

KAUF-KAZ...

Mrs. Trina KAUZOUTZANIS

AMERICAN RELIEF for GREEK DEMOCRACY, Inc.

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April 23, 1947

Mrs. Elinor Roosevelt
29 Washington Square West
New York, N. Y.

JRL

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt,

In the absence of Mr. St. John,
your letter of April 9 was referred to me.

I have made inquiries regarding
the possibility of obtaining Streptomycin and even
though the drug is rather hard to get, I believe that
we may be able to get some of it for the young lady who
wrote to you. There is a possibility that we may need
an export license for the Streptomycin and if there are
any difficulties in obtaining it, I will advise you.

In the meantime, we will make
every effort to obtain the Streptomycin as quickly as
possible.

Very sincerely yours,

William S. Raben

William S. Raben
National Director

WSR/h

April 9, 1947

My dear Mr. St. John:

I am referring this letter I received. Would you be able to obtain the medicine and send it?

With many thanks for your consideration,

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Trini Kausoutsakis
Skioufa St. 56A
Athens, Greece

I have your
letter of July 29
+ the article you
enclosed. This
plan has been
suggested before
before this I see
no harm in
continuing to
hammer at it

Kay, J.

July 29, 1948

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Hyde Park,
New York

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I would deeply appreciate your kindness in reading the enclosed article. I am interested in receiving comments and constructive criticism on this plan from people who feel that "democracy is their business".

In its present stage the "Kay Plan" is merely a nucleus of progressive thinking set forth to provoke public attention on a very vital problem. Any assistance you could render in advice or comment will be gratefully received.

Respectfully yours,

Jules K. Kay
Jules Kritsick Kay

*This is not new
it had been suggested
before but I see how
you have in continuing
at it.*

JEK:rf
Enc. (1)

The Kay Plan was written because I feel that the only way to preserve a capitalistic state is through a regulated democracy. As an ordinary business man who happens to be imbued with an indomitable spirit for equality, freedom and a genuine love for true democratic process of government, I want to sincerely appeal to all of our citizenry to give careful thought to this plan. However, there are three groups in particular, in our country, that I specifically must call attention to. First comes that group known as the financial tycoons who in loose phrases are often referred to as "the Wall St. crowd." Just ask yourselves these few questions gentlemen. How long can the great concentrations of wealth continue to become larger and larger in the hands of fewer and fewer men each year? Will this not lead to greater economic fascism if allowed to continue at its present pace, through the aid of special privilege legislation? The second group, the politicians - I appeal to them to be fair enough to appreciate the fact that I have no desire to castigate them for their present actions. They have been victims of a vicious system which through necessity had shackled them to obligations before they even got into office, by virtue of the fact that they had accepted campaign dollars from private interests. The third group, we the people, the average wage earner or small business man - haven't we ever learned that you never get something for nothing. Our candidates in elections have had their campaign dollars furnished by private funds. This was no bargain, for in the final analysis, we paid dearly for this. The people who furnish campaign dollars usually get special consideration in legislation which enables them to get back from the public at large, at least ten-fold their investment. I need merely mention "Oleomargarine vs Butter" or "The St. Lawrence Seaway" vs "Power, transportation and port interests," and I think you should be able to see why you get such poor legislation, when it is paid for by special private interests. No nation can prostitute its national thinking to the degree that we have and continue to live such a lie. It is a power greater than man, that has devised basic laws which must resolve themselves about truth and honesty. The sooner Americans wake up to this fact, the sooner they will become realists. Only idealistic dreamers can hope to continue to rape the ingenuity and resourcefulness of this, our great land, without paying for it with the loss of our personal liberties. A realist tackles the crux of the problem and does something about it; and, if what I say seems incontrovertial to you too, by all means, do something about it - publicize it - lets get public opinion behind this movement to save a capitalistic democratic way of living.

To have democracy in its truest understanding means to attain perfection in men and government - this is a noble goal and a lofty concept of morality that the world has never yet enjoyed. We here in America have a divine mission to set an example to the world that we have the ingenious ability to establish a true democracy. If we had no men of noble purposes, if we had no men of genuine integrity, and if we had no men of great intellect, we could reconcile our shameful existence to one of utter defeatism. But the fact remains that America has a super abundance of great men who are cognizant of the requirements of a real working democracy - however, these men have never been given the proper opportunities, by virtue of the fact that under the existing conditions, they can not possibly avail themselves of public office. It is simply an impasse that must be corrected and done so as soon as humanly possible, if we are to save the world from complete physical and moral destruction. What is this impasse? It is the crux of all of our contemporary problems. It is the brazen inconsistency of a supposedly democratic republic attempting to foster democratic government officially, while in reality, it actually fosters undemocratic principles. I refer specifically to our outmoded methods of "the mechanics of electing a man to public office." Our forefathers lacked the foresight of envisioning such a complex nation as ours. They did not realize that some day the expense of electing a man to office would be so great that by comparison, his salary would relegate itself into insignificance. Consequently, little provision was made for the expenses necessary to elect a man to public office. The only responsibility that the government accepted was to pay the salaries. In the light of present day conditions, this "horse and buggy day" arrangement is obsolete. Of course, the present day politicians know what multitudinous corruptions must exist in order for them and their parties to have sufficient funds to continue to be active in our "American Way of Living." But few men of real character want to incriminate themselves by becoming a party to a system which is basically lacking the prerequisite that is the all important element in a democracy, namely, righteousness. America must pull itself up by its bootstraps with a concerted effort to have a great resurgence of democracy. It must learn to honor and respect men in public office; and these men must be able to fulfill the honorable duties expected of them. Righteousness would beget righteousness

