby and Betty Grable. Commercial television was launched, and Milton Berle and Ed Sullivan became household names. Jackie Robinson and Ted Williams broke the color barrier in Major League Baseball. For the first time people played with Slinkys and Silly Putty. Nylon stockings were the rage for women, while teenagers sported socks with loafers or saddle shoes and rolled-up blue jeans. The jitterbug was popularized by music from live bands and jukeboxes. New words: hot rod, pinup, bikini, self-employed.





World War II

World War II, considered the greatest war of world history began September 1, 1939, with the invasion of Poland by Germany. The major theaters were Europe as a whole, eastern and southern Asia, Indonesia, the coastal area of North Africa, the islands of Japan, the North Atlantic, and the island area of the Central and Southwest Pacific. It lasted six years and ended on September 2, 1945 with a formal surrender by the government of Japan on the American battleship Missouri in Tokyo Bay.

FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

Artisanal Cachets



Japan bombs Pearl Harbor December 7



Atlantic Charter sets war aims of allies



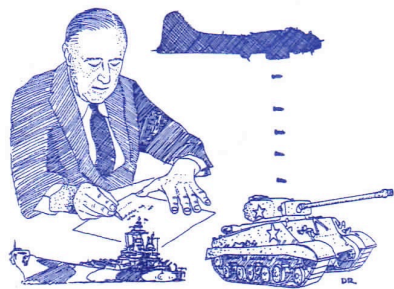
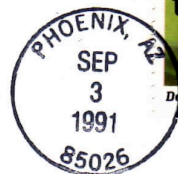
U.S. declares war on Japan December 8



America becomes "arsenal of democracy"



Destroyer Reuben James sunk October 31



World War II

World War II, considered the greatest war of world history began September 1, 1939, with the invasion of Poland by Germany. The major theaters were Europe as a whole, eastern and southern Asia, Indonesia, the coastal area of North Africa, the islands of Japan, the North Atlantic, and the island area of the Central and Southwest Pacific. It lasted six years and ended on September 2, 1945 with a formal surrender by the government of Japan on the American battleship Missouri in Tokyo Bay.

