Woman's Division
Democratic National Committee
785 National Press Bldg.
Washington, D. C.
A FEW QUESTIONS TO ANSWER

ON THE REPORTER PLAN

Will you appoint Reporters? ____________________
Will you send me as soon as appointed a list of Reporters and their addresses coupled with the agency each will report on? ____________________
Will it be possible to get a set of Reporters in each of the towns in your county, or at least a partial list? ___

THE DEMOCRATIC DIGEST

Will you subscribe if a special price of fifty cents is made for county vice chairwomen? ____________________

Name    Address    County
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Eleanor:

I am awfully pleased with the enclosed editorial. It came out of the blue. "Uncle Dudley" must have read the A.P. report of your conference.

Affectionately,

Molly

I should be proud to have Franklin read it.
should be dumb except when saying "yes" at the word of command. There was small disposition to permit the women to do much more than contribute to the war chest and enjoy the excitement during the closing moments of a campaign. Sometimes it is said that if a man has religion he is very likely to have it in his wife's name. The opposite has often been true in regard to politics. Many of the women who have been placed in the front row as committee members or office holders have had their politics in their husbands' names. This has been literally true on a number of occasions when a Congressman's S.W. died leaving a widow. The lady in black has stepped into the political office as part of the estate of her late husband.

It is not surprising that the more realistic sex should appear uninterested in politics, especially after hearing some of the men talk about it. There is a superabundance of sentiment expressed in tradition in the political attitude of many men. And then there are the alleg, some handed down for several generations. If women are to become interested they must be shown that politics is important to them. It is exactly that task to which Miss Mary Dewson has set herself. Her own story helps to explain her present work. She came from Quincy and was brought up amid surroundings that are usually spoken of as privileged. Yet early in life she was obliged to do some of her own thinking, for her relatives were very staunch Republicans and she, deciding to be a Democrat, had to give reasons. She began to show her power of leadership when at Wellesley College she was prominent in the reform of what used to be the security system there. Afterward Miss Dewson was in social work of importance. She farmed it a bit, and then headed a roll to help things along in which she believed over in New York, where she was president of the Consumers League. Through her work in the less fortunate she developed an interest in constructive legislation, therefore in politics. She was prominent in the Smith campaign, seeking to organize the women of the central part of the country. She was even more energetic and enthusiastic in 1912. Her place with the national committee has been well earned.

And now she aims to help the women voters understand what it all about. That should not be impossible considering Miss Dewson's experience and what organization, largely along club lines, has done for women in the fight.

VERMONT FULSE

VERMONT has for generations been one of the prime exhibits of the Republican party. It could be always depended upon to furnish a substantial majority for the party. It has never wavered in its loyalty. Nor did it waver yesterday. Under the circumstances, stalwart Republicans everywhere will derive comfort from the Vermont returns. With weather conditions not generally considered propitious to their cause, Vermont Republicans have elected Mr. Blaisdell to the lower house of Congress with majorities which show a slight proportionate gain over the Republican vote in 1914.

To be sure, there is nothing to suggest the substantial victory which Vermont Republicans have been accustomed to in other years. But when the fortunes of a great party have fallen as low as that one of its leaders in a neighboring State has actually suggested that it abates in an approaching election and induces a Democrat for the United States Senate, a clean sweep even in rock-ribbed Vermont is not to be coveted an.

To faithful brothers in other States, the Vermont D. G. P. should "Stand by the guns."

EDITORIAL POINTS

Secretary of State Coolidge tells the people of God to "fail to provide leadership. That's exactly the stuff to give the South Americans."

Joining among the many letters written in the Press of the United States, Mr. Coolidge, Secretary of State, urged the people of our country to "fail to provide leadership. That's exactly the stuff to give the South Americans."

"Don't worry about your life savings being cut off by the government. There are a lot of imaginary dollars, airplane, and your 90 cents saved buying power the 150 or 100 cents you stored away."

Along with our new dollars containing 100变为100 cents, it must be admitted that we shall have a stock of copper cents each containing a few more millia. And, as a matter of interest, the copper cent developed!

The president of the New York City Board of Aldermen is going to hold a "special" course for Aldermen, in the hope of impressing on them the idea that the mayor has a free hand. He won't be able to find those who can't learn until next election.

Here's a sincere compliment for Mayor Hylan. They are completely unable to understand why he acts like what they consider immediately to irritate them.
ADVENTURE IN REALISM

The Administration is seeking support at the mid-term election in a new way. When Mrs. Roosevelt held her conference for ladies of the press this week she had with her Miss Mary Dewan, the head of the women's division of the Democratic national committee. Miss Dewan informed the correspondents of her appointment of six regional advisors who are to organize to explain the various recovery measures on which the Administration must stand or fall.

Women have been in politics on a National scale ever since 1920, but few of them have been in deep enough to feel at home. That was rather the case last week. When they realized that women had the vote the male leaders were impressed with the meaning of the other half as little sisters who should be dusted away when saying "yes" at the word of command. There was small disposition to permit the women to do much more than contribute to the war chest and enjoy the excitement during the closing moments of a campaign.

Sometimes it is said that if a man has religion he is very likely to have it in his wife's name. The opposite has often been true in regard to politics. Many of the women who have been placed in the front row as committee members or office holders have had their politics in their husbands' names. This has been literally true on a number of occasions when a Congressman has died leaving a widow. The lady in black has stepped into the political office as part of the estate of her late husband.

It is not surprising that the more literate may appear underwritten in politics, especially after bereavement some of the men fell into politics. The reason that many of them shied off from politics was that it was often presented as a job to seem silly.

Miss Dewan is setting about her task as though the women desired to know how the projects of the Administration are affecting the lives of individuals. That is probably exactly what the women do desire to understand. They want recovery translated into definite terms of stability for the family and of work for its members. They are interested in their own problems are touched and they are keenly concerned in what is happening to their neighbors.

The problem of the party seeking to retain its power is quite different from that of outsiders trying to break into office. The holders must convince the voters that they have used their responsibility well. Intelligent explanation is the effective method.

It is that which Miss Dewan means to have offered to the women of the United States in every city and town in the country. Her plan is for an indication course in the workings of the present Government.

Uncle Dudley.

DR. WASHBURN

BY appointing Dr. Frederic A. Washburn as executive commissioner for the city of Boston, Mayor Mansfield has raised for the city the services of a man whose ability and high character have long been admired by his fellow citizens. Mr. Mansfield placed the standard of requirements for municipal appointees high when he chose Dr. Washburn for this post.

The selection is especially gratifying since Dr. Washburn had already resigned his position as director of the Massachusetts General Hospital and apparently the city was his first the talent of this valuable citizen. He had contemplated his retirement in his home in Taunton with far more satisfaction than was felt by the citizens of Boston familiar with the great value of Dr. Washburn's lifelong devotion to the welfare of his fellow men.

As physician, surgeon and director of the Massachusetts General Hospital for 17 years, during which time he has made that hospital one of the foremost in the world. He has been decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal by the American Government for his work in American Army hospitals during the war.

By character, training and proven ability he is uniquely qualified for the city post he will assume on March 1, and the city will cooperate with on keeping him here.
Mr. Mary H. Dawson
Democratic National Committeewoman
National Press Building
Washington, D.C.

I am glad to hear from you.

...I fear the Lord has never yet created anybody who could work that plan out in Nebraska. As a sample I quote from a letter that came from the Chairman of the Holt County Central Committee. That is the word in which I lived for many years:

"We have a party here who has charge of the relief work in this county by the name of Max Johnson, whom I believe hails from Lincoln, at any rate he got his appointment from Martin, who has charge of the state relief work."

"This man Johnson has five or six girls doing clerical work under him at the court house, all of whom are Republicans as well as all their relatives. Among the girls employed by him are: Stella Garnish, daughter of C. C. Garnish, a Hancock girl whose father, Claude Hancock, is the Chairman of the Republican County Central Committee; Rod Cronin, daughter of J. H. Cronin, editor of the Frontier, a Republican newspaper, a Joyer girl and a daughter of Henry Brady, former Republican Postmaster here. Then again the bosses and timekeepers he has appointed are such as Henry Brady and Rod Britell, not a single one being a Democrat."

I know these people and they are all stand pat Republicans. All are former Republican office holders. Garnish was the treasurer of the county, Hancock was deputy, Cronin was Republican postmaster, Brady was the Republican sheriff and Britell was the Republican deputy sheriff, and the women mentioned are all Republicans.

In a general way here is what we have in Nebraska. The right to appoint the personnel of the various agencies has been turned over to Republicans. For example this man Martin was, as I understand it, appointed by Hopkins and has charge of the Civil Works. A man named Dodges was appointed by the Labor Department and has charge of labor matters in our state. Substantially everybody he appoints in Nebraska is Republican.

The land bank out there is appointing Republicans appraisers and assistants. A lot of other agencies have been turned over to the Farm Bureau which is a part of the Republican organization.
I am not complaining but I am just telling you what the situation is.
The fact is that nearly every agency that has to do with the employment
of people in Nebraska is appointing Republicans. There are from three
to ten Republican appointees in the various counties in Nebraska. They
cover the whole field and very few Democrats are getting appointments
and those who are are seldom you couldn't recognize them as Democrats.
On the other hand the most aggressive and outstanding Republicans in
the country are being appointed.

Yours sincerely

Arthur J. Allen
February 12, 1934

Dear Molly,  

Your letter of the eighth received. I am sorry I do not know the lady.

Very sincerely,
February 8, 1934

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Eleanor:

I wish you would give me a line on
Susan Sharpe Adams of Rhode Island.

Affectionately,

[Signature]

[Note: The signature is not clearly visible in the image.]
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Eleanor:

Lucy Mason is in the South to help put permanent underpinning under the NRA.

In regard to the Child Labor Amendment she says that two Richmond papers were writing editorials against the Amendment.

She also said: "The Governor is non-committal, but wanted to know what the President thinks. Everybody down here wants to know what the President thinks.

"The President is adored in the South with a fervid adoration - if he would make a public announcement that he thinks the Amendment should be ratified, it would do more good than anything else in the world. Can you get him to say that he favors the Amendment?

