

Union

News -

I am very sorry that
your letter of July 31st
was never ans'd. I wrote
to the Syndicate which
handles my calendar for
permission to write a
special piece for you &
when the letter was

Hellen [unclear]

Thellman

UNITED FEATURE SYNDICATE
INCORPORATED
220 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK

LAURENCE RUTMAN
GENERAL MANAGER

Handwritten notes:
Kind note to
Mrs. Roosevelt
app. for this
[scribbles]

August 9, 1946

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Of course it will be all right for you to write
a Labor Day message for the Union.

Handwritten note:
Read in dict.

Cordially,

Laurence Rutman

Handwritten scribbles at the bottom of the page.

Controlled by Unions, Members of Unions Affiliated A. F. L., Indianapolis C. L. U., Railroad Brotherhoods

EDITOR'S

EDITORIAL
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THE UNION

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July 31, 1946

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Editor

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
United Feature Service
220 E. 42nd Street
New York, 17, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

For the last several years we have had a Labor Day message by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. We have just received a resume of the special Labor Day service by the Federated Press and note with considerable displeasure that they do not include a Labor Day message by yourself.

I personally feel that my Labor Day paper would be incomplete without a Labor Day message by the person who enjoyed the distinction of being the "First Lady" for a longer period than any other President's wife in the history of America.

Would it be presuming upon our part to request a Labor Day message in order that we may have the personal satisfaction of a complete Labor Day paper as well as to supply our readers with the kind of progressive thinking that comes from your mind and pen?

Thanking you in advance, I remain

Respectfully yours,

Herbert C. Lewis
Herbert C. Lewis, Editor
THE UNION
106 E. Market Street, Rm. 1003
Indianapolis, 4, Indiana

*Rec'd A. F. L. 8/5/46
and final*

HCL:mkf

UNION FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

819 — 13th STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON 5, D. C. • PHONE DISTRICT 2807

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December 20, 1946

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
29 Washington Square West
New York 11, N. Y.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Enclosed is a full memorandum on the January 4th Conference. The Arrangements Committee decided to send this material out in advance in an effort to facilitate the discussion. In view of the limited time at our disposal, we are hopeful that we can call the conference to order promptly at 9:30 A.M. 49

Joe has called me to tell me of his conversation with you Tuesday evening. Disappointed as we are that you feel that you cannot accept the over-all chairmanship of the Committee of the Whole, we are nevertheless grateful for your participation in the meeting and we trust your judgment in these matters.

Looking forward to having you with us in a very exciting, and we hope, fruitful weekend on January 3rd and 4th, I am

Most respectfully yours,

James Loeb, Jr.
James Loeb, Jr.
National Director

JL/sg
Encls. 6

819-13th St.N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM

To: Participants in January 4th Conference
From: The Arrangements Committee

December 20, 1946

The response to the January 4th Conference invitations, exceeding the greatest hopes of the Arrangements Committee, assures us that this meeting will bring together the outstanding democratic progressives in the country. It therefore offers an opportunity such as may not be repeated for many years to lay the basis of a genuine American progressivism. Indeed, the response has been so great that (a) the Arrangements Committee has received many requests from individuals wanting to attend, most of which have had to be refused; and (b) opposition from the extreme left has been aroused to the extent of pressure on some of the participants to urge their abstention. Both of these results offer real encouragement. The concrete success of the conference itself will depend largely on its ability to concentrate the deliberations on the basic issues.

In order to facilitate these deliberations, the Arrangements Committee has prepared the enclosed material. Attached you will find: (1) a partial list of the participants as of this date (two or three of those listed are not absolutely certain of their ability to attend); (2) a tentative agenda; (3) the brief statement of general principles (not program) which most of you have already seen; (4) a brief statement on foreign policy; and (5) a brief statement on domestic policy.