if we could but give it a chance. We should aim to plan for means of making it possible for men of high calibre to hold public office, without the stigma of political corruption. We should try to make it possible for a public office holder to act in the interests of all of his constituents with a free and honest heart. We must make it possible to have legislation without obligation to special interests or privileged groups. We have found billions for the destruction of human lives - we are currently finding billions for rehabilitating peoples all over the world. Why not find some billions to create a really true working democracy? If, we the people, can get our government to accept its responsibility in paying all of the costs of elections, as set forth in my plan, then, for the first time in our history, honest, capable men will be able to go into public office unshackled; and a new milestone in our determination to have democracy will have been attained.

THE KAY PLAN. . .

- A. Through research on past election expenses we must compile statistics to arrive at a fair amount of money necessary to spend on elections to every type of elected public office. When such facts are compiled the national treasury will subsidize the candidates' expenses for all elections to national offices - the state treasuries will subsidize the candidates' expenses for all elections to state offices; and local treasuries will subsidize the candidates' expenses for all elections to local office.
- For example if we want to determine how much to allow a man to spend for electioneering as a U.S. senator from the State of New York; simply take the declared amounts spent for the last 5 terms by both senators from the state and divide by 10 - this will give us an average necessary amount.
 - Expenses entailed in conventions and primaries necessary in the process of electioneering must be subsidized by various treasuries herein specified, after average necessary amounts have been determined statistically.
- B. After determining the expenses allowable for each office, the government (federal state or local) whichever the case may be, will give each bona-fide candidate, irrespective of party, an equal amount to spend in his campaign. It will be unlawful for any candidate to spend any sum in excess of this designated sum, but it would be very honorable for him to spend less. The candidate could not, by law, accept any funds, display advertising in newspapers, magazines and periodicals; commercials in radio, telephone or television or any other commercial advertising media, that is given gratuitously. Neither could the candidate accept the free services of recognized commercial lecturers. The candidate would have to account for every minute expenditure, and should he be found in violation of righteous action, he could automatically disqualify himself even before the day of the election. By law it shall be punishable by a heavy fine and imprisonment, if any corporation, group or individual attempts to give the candidate any money, advertising media, special rates, or commercial services of any variety. Such gratuities would be considered in the same light as a bribe for future reciprocation when the candidate has attained office. However, no restrictions are to be placed on the use of editorials, commentaries and discussions, which in the ordinary sense are considered non-commercial, providing similar space, time or service is made available on an equitable basis for all of the candidates in an election. Provision should be made whereby the American Newspaper Publishers Assn. will assume the responsibility of keeping their members in fair play; and likewise, the National Assn. of Broadcasters should assume its responsibility.

Anyone mailing more than 25 ^{per week} letters or any other form of correspondence or literature must register with the board of elections (paragraph following) so that it can be determined that the motive is purely friendship and not one of economic interest.

- C. 1. Each county or subdivision (whatever the technical names may be) in every state shall have a board of elections. It is immaterial how large these boards are, but what is important is that an equitable condition must exist on each board, whereby an equal number of men from all political parties running in a campaign will be represented. For example, if four

political parties are running for an office, the election board would be composed of twelve men, three from each recognized party. The board would scrutinize all campaign expenditures and the activities of the various candidates. The board would be in power with final judgment if a candidate were found in violation of honesty and true purposes. The men on these boards would be appointed by their parties. These board members would not receive any remuneration - These men would be the highest type characters that each party in that particular county or state subdivision could offer - the high honor and respect that would go with the position would more than justify the lack of salary. In the event of a tie in any board controversy, the Justice of the State Supreme Court residing in that district or closest to that district could cast a vote after comprehensively studying the activities of the candidate held in question.

2. In addition to all of the County boards, each state should have a state board for state-wide elections.

3. A national board should be set up for national elections and in the event of a tie, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States could cast a vote.

- D. It would be prudent to limit the number of political parties in the United States to four so that we would never have a government that would not truly be representative of a majority point of view.
- E. Only political parties that are democratic and antithetical to authoritarian dictatorship shall be entitled to participate in elections.
- F. Careful revision must be made of the necessary number of petitioners that would be required to qualify anyone's desire to run for office.
- G. A survey of salaries should be instigated with the aim of paying salaries commensurate with ability in private life. The government must be able to pay enough to attract honest men with real ability.