"Jonathan Daniela had a good editorial in Raleigh News and Observer this morning, for Amendment. Just spent an hour with him - he agrees with me that a word from the President will tip the scale for ratification. F. Perkins article in Times has done much good, but nothing takes place of the President's statement.

"If the President would get Howe to wire, write or phone Governor Peery of Virginia for Amendment, it would be wonderful. Virginia is all set to reject and the other southern states will be greatly affected by her act."

The same old propagandists are at work: David Clark, the cotton mill owner with his Farmers' States' Rights League, membership of one according to Mr. Watkins' paper "Labor": and the Catholics with their fear that Congress would do to the parochial schools what no state has ever done and that is, wipe out the entire private school system.
February 5, 1934

I have never heard such stuff and nonsense as is being floated in Kentucky.

Jonathan Daniels is okey in North Carolina.

This is the critical moment for the Child Labor Amendment and I believe Franklin could save the day if he thinks it wise, but I will accept as best whatever decision he makes.

Affectionately yours,

Mary W. Dewson
February 3, 1934

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Eleanor:

Our efficient efforts were of no avail with the Courier Journal for Mr. Bingham has gotten out a special four page edition of all editorials and sent it to the circulation managers of the Courier Journal throughout the State.

Did you see Frances Perkins' article on Child Labor in the Times Sunday?

Faithfully yours,

Miss Mary W. Dewson

MWD: HA
Mr. Courtenay Dinwiddie  
General Secretary  
National Child Labor Committee  
419 Fourth Avenue  
New York City  

My dear Mr. Dinwiddie:

Reports of the work of the National Child Labor Committee during the past year have been brought to my attention by the United States Department of Labor.

With the adoption of the Textile Code last July, I think we all realized that the end of child labor in America was at hand. There is, however, a great deal to be done to insure that the standards set by that code and others that have since been adopted are made permanent and that children in occupations not covered by the National Recovery Administration are protected.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
February 12, 1934

Mrs. Maivina Thompson Scheider
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Scheider:

I am enclosing the plan of rural leadership training schools that I have just talked to you about. This plan is exactly what rural women are praying for, because of the lack of funds for education of children beyond high school.

Mrs. Verna Mabey, prominent in agricultural circles in the middle-west, is the author of the plan and is now in Washington, making an effort to get backing for it. I hope you will find time to glance over it and if possible discuss it with Mrs. Roosevelt.

The plan though drawn for Indiana is applicable in any agricultural state. Mrs. Mabey will be at the Harrington hotel for a few days.

Thanking you for your consideration, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. June Fiskel
Assistant Director
Women's Division
INDIANA FARM BUREAU, INC.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

RURAL LEADERSHIP
TRAINING SCHOOLS

The Indiana Farm Bureau presents the following bulletin as a guide in directing the activities of schools for adult education under the immediate direction of the Indiana Farm Bureau and with Purdue and Indiana Universities, the State Board of Education, the Extension Department of the Universities, State Vocational Department, the County Agents Association, the Parent-Teachers Association, the Indiana Sunday School Association, the Farm Bureau Cooperatives, the State Editors Association, the State Boys and Girls Club Leaders and others cooperating.

The purpose of this bulletin is to assist in being of immediate help to the millions of unemployed who are more or less stranded educationally and economically by the depression. We hope there may be found in these suggestions a channel through which opportunities may be offered, whereby these our sons and daughters may be able to discover themselves in useful and happy endeavor.

The Indiana Farm Bureau has outlined the following suggested course of study which embodies the principles of cooperation that particularly meet the needs of people today.

It is a three hour course of study, for five days in a week, for a period of eight weeks.

The study comprises a composite group of class work, the subject divided into one hour periods—(1) The History of Government, (2) Farm Problems, (3) Leadership.

The Objectives are:

To acquire a body of information and secure through group leadership classes, the experience and the ability to understand and appreciate rural institutions of cooperative character and to participate in their activities.

To create a respect for these established institutions, including the laws and principles which safeguard the rights of society and of individuals.

To create a liking for, and a permanent interest in rural life studies, reading widely and thoughtfully for the purpose of perpetuating a satisfying life on the farm.

To develop faith in progress through rural organization and a devotion to worthy American ideals and traditions.

To assist the many young people who have returned to
our farms in finding a place in life wherein they can be happy and most useful to themselves and society.

To make these future upholders of national life, efficient and progressive leaders.

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PART I

HISTORY AND GOVERNMENT AND HOW THE MACHINERY OF THE GOVERNMENT OPERATES.

Its Purpose is:

A. To learn to appreciate more fully our present rural life through a knowledge of its development from the past by a critical study of pioneer life leading to the present.

To understand how changes in agriculture and changes in the life of the people have each caused and resulted from the other.

To appreciate the interdependence of rural and urban peoples; and to recognize the tremendous influence of existing conditions upon rural communities.

B. To understand how the introduction of machinery has led to specialization within our industries and professions.

To develop an appreciation of the effect specialization has had on various phases of our economic life.

To understand the reasons for the growth of our American Cities.

To gain an appreciation of how economic changes have affected American living conditions in general.

C. To give a better understanding of -
   How the cost of government is borne;
   How laws are made;
   How the departments of government are organized and function;
   How our international affairs are managed; and
   The importance of political parties in American Life, and to gain a recognition of the gravity of some of the problems of the present crisis.

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PART II

FARM PROBLEMS AND THE TRANSFORMING OF AN UNJUST SOCIAL SYSTEM.

This is a comprehensive survey of conditions and events affecting agriculture since the World War period to the present. It deals with the Tariff, Debts, the Extension Department, State and National Agricultural Organizations, Legislation, Taxes, the McNary-Haugen Bill, Federal Farm Board, Farm Credit, Cooperative Marketing and Purchasing, Surplus, the Agriculture Adjustment Act and concludes with "What is good Citizenship and its relation to the World Crisis."

Its purpose is:

A. To gain an appreciation of the great task that rural life is facing and to direct attention to the accomplishments of national leaders as the beginning of a task far from finished.

To learn all phases of economic welfare with especial reference to the work at Washington and in our own State.

To understand that the beginning of this great crisis in American history has been a result of a long chain of events reaching to the present.

To recognize that poverty and strife are fruits of the present economic order, and that individual gain and competition are the cornerstones of a system which leads to cycles of unemployment.

To appreciate that expanded business in boom times to earn more profit result in glutted markets and the laying off of employees.

That reduced purchasing power retards demands for goods resulting in further unemployment.

To learn that charity does not solve the basic problem.

That planned production with the elimination of private programs to including farming and industry alike is the solution.

To gain an appreciation of the fact that federal agencies can do little unless the American people as a whole unite in fostering and perfecting the experiments that are being conducted in an attempt to cure the nations ills.

To know that during any great crisis all people should unite for the common good.
PART III

TRAINING IN LEADERSHIP AND THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY.

This group of studies deal with agriculture and its choice as an occupation. (Charts for checking its virtues in comparison to other vocations are offered with the idea of helping our youth to decide favorably.)

The material, social, cultural, recreational and spiritual phases of farm life are a basis of studies which deal directly with a study of schools, homes and churches. It is built around the Cooperative philosophy and how it works.

Its purpose is:

A. To know that happiness comes through health, knowledge, faith and a reasonable amount of prosperity.

That justice, courtesy, helpfulness and personal relationship with others combine to make a satisfying program to build a foundation for a better social order.

That by raising the general level of human character throughout the world a new society free from war, brutality, arrogance, selfishness and waste can be brought about.

B. To know that when brain and brawn unite in cooperative endeavor, great evils can be uprooted and an equitable society established.

That mutual dedication to noble causes are the most satisfying of all things and that the problem of building and maintaining leadership concerns profoundly the youth of the coming generation.

C. To appreciate that the entire world calls for fearless breaks with precedents, for befriending and sponsoring unpopular causes, that leadership in worth while causes involves conflict and coming to close grapple with powerfully entrenched systems of wrong.

That workers in the cause of truth, justice and good will must be prepared to suffer pain, to be misunderstood and maligned and to endure hardships and sacrifices.

That when ridicule, jealousy, envy, and ingratitude are evidenced that there must be courage to overcome all obstacles for concerted effort in the creation of International Brotherhood.

Parts I, II, and III are all assembled as the basis in the study of leadership. It is the foundation for lessons in Organization, Public Speaking, Debating, Publicity, Administration, Parliamentary Practice and Social and Educational practices.
THE METHODS OF STUDYING THE PROJECT.

(1) The course of study is presented with the idea of obtaining a comprehensive, sympathetic knowledge on problems of immediate interest and to interpret this knowledge into a constructive workable program for the building of leadership.

(2) There are many who desire credit for highschools and colleges. They are anxious to have this schooling to speak for recognition to entrance for higher education the same as any other study. The problem of supplying a course of study which will be recognized as worthy of merit for college or high school credit must carry a plan for wide reading. This work will be supplemented by the advantages of a correspondence course, with questions prepared and sent out by the State Department.

(3) There is no book that has embodied all these studies as outlined. The volume of books required to cover the course of study would of necessity be such a tax as to make the study prohibitive to many. Articles selected from magazines, periodicals, United States Government publications and newspaper clippings are mounted and indexed.

(4) This material, collectively, is sent out with permission to be used for a period of two weeks, as under the plan of package library system.

(5) Visits are to be made to cooperative plants in the district. Leaders of these cooperatives shall be invited in to speak, and all members of the community council are asked to cooperate with class work.

(6) All lessons, papers and recitations are to be given from the floor, facing the class. The class is encouraged to offer friendly criticisms as to use of good English, posture, style of delivery, etc.

(7) The staging of a rousing community meeting is to be arranged for early in the class work. Every phase of organizing, appointing committees, publicity, program and attendance committees is to be left to the young people of the class.
HOW TO ORGANIZE AND THE ADVISORY COMMUNITY COUNCIL

The Farm Bureau President should call a meeting which would include the superintendent of the school, the head of the cooperative, the social and educational director, the county agent, the club leader, the vocational director, the parent teacher chairman, the librarian, the trustee, the minister, the editor and others.

(1) A thorough understanding of the purpose of the meeting should be established and an organization should be completed with the Farm Bureau president as the chairman. This should be known as the Advisory Council.