We urge you to study this material before the meeting. If you care to submit in writing before January 4th any criticisms or comments, it will help considerably in accelerating the discussions which must be concentrated within the space of a few hours. In any case, before looking over this material, we strongly urge that you consider carefully the following assumptions of the Arrangements Committee:

- (1) We are assuming complete agreement on essential basic principles as suggested in the Provisional Statement of Principles (item 3).
- (2) We are likewise assuming that there will be considerable differences of opinion on a number of matters, but that these differences of opinion will not affect the basic agreement.
- (3) There is no intention to submit items 3, 4 and 5 for passage by the conference, nor will they be given to the press. Neither the foreign policy statement nor the one on domestic policy is intended to be a full statement. They have been prepared only as an effort to focus the discussions and to achieve a consensus in terms of direction. Any attempt to have the Conference approve definitive statements would mean that nothing else would be accomplished, if even that, and the meeting would therefore result in little more than a day's discussion.
- (4) We are assuming that the participants will be anxious to explore ways and means of implementing any general ideas that may be agreed upon.

819-13th St.N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

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Item I

PARTIAL LIST OF ACCEPTANCES
(as of December 18)

(Note: Several of those listed are as yet not absolutely certain that they can be present. Organizations are listed only for purposes of identification.)

ALSOP, Joseph and Stewart (columnists)
ANDERSON, Douglas (Sec.-Treas., Railroad Workers, CIO)
APPLEBY, Paul, (Asst.Dir., Bureau of the Budget)
BALDANZI, George (Exec.Vice-Pres., Textile Workers, CIO)
BERGER, Clarence (Director, Massachusetts Independent Voters Assn.)
BIEMILLER, Andrew (Representative from Wisconsin)
BINGHAM, Barry (President, Louisville Courier-Journal)
BOLTE, Charles (Chairman, American Veterans Committee)
BOWLES, Chester (formerly Price Administrator)
BROWN, Harvey (President, Int'l Association of Machinists, Ind.)
BUCKMASTER, L.S. (Pres., United Rubber Workers of America, CIO)
CAREY, James B. (Sec.-Treas.CIO, representing President Philip Murray)
CARTER, Alison E. (Exec.Sec., U.S.Students Assembly)
CARTER, Hodding (Editor, Democrat-Times, Greenville, Miss.)
CHAPMAN, Oscar (Under-secretary of the Interior)
CHERNE, Leo (Director, Research Institute of America)
CHILDS, John L. (Vice-Pres., American Federation of Teachers, AFL)
CHILDS, Marquis (columnist)
CLUCK, Jack A. (Chrmn, Progressive Citizens of Seattle, Washington)
CRAWFORD, Kenneth (Washington correspondent, Newsweek)
DAVENPORT, Russell (writer, former adviser to Wendell Willkie)
DAVIES, A.Powell (Unitarian minister; chrmn., Board, Food For Freedom)
DAVIS, Elmer (commentator, former Director, Office of War Information)
DAVIS, William H. (formerly chairman, War Labor Board)
DOUGLAS, Helen Gahagan (Representative from California)
DUBINSKY, David (Pres., Int'l Ladies Garment Workers-AFL)
EDWARDS, George (Pres., Detroit Common Council)
EPSTEIN, Ethel S. (Chairman, Executive Committee, UDA)
ERNST, Hugo (Pres., Hotel & Restaurant Workers, AFL)
ETHRIDGE, Mark (Publisher, Louisville Courier-Journal)
GILBERT, Richard (formerly Chief Economist, OPA)
GALBRAITH, J.Kenneth (formerly Deputy Price Administrator)
GINSBURG, David (formerly Chief Counsel, OPA)
GRANGER, Lester B. (Nat'l Director, National Urban League)
GREEN, John (Pres., Marine & Shipbuilders, CIO)
HARRISON, Gilbert (Exec.Vice-Chrmn., American Veterans Committee)
HARRISON, Marvin B. (Senatorial candidate, Ohio)
HAYES, A.L. (Vice-Pres., Int'l Assn.of Machinists, Ind.)
HAYWOOD, Allan (Vice-Pres., CIO, representing President Philip Murray)
HEDGES, Marion (Research Director, Int'l Br' Electrical Workers, AFL)
HENDERSON, Leon (former Price Administrator)
HILDRETH, Melvin D. (War Relief Control Board)
HIRSCH, Max (Treas., Progressive Citizens Committee, Cincinnati)

