

Grandstaff, Earl  
1946-51

Grandstaff

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Canton, Missouri  
27 August 1946

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt,

Thank you so very much for asking Mr. George T. Bye to take me under his wing. I have had a most encouraging letter from him, and have sent him a synopsis of the book, together with a draft of the first chapter.

Due to the short time before I am to go to school, graduate study in religion where-ever I can find a place for me and Mrs. G. to live, I shall not attempt any scheduled lectures on the Orient. However, I had a very nice letter from the office of Mr. Leigh, and I am grateful to you for that, as well.

Thanks again. I shall keep you posted.

Sincerely and respectfully,

Earl

Eerl-Clayton Grandstaff

Mrs. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt  
Washington Square  
New York

Please send to  
Mrs Roosevelt  
at Hyde Park

Grandstaff  
J.C.

August 16, 1946.

Dear Mr. Grandstaff:

Mrs. Roosevelt, whom we represent as agent, has referred to us your letter of August 1.

This is an authors' agency and we will be glad to be of help although we do not give any editorial advice. We are merely sellers.

As for lectures you might want to deal with some professional lecture agent. Mrs. Roosevelt's lecture agent is Mr. A. Colston Leigh, 521 Fifth Avenue. You can mention my name if you write him.

Then there is Clark H. Getts of 430 Park Avenue, New York 22, who handles a number of lecturers on the Orient, including his wife Oss Johnson.

If you have lectured at all on the tropics that would go in your proposed book, then the material would not be available for magazine use since lecturing amounts to publication and the magazines want to publish material first.

But if you sent me a brief synopsis, typed double space, I might be able to get a publisher interested just from the enterprise standpoint. It would be a lot more helpful if one chapter of say 5,000 words accompanied the synopsis.

Good luck!

Faithfully yours,

Earl-Clayton Grandstaff, Esq.,  
Canton, Missouri.

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Handwritten notes in the top center, including "Dear Mr. Roosevelt" and other illegible text.

Canton, Missouri  
1st of August 46

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt,

You will be interested to know that, at last, I was graduated from Central Missouri State, B.S., in Social Studies, Monday of this week. It was my good fortune to receive honors, with a high grade point score of 3.8, where-ever that means! These have been delightful months, these past six since my release from the Army. I have thoroughly enjoyed my work here, in the school, in the community, and in the church. It was my good fortune to be enjoying much participation in many activities.

Now I shall go to a theological seminary, Baptist, wherever I can find housing. It is very difficult indeed, and I am quite concerned about it.

While here I have given more than a hundred talks on India. They have been extremely well received, and I do believe from the reaction I have had, that I have a message for understanding, etc., which is vital at the moment. They are much the same sort of material contained in the letters I wrote you from the Orient, and which you were good enough to indicate you enjoyed.

I am wondering if you would give me a confidential opinion on two things. (1) I am wondering about doing a lecture tour from here to the West Coast, to the Seminary location at Los Angeles, fee being just enough to pay the expenses for me and my wife. I believe about \$35 to \$50 ought to do it. Would you be good enough to give me the name of someone to whom I could write about it. (2) Many people have suggested that I put into writing these talks on the Orient. I had thought I would like to write the book, if I tried one, as a collection of letters from the Orient. Perhaps a straight, non-fiction, presentation would be better. Is it possible to get commitments from publishers about the style in which they would like to see the book? Can you get me in touch with someone who would be in a position to discuss publication for me?

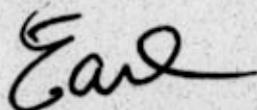
I hate to ask these things, as I have never at any time asked anything of you. I have been so very

content merely to have your friendship, and to have your letters-- that I have not wished to ask anything of you. However, if you can counsel me, or do any spade work for me, I should be grateful. I have found the way of a married veteran on \$90 per month, perhaps not as frugal now, as he will be, trying properly to prepare himself for the ministry, is not an easy way at all.

I do hope that you are in good health, and spirits  
How I should enjoy hearing from you, or seeing you.'

Best regards always,

Respectfully and sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Earl".

Earl-Clayton Grandstaff

Handwritten notes: "Please send to Mrs. Roosevelt" and "J.P. [unclear]"

RETRAINING & REEMPLOYMENT ADMINISTRATION  
Washington 25, D. C.

FACT SHEET

FACT SHEET

JOBS FOR THE HANDICAPPED

Few Americans realize that in this country there are some 28,000,000 persons handicapped to some extent by disease, accident, or as a result of war. Each year there are approximately 350,000 people permanently disabled by accidents alone. One person in seven in our male working population is disabled to the extent of requiring physical or vocational rehabilitation or special placement assistance aids, if they are to be successfully employed.

This country faces a dual problem with respect to its millions of handicapped men and women:

1. To extend necessary rehabilitation service to those handicapped who require it in order to put their abilities to best use.
2. To provide suitable employment for the handicapped who are ready and able to take useful jobs.

On August 11, 1945, the President signed Public Law 176 of the 79th Congress, which is quoted as follows:

"Resolved by Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress Assembled; That hereafter, the first week in October of each year shall be designated as National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week.

"The President is hereby requested to issue a suitable proclamation each year, and the Governors of States, Mayors of cities, and heads of other instrumentalities of government, as well as leaders of farm, scientific, and professional, and all other organizations and individuals of interest are invited to participate."