(2) This advisory council is to be retained for a central clearing house on advising with reference to facts and trends in agricultural life. It will suggest ways and means looking toward practical plans for progressive development and in terms cooperative effective for farm relief and urban interests.

(3) Its members are to assist in developing a consciousness of national well being and the developing of leadership for the purpose of making possible equality for opportunity in all fields for all people.

(4) Make plans at this time for creating a school for the teaching of Rural Sociology and Leadership under the plan outlined by the Farm Bureau. (Know why the study is presented. Read from the bulletin if necessary.)

(5) Let it be known widely that opportunities for free schooling are open. Announce it in the papers, from the pulpits, in posters, telephone, etc.

(6) Assist in discovering and naming the teacher. This is a cooperative school. Pledge each attendant to be responsible for assisting the teacher by visiting the school in person. Appear on the program when the subject you are most interested in is to be presented. Demonstrate willingness to do all that the teacher may ask.

(7) Make studies of current national policies and public psychology. Upon the basis of these findings support constructive means and measures to overcome ignorance, apathy, and unwarranted prejudice that may exist.
Rural Sociology,

Campbell, Chapter I and II.

1. What appears to be the greatest drawback to farming?

2. How does this compare with other occupations?

3. Why is the group which tills the land so very important to the welfare of the nation? About what fraction of the population of the United States lives on the farm?

4. What can be said of comparative population in urban and rural communities of the United States in 1810, 1860, 1920 and 1930?

5. Why is the history of rural conditions in the Roman Empire of importance to America today?

6. To what extent are the farms of your community mortgaged? Is this increasing or decreasing now?

7. What relation is there between the price of farm products to the price of industrial products?

8. Why does the general property tax fall most heavily on farming? In what way has this been a factor which contributes to the decay of rural life?

9. What is meant by plundering farm communities?

10. List factors that show why the decay of rural life is fundamentally an economic problem.

11. What are three chief reasons why farm people have made so large a contribution to the story of America?

12. Make a list of leading Americans who were reared on the farm.

13. Make a list of young people from farm homes who graduated from high school ten years ago. How many live on the farm today? Why did they leave? Why are so many young people home on the farm today? What does this say for farming?

Rural Sociology.

Campbell, Chapter III and IV.

1. What are the eleven steps in the evolution of farm life in America? At which stage in the evolution of farm life does the present grave economic problem begin to appear?

2. Show how each step in the evolution of farm life has contributed to the present farm problem.

3. Make a list of all the household equipment and farm tools of the self-sufficing stage of farm life which you have seen.

4. Show how the amount of exchange of products was increased by the introduction of farming machinery and by the homestead laws.

5. Make a list of the articles used in your home which were produced by others outside of your family. Make a list of the goods or services which your family gives in exchange.

6. What does bargaining power have to do with the success or failure of farm life today?

7. What are the steps in the program proposed for improving rural life? Why do the rest of these steps fail if the farmer fails to develop his bargaining power?

8. Do you agree with the statement "The farm, best home of the family, chief source of national wealth, foundation of civilized society"? Justify your position.

9. Justify the statement that the American farmers are the greatest wealth-producing farmers in the world.

10. Justify the statement that the American farmers are the greatest wealth-losing farmers in the world.

11. What are the two sides of the farmer's business? Which side has he neglected?

12. Make a list of the articles which the farmers of your community buy that are produced and marketed on the group plan by big organizations. Make a list of the farm products raised in your community that are marketed on the group plan.

13. Compare the earnings of corn land with the earnings of U. S. Steel or American Locomotive.

14. Why has big business come to stay?
Rural Sociology (cont'd)

16. What is the importance of the business manager to big business? Might the farm make equally good use of the competent business manager?

17. What can group marketing contribute toward making farming a successful business?

18. Distinguish between the corporate and the cooperative form of big business. Why is the cooperative form used on the farm?

Reference: No Magic Way to Utopia - Secretary Henry Wallace. 
February 12, 1934

Mrs. Calvin Thompson Schneider
The White House
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mrs. Schneider:

I am enclosing a history of Ethel Moreland in response to your request penciled on the enclosed letter. Mrs. Moreland has a file in our office should one care for further information.

Very sincerely yours,

Mary Belle Fickel

Mrs. Jane Fickel
Assistant Director
Women's Division

F: MFJ
Mrs. Alvina Thompson Scheider
The White House
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mrs. Scheider:-

I am enclosing a history of school founded in response to your request penciled on the enclosed letter. Mrs. Orland has a file in our office should care for further information.

Very sincerely yours,

Mary Dewson Fiskel

Mrs. June Fiskel
Assistant Director
Women's Division

Dewson file
Morgantown, W. Va.
December 28, 1933

Miss Mary W. Dewson,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Dewson,-

I have found out that the "Autocrat" in the relief organization at Charleston is so intensely unfriendly to our Governor, that she would have given no consideration to anyone recommended by the Governor. I believe this animosity was caused by the Governor's failure to appoint her State Welfare Director when Capt. Estill resigned a year ago. She offered the position to a Mrs. Grace Wylie, without consulting anyone, and to the great surprise of that lady.

For the past month, I have been working as Director of Women's Work for my county, and I am enjoying it very much. I know now that I could never have been happy in Charleston working in a department where the spirit is what it is in the welfare department. We are busily engaged in making furnishings for the Arthurdale homes. We enjoyed Miss Nancy Cook's visit very much. This is the most interesting bit of rehabilitation in the country, and almost every week end we are visited by welfare workers of national reputation.

With kindest personal regards, I remain very sincerely yours,

(signed) (Mrs. F.R.) Ethel F. Moreland
ETHEL F. MORELAND  Morgantown, West Virginia
(Mrs. J. R.)
Father lifelong Democrat, Mayor of a strongly Republican town in Ohio for twelve years before coming to West Virginia to make his home.

Appointed first Associate Chairman of Democratic State Committee, perfected organization of fifty of the fifty-five counties of the state in the six weeks before women voted the first time. Delegate-at-large to New York national convention.
Honorary Vice Chairman of state "judicial convention in Bluefield, W. Va. August 1932. Member at various times of City, County and State Democratic Committees. Record of offices held in various local and state welfare agencies, on file in M. Farley's Office.

Member State Child Welfare Commission
State Chairman Welfare Federation Women's Clubs
Monongalia County representative on Crippled Children's Council
Chairman Rehabilitation Committee county Council Social Agencies.
Past President Mountaineer Craftsmen's Co-operative Association.
February 27, 1934

Dear Miss Dewson:

Mrs. Roosevelt is away and I am sending this letter over to you to see if you could have someone send some material to this woman. To await and would receive it too late for the meeting she mentions, but she could use it in some other way.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt

Miss Mary Dewson
Democratic National Committee
Washington, D.C.

Letter from Mrs. A. L. Wire
Box 276
Victor, Colo.
February 19, 1934

My dear Miss Dewson:

The attached letter from Mrs. Ruth V. Daniels, Oswego, Kansas, is referred to you for such consideration as you may deem advisable.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt

Miss Mary W. Dewson
Democratic National Campaign Committee
Hotel Biltmore
New York
New York r/k
January 19, 1934

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Eleanor:

This more personal letter of Mrs. Guire's I want you to read. I know her. She is a delicate, come-out Southern woman, full of fire and energy and really the most valuable worker in San Bernardino County, man or woman, her none.

I wish I knew what to do with her before the old Colton postmaster's term is up in 1936.

Faithfully, affectionately

Molly

Miss Mary W. Dewson
Miss Mary W. Dawson, Director
Women's Division
Democratic National Committee
Hotel Biltmore, New York City

January 7, 1936

Dear Miss Dawson:

Your letter of December 13, and mine of near the same date must have passed each other. I have also received copies of the Democratic Digest which are appreciated. Your tribute to Grace Westerhouse is beautiful, and so true and understanding of her marvelous qualities. I have lost in her one of my truest friends, and wisest councillor. There is no one in California who can fill her place in the Party. I feel now, during this trying time, that I could not keep my balance; I would not have courage to enter another campaign under such increased difficulties, but for my loyalty to her memory.

Even now I am not sure of what I shall do in the coming campaign. I've given the best part of my life, my strength and health. I've borrowed money to carry on for President Roosevelt. The money remains unpaid. I have no means of meeting my unfortunate obligations. Because I am a Democrat I cannot get employment. It is the plight of hundreds of Democrats in this county, and all other counties in this state.

Every day the Republican party is becoming strengthened by appointments in all Federal departments. Public works, the CWA, reforestation, everything. In our county I know of but four Democrats (other than laborers) who were able to get employment. Even Republicans concede it to be the most corrupt political machine they have ever known. They openly and frankly admit that as the power has been given them, they will take advantage of it. President Roosevelt's program is denounced and ridiculed by the very people in whose hands it is placed, the Republican party in California.

And in the fact of this we are expected to elect a Governor and Congressmen.

We do not know where to begin. We have had no opportunity, no encouragement, no appointments. Perhaps you cannot understand the situation, I do not know.

I would like to see the Women's Democratic Club reorganized. Some have been kind enough to say that I am the only woman who will work. But I am tired and have no enthusiasm. Also, Mr. King has asked me to take charge
of his headquarters when his campaign opens. But I must have a change of heart, and I must acquire at least some degree of confidence in the outcome before deciding.

I know of hundreds of letters sent to Washington from loyal, devoted Democrats protesting conditions here. Never in any instance is there even an implied criticism of the President. I hope I have not left that impression with you regarding what I've written. The people often say, the President does not know, or perhaps, Franklin Roosevelt would never permit such injustice if he knew.

I want you to know these things whatever may happen in the future. You may be able to understand our difficulties and our failures, if we do fail to elect our candidates.

If you do not object to telling me, I should like to know whom you contact for political purposes in this state. Perhaps I could arrange to meet those who work with you in Los Angeles and San Francisco. I have stayed quietly at home since the election in 1932. But I know most of the prominent people in the state.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Nancy Ray Quire
Nancy Ray Quire
Secretary Central Committee
San Bernardino County California
Mrs. Nancy Ray Guire  
941 No. Eighth Street  
Colton, California  

January 14, 1934

Miss Mary W. Dewson  
Hotel Biltmore  
New York City.

Dear Miss Dewson:

Let me thank you for your letter of December 29. It was the most encouraging word I have received regarding the post-office, for I know Mr. O'Connor is interested in my receiving the appointment.