(more)

HOAN, Daniel (Gubernatorial candidate, Wis.; chrmn., Wis. Liberal League)
HOFFMAN, Sal (Pres., Upholsterer's Int'l Union, AFL)
HOOK, Frank (Representative from Michigan)
HUMPHREY, Hubert (Mayor, Minneapolis)
JOHNSON, F. Ernest (Sec., Federal Council of Churches)
KNIGHT, O.A. (Pres., Oilworkers, CIO)
KOPPELMANN, Herman (Representative from Connecticut)
KUENZLI, Irwin (Sec.-Treas., American Federation of Teachers, AFL)
LEHMAN, Herbert H. (former Governor of New York)
LERNER, Leo A. (Chrmn., Independent Voters of Illinois)
LINDEMAN, Eduard C. (Prof., New York School of Social Work)
McCULLOCH, Frank (Vice-Chrmn., Independent Voters of Illinois)
MOWBRER, Edgar Ansel (columnist)
MUNGER, M.L. (Exec.-Sec., United Hatters, AFL, representing Pres. Zaritsk.)
MURRAY, Milton (Pres., American Newspaper Guild, CIO)
MURROW, Edward R. (Vice-Pres., Columbia Broadcasting System)
NATHAN, Robert R. (Director, Robert R. Nathan Associates)
NIEBUHR, Reinhold (Chairman, Union for Democratic Action)
NILES, David K. (Executive Assistant to the President)
OXNAM, Bishop C. Bromley (Retiring Pres., Federal Council of Churches)
PHILLIPS, Paul L. (First Vice-Pres., Paper Makers, AFL)
POPE, Liston (Prof., Yale Divinity School)
PRICHARD, Edward F., Jr. (formerly Deputy Director, OWMR)
REUTHER, Walter (Pres., United Auto Workers, CIO)
RIEVE, Emil (Pres., Textile Workers, CIO)
ROOSEVELT, Mrs. Franklin D.
ROOSEVELT, F.D., Jr.
ROWE, James H., Jr. (formerly Executive Assistant to the President)
SCARLETT, Rt. Rev. William (Episcopal Bishop of St. Louis)
SCHACTER, Harry (Pres., Kaufman-Straus, Louisville, Ky.)
SCHLESINGER, Arthur M., Jr. (writer)
SEVAREID, Eric (CBS Commentator)
SHISHKIN, Boris (Chief Economist, AFL)
TAYLOR, Barney (Organization Dir., Nat'l Farm Labor Union, AFL)
TOWNSEND, Willard S. (Pres., Transport Service Employees, CIO)
VOORHIS, Jerry (Representative from California)
WHITE, Walter (Director, Nat'l Assn. for Advancement Colored People)
WOLCHOK, Samuel (Pres., United Retail, Wholesale Workers, CIO)
WYATT, Wilson W. (formerly Housing Expediter)
WOODHOUSE, Chase Coing (Representative from Connecticut)
ZANDER, Arnold (Pres., State, County, Municipal Workers, AFL)

ADD:
KILLEN, James S. (Vice-Pres., Pulp, Sulphite Workers, AFL)

(Participants in this conference attend as individuals coming together to seek, and to implement if possible, a path for American liberalism. Their participation does not commit them beyond the meeting.)

819-13th St., N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

CONFIDENTIAL
Item 2

TENTATIVE AGENDA

for January 4th Conference
Hotel Willard, Washington, D.C.

9:30 A.M. (promptly)

The Conference will be called to order by
Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr with a brief statement
of the general problem.

The morning session will be devoted to a general
discussion of the principles, program and strategy
of democratic progressives in America. The dis-
cussion, focussed by the attached statements
(items 3, 4 and 5), will be chaired by Mr. Elmer
Davis.