FIRST DAY OF ISSUE

Artisanal Cachets



Civil Defense mobilizes Americans at home



America's first peacetime draft, 1940



First liberty ship delivered December 30



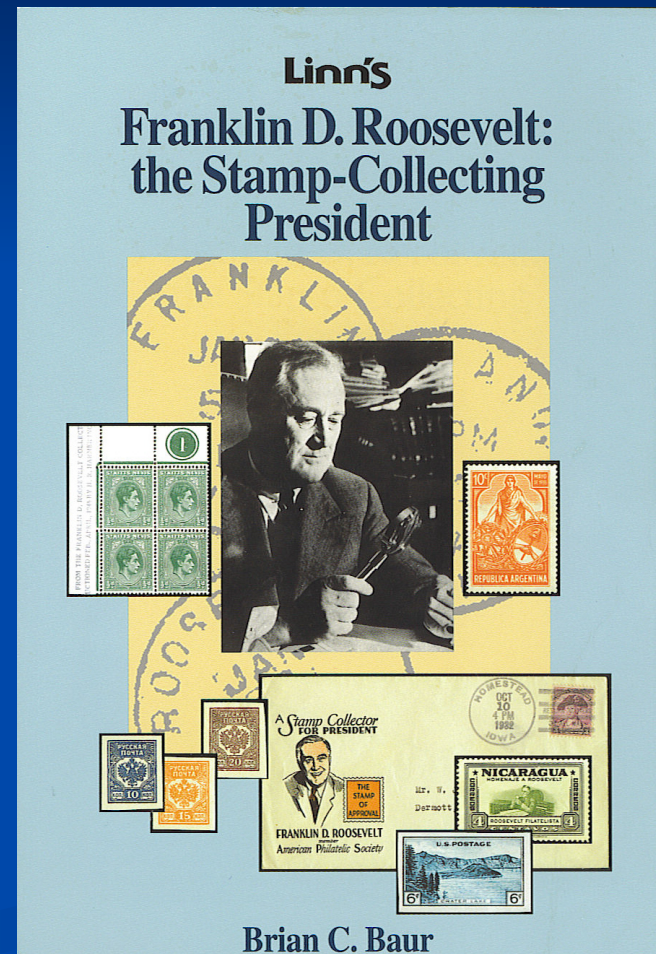
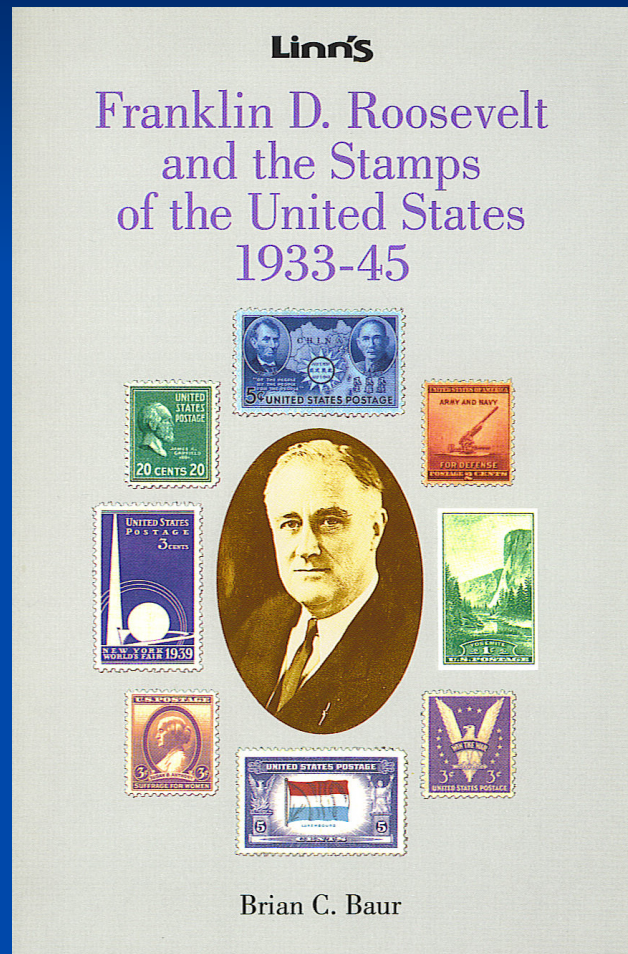
U.S. supports allies with Lend-Lease Act