I am so grateful to you for your continued efforts. It does seem strange that the present postmaster should continue to hold office, especially as sufficient complaints against him have been sent to the postoffice department at Washington. Mr. Thomas expects his dismissal. In court proceedings, judgments were brought against him which are being renewed from time to time. If he should ever be employed other than by the government, these judgments can be collected.

I am trying to secure data on Mr. Thomas' taking office. Of course I remember the occasion. But his re-appointment was withheld over a year by former Congressman Phil Swing pending a satisfactory settlement of a money matter involving members of the Republican Central Committee, and a bank in Colton. Certain members of the Central Committee refused to endorse Mr. Thomas for re-appointment because of his money transactions.

This is public knowledge.

If Mr. Thomas holds office until 1938 it will be a grave injustice to whomever follows him. There should be some record or data showing this.

Unless former Postmaster General Brown destroyed them!

I hope you do not object to my confidential letter? They help to relieve my pent up resentment toward unscrupulous Republicans.

With deep appreciation,

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Nancy Ray Guire
February 21, 1934

Dear Miss Benson:

Mrs. Roosevelt is a member of the Committee on Awards of the Chi Omega, but is not a member of that fraternity.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt

Miss Mary Benson
Democratic National Committee
Washington, D.C.
February 21, 1934

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Eleanor:

The Committee on the dinner for Fay Bentley is delighted that you are willing to go. They suggest for your approval the following dates:

    Tuesday, March 20th
    Thursday, March 22nd

if not either of these dates, then Wednesday, March 21st.

Will you please let Mrs. Otto Beyer of McLean, Virginia know which you choose.

It was lovely seeing you today.

Very sincerely yours,

                                 
Mary W. Dewson
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Eleanor:

I told Mrs. Pat Nagle whom I would like to see appointed to the Veteran's Appeal Board to have sent to Governor Pollard endorsements from prominent Democrats in Oklahoma. I enclose copies of the supplementary bunch.

The thing that interested me in her letter was that the Veteran's Board investigator is looking at five more men and one more woman in Oklahoma. I see no reason why Oklahoma should be given a position on this Federal Appeal Board since there are only thirty positions and forty-eight states and I believe if anyone would look at the personnel on the Board that there are already a couple from some states at that. Of course to hand for Mrs. Nagle to compete against a man.

I was disappointed when I saw Jim Wednesday about the Veteran Board. For he is backing Mr. Banning of Southern California instead of Mrs. Carroll Stewart. Mrs. Stewart is one of our most prominent Democrats in Southern California but because she was F.D.R. B. C. from January 1, 1932 on, McAdoo is against her. Governor Pollard says Mrs. Stewart is the best qualified of the women whom I have suggested.

If Mrs. Stewart were given a $4000 executive job in the District or even a $3500 one, I should be glad to see Mrs. Banning appointed to the Veterans' Board of Appeals although she has had the very slightest practical experience in affairs. She is of the lady bountiful type and a fine woman. You remember she is the woman whom McAdoo wished to have appointed to be Minister to Guatemala. She has lost her money and needs a job desperately, and I am all for her having one. I cannot, however, wish to see her succeed over the much better qualified Mrs. Stewart who fought, bled and died for FDR.

Jim had also been pretty well moved toward putting on a Veteran's Relief Corps (or something like that) woman chieftain from Georgia. I think I made it clear to him that the reason FDR wishes to have at least three women leaders not from the solid South is because he wishes to build up the Party and
Mrs. Roosevelt - 2

February 23, 1934

recognize women who have done National work and who up to date have been left out in the cold.

I told both Governor Pollard and Mr. Farley that I have no particular feminist leanings, but I am trying to build up the Party. If, however, they wish to appoint a fourth woman from the Veterans' Corps, it seems to me appropriate.

I certainly will appreciate your keeping in touch with Mr. Farley, Mr. McIntyre and Governor Pollard.

Affectionately yours,

Molly

MWD:HA
Miss Mary W. Dewson

Jim has in mind now not one woman who worked for FDR and will be highly valuable.

Jim's list
1. Mrs. Bannin of Calif.
2. The Vet. Corps woman of Calif.
3. Mr. Howorth of Nev.

My list
1. Mrs. Stewart of Calif.
2. Mrs. Pat Hayes of Okla.
3. Mrs. Thornton Brown of Mo.
Okela City
Feb 19th 1934

Dear Miss Denison:

I overlooked this letter from Mrs. Nash of the Okeka College for Women. When I was on the Board of Affairs she was State Superintendent of Public Instruction, and I was thrown in contact with her in many ways; when the Committee of Educators selected the twenty-six women they considered the outstanding women of Okeka, Mrs. Nash invited us down to the school and entertained us royally for an entire day. His expense was furnishing inspiration for his girls.

I am also enclosing another copy from Col. West. Col. West was our first Adjutant General after Statehood. No doubt his appointment will be held up for some time as they are investigating five more men to one more woman and they are needed in the State. This makes ten in all.

I really want this very much and I fear I shall be disappointed if I feel however I am hoping to be philosophic.

Truly yours,
[Signature]
February 15, 1934

M. A. Nash,
President

Governor John G. Pollard, Chairman
Veterans' Board of Appeals
Washington, D. C.

My dear Governor Pollard:

Mrs. Patrick S. Nagle of Oklahoma City is under consideration for the Veterans' Board of Appeals. Along with several thousand other Oklahomans who would be glad to do so, I wish to commend Mrs. Nagle to your serious consideration.

I have known Mrs. Nagle for more than two decades, as well as her excellent family, including her estimable husband before his death. Her family has made a contribution to this state, and a large part of this contribution has been made by Mrs. Nagle herself. She is an upright, honorable, Christian character with an excellent philosophy of government.

Mrs. Nagle has occupied various official positions in this state when it was possible to persuade her to serve. I have served with Mrs. Nagle in various capacities and have come to have the highest confidence in her judgment and ability on matters involving public affairs. On different occasions she has addressed the students and faculty on our campus.

I recommend Mrs. Nagle absolutely.

Respectfully submitted,

M. A. Nash, President
Hon. J.G. Pollard,
Veterans Bureau,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:-

I wish to point out the extraordinary fitness of Mrs. P. S. Nagle for the work of your board.

I first met Mrs. Nagle many years before she entered public life and her courage, honesty, simplicity, lack of guile, but shrewdness, were everywhere acknowledged by those who knew her.

Afterwards she served as a member of the State Board of Public Affairs of Oklahoma which was an invention of mine to take the state's business out of politics. Nearer than any other occupant of that office she did the things the board was intended to do.

And now in Oklahoma no one is better known for all those qualities her old friends always knew she possessed. She holds a unique position here. Your board will be lucky if it acquires her services.

Respectfully,

[Signature]

CW:mow
In reply refer to: 0

Judge James S. Davenport,
Criminal Court of Appeals,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

My dear Judge Davenport:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated February 6, 1934, with further reference to the application of Mrs. Patrick S. Nagle of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, for appointment as an associate member of the Board of Veterans' Appeals.

You may rest assured that I will bear in mind your interest in behalf of Mrs. Nagle and at the appropriate time, her availability and the endorsements of record relative to her capabilities will be brought to the attention of the appointing authority.

Very truly yours,

JNO. GARLAND POLLARD,
Chairman,
Board of Veterans' Appeals.
Oklahoma City, Okla.
February 17, 1934.

Senator T. P. Gore,
Senate Office Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I have just learned since writing you this morning that Mrs. Nagle is being supported for one of the thirty places on the War Veterans Appeals Board. I have talked to some of the people who sent letters in her behalf and their support is genuinely enthusiastic. In short, the letters are not mere perfunctory endorsements. I can think of no place that Mrs. Nagle would fill with better grace than on this particular Board. She has an uncanny sense of justice combined with a very practical mind and an extraordinarily sympathetic disposition. I think she is one of few people in the United States who would be capable of doing exact justice consistent with the cost to the government and at the same time be entirely humanitarian in her attitude. If she is appointed I predict that it will not be long before her reputation for fair play and common sense will be nation wide in War Veterans circles.

Mrs. Nagle is quite popular with the Democratic women of Oklahoma as evidenced by her recent appointment as chairman of the committee on Constitution and By-Laws for the new Women's Democratic Council of Oklahoma, of which Mrs. Frank Korn was the chairman. Mrs. Nagle's appointment came through Mrs. Korn and I am told she received a fine reception at the hands of the Democratic women when they met in Oklahoma City.

As you know I have always felt that it would be a master stroke on your part to assist Mrs. Nagle in getting a position suited to her talents and you know how much I appreciate your past efforts. She is not a woman who would fit into an ordinary clerical job. Indeed, she is far beyond such a status and I have for a long time been puzzled as to just where she would fit in best. The War Veterans Appeals Board seems to me the ideal place for her. I am sure it would be to your personal advantage to pull such wires as may be possible to have her appointed and I am equally certain that her appointment would reflect unusual credit upon the Administration.

I want you to thoroughly understand that I am not suggesting this as a personal favor in spite of my affection for Mrs. Nagle. Of course, like many others, I would like to see her placed but my primary reason in writing you is the conviction that her appointment will mean a great deal toward your future success and the prestige of the Administration.

With my usual kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. D. Blake

[Handwritten note: This person has been an intimate friend of Sen. Gore for a long period. He has always been a loyal friend of Mme. Nagle.]
February 17, 1934

Ex-Governor John G. Pollard,
Chairman, Veterans Board of Appeals,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I desire to recommend to your favorable consideration
Mrs. Patrick S. Nagle, 121 East 15th Street, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma,
as a member of the Veterans Board of Appeals.

Mrs. Nagle is a woman of fine ability and has successfully
discharged the duties of important state offices in Oklahoma. She is
a loyal and patriotic woman who enjoys the confidence of the people
of all parties in Oklahoma.

Very sincerely yours,

Chas. F. Barrett,
The Adjutant General.
Feb. 17, 1934

Hon. John G. Pollard, Chairman,
Veterans Appeal Board,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

I understand that Mrs. Pat S. Nogle of Oklahoma City, has been suggested for appointment as a member of the Veterans Board of Appeals.

I have known Mrs. Nogle as a young girl in Pennsylvania up to the present time.