The Federal agencies concerned with the problems of the handicapped are: the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation (Federal Security Agency), which cooperates with the States in a Federal aid program providing comprehensive services to enable the disabled to prepare for employment. The OVR lends technical as well as financial assistance to the States in the operation of vocational rehabilitation programs. All necessary administrative costs, including expenses of vocational guidance and placement are now assumed by the Federal Government. Costs of medical services, vocational training, and similar services are shared by State and Federal Governments on a 50-50 basis. The United States Employment Service is vitally concerned with the placement of the handicapped and, through its selective placement program, makes a special effort to see that the disabled are referred to jobs for which they are qualified. The Veterans Administration, of course, is concerned with rehabilitating the disabled veterans, of whom approximately 100,000 are now training for professional or skilled occupations. Many of these are studying in schools and colleges.

while many others are already employed and are building up their skills in on-the-job training programs. The Retraining and Reemployment Administration, which has established Interagency Committees to assist in the task, coordinates the activities of these Federal agencies, as well as the Labor, Commerce, and Agriculture Departments, Federal Security Agency, and Civil Service Commission, to avoid duplication of effort and overlapping functions.

Working closely with the Federal and State agencies in their year-around drive to aid the handicapped are the Disabled American Veterans organization and the American Federation of the Physically Handicapped, which sponsored the legislation for "NEPH" Week.

A majority of employers already know that during the war it was proved that practically every job can be performed by some handicapped person. Studies made by the United States Employment Service prove conclusively that handicapped workers can be and are employed in all occupations. Their comparison encompasses placements of 500,000 handicapped applicants and 20,500,000 placements of non-handicapped.

Useful, gainful employment helps handicapped persons to build up and to maintain their own morale and that of their dependents. For every person permanently disabled, some form of support must be provided. In the past, this has too often meant public or private assistance - a temporary measure, at an average yearly cost of \$300 to \$500. Vocational rehabilitation is effected at an average cost per case of \$300. It is a non-recurring expenditure. In a study of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation covering 42,000 disabled persons rehabilitated, it was found that 79 percent of them were unemployed at the time of applying for rehabilitation service. Of this number, 18 percent had never been employed. The average monthly income of the group before rehabilitation, including those who received assistance from public or private sources, was \$24.00. The average monthly wage for this group after rehabilitation was \$147. The total monthly income of these people increased from one million dollars prior to rehabilitation to considerably more than six million dollars, a six-fold increase.

To insure that the physically handicapped workers have an equal chance with the able-bodied workers in the competition for jobs, and to convince employers that handicapped men and women properly trained and placed are equals of, and in many instances superior to, so-called able-bodied workers, the USES gives specialized assistance to these applicants. Placements of the handicapped by matching worker and job resulted in a rise for the employment of the handicapped from 27,600 in 1940 to 300,000 in 1945. At the present time, 75% of the handicapped placed are disabled veterans.

During the war, 83 percent of our Nation's industries employed handicapped workers. Those industries report that among the handicapped there was a much smaller labor turnover, less absenteeism, fewer accidents and equal or higher production rates. Employers naturally fear increased accident rates, but the industrial accident rate of eighty-seven of the great industrial plants in America each having from 50 to 12,000 handicapped employees, has proved this to be untrue. The reports show that 56 percent found the accident rate of the handicapped lower than that of the able-

bodied; 42 percent found the rate the same as for the able-bodied, and only 2 percent found it higher.

The Secretary of Labor, L. B. Schwellenbach, speaking before the American Legion, recently said: "Perhaps the blackest part of the whole picture is the quarter million disabled veterans who are unemployed. Many of these men are the bravest of the brave. That they should suffer from discrimination or selfishness on the part of employer is the rankest kind of injustice. But the figures are there and they leave only one conclusion. Labor, industry, and every private citizen must be made aware of these sorry facts and figures."

The U. S. Employment Service reveals there is a startling need for an increased employer acceptance of the disabled veteran's ability as a capable worker. In February 1946, for every 34 disabled veterans recorded on the active list of job applicants, only one was placed in a job. As late as June, despite greater emphasis on the part of interested private and government agencies, only one out of every 21 disabled veterans applying for jobs were placed. Disabled veteran placements constituted but 5 percent of total disabled veteran applicants, in striking contrast to placements of 21 percent for other applicants.

The cost in money, manpower, productive energy and happiness due to unemployment of handicapped persons is tremendous and most of the cost is unnecessary. There are 85,000 disabled civilians and 214,000 disabled veterans now on the active files of the U. S. Employment Service. An additional unknown number in all probability are looking for work but are not registered with USES. Despite handicaps, they are immediately employable in jobs which emphasize their abilities rather than their disabilities. An additional 1,500,000 civilians are potentially employable with some rehabilitation.

Studies indicate that the handicapped are employed in a variety of jobs, a few illustrations of which are the following: amputees are employed as teachers, farmers, technicians, inspectors, assemblers, stock clerks, and shoemakers. The blind are employed as drill press operators, sales clerks, and film inspectors. Persons with arrested tuberculosis are employed as accountants, watchmakers, and laboratory technicians. Persons with cerebral palsy are working at leather goods, as mechanics, and general office workers. Some epileptics are employed as draftsmen, bench workers, and farm hands. Persons hard of hearing may be found in the labor market as carpenters, mechanics and stenographers.

There are no financial yardsticks to measure the differences between a self-reliant citizen carrying his own responsibilities and a depressed citizen dependent upon charity. Those differences, however, mean more than dollars and cents in terms of happiness, good citizenship, and social usefulness. Complete use of our manpower is -- and will remain -- a human problem of serious import to the welfare of the Nation.

8/9/46