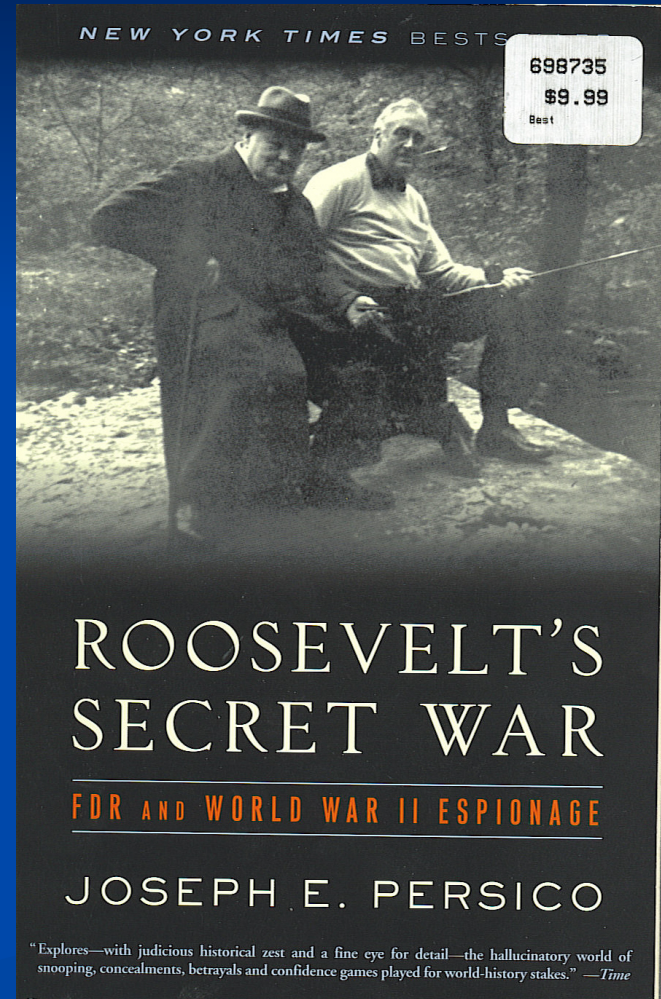
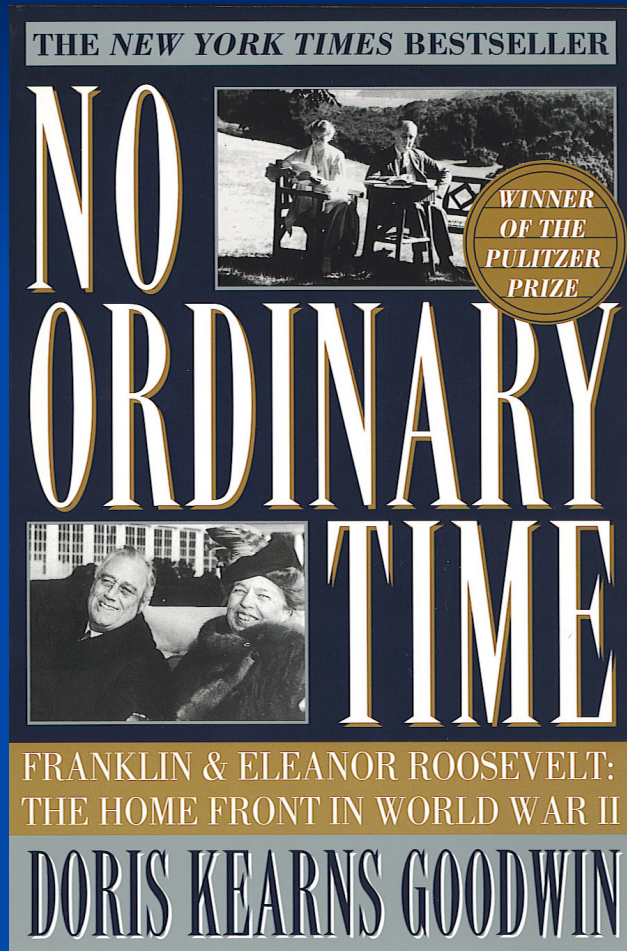
Burma Road, 717-mile lifeline to China