She is a lady of high character and of keen judgment; fair and impartial in her decisions, and attentive to her duties.

Her environment was the law as both her brother and husband were attorneys during their lifetime.

She is the first and only woman to have served on the Oklahoma State Board of Affairs, which purchases the supplies &c for the various institutions.

She served under two Governors and made such an excellent record that now some of the candidates for Governor are urging that a woman be made a permanent member of the Board.

Being familiar with Mrs. Nogle's character and talents, I take pleasure in urging her appointment as a member of the Board of Appeals, believing that she is fully qualified in every way to fill the position with credit to herself and the Authority making the appointment.

Very truly yours,

Geo. J. Meekling
Highway Department.

GJM/3S
Governor John G. Pollard, Chairman,
The Veterans Board of Appeals,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Governor Pollard:

I write to indorse Mrs. Nagle of Oklahoma, for membership on the Veterans Board of Appeals. Mrs. Nagle has been prominent in Oklahoma politics for many years. She was formerly a member of the Board of Affairs, which has charge of the purchase of supplies for all state institutions and departments. This is a very responsible position and Mrs. Nagle performed her duties as a member of the Board, with insight and ability.

The appointment of Mrs. Nagle would please the people of Oklahoma and I would be highly gratified if this recognition should come to her.

Sincerely yours,

W. B. BIZZELL
President
February 19, 1934

Governor John C. Pollard, Chairman,
Veterans Board of Appeals,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Sir:

I am enclosing a letter from the Superintendent of the Confederate Home in Ardmore relating to Mrs. Patrick S. Nagle's activities while a member of the State Board of Affairs. I am transmitting this letter to you in connection with her possible appointment as a member of the Veterans Board of Appeals and as a further recommendation of her capability.

In addition to this, I can say from my own personal knowledge that Mrs. Nagle was careful enough while on the Board of Affairs to insist that the samples of the covering and lining of the caskets in which these old people were to be buried, as well as the robes to be worn by them, should be submitted before bids were let, so as to assure the old people would have a respectable burial and not be put away in just any manner in which the undertaker might be left to determine.

I hope this communication may be of further help in the matter of passing upon the qualifications of Mrs. Nagle for the place to which she aspires.

Very truly yours,

Secretary of State
Dear General Sneed:

I remember that the first four years that I was Superintendent of this Home that Mrs. Pat S. Nagle was a very valuable member of the State Board of Public Affairs. I remember several instances which showed that she was an efficient member, and one who was very anxious to look after the interests of the old people here in the Home.

The Board of Affairs had been buying old, mis-fit shoes for the lady members of the Home, and we had on hand a large quantity of worthless shoes. At Mrs. Nagle's suggestion, we were allowed to fit the ladies locally with comfortable shoes at reasonable prices, thereby saving the State money and giving the old ladies more comfort and quality. The same thing applied to dress goods that the Board of Affairs bought at random, and Mrs. Nagle saw to it that these goods were exchanged for something appropriate for these old ladies. It had also been the habit of the Board of Affairs to buy flour and coffee from the lowest bidders, often buying grades of these items which we could not use. Mrs. Nagle saw to it that we got the kind of merchandise that we needed, and that the old folks wanted, thereby cutting down waste, saving the State money and at the same giving the old people the things that they needed and wanted. I also remember that I made a trip to the office of the Board of Affairs in connection with some purchases, and the Chairman referred me to Mrs. Nagle, saying, "See Mrs. Nagle, she is the one who fights for the Old Confederates and the Union Soldiers as well, she sees to it that they get the right kind of supplies."

General Sneed, I wanted to tell you these things, as I feel that Mrs. Nagle was the most valuable member the Board of Affairs had, and it really does me good to say something in her behalf.

Very truly yours,

GEO. W. LEWIS
February 17, 1934

Miss Mary W. Dewson, Director
Women's Division
Democratic National Committee
Hotel Biltmore
New York City, New York

Dear Miss Dewson:

Your letter received this morning is not inclined to inspire false hopes. However, I have not abandoned hope as I feel that the powers that be will surely recognize the fact that in all justice Oklahoma women are entitled to some recognition. My information is that an additional list of five, four men and one woman, are being investigated for this position. I know that reports sent in by the investigator in my case were most favorable.

I am glad that you were pleased with the endorsements. I was greatly gratified myself. Everyone asked to write a letter not only showed their willingness but insisted that it gave them pleasure to be afforded the opportunity, and said if there were anything further that they could do to let them know. Many of them have telephoned me to know how things were progressing and are mailing me the form letter that Governor Pollard sent out. I had thought that we would not send in any more letters as I was afraid we might wear Governor Pollard out. A friend of mine advised me to keep them filtering in with the thought in mind that their endorsement for me prevented one for somebody else. I have twelve more that I am sending you copies of to New York. I shall send a copy of this letter and a list of these letters to Washington so that you may be sure to receive it Monday.

Last Wednesday, we organized a Women's Democratic Council of Oklahoma. I have never seen the women of Oklahoma so aroused and unified as they seem to be now. This is, I think, due to the inspiration they received from President and Mrs. Roosevelt's attitude on women in public life. We had Mrs. Rogers of Dallas here for the day and evening. She seemed to be a charming personality, a good speaker, and very bright. In fact, all around our meeting was a great success. I was chairman of the committee on constitution and by-laws. I wrote out the object, but some of the timid women toned it down by deleting the word "militant" in one place.
Still hoping that we may win out and fully appreciating that if we do not there is no use to try further to get anything for women in Oklahoma, I am

Gratefully yours,

Mrs. Patrick S. Nagle
Mrs. Patrick S. Nagle,
121 E. 15
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Mrs. PSN/L

Mr. Kirby, Tax Commission
Mrs. A. Nagle, Pres. 8 Okla. College
George B. Shoben, Historian
D. H. Perry, Secy. Historical Society
Earl Pattison, Treas. 8d. Natl. Board
A. C. Pat Nagle, Corner. 8th Labor
D. E. Adams, M.D., Knight, 8h Labor, Santa Fe,
E. B. Bevley, 8h Labor, Kansas,
Mrs. H. C. Roblin, Pres. Commission
Old C. Remount Central Comr.

Mrs. E. H. Box, Womans auxiliary to the Army
Mrs. H. Nagle, Chairman

Church Services, W sociedad services

Miss Mary E. Brown
Herbert R. Hyde, former F. S. Electricty
February 16, 1934.

Governor John C. Pollard,
Chairman, Veterans Board of Appeals,
Washington, D. C.

IN RE: Mrs. Patrick C. Eagle,
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Dear Sir:

The purpose of this letter is to commend to you Mrs. Patrick C. Eagle, of Oklahoma City, former member of the State Board of Public Affairs of Oklahoma, and one of the most prominent women in the state. Her public service was such that on a change of administration, she was retained on that Board. She is known in every precinct of the state, and favorably so.

Her husband was a very prominent lawyer of the state, highly respected, and possessing a high degree of ability. From association with him and other legal minds, Mrs. Eagle became interested in law and has developed through her life training a judicial mind and temperament, such as qualifies her in every way to sit on a board requiring that character of decision. She would be entirely fair, and her natural bent toward industry and her intelligence would guarantee that her decisions would be accurate.

I hope that she will be appointed on this Board, and in so saying I express the sentiments of a very large portion of the population of Oklahoma.

Very truly yours,

C. W. King, Attorney

C. W. KING, ATTORNEY.
Hon. John G. Pollard, Chairman,
Veterans' Appeal Board,
Washington, D. C.,

Sir:-

I am informed that Mrs. Angie Nagle (Mrs. Patrick S. Nagle),
of this city, is under consideration as to availability for appointment
to membership of the Veterans' Appeal Board.

I have known Mrs. Nagle for many years and it gives me great
pleasure to endorse her for such an appointment. She came to Oklahoma
in pioneering days, when she was just on the threshold of young woman-
hood. As an educator, as a pioneer wife and mother and as a positive
influence in all that made the most for culture and for character in
the founding and development of a new commonwealth, she has borne a
most worthy part. Endowed with a strong mentality and possessing unus-
ual ability to readily distinguish between essentials and non-essentials,
she is generally recognized as a clear, logical thinker. She is also
known as a real leader and her advice is highly regarded in the councils
of her fellow citizens. She has been tried and proven in the public ser-
vice of the state and she has not been found lacking in either efficiency,
energy or fidelity. With firmness for the right as she understands it,
she never fails to combine a sense of fairness which always commands re-
spect and confidence, even on the part of those with whose opinion she
has to take issue. I regard her as being well qualified and wholly worthy
of such a mark of public confidence as would be signified in her appoint-
ment to such an important position as that with which her name has been
brought under consideration.

Trusting that after due consideration shall have been given
to Mrs. Nagle's qualifications, her manifest availability for such an
appointment may be subject to favorable action, I am, Sir, with great
respect,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

Joseph B. Thoburn.
Governor John C. Pollard  
Veteran's Board of Appeals  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Mrs. Patrick Nagle of Oklahoma City is asking to be appointed a member of one of the Boards of Appeal of the Veteran's Bureau (Perhaps I have not the name of the position just right) but it is under your department.

I am writing this letter in behalf of Mrs. Nagle, a lady whom I have known, honored, and respected for many years. She represents the highest type of American womanhood; is educated, intellectual, and progressive; and one who has the respect and confidence of the people of Oklahoma.

Mrs. Nagle was one of the three members of the State Board of Affairs, under two democratic governors of Oklahoma. This Board has the responsibility of the expenditure of most all of the State's appropriations for public buildings; and, also the purchase of supplies for every public institution in the state. In the administration of the duties of this office, Mrs. Nagle, acquired the reputation of good judgment and strict integrity. Her appointment to a responsible position under the popular Roosevelt administration would meet the approval of the democrats, and would be a special compliment to the women of Oklahoma.

Yours truly

Dan W. Peery

P. S. The writer's ancestors came from Tazwell County, Virginia; his great-grandfather was William Peery, who was a member of Gen. Roger R. Clark's military expedition into Illinois; he is also a great-grandson, once removed, of Lieut. Reece Bowen of King's Mountain fame.

