January 10, 1947

Mr. W. Siegel:

I would be very glad to write an item about your activities in my column, but I should like to point out a few things first.

In Section 10, you state "to better the financial position of the teacher." In Section 11, you practically repeat that: "To provide the profession the means to accomplish the ideals set forth in the preamble."

The beginning of the second paragraph of the preamble does not seem to me to make sense: "We hold these forthwith because; it will furnish a workshop where teachers can make plans, etc."

Are you connected with the National Education Association. I should think it would be of value to you to be a part of that organization.

I think it is wrong to set a maximum of $1,000 a year for teachers. Many teachers receive more than that today and should receive more.

Before writing anything, I should like to know a little more about the actual affiliation that your organization has and the teachers backing it.

Very sincerely yours,
Mrs. Eleanore Roosevelt  
Columnist  
c/o Cleveland Press  

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:  

A group of teachers, originally totalling thirty-two and now totalling slightly more than seven thousand, have started a national professional association for teachers known as the United States Teachers Association.

Enclosed you will find the preamble, purpose clause and organizational chart from our constitution. Also enclosed is a leaflet stating what we propose to achieve for the profession through legislation; not through strikes or other degrading, demoralizing and futile efforts of a labor union or organization.

In conducting a poll amongst our members we discovered you are the most widely and incessantly read columnist among educators. Therefore we would like to ask you to incorporate an item about us in one of your January columns.

We would like to take this opportunity to extend our congratulations on an interestingly written and informative column. Keep up the good work.
Thanking you for your consideration, and anticipating your cooperation, we remain, striving for a more standardized and better profession.

The Members and

Adam Nickum

Adam Nickum
Organizational Plan of the
United States Teacher's Association

National Headquarters
President and Chairman of Board

Vice Pres. Journal
Vice Pres. Legislative
Tenure
Vice Pres. Vice Pres.
Hospital, Mics.
Vice Pres. Insurance

Executive Secretary
Treasure

State Rep. Journal
State Rep. Legislative
Tenure
Hospital, Mics.
State Rep. Insurance

Committee
Panel

Co. Rep.

RD, OP, KD
REP.


Members
The United States Teachers Association

With the solidarity of the teaching profession, pledges itself toward adequate legislative matters, to correct the economic plight of the teacher; an educational bill to Federal government to assume the expense of furthering the education of members of the profession; and Adequate Federal Aid Without Federal Control.

Also

It pledges itself to establish the single salary schedule with a minimum of $2400.00 and a maximum of $5000.00 per year, with proper laws of tenure; to standardize ethics, and to the correction of deplorable and unprofessional working conditions in all parts of the United States.

It Is

A non-profit corporation operating on franchise No. 197640, democratically organized so that the teachers establish its policies, direct its activities, and govern the cost of its operations.

It Sponsors

Cooperative benefits such as hospitalization, surgical benefits, life insurance, loans without interest, and it is

Opposed

to building idiotic reserves and hidden funds at the expense of the teacher, and also to Labor Unions within the profession.

Lend Your Support to Your Professional Association

National Headquarters Berea, Ohio
PREAMBLE

In the establishment of this association we hereby formulate a new policy, to guide the teachers in the work of giving the teaching profession the dignity which it deserves; a policy of bettering the economic and political plight of the teacher, in relation to society and the government of this country, as well as bettering the educational standards and themselves; a policy dedicated to the protection of the interest of the teacher, to establish their highest ideals to speak with authority for the profession, and to aid them to maintain an attitude of dignity and confidence; a policy that will create a friendly attitude through a program of interpretation, so that the public understanding may help to strengthen the profession.

We hold these forthwith because: it will furnish a workshop where teachers may make plans and devise methods of implementing their responsibilities to improve the profession and thereby improve education; it will give the profession an organization in which to study its problems, and the solidarity necessary to correcting them; it will secure self-development, improve classroom procedures and benefit education in general through a thorough re-organization of the profession.
Mrs. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Strangely enough a few minutes ago my wife told me that she dreamed last night we met you somewhere on a trip, we are going to start in a few days and the impression she got was, that you were just an ordinary pleasant human being with the ability to talk about past, present and future events in an interesting manner.

Having met you once, at Forest Glenn as a patient in 1944, I told her she was right, and that I frequently had thought of writing to you but never felt that I had anything worth while to say.