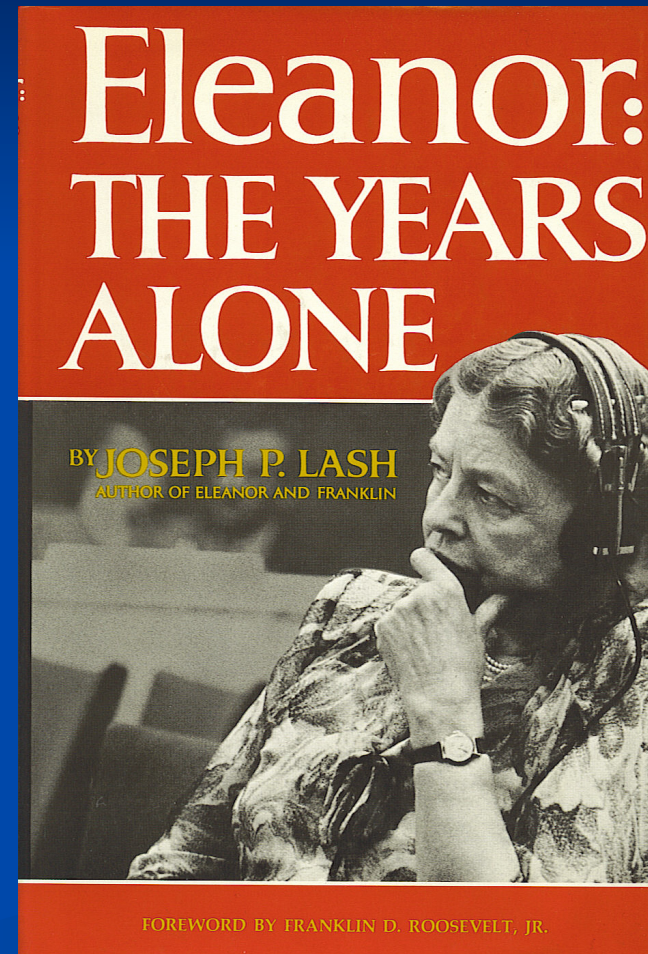
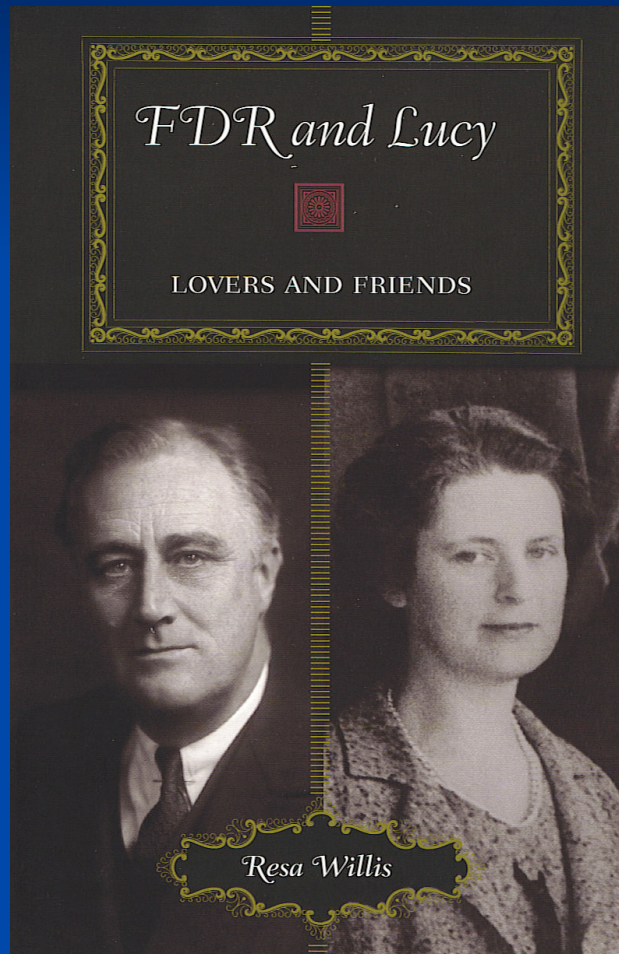
Baur's Texts on FDR/Stamps



Some FDR References



Additional References



"This is popular history at its best: engaging, informative and insightful. It is very well written and a pure pleasure to read." —THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