D. W. Peery
February 16, 1934

Gov. John G. Pollard, Chairman
Veterans' Board of Appeals
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

I have been informed that Mrs. Patrick C. Nagle of this city has been suggested as a member of the Board of Appeals. I have known Mrs. Nagle for the past ten or twelve years. She served as a member of the Board of Affairs of this State and has been a leader and a very prominent woman in this State, having made a record to be proud of.

If honored with this appointment I am sure that she will prove worthy of the trust imposed upon her and any favor shown her will be appreciated by her many friends in this State.

Very respectfully,

Earl Patterson, Lt. Col.
U.S. Property & Disbursing Officer
Oklahoma
State of Oklahoma  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLAHOMA  
February 16, 1934.

Hon. John G. Pollard, Chairman,  
Veterans Board of Appeals,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Governor Pollard:

The possibilities of Mrs. Pat S. Nagle of  
this City being appointed a member of the Veterans  
Board of Appeals, has been called to my attention  
which prompts me to write this letter, thereby adding  
my endorsement and approval to Mrs. Nagle's long list  
of admiring friends.

It has been my pleasure to observe Mrs.  
Nagle as a business woman. Her sound judgement and  
availability in dealing with public affairs, has made Mrs.  
Nagle an outstanding figure among the many good women  
of Oklahoma and I shall be very glad to know that she  
receives recognition at your hands. You will never  
regret her appointment.

Sincerely yours,

W. A. Pat Murphy,
Commissioner of Labor.

WAPM:PG
EASTERN OKLAHOMA HOSPITAL

FELIX M. ADAMS, M. D.
Medical Superintendent
Vinita, Oklahoma

February 15, 1934

Mrs. Patrick S. Nagle,
501 Medical Arts Bldg.,
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dear Madam:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of February 13th and as per your request I am sending a letter to Governor Pollard by air mail and I am enclosing a copy of same in this letter.

If I can be of any other service to you do not fail to call upon me.

Very truly yours,

F. M. Adams, M. D.,
Superintendent

FMA: K
February 15, 1934

Governor John G. Pollard, Chairman
Veterans Board of Appeals,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Governor Pollard:

I wish to recommend for your consideration as a member of the Veterans' Board of Appeals for Oklahoma, Mrs. Patrick S. Nagle of Oklahoma City.

Mrs. Nagle is a lady of the very highest type and has been in public life in Oklahoma for a great many years and I am sure has all the qualities to make her a very valuable member of this board. I am sure if you appoint her you will not have any cause for regret.

Very truly yours,

F. M. Adams, M. D.,
Superintendent
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

February 10, 1934.

Hon. John G. Pollard, Chairman
Veterans Appeal Board,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Governor Pollard:

While a member of the State Industrial Commission
of Oklahoma I had an opportunity to personally observe
Mrs. Pat S. Nagle, of Oklahoma City, who was a member
of the State Board of Affairs which purchased all
supplies for state departments and institutions. Mrs.
Nagle, under varying circumstances, was found always
to be of high principle, fearless in standing up for
what was right and, although not a lawyer, she
evidenced a judicial mind in the settlement of many
intricate questions arising out of such important work.

Mrs. Nagle is a Democrat who has worked for the
party, and I hope upon investigation she may be your
choice for appointment to the Veterans Appeal Board.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. W. A. Robin,
Vice Chairman Oklahoma County
Democratic Central Committee.

The original mailed 2/11/1934—Air Mail.
This copy for Mrs. Pat S. Nagle.

Mrs. Nagle:—

Serious illness of my husband caused the delay in
getting the above letter off to Gov. Pollard. I was
happy to write this for you, and hope it may be of some
help.
February 12, 1934.

Hon. John G. Pollard,
Chairman Veterans' Board of Appeals,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Governor Pollard:

My attention has been called to the fact that the name of Mrs. Patrick Nagle, of Oklahoma City, has been suggested as a member of the Veterans' Board of Appeals.

As one who has been active in the American Legion Auxiliary, as President of the Oklahoma City Post No. 35, and also of the Fifth Congressional District, and knowing Mrs. Nagle as I have known her for several years, I unhesitatingly endorse this suggestion.

I believe that she will at all times be fair. Her position on state boards in the past have developed her to the extent that she will be able to enter into the trial of any matter, or the determination thereof, with a fair and impartial mind, and render whatever judgment she does render, with unhesitating determination to do justice by all the parties concerned.

Very respectfully yours,

[Signature]

Mrs. Edw. M. Boy
Oklahoma City, Okla.,
February 10th, 1934.

Hon. John G. Pollard,
Chief Veterans Bureau of Appeals,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Governor:

Having been advised that Mrs. Patrick S. Nagle, of Oklahoma City, is an applicant for a position in your department, and having had the privilege and pleasure of knowing her and her family for many years, I take this opportunity of bearing testimony to her high character, and her devotion to public duty as an official of our state and of expressing my sincere hope that her application will receive your favorable considerations.

To my personal knowledge Mrs. Nagle has been identified with Oklahoma, from its earliest territorial days, and no woman has done more for the upbuilding of Oklahoma, territory and state than Mrs. Nagle, and she has the respect and esteem of all who know her.

In my humble opinion Mrs. Nagle is well qualified to fulfill the duties of the position she seeks. She has a mind and temperament that is judicial, and in other respects she is thoroughly capable.

Her appointment would be highly gratifying to the people of Oklahoma.

I have the honor to be,

Respectfully yours,

Thos. H. Doyle

[Signature]
February 12th
1934

Gov. John G. Pollard,
5 Veterans Appeal Board,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Gov. Pollard:

I understand that Mrs. Patrick Nagle has applied for a position on the Appeal Board.

Mrs. Nagle was on the State Board of Affairs here for four years and I think that she is one of the most capable and fair-minded persons that I ever knew. She uses good judgment at all times and I do not think that you could have anyone on the Appeal Board that would be any more capable of handling and doing the job satisfactory to everyone than Mrs. Nagle.

Any courtesy extended to Mrs. Nagle will be very much appreciated by our firm.

Yours very truly,

SCRIVNER STEVENS COMPANY

ES:MH

Enoch Scrivner
Gov. John G. Pollard, Chairman
Veteran Board of Appeals
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

It has come to the writer's attention that Mrs. Patrick F. Nagle of this city has made application, or is being considered, for a place with the Veteran Board of Appeals at Washington.

Having known Mrs. Nagle for the past twelve years and having occasion to observe her pass quick and keen judgment upon matters that came up before the State Board of Public Affairs of this state, of which she was a member for four years, I am writing to you in her behalf.

No doubt there are a great many applications for the position that exists, but knowing Mrs. Nagle for this length of time I do not know where you could find a more capable person with executive experience that fits her for a judicial position.

In the community where she has resided for the past several years she is looked upon with the highest respect and her integrity has never been questioned.

I hope that she may receive favorable consideration for a position with the Veteran Board of Appeals.

Very truly yours,

THE SAM BREITCH COMPANY

[Signature]
Mr. Ben P. Lafayette,  
Checotah, Oklahoma.

My dear Mr. Lafayette:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated February 6, 1934, with reference to the candidacy of Mrs. P. S. Nagle of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, for appointment as a member of the Board of Veterans' Appeals.

Please be advised that appropriate record is being made of your interest in Mrs. Nagle's behalf and be assured that at such time as recommendations are being prepared looking to the appointment of additional Board members, her availability and your endorsement of her will receive due consideration.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

JNO. GARLAND POLLARD,  
Chairman,  
Board of Veterans' Appeals.
February 16, 1934.

Governor John C. Pollard,
Chairman, Veterans Board of Appeals,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Governor Pollard:

I am advised that Mrs. Patrick S. Nagle of Oklahoma is being considered by the Bureau in Washington for appointment on the Veterans Board of Appeals.

Mrs. Nagle has been a resident of Oklahoma since territorial days. She has raised a fine family and has contributed of her time and influence in building Oklahoma. She is intellectually honest, highly educated and sincerely devoted to the public welfare.

I am sending this message to you as a Republican and a former Republican appointee in the Western District of Oklahoma to the office of United States District Attorney. I recently resigned my position to engage in the private practice of the law.

If there is any woman in Oklahoma who is entitled to the thoughtful consideration of the Board, I know of no one who meets with the qualifications of this fine woman. She represents the highest ideals of womanhood in our State.

Thanking you very kindly for your consideration,

Very truly yours,

HKH:Mc

[Signature]
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON
February 9, 1934

In reply refer to:

Mr. Ben F. Lafayette,
Checotah, Oklahoma.

My dear Mr. Lafayette:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated February 6, 1934, with reference to the candidacy of Mrs. P. S. Nagle of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, for appointment as a member of the Board of Veterans' Appeals.

Please be advised that appropriate record is being made of your interest in Mrs. Nagle's behalf and be assured that at such time as recommendations are being prepared looking to the appointment of additional Board members, her availability and your endorsement of her will receive due consideration.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
J. Garland Pollard,
Chairman,
Board of Veterans' Appeals.
February 16, 1934

Governor John G. Pollard, Chairman,
Veterans' Board of Appeals,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

In my judgment Mrs. Patrick S. Nagle of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma is especially well qualified, both temperamentally and by reason of experience, to act as member of the Veterans' Board of Appeals.

Mrs. Nagle has strong personality and has had years of business experience which should meet the necessary requirements for a position on this board and I unhesitatingly recommend her for appointment.

Very truly yours,

E. L. Bagby, M. D.,
February 27, 1934

Dear Molly:

Franklin does not feel that we really should do anything for Mrs. Honeyman. As far as we know, there is no reason for giving her brother a job. I have known Mrs. Honeyman for some years and she says she works out there, and I really think she would do you good since after her and give her something definite to do.

Affectionately,

Miss Molly Dewson
National Dem. Committee
February 3, 1934

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Eleanor:

Mrs. David Honeyman of Oregon wishes her brother to have a federal position.

Whatever Mrs. Honeyman did in the Campaign, no inkling of it reached me. Of what importance is she to us?

Faithfully yours,

Molly

Miss Mary W. Dewson
Director
Women's Division

No hurry
February 27, 1934

Dear Molly:

The President asked me to see Mrs. Obenafer and I will see her after the 15th of March if you will call me up. Perhaps both of you can come for lunch?