Many things have been said and written about your husband. What he meant to me was, that he wanted to make this a land, where few have too much and fewer too little.

There is nothing new in this statement, it has been used for years in the country of my origin, Denmark.

It nevertheless expresses what most of us believe, you and he fought for with abiding faith.

The best of luck.

Yours sincerely,

Knud B. Nielsen

No reply is expected.
214 Upham Street  
Mobile 17, Alabama  
May 28, 1945

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

For any consideration you may care to give.

Yours very sincerely

Knud B. Nielsen

For obvious reasons I did not want to bother you with this at the time it was written.

It was sent to most members of Congress and a few others.

The objectives have been in general accomplished.

The ink correction was sent to a very few about 7 May 1945. The printed figures may be a better one.

I would like to enlist your aid in obtaining the publicity I esteem among by such figures as they are and promptly. Any efforts in this regard have been many and to far in vain.

Yours sincerely,

Knud B. Nielsen
Millions of soldiers are anxiously peering into the future thinking in terms of a job or possible selfemployment.

Workers engaged in war work of various sorts are scrambling for security.

Newspapers and magazines are loaded with alternates of dire predictions or fanciful optimism as to the future depending on interests served.

Large industrial organizations and financial institutions have added their predictions, usually indicating future unemployment of a severe nature, generally adding that the solution is up to some other fellow.

One point, on which there is general agreement, is that the present work requirement induced by war and government payment can not continue at its present rate for very long.

Only when available work is reasonably and evenly distributed among all the people able, ready and willing to work do we have contentment, peace and prosperity. The amount of work available to each person has steadily declined during the past 40 or 50 years, owing to greater industrial and agricultural efficiency. This increase in efficiency is likely to continue well into the future.

The tabulation following is a peek into or estimate of future work conditions in the United States up to and including 1960.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Calendar Year</th>
<th>Persons available for work</th>
<th>Self-employed</th>
<th>Normal unemployment</th>
<th>Available work for hire in manhours</th>
<th>Total available work for each employed worker</th>
<th>Yearly available work to be expected if 40 hour week is maintained</th>
<th>Available unemployed</th>
<th>Unemployed hour week</th>
<th>Unemployed work in Millions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1944</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>.6</td>
<td>48.5</td>
<td>100.0</td>
<td>2300</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1945</td>
<td>62.0</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>.6</td>
<td>48.5</td>
<td>98.5</td>
<td>2150</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>61.8</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>.6</td>
<td>48.5</td>
<td>98.5</td>
<td>2010</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>61.7</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>.6</td>
<td>48.5</td>
<td>98.5</td>
<td>1890</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>61.5</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>.6</td>
<td>48.5</td>
<td>98.5</td>
<td>1750</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>61.3</td>
<td>11.6</td>
<td>.6</td>
<td>48.5</td>
<td>98.5</td>
<td>1610</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
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<td>11.8</td>
<td>.6</td>
<td>48.5</td>
<td>98.5</td>
<td>1480</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>12.0</td>
<td>.7</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>73.5</td>
<td>1520</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952</td>
<td>61.0</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>.7</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>73.5</td>
<td>1380</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1953</td>
<td>60.9</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>.7</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>73.5</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>60.8</td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>.7</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>73.5</td>
<td>1120</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1955</td>
<td>60.7</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>.7</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>73.5</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>1956</td>
<td>60.6</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>.7</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>73.5</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>1957</td>
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<td>13.2</td>
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<td>48.9</td>
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<td>760</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1958</td>
<td>60.4</td>
<td>13.4</td>
<td>.7</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>73.5</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1959</td>
<td>60.3</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>.7</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>73.5</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>60.2</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>.7</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>73.5</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figures in Col. 2 originates from the Department of Labor, the other columns are estimates of the writer. The available work estimates in Col. 6 are probably somewhat on the optimistic side, when it is considered that work done for hire averaged about 68 billion man-hours per year during 1920 to 1930 and 64 billion man-hours per year during 1930 to 1940, this was equivalent to an average available workweek of 32 hours for each available worker during the latter decade.

In the estimated public works are included the construction of the St. Lawrence waterway, the Missouri Valley work, 500 major airports, double tracking of at least 3 railways from coast to coast, the construction of 20,000 miles of 6 lane highways providing a network from coast to coast being completed.