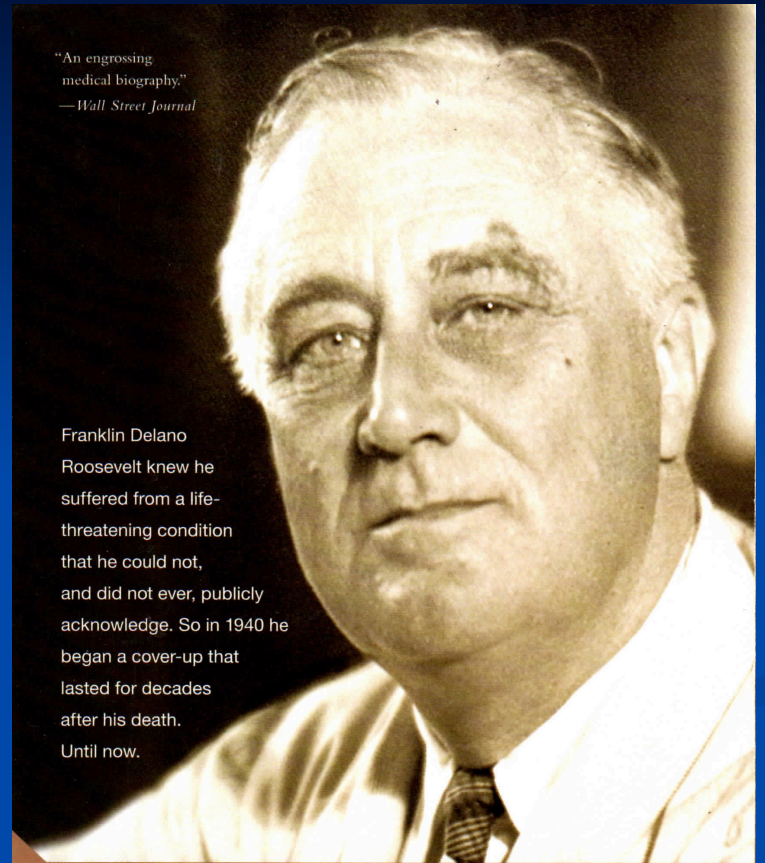
FDR'S FUNERAL TRAIN

A BETRAYED WIDOW,
A SOVIET SPY, AND
A PRESIDENCY IN
THE BALANCE

ROBERT KLARA

"An engrossing
medical biography."
—Wall Street Journal

Franklin Delano
Roosevelt knew he
suffered from a life-
threatening condition
that he could not,
and did not ever, publicly
acknowledge. So in 1940 he
began a cover-up that
lasted for decades
after his death.
Until now.

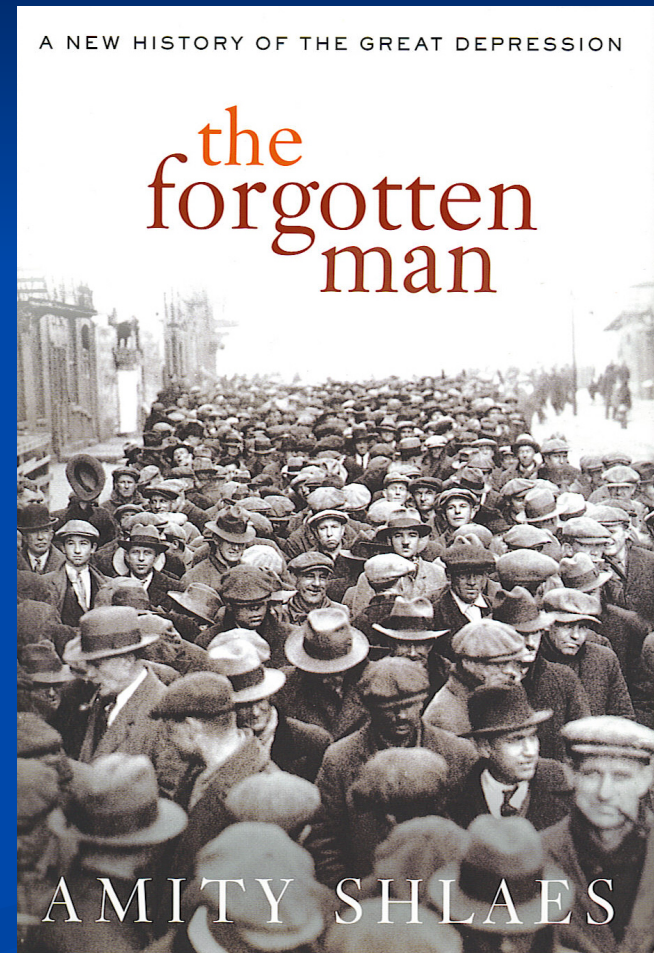
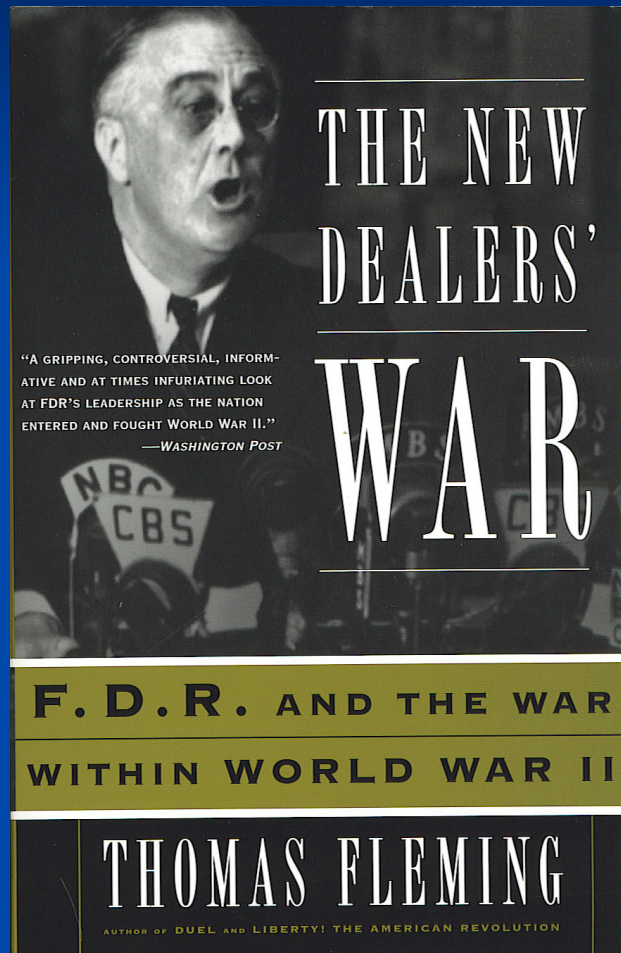