At the conclusion of the morning session, an effort
will be made to determine whether sufficient con-
sensus has been achieved to make the afternoon
session on implementation fruitful.

12:30 to 2 P.M.

Luncheon. No formal luncheon meeting has been
scheduled so that the participants may have the
opportunity for an informal exchange of views.

2:00 P.M.

The afternoon session will be called to order and,
assuming that sufficient consensus will have been
reached in the morning, will be devoted exclusively
to the problem of implementing the common convictions
of the participants. The session will be chaired by
Mr. David Ginsburg, chairman of the Arrangements
Committee.

5:00 P.M.

The Conference will be adjourned as close to five
o'clock as possible.

A STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

All over the world there are millions of men and women to whom the democratic idea has deep personal validity.

People of all races and creeds fought a world-wide war against fascism because, amid bewildering power-struggles and diplomatic intrigue, they recognized that this was a war of ideas, a conflict in which fascism was making a ruthless bid for the conquest of men's minds even as it sought physical domination of the world. They were fighting more than a defensive war; they were fighting to establish for themselves and their children those conditions of economic security which must form the foundation of expanding political democracy. Their goals were freedom and economic justice; the goals were indivisible.

Now the military war is over; yet throughout the world there is uneasiness among democrats. In America, as elsewhere, liberals face great decisions. A new wave of the future is being heralded by men to whom democracy is merely a strategic slogan. We are asked to believe that we now face a simple, inexorable choice between imperialist and fascist reaction and communist totalitarianism. We are told that rigid adherence to a one-party line is a necessary discipline to insure economic security, that we must blindly accept the foreign policy of Soviet power or align ourselves with the makers of a new war.

American progressives must reject these alternatives. They must assert their conviction that liberalism is a positive, dynamic force, the faith of free men.

The responsibility resting on American liberals is particularly heavy. Throughout the world progressives awed by the post-war power of this nation are wondering apprehensively how that power will be used. Will America again go through a period of false prosperity to be followed by an economic disaster leading inevitably to world chaos? Or will this country find within itself the vision and the courage to build a stable and equitable economy which alone can serve as the basis for lasting peace? Will the America which served so successfully and so heroically as the arsenal of democracy become, after the military victory, the powerful center of world reaction and imperialism? Or will the leadership which we have acquired through our human and material resources be used for the reconstruction of a democratic and peaceful world? Will America be a symbol of hope or of fear?

This is the challenge to American progressives. It is a challenge that can be met, and met successfully, only by individuals and organizations whose devotion to democracy is unquestioned, whose faith in the principles of political freedom has stood the test of this chaotic period in history. American progressives must, at this time when democratic principles are again being called in question, reassert their belief in the dynamic of freedom as an instrument of social progress. In so doing, they must make clear that freedom can survive only in a climate of economic stability and well-being.

(Important Note: This statement is obviously not intended to cover the whole field of foreign policy. Nor is it submitted for approval by the Conference or for release to the press in any form. It is merely an effort to focus the discussion and to achieve a consensus in terms of direction.)
- - - - -