Our past record should have such guarantees.

The past record has been marked by failures to occur.

It appears that in the future the heavy costs of unemployment and war will be paid.

Return to the active participation of our generation during the war.

Unemployment has returned.

Work is the government's problem. The estimates are as follows and are expected to follow:

Another notable improvement in the following terms:

Double production of munitions of munitions.

With the fixing of the work.

The table above with its columns.

If the past 12 months of work should average 80 hours.

Similar employment for the year averaged 80 hours in smaller work.

The amount of work was kept at a rate.

Work was the official determination of the United States each state.

Such extensive amounts of stocks...
| Year | Unemployed Rate | Average Unemployment Rate | Nodes at Work | Total Unemployed
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1940</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>9.4%</td>
<td>161,618,000</td>
<td>5,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>4.5%</td>
<td>8.7%</td>
<td>122,000,000</td>
<td>5,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1960</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
<td>8.2%</td>
<td>98,000,000</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Double pay for overtime is considered necessary to induce and make more profitable the hiring of men other than those already employed. Double pay for overtime should be provided for compliance with the income tax law, the national draft act, and the articles of war.

The law should apply to all except the self-employed and the military. Adequate safeguards should be provided to prevent unfair advantage. The law should be applied in the following manner:

- For 1940 a 24 hour week or a 2000 hour year with double pay for overtime.
- For 1946 a 40 hour week or a 2000 hour year with double pay for overtime.
- For 1951 a 30 hour week or a 1500 hour year with double pay for overtime.
- For 1952 a 28 hour week or a 1600 hour year with double pay for overtime.
- For 1953 a 30 hour week or a 1800 hour year with double pay for overtime.

Double pay for overtime at work with the average unemployment rate in the year of 24% is provided for the next calendar year.

Unemployed indicates the expected number of persons able, ready and willing to work. It estimates the number of persons at work for each year.

Unemployment is as deadly as cancer and as expensive as war. Unemployment is a luxury, which even a country as rich as the United States can ill afford. Unemployment indicates the expected number of persons able, ready and willing to work. Unemployment is a luxury, which even a country as rich as the United States can ill afford.
December 21, 1946

Dear Bishop Cram,

I am perfectly willing to meet Pastor Neimoller though I am not very anxious to see him.

I think you have missed the reason why I do not think the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America should have had him come to speak in this country.

After the last war we succeeded as a people in making ourselves believe that the leaders in Germany were to blame and not the people and we brought on a Second World War. The kind of thing of having Pastor Neimoller come over here and air his view before American audiences will lull them to sleep again. I want us to be vividly aware of the fact that the German people are to blame, that they committed horrible crimes.

Therefore, I think you are doing something which is stupid beyond words in bringing this gentleman here and having him tour the country, no matter how much you like him.

Very sincerely yours,
December 21, 1946

Dear Bishop Oman:

I am perfectly willing to meet Pastor Heinzeiter though I am not very anxious to see him.

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Yours, sincerely yours,
December 21, 1946

Dear Bishop Oxnam:

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Therefore, I think you are doing something which is stupid beyond words in
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
29 Washington Square
New York 11, New York

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I appreciate indeed your telegram of December 6th in response to the telegram I sent you from the Biennial Meeting of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, held at Seattle.

The essential point I tried to make was that the information you had concerning Pastor Niemoller was inaccurate. I had the privilege of a long interview with Pastor Niemoller in Naples immediately after his release. I had lengthy conversations with him subsequently in Germany in December of 1945, and of course have discussed the entire matter here. Pastor Niemoller has been misrepresented. The people who saw him immediately on liberation whom you quote, I am sure have not quoted him in full. The reports of the press conference held in Naples contradict themselves, and take a single statement without giving the context which gives the real mind of Pastor Niemoller.