FDR'S DEADLY SECRET

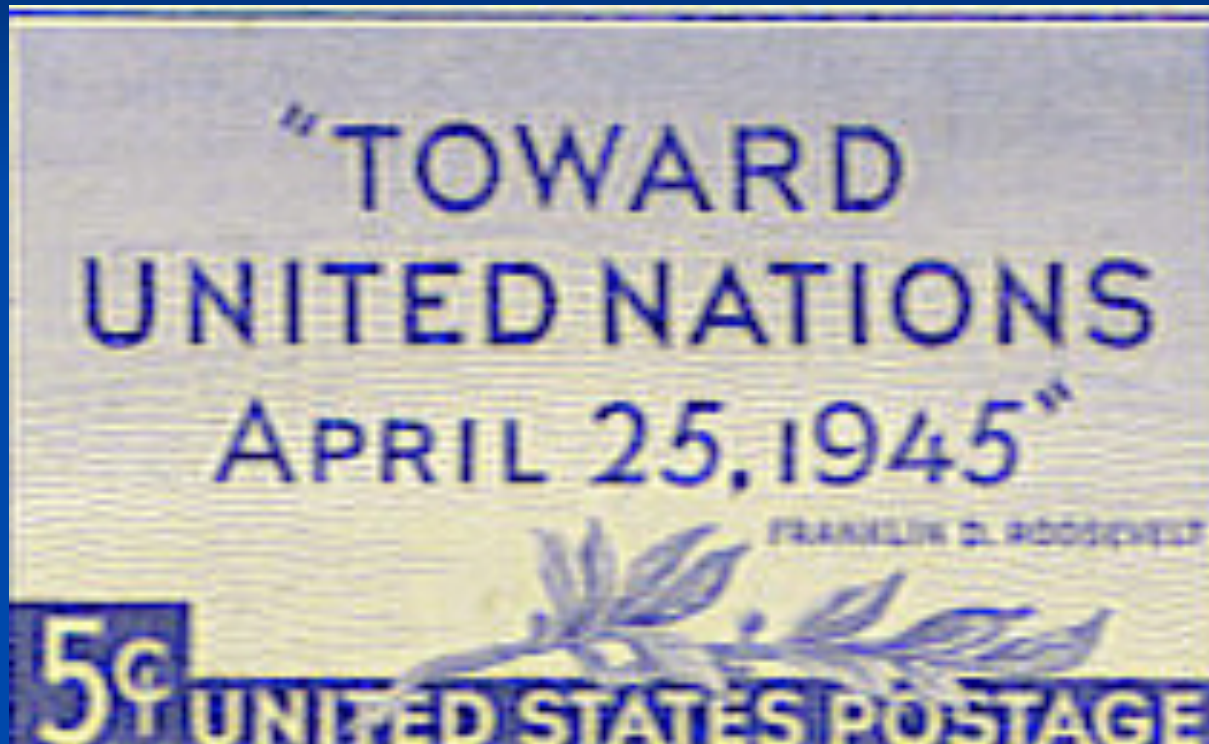
STEVEN LOMAZOW, MD, AND ERIC FETTMANN