1. Our objective in foreign policy is to lay the foundations of an enduring peace -- that is, a peace which can provide mutual security and can move steadily toward world community. Such a peace must be based neither on the anxious balance created by the sharp confrontation of two power blocs, nor on the quicksands of appeasement.
2. Central to the problem of peace are the relationships between the United States and the USSR. These relationships cannot be solved by continuous surrender to Soviet political or territorial demands, since experience has taught us that the effect of appeasement is to encourage not the moderates in the country appeased, but those constantly insisting upon further aggressions. On the other hand, we do not believe that the problem can be solved by indiscriminate resistance or by indiscriminate endorsement of all anti-Soviet groups everywhere in the world. Because of the absence of any central and compelling political conceptions of our own, our dealings with the USSR have frequently taken on a niggling and negative character, and have brought us dangerously close to underwriting fascist or semi-fascist forces merely because of their anti-Soviet character -- Chiang Kai-shek and Franco.
3. The most likely basis for an abiding solution is the development of a positive democratic program, both political and economic, which alone can prevent the conditions which invite the extension of totalitarianism -- that is, to prevent hunger, poverty, and want. The United States is the only country rich and powerful enough to back and carry through comprehensive policies which will raise mass standards of living throughout the world. Our policy must endeavor, by loans, trade agreements, investments, to create the economic conditions under which governments of the non-Communist left have a reasonable chance of success. If such governments fail, they will inevitably be succeeded by totalitarian governments either of the left or right.
4. If Soviet policy is benevolently concerned with the interests of the international working-class, then no policy would be more likely to dispel Soviet suspicions of the United States than a policy of support to progressive democracy in Europe. If Soviet policy is the expression of a new form of totalitarian expansionism, then no policy would be more likely to improve our moral and political position and to confirm our democratic bridgehead in Europe than a policy of aid to the non-Communist left. Such a policy is thus compatible with either extreme interpretation of Soviet intentions.
5. It should be added that this policy is suited particularly to Europe and Latin America. In those parts of Asia, and particularly China, where there is no middle class, no labor movement, little or no non-Communist left, the alternatives are more brutal. The hope for these areas lies in a US-Russian agreement stabilizing the political situation so that democratic habits and traditions have a chance to
(more)

develop in an increasingly industrialized society. Such an agreement will become increasingly feasible as our relations with the USSR are successfully worked out in Europe.

6. Where American foreign policy has supported the democratic process in opposition to police state methods, it deserves the support of progressives. The democratic faith is obviously on the defensive throughout the world. The best source of faith is works. A militant policy of support for democratic forces may rekindle the old revolutionary vigor of the democratic faith. Especially must such a policy be undertaken affirmatively and on a broad front before despair over the United States convinces Europe and Latin America that the Moscow stereotype of the capitalist and imperialist colossus is correct and thus drives all but the fascists into the arms of the Communists. If pursued with conviction for the next few years, a strong progressive policy may (a) persuade the USSR that we have positive values and interests for which we will fight if pushed too far and (b) demonstrate to the world that we have no aggressive or imperialist intentions. It should also assist vitally in laying down the political and economic foundations -- democracy and prosperity -- upon which any long-term peace must ultimately depend.

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819-13th St. N.W.
Washington, 5, D.C.
12-19-46

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Item 5

DOMESTIC POLICY

Every generation must secure, extend and redefine the content of its political heritage or jeopardize its survival. Our generation has an especial obligation in this regard since in this country and everywhere else in the world the liberal political tradition is under heavy attack.

Throughout history bread and liberty have been inter-dependent. Hundreds of millions of people in the world have never won liberty because they lacked bread. Other millions have sacrificed liberty as the price of bread. But there are millions more who are determined as free men both to defend their political and spiritual freedom and to take whatever steps may be necessary to assure a high level of material well-being.

In the United States political liberties are jeopardized, and the full use of economic resources denied, by aggregations of economic power so great as to undermine and challenge the power of government to serve the general welfare. We must recapture full enjoyment of our political liberties and remove these barriers to economic progress in pursuit of the objectives of progressive liberalism.

1) Our basic objective in domestic policy is to reformulate and carry through a progressive program which will permit the exercise of political freedom to assure economic security and greater opportunity for human self-development.

2) Our political objectives are the traditional American objectives of freedom and equal opportunity for all men, under law, to think, to worship, to speak, and to vote without regard to race, creed, or color.

3) Our economic objectives are aimed at the achievement of equal opportunity and economic security for all men. It is not sufficient merely to defend the great gains of the past, including the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively. As a minimum, achievement of these objectives requires full and steady production; full and steady employment, without discrimination; equitable distribution of the national income, and a system of social insurance which will eliminate the major hazards of life in a modern industrial society and will establish standards of nutrition, medical care, and housing below which no one will be permitted to fall.