I am sure you are the very first one to desire accurate representation of another's views. When I showed your telegram to Pastor Niemoller, he said he would very much like to have the privilege of meeting you personally when he reaches New York, so that in a very few minutes he might give to you his views, and then allow you to reach your own judgment. He will be here sometime in January. Would you be willing to allow me to present him? I know your schedule is very crowded; however, Pastor Niemoller is a significant figure who was brought to this country only after the most careful study upon the part of Protestant leaders.
For your information, let me say the statement that he volunteered his services is correct; however, the reason he did so volunteer has not been made clear. He took this step just after the attack upon Poland. He had received word secretly that Hitler planned to liquidate his political prisoners. Niemoeller wanted to be in a position to join any movement to overthrow Hitler. He knew he could do nothing in a concentration camp. He had reason to believe there were forces within the military that would unite to destroy Hitler. He felt if he could get out by this method, he could join with those who sought Hitler's overthrow. He told me personally that he would have been with the movement of July 20th had he been out. He said he knew that if Hitler won the war, he would fasten fascism upon Europe for a long time. As a German, and loving his country, he knew that if Hitler lost the war, Germany would be destroyed. He therefore wanted to be a part of the movement to overthrow Hitler, and upon his overthrow to ask immediately for peace, thus hoping to remove fascist control and at the same time to save Germany. This explanation, I think, gives an entirely different meaning to the statement that he volunteered his services.

You may not know that as early as August, 1933, he wrote an article attacking the Hitler oppression of the Jews, and for this was suspended from his office as a minister.

With every good wish, and appreciating far more than I can express the leadership you are giving in so many significant movements, believe me

Ever sincerely yours,

G. Bromley Cohen

GBO:adr
DEEPLY REGRET THE MISINFORMATION ON WHICH YOUR REMARKS ABOUT PASTOR NIEMEYER IN YOUR COLUMN OF DECEMBER 5TH IS BASED. THE RECORD CLEARLY SHOWS THAT HE REPEATEDLY SPOKE AGAINST THE POLITICAL AIDS OF THE NAZIS. AS EARLY AS 1933 HE WAS FORBIDDEN TO PREACH AS A RESULT OF HIS SPEAKING AGAINST HITLER'S RACIALIST PROGRAM. WE URGE YOU TO CORRECT ERRONEOUS IMPRESSION CREATED BY YOUR COLUMN AND GIVE RECOGNITION TO THE FACT THAT NIEMEYER TOOK A COURAGEOUS STAND AGAINST NAZI POLICIES LONG BEFORE OUR OWN COUNTRY WAS ALERT TO THEIR DANGER.

G. BROMLEY OXNAM, PRESIDENT, THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF THE CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA.
Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to:

BISHOP G. BROOKE OXNAM
PRESIDENT, FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

YOUR TELEGRAM ADDRESSED UNITED FEATURE SYNDICATE HAS JUST RECEIVED TO STOP MY INFORMATION ABOUT PASTOR EICHORFER.

COMES FROM PEOPLE WHO SAW HIM IMMEDIATELY ON LIBERATION

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
My criticism of Pastor Hengmeister on church grounds, I would feel just as strongly if he were a pay person.

I agree that Cardinal Spellman deserves the same criticism as regards Franco and I have stated my position my opinion of the Catholic church in Spain which is not a pretty one.
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt,
O/o The New York World-Telegram,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I read your column of a week or two ago in the World-Telegram discussing Pastor Martin Niemöller.

I am inclined to agree with your general position, that the pastor's record is not entirely clean, although I regret the inaccuracies which the Federal Council pointed out.

My objection, Mrs. Roosevelt, is that if you criticize clergymen of one faith on political grounds, that you should apply the same criticism to clergymen of other faiths when the occasion demands.

You know, Mrs. Roosevelt, we Protestants get awfully tired of reading uncomplimentary things about our own clergymen while never seeing a word in the papers which might reflect on Roman Catholic clergymen.

Cardinal Spellman recently wrote an article bitterly criticizing Russia, though he has often praised General Franco of Spain, who is guilty of the same ruthless suppression of human rights which the Cardinal decries in Russia. I do not think articles like his recent one contribute anything but bitterness to the problem which our statesmen and the statesmen of the world are trying to solve.

Don't you think Cardinal Spellman's kind words for Dictator Franco deserve condemnation just as much as Pastor Niemöller's partial suffragement of the Nazi regime? I can't recall ever reading a word of yours criticizing the efforts of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in establishing the Fascist regime in Spain.

Are you too afraid of this unwritten law against criticizing anything Roman Catholic? Could it be that party loyalty forbids your stepping on Catholic toes? Does your usual courage in standing up for what you believe in bow down before this most sacred of "sacred cows"?

Very truly yours,

Nathalie V. O'Byrne
(Mrs. John O'Byrne)