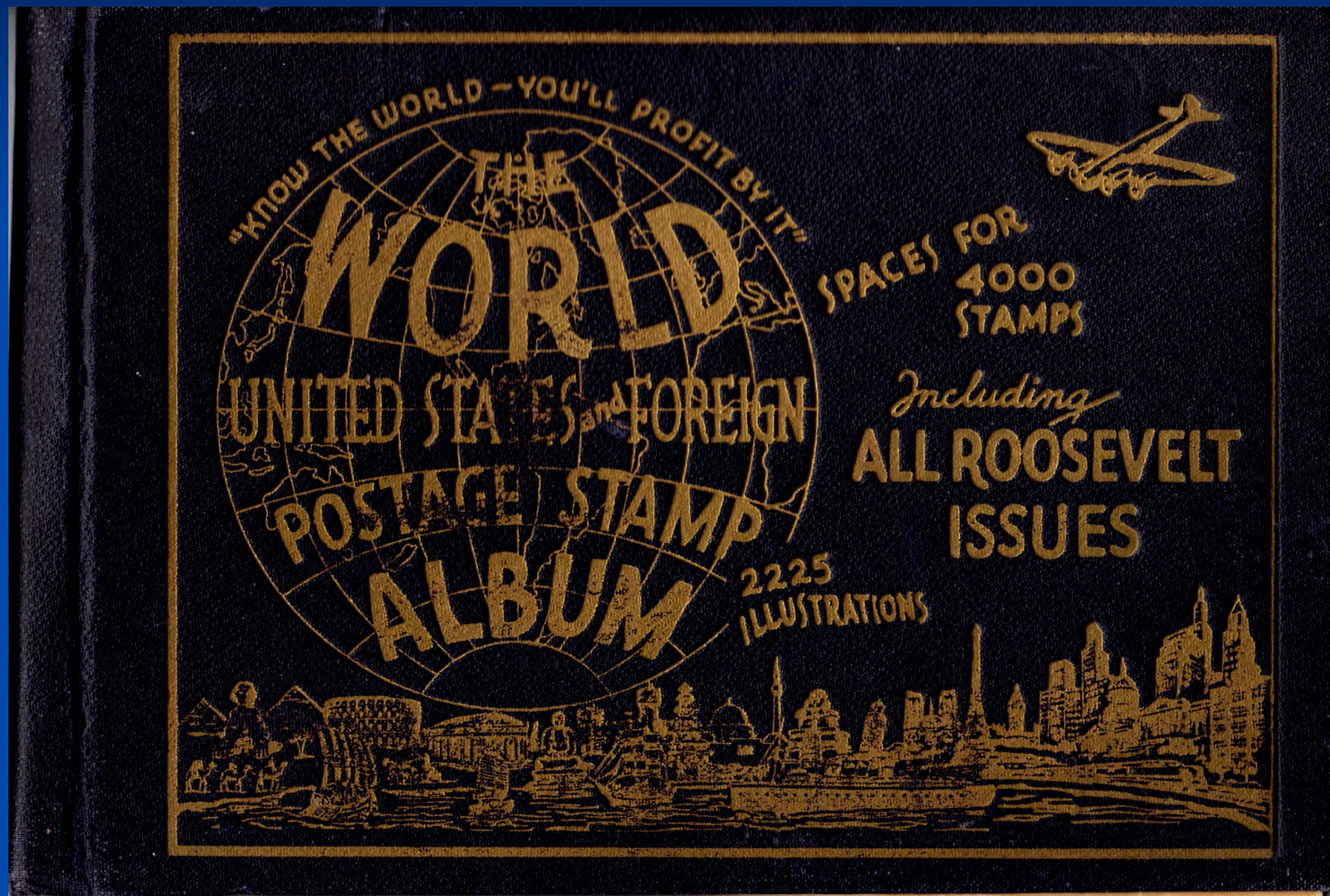
Recent “New Deal” References



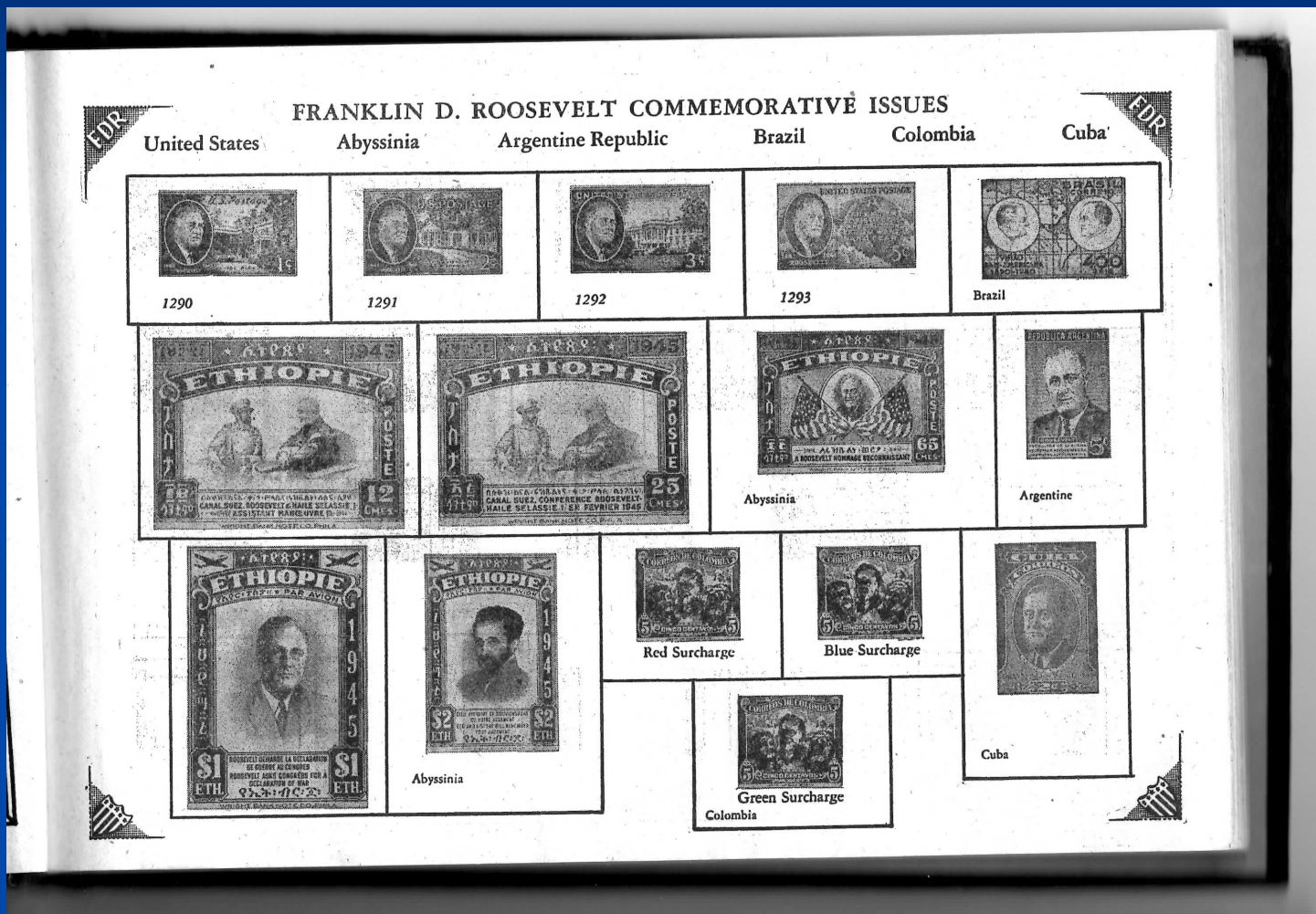
His last act...



1950 Worldwide Stamp Album



Six pages, 19 countries, and room for 106 FDR Related Stamps



The Liberty issue that never was