Jules Kritsick Kay
P. O. Box 448
Times Square Station
New York 18, New York

Karagioz
Athens January the 14th 1946.

1947?

Madame

On the 20th of August 1946 I forwarded to you a small post parcel, accompanied by an air mail letter - a copy of which I enclose herein - : By this letter I explained the reasons of my peculiar gift.

Unfortunately, owing to the heavy air postage, I was forced to forward this package by ordinary mail as a registered letter. This parcel, after a four month wandering, and having reached the U.S.A. - as it appears from the post seals - was returned to me in the very condition you will receive it.

I offer my apologies for what happened, and I take the liberty of reforwarding it to you, intended for its unforgettable receiver.

It is an object which belongs no more to me. But, especially at the present time, it belongs to the One to whom Greece is so greatly indebted because of his personal activity.

A group of American citizens under your leadership, assured the Greek people in action, but short ago, that he has great and sincere friends beyond the Atlantic.

Medical attendance and encouragement are most welcome by a wounded man when they are provided by a familiar person. The Greeks, with their unhealed wounds,

consider your countrymen to be their own men, and they receive with great pleasure anything that comes from your gentle country.

Will you allow a Greek, a man in the street, to express his gratitude to the whole American people, personified in you, for everything he does and how he feels towards us, by a wholehearted "thank you".

I wish, Madame, that the new year may bring joy and happiness to you, and prosperity to your beloved country.

May the new year establish peace, and spread the ideals of democracy and freedom all over the world.

Respectfully yours



Stavros G. Kazazis
30^a Kerkyras street
Athens - Greece.

KAZAZIS

Athens August 20, 1946

Madame

I beg you to allow an unknown young man to apply and ask for your assistance in order to fulfil one of his duties as a Greek and as a man.

By same mail you will receive a package, which you might have expected to arrive some day from small Greece.

Just an ancient "léoythe", with no special value, because I am rich in feelings only, is the contents of this package. Please forgive the worthlessness of my offer.

My admiration of him who left on an April day, and my love for the country which has always been a sincere and selfless friend of mine, the boundless gratitude of my poor country whose wounds found the Good Samaritan in yours Nation, let all these enrich with their springing purity this humble "léoythe" and let them make it seem invaluable.

Its contents seem valueless too, because it is mere soil. But this soil is Greek soil, taken from the little that there is in my country. I, most piously, picked it up with my own hands from the Acropolis and I send it to be scattered on the grave of the forgotten Man.

It is something which as a man I owe to him, who struggled and died, so that the most fundamental human ideals should prevail. As a Greek I feel crushed with the obligations I have towards him. He loved and adored Greece, he, the Victor Dead, and I feel that he would like to be covered with their soil. And the country which was named by him the Light House of Freedom, Greece, who owes so much to the great President, considers him, her own dead.

So please, let the soil of this country cover him tenderly fraternised with that of his own country's.

If you wish get a Greek child, one of the countless orphans of the last war who are in your country now, and take him to the grave of the great humanitarian, to actually remind him, that the Greeks have not forgotten him and that their gratitude will never allow them to forget him.

At that moment I shall be there in spirit and with me all the Greeks, although they do not know what I do, because if their feelings for other friends and great allies may be split, for you, you should know it, are love and admiration.

Do not try to find the reason for it in retribution of feelings or in the relief that so generously is given. It is so, because we see that the seed of human ideals which our ancestors sowed for the first time centuries ago found the most fertile soil in you. Your Freedom is not Freedom for yourselves and skilful oppression of the others. And the Greeks love your countrymen because, they too, like them, love the free Freedom and not the chained or gagged one. And for this freedom they always gave everything they had, either down at Thermopylae or up in Pindus. And in this last sacred struggle of the peoples, once more, we gave everything we had. We are not sorry or regret it. But, alas, nothing has been left to us, nothing but the bitterness that so much blood was shed, in vain, for such a right cause. All good people all over the world think of the same thing.

To day, however, more than ever maybe, they are longing for peace and striving for it. But, fantasies in this desire they are seeing like new Sisyfos their every effort failing.

Unfortunately the blood that was shed could not drown the mischievous ambitions and low passions of the people, of those people that have always been the same under any flag or deceiving and misleading ideology.

The American Nation to us is the only Nation that still struggles on to give true Freedom to the peoples of the world.

Let the slogan of your sublime Nation become the slogan of all the Nations. Let all in God trust, so that the dove will come back to our hearts.

And this as long as we breathe we shall hope.

Once, years ago, a great star shone in the sky and showed the people the path to everything good. To day 48 bright new Stars and only these, from far away from us, are casting their consoling light in our troubled souls and strengthen our hopes for the coming of a day, a much desired day, when there shall again be "Peace on earth good will to men.."



St. Kasaris

Stauros G. Kasaris
30a Kerkiras street
Athens—Greece