Affectionately,

Miss Mary W. Dewson
Mr. McIntyre:

Will you please try to
make an appointment for the
President to see Mrs. Obenauf?

E.R.
February 9, 1934

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Eleanor:-

I believe that Marie Obensuer’s point of view about the protection of home owner’s mortgages would really interest Franklin enough for him to give her ten minutes and I do not minimize how busy he is.

She has had a satisfactory talk with Mr. Behy but the very next time that Franklin thinks about the whole subject of home mortgages I think he would find it fruitful to talk with her. If this is positively without the question, why don’t you talk with her yourself. She is as full of imagination in her way as Harry Hopkins is in his and just as practical.

Affectionately,

Mo NY

Mary W. Dewson
February 28, 1934

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Eleanor:

I am sending you an excerpt from the letter of Mrs. F. J. Ravlin, Route 2, Miami, Florida about the conditions there.

I understand she is a very capable and prominent Democrat. This confirms what you said about Florida.

Affectionately yours,

[Signature]

MWD:HA
Excerpt of letter from Mrs. F. J. Ravlin, Route 2, Miami Florida to Mr. James A. Farley December 30, 1933

"I would like to call your attention to the feeling of the people down here concerning political appointments such as James M. Gilman, Richardson Saunders, C. W. Chase, Dr. Therrill, Butts and Smith.

It would seem that when one glances over these names that the only qualification necessary to obtain an appointment is to wreck a bank. James M. Gilman, president of the defunct Bank of Bay Biscayne, that has never paid one cent to a depositor since it closed three years ago, squandered the life savings of men, women and children, destroyed homes and broke the hearts and crushed the spirits of hundreds of people, and what Gilman did not do, Therrill, Smith and Butts finished and we are only told that the Chase National Bank received our guilt edge securities. These men are holding high paid political positions, which make us party workers of Dade County the laughing stock for our republican friends. It would seem that the Chase National Bank has taken good care of the bankers of the defunct banks of Miami."
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Eleanor:

I hope that the President will nominate Judge Allen soon. The longer this hangs fire, the more the personal enemies that anyone makes in public life will try to stir up trouble.

The one trouble maker at the present moment is the former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio, a Republican, Marshall, who was defeated for re-election by a Democrat, Wygant. He knows that Judge Allen and Susan Rehban practically elected Wygant because they considered Marshall dishonest and untruthful, to put it mildly.

Now Marshall is trying to get square with Judge Allen through stirring up William Green unjustifiably and trying to prove that Judge Allen is unfair to Labor. Senator Buckley said to Green, "You have got to do better on cases to prove anything to me." If you want to know what Labor thinks of Judge Allen, go to Ed Keating of the Labor paper in Washington, or to Robertson of the Railroad Firemen, or Whitney of the Trainmen. I have copies of Judge Allen's Labor opinions in my Washington office.

It would be understandable if the Utilities had attacked this appointment, but for Labor to do so, the friends of Judge Allen think is absurd and think her Labor friends will tell you so.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Mary W. Dewson
Director
Women's Division
DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
HOTEL BILTMORE
NEW YORK CITY

MARCH 2, 1934
MURRAY HILL 2-7400

WOMEN'S DIVISION
MARY W. DEWSON, DIRECTOR

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Eleanor:

I said I would remind you about the situation in regard to the District appointments. Franklin told you we might have a "reasonable number." In the beginning I asked for about twenty. Now I have reduced the number to:

1. Mrs. Lyman C. Cotten of North Carolina as Head of the Playgrounds.


3. Mrs. Burchinal of West Virginia as Recorder of Wills, a position held by a colored man but Mac says that another colored man is to be reappointed so I said, why not make him assistant to the colored man. She is the National Committee-woman of West Virginia. I have not had time to consult her. Nevertheless, she is so hard up I think she would take anything.

The other women whom I wanted very much in executive positions in the District are Mrs. Timberlake, President of the Democratic Women's Club of Charleston, West Virginia, and Mrs. Mary A. O'Connell, President of the Philadelphia Women's Club. Mrs. O'Connell was for four years head of the License bureau in Philadelphia, a $4000 job.

There has been so much resistance on the part of the men that I have settled down to the first three for the District: Cotten, Fay and Burchinal, and am trying to get Jim to give me three Marshalls' jobs (there are sixty) for Mrs. Timberlake and Mr. June Pickel (my Mrs. Pickel's husband who is wretched because he has nothing to do and who, although he has an 800 acre farm in Iowa which is not mortgaged and is a graduate of the State University, is not considered competent to hold a position in the corn and hog program because they don't want farmers but Ames Agricultural Extension men. As a result Mr. Wallace has an absolutely complete Republican corn and hog setup) and Mrs. Marie O'Connell whom Jim thought might possibly be given an inside job. After all, the marshalls have to receive from somebody or other their various papers to serve. She would have to have a $3000 job to make it pay her to come to Washington. She had 5000 to leasing Commissions in Philadelphia as the chairman.
March 2, 1934

I have cut out Mrs. Lasley of Missouri who has been down all during the past week trying to get a position in the Welfare Department, and Mrs. Mary Arnold of Indiana who is fitted for the same work—both these women having had years of experience. I have also cut out some more women who are important to the Party, but not so important.

When the Veteran's Board and the District are filled I won't have to worry so much because there will be nothing to worry about and I can talk to you about why don't you have a Shetland sheep dog for your next furry friend.

Affectionately yours,

Molly

Miss Mary H. Dewson
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.  

Dear Eleanor:  

When I think of the Southern gentlewoman who wanted a little bit more money than the $75.00 a month her son could earn and you said "she is lucky to get it", I know how you will feel about the Black family of Oklahoma in which CWA has given Mr. Black, Miss Francoise Black, Miss Hilma Black and a brother total salary of almost $1000 a month.  

I feel about Oklahoma much as you do about Florida but I imagine that Aubrey Williams does not come from Oklahoma.  

Sincerely yours,  

[Signature]  

MWD:RAK  
Miss Mary W. Dewson
Mrs. Donnelley Reid
President

February 25, 1934

Mrs. Mary Dawson
National Vice-Chairman
Democratic Headquarters
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Dawson:

We, as a committee of women active in the interest of the President's administration in our state and the welfare of his program, submit to you a protest threadbare with its many presentations, but without effect.

In the early part of the FERA, Mr. Aubrey Williams was Field Representative, Oklahoma being one of the units of his territory. He directed that the Misses Hilma and Francoise Black, sisters and unincumbered, be given preferred places in the relief administration in Oklahoma County, and this was done. He also directed that a Mrs. Mylbail, friend of the Misses Black, a social worker from Wisconsin or some other state, be given a preferred place, and he dictated a specific order that his wish be respected.

When the CWA came into existence in Oklahoma, Mr. Williams directed that Miss Francoise Black be given a place as secretary in the executive offices, and that her sister, Miss Hilma Black be head of the clearing house of those unworthy to be on the payroll in CWA, and later on their father resigned a position as operator of a filling station and became Safety Engineer in the Muskogee district, at $275.00 per month; and now their brother becomes a buyer for CWA, making a total income for this one family of almost $1,000.00 per month.

The women of Oklahoma have protested to the Congressman, to the Senators, to Mr. Hopkins and to Mr. Williams, and today we are filing protest with the President. But up to this good hour this family continues to receive this small fortune while there are hundreds of families without shelter and in great suffering for lack of food.

In the interest of the welfare of the party that we will be defending in 1936, we beg of you as our leader in Washington to see if we cannot have some relief from this embarrassing situation.

Assuring you our only interest is that common justice be done to the unfortunate and the preservation of the national administration from embarrassment, we are

Sincerely yours,

226 N.W. 25th St.

Mrs. Donnelley Reid
Dear Sally:

I have been going around about Mrs. Finch and I am inclined to believe that she really was not all she represented herself to be, so I do not think we will make any great effort about her.

Affectionately,

Miss Mary Benson
Dem. National Committee
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Eleanor:

Sometimes I think I have been a little hard on Mr. Forbes Morgan so I want you to know that he has come through with a job for the husband of the National Committeewoman of New Mexico, Mr. Coe Howard.

Congressman Chavez and Senator Hatch besought my assistance in getting something for Mr. Howard whom they consider a very able man.

Mr. Forbes Morgan came across with a $30,000 a week job in Dallas, Texas!!

Affectionately yours,

Miss Mary W. Dewson

MWD:RAK
March 24, 1934

My dear Miss Dewson:

Could you help this lady by giving her some information on the subject of the recovery program.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt

Miss Mary W. Dewson
Democratic National Committee
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.
Miss Lyda Mae Francis
Young Women's Democratic Club of America
Washington, D. C.

Dear Lyda Mae:

Referring to our conversation with reference to relief matters in the State of Kentucky while in Washington some time ago, will say that they are almost intolerable. In the first place, we have not enough money to finance the State's part of relief work here. As you know, the Governor urged the enactment of a sales tax at the special session of the Legislature in 1933 to take care of relief. However, the members of the General Assembly refused to enact any measure except a small tax on beer and whiskey, contending that it would raise $2,000,000.00. This it has signally failed to do, as the Governor predicted.

The Governor urged the regular session of the General Assembly which has just adjourned to raise revenue for relief and other purposes. The General Assembly has again failed to take action. However, I think there will be a special session called, and the Governor will urge the Assembly to enact some revenue measures to take care of the situation. One thing that has kept the General Assembly from levying an adequate tax to take care of relief in this State is the fact that the administration of relief work in Kentucky has been very unsatisfactory to the Roosevelt Democrats. It has one of the most partisan Republicans in the State at the head of relief, and practically every set-up in the one hundred and twenty counties of the State is Republican, or at least anti-Roosevelt, and is being systematically worked for political purposes. While nothing is being openly done at present, it will not be long before these organizations come out openly against the National Administration, in my judgment, and it ought not to be tolerated by the "powers that be".

Governor Laffoon, as you know, was the original supporter of Roosevelt in Kentucky, and it was through his efforts that this State instructed for him. He is doing all in his power to support the National Administration, but he is being handicapped by conditions. Ninety per cent or more of those who oppose him in the General Assembly are anti-Roosevelt Democrats and have been all along.

I hope this matter can be worked out there in Washington in a satisfactory way, and especially in a way which will inure to the benefit of the President, as well as the Democracy of this State.