4) We recognize that in order to establish such measures of social control as are desirable for the achievement of these goals we must regulate, disperse or eliminate those aggregations of economic power which challenge the authority of the state. The power of government must be adequate to subordinate the exercise of private power to the general welfare, but we must also guard against undue concentration of governmental authority. We therefore recognize the need for increased emphasis on local authority and initiative, and the need for greater public participation in the governmental process.

(more)

5) The fundamental threat to democratic institutions lies in the failure to provide for the well-being and security which it is the ever deepening anxiety of men to achieve in their daily affairs. It is this security which the demagogic forces of the extremes, both fascist and communist, will always be quick to offer at the price of freedom. In a world troubled by insecurity, and in the explosive contrast between poverty and luxury within our own country, the danger is real that people will surrender their liberty for economic security, and that freedom, as we know it, will be abandoned. We further believe that doctrines of militarism are incompatible with human freedom, and we see danger in the growing role of the military in civil affairs, in this country and elsewhere throughout the world.

6) Liberalism is a demanding faith. Its basis is neither a set of dogmas nor a prescription of specific measures. Liberalism is based on a deep concern for all men, a profound faith in human reason, and an attitude of inquiry -- a willingness to examine facts and to re-examine them in the light of conflicting opinions which other men may hold. Liberalism is a fighting conviction that the social and technological potentialities of this age, harnessed to the dynamic of human freedom, and guided by human reason, can preserve the best traditions of our civilization and stimulate progress to far higher human achievement than the world has ever known.

- - - -

Mrs. Roosevelt
Dorothy Thackeray
Jean Poletti
Mrs. Raymond Clapper
Mrs. Wayne Coy
Rachel Bell
Marjorie Davies
Mrs. Marshall Field
Mrs. Henry Morgenthau
Mrs. Chester Bowles
Daisy Harriman
Chase Going Woodhouse
Mrs. Albert Lasker
Mrs. Will Clayton
Mrs. Dorothy McAllister
May Evans
Mrs. Barry Bingham

ORGANIZATION

DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S FORUM OF LOS ANGELES

Organized to present the issues from the progressive Democratic angle by outstanding speakers of national reputation.

Organization set-up: See letter-head for list of officers, as follows:

COUNSELOR
President
Vice-presidents
Recording secretary
Corresponding secretary
Treasurer
Directors
Consultants
Reporters

Sponsors

Program of activities:

One luncheon meeting a month at the Biltmore Hotel, swank as possible with good attractive food. Speaker on the issues - must be outstanding in every way. No phonies.

Three or four membership meetings each year. These have taken the form of garden party or indoor teas. No charge. Program: The President announces plans and prospects for luncheon meetings.

Reports from Reporters.
Counselor briefly discusses current political and economic problems.
Questions from members. Also suggestions.
Tea and punch with wafers.

Service to members: Action letter (mimeographed) at each place at luncheon meeting. Every person attending has one of these.

A postcard at each place. To be written, own wording, signed and mailed as indicated in action letter. Once a month or oftener, a report on Congress is mailed to each member - when Congress is in session and during campaigns.

NOTE: The organizing group elected the officers and directors for one year. The President appointed the Reporters. This is not the democratic method but it has been found to be effective and the membership has been entirely satisfied; much enthusiasm over the programs and the service.

Annual dues: \$2.00; Sponsors \$5.00 or over.

Budget: None. We take what we get and now and then give a big tea when necessary, with charge. As yet no such money-raising activity.

SKELETON PLAN - HOW

Establish headquarters in Washington; incorporate if necessary; start with small staff. Prepare material for Kit; have it beautifully mimeographed. Then make contacts all over the globe.

PLAN FOR ORGANIZING DEMOCRATIC WOMEN'S FORUM
(As used in Los Angeles)

1. Get in touch with three or four key women in the area. Sell them the idea. Give them the organization plan.
2. The key women will call a meeting of from twelve to twenty progressive women members of the Democratic party. Explain the purpose and proposed program. Then and there proceed to elect officers and directors. These need not be persons present at the first meeting. Use the phone. Plan first luncheon; speaker, etc. Get invitations ready; plan for addressing and mailing them.
3. National headquarters will supply the group with a kit: To include -
 - (a) Organization plan, with list of officers, etc. Form letter for President of the new organization to adapt, have mimeographed and send to prospective members. (L.A. Forum sent out 3000 of these.)
 - (b) Agenda for first luncheon:
Call to order by President: "The Democratic Women's Forum is now in session" Gavel.
President introduces persons at Speakers' table for a bow (L.A. Officers voted not to be at Speakers' table. Instead are the speaker of the day, the President and Counselor, two or three prominent sponsors and others, including any visiting firemen.)
President turns the meeting over to Chairman of the day, who is a vice-president or other officer.
Chairman of the day introduces, without speech, the Counselor, who in from three to five minutes presents and clarifies the issues of the month. (Same as in action letter at each place)
Chairman introduces, without speech, the person who introduces the speaker. Who proceeds for two minutes.
Speech by guest of honor. (From 40 to 60 minutes.)
Questions from audience. (From 10 to 15 minutes.)
The gavel falls.

The agenda is based on the idea that the program should move forward with ease and dispatch, with no minor speeches, no delays, no fuss and feathers. Dignity, efficiency, quick motion, no chance for boredom.

In the agenda above there should be a place for announcements by the President. The next luncheon meeting; the next membership meeting; any special services for month for MEMBERS. This draws in new members every time.

Have attractive invitations (cards) and also small card or slip for reservations.

SUGGESTIONS FOR INITIAL MEETING AT NEW YORK.

1. Call to order by Helen Gahagan Douglas, who states the purpose of the meeting.
2. Information as to Los Angeles Forum and how it revitalized the Democratic party. It was really responsible for the campaign to elect James Roosevelt chairman of the Democratic State Committee and Glad Hall Jones, Southern chairman Women's Division. While the Democrats did not carry the election in November, the results were much better than could have been realized under the commercialized regime which lacked ideals, understanding, appreciation of the issues, importance of keeping the party progressive. The Forum is still the center of interest among the Democratic women of Los Angeles.
3. Skeleton plan for organizing Democratic Women's Forums on a national basis.
 - Headquarters to be established in Washington.
 - Contacts to be made with key women in various cities.
 - Kits prepared and sent to key women who undertake to organize a Forum. How to organize, the set-up, the programs, the agenda at each monthly luncheon, etc.
 - Speakers of national reputation to be secured and booked as requested by Forums in the hinterland. Headquarters should be so well financed as to be able to pay the speakers, including travelling expenses. Local Forums should pay hotel bills, etc.
4. Headquarters should keep in touch with each Forum through Correspondence, through material prepared and mimeographed and supplied to Forums. This material should keep the local groups informed as to issues, Congressional action, campaign, etc. All such material to be sent to the President of each group.
4. ~~An~~ ~~expenses~~ ~~per~~ ~~mit~~, a small expert group of three or four women should train in Washington or by correspondence with Headquarters. The training should be on how to organize a Forum. Then these trained organizers should go into the field. These experts should receive adequate salaries and travelling expenses.
5. The question of finances should be stressed. The effort should be to secure men and women as sustaining members or sponsors; each should be able to give from \$1000 a year up. Directors are not necessarily sustaining members; neither are officers. These give volunteer service and must be of highest type, with supreme ability.
6. Plans for a monthly Bulletin (printed) to be sent from Headquarters to each Forum, free, should be considered. A Bulletin for every member in the nation, to be distributed to members by local Forums. This in the spirit of service - never in effort to regiment.
7. The Forum should stand for Roosevelt democratic program; should be neither right nor left, but entirely progressive. Extreme leftists and extreme rightists should not be allowed to secure a prominent

-4-

place in the National Forum nor in the local Forums. This is not a movement to nominate Wallace. The question of WHEN it should repudiate Truman as candidate for 1948 might be considered by directors only at a later date.