With kindest regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Barley P. Wootton
Chairman, Democratic State Central Executive Committee
Miss Mary Dewson,
Hotel Biltmore,
New York City.

My dear Miss Dewson:

Now that the cattle bill has passed both houses and has gone to the President for his signature, I feel it is time that we make another effort to get June placed. I am sorry to worry you with this but I cannot be myself and do the best work here for you until he is working and mentally comfortable.

I am wondering if you think it advisable for you to write directly to Chester Davis or to Harry Petrie under whose supervision this set-up is being made. Mr. Petrie is a practical man and has said in no uncertain terms that he wants men associated with him of practical knowledge rather than those of theory. I feel that this is our last chance in the Agricultural Department and if June is not placed here I am uncertain about the outcome.

I hope you have a pleasant trip and want you to know that we will carry on in the best possible manner while you are gone.

I do appreciate what you've done for us and hope we can be settled for good soon.

Very sincerely yours,

Maybelle

Dear Mary

This is our one chance to get June Tischel settled happily. Petrie apparently would take Tischel but he is not an Ames College man like the rest of the staff and may he let go himself. I hope to see Wallace about this yesterday but I can't get it through by myself. Wallace has met quite a few attention.
April 3, 1934.

My dear Miss Dawson:

Mrs. Roosevelt has read over "The Human Aspects of the New Deal" and she thinks it is excellent.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Miss Mary Dawson
National Democratic Committee
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.
The other day two fine Arkansas women said to me, "What can we do to help the New Deal?" I answered "Reexamine why you are Democrats. Are you not Democrats for the same reason that I am a Unitarian and that you probably are Methodists because you were brought up in the faith of your fathers and accepted their beliefs as a matter of tradition? Today you are not questioning your religious beliefs because this is not a time of religious stress and strain but you should be questioning your political beliefs to see whether they are adequate to steer by in the government of our distressed country."

No government can rise much higher than the standards and wisdom of its people. Of late years the rank and file has accepted too lightly the say so of prosperous men and rationalized by pretending it did now know enough to think things through. We lost our integrity thereby.

The new attitude is expressed by the young hairdresser who said to me last week, "We never used to think government had anything to do with us but now we talk of nothing else. A little while ago one of my patrons said to me something about Roosevelt I did not like and I could not help it but I told her why I thought she was all wrong. I expected she would report me and that I should be fired. I planned to write Roosevelt and say I got fired sticking up for you and I'm proud and glad of it." Then she added almost regretfully, "But she didn't and the next time she came she asked for me again."
William Hard wrote what can we hope for when we set 125,000,000 fine, social minded citizens to catch 125,000,000 grafters and chiselers. Apt enough but if the higher side of our natures get into cooperative action we can rout the money changers from the temple.

The rock upon which the Democratic Party is founded is Jefferson's belief that the rights of humble persons must be protected. In his day they needed education to give them an equal chance. Now they need to be safe guarded from the encroachment of vested property interests and the machine age.

There are certain touchstones by which each of us can decide his political philosophy. Our destination chosen we can endure the difficulties of the voyage, even being temporarily blown off the course, for we will not go aimlessly in circles, or to an undesired port.

No civilization to my mind is worth preserving that is not planned to give security to every man to earn a decent living by a reasonable number of hours of work, and to care for him in childhood, in sickness and in old age; to educate and train him; and to preserve his civil and religious liberties.

Our economic development makes possible such a standard and permits additional material returns to the go geters. This differentiates the plans of the New Deal from Socialism. It is in short the halfway house between the unbridled license of the late era to get and to hold and the Soviet form of government.

The New Deal has three tasks. The first to care for the human misery created by the general collapse; second to get the wheels started; and third to work out a better ordered society.
The presence of human misery has been admitted and as a people we have cared for our people. There has been no cheap talk about creating this psychology or that. We are paying for the cost of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the Civil Works Administration by taxation, each according to his income, just as we are paying for the cost of the late war. Emergency relief work is arranged so that those in need can if possible render some service to the State.

The need for speed, the lack of enough trained workers created flaws in the administration of these agencies. The grafter and the chiseler in some citizens overcame their above mentioned better natures. Ghouls cluster at every tragedy. A tremendous effort as a matter of fact had been made to put the FERA and the CWA in the hands of distinguished citizens. The smaller type of Democratic politicians protested vehemently that the Republican appointees were seizing the opportunity to build up the disrupted Republican machine and vice versa. When the reckoning comes I doubt if it shows as much graft altogether the country over as in one air mail contract. Only taking pennies from the eyes of the dead, or robbing the contribution box for the poor have such a close and vivid connection between cause and effect. Graft on relief funds arouses a quicker, easier disgust than the more sinister, hidden and burdensome forms of getting something for nothing that have honey combed our big affairs.

The Civilian Conservation Camps started as another emergency relief measure but it is developing into a part of the permanent plan. Two million were unemployed in 1929 at the top of the stock market boom.
It is said that when we get on a level keel once more five millions will still be unemployed. It may prove thrifty to utilize the services of a number of our young men just out of school for a year apiece in preserving our natural resources while building up their health, broadening their outlook and giving them a fine training in work habits and skills. Public schooling has proved its worth. Why not this extra year for those who volunteer.

The Home Owners' Loan Corporation has prevented foreclosures on many homes, and the loss of the savings of a life-time. Owners of bonds and stocks have had to put up with suspended income and depreciated capital but unless they gambled on the stock exchange their savings have not been so completely wiped out.

To get the wheels started several agencies were utilized. Easing of credit through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and "priming the pump" by the Public Works' Administration were essential to the New Deal but as part of the machinery rather than as an end in themselves. Advocates of preparedness with blue prints of public works ready to be started at the beginning of a depression will have abundant ammunition for the future if we ever sink back into the old unplanned order.

The National Recovery Administration was planned to increase the purchasing power of the myriad of workers who live on less than $1000 a year or if you will $1500 and to decrease unemployment by shortening hours. For years the better type of manufacturers who faced the end of the road upon which we were travelling, the road of very low wages for the many and the necessity of a large market for mass produced
products, realized they should hold up wage scales to at least a living wage. But their individual need due to undercutting competitors who exploited labor and employed children sabotaged their long view and at the first personal strain they joined the race downward to lower and lower wage levels. Now the NRA provides a minimum wage for all employed in a given industry in the same region. It also offers help against undercutting through any number of mean trade practices. Unquestionably substantial gains have been made. It remains to be seen whether the Code Authorities will insist on compliance. Without it the whole plan is a dud. If the employers cooperate effectively to maintain minimums and concentrate their efforts on surpassing their competitors by improving methods of manufacturing, better organization, resourcefulness, initiative and imagination undoubtedly enforcement will be left in their hands. Opportunity galore for rugged individualism but under the rules of the game based on fair practices. To aid in determining fair practices the Consumers' Advisory Board is checking up in a painstaking technical way on the reasonableness of prices and various trade practices which affect the consumer. But if the codes are not fair to labor and are not lived up to or if manufacturers try to manipulate them to raise prices unreasonably the state in self protection will have to declare industry's effort at cooperative self government a failure and itself regulate industry as much as is necessary to protect the public interest.

The second great effort to get the wheels going was made through farm credits and farm mortgage arrangements, and through the Agri-
cultural Adjustment Administration by means of processing taxed and crop allotment. A Washington worker went home lately to see her family in North Carolina. They raise tobacco. She was astounded to see her mother with her hair neatly bobbed in a new dress. "Why Ma, you look all perked up." "Yes, but look at Pa!" And there was Pa in the first new clothes she ever remembered seeing him wear. But Pa only said "Hugh! Come on out in the yard." There was a grand fifty dollar second hand Ford. Agricultural and industrial prices have been all out of balance. In 1928 Al Smith campaigned on the basis of the hundred thousands of farms lost through foreclosed mortgages. The situation did not improve. Most of the tenant farmers in Oklahoma and Texas became even more desperate. The AAA had given encouragement to all but the dairy farmers, particularly in the Minnesota region. Soon the AAA plans will become effective for them. But I think the hope of the farmers comes more from the determination of the administration to experiment until this age old problem is in hand and the energy with which they have gone about it than from the conviction that the complete solution has been found. It is not so simple a problem that it can be settled quickly and so finally.

The AAA and the NRA are fundamental steps toward a better ordered society and the essentials must be preserved in whatever precise form. Was it not Benjamin Franklin who said it is a dumb man who cannot learn from experience. Unfair competition must be wiped out, minimum standards for the worker must be enforced. Congress must be given power to prevent the exploitation of children by law. The President says, "It is my opinion that the matter hardly requires further
academic discussion. The right path has been shown." Yet the interests are making a desperate stand with the old battery of arguments that the Depression should have taught them to discard.

The new bill for federal unemployment reserves now before the Congress is a necessary part of the plan. Since wage scales in manufacturing are based on a subsistence or at best on a living wage few workers can save against unemployment. Reserves would carry laborers thrown out of work for three or four months while they are hunting a job. The non-partisan Employment exchanges being established under the Wagner-Peyser law are another and fundamental part. The National Labor Board gives labor a fair tribunal in its otherwise unequal struggle with organized employers.

The Emergency Housing Corporation provides money at so low a rate of interest plus a 30 percent bonus that slums can be cleared and working men's houses built at a price per room within the range of their "living wage". No other housing arrangement makes it possible. Personally I do not approve of what is in effect a subsidy to industry. It is too illogical for us to buy goods cheaper because industry does not pay enough to enable its employees to rent tenements that are not breeders of crime and ill health. However we are clearing up the mess of years and as an emergency measure it has many values.

The New Deal is experimenting also with subsistence homesteads for we must never forget the five million estimated to be permanently unemployed that must be absorbed.

A yard stick for the cost of electricity has been established at Muscle Shoals. A hand is being taken in aviation, The oil code has
made great strides in regulating that turbulent industry. In the
next three years I hope it tackles bituminous coal and the railroads.
It has a well developed experimentally tested plan for taking over
marginal lands, so expensive socially, and utilizing them to control
floods and erosion, to conserve forests and wild life and to provide
recreation.

All these agencies have a human aspect. Only at one point do
I see the New Deal efforts as mechanism and not a part of the goal
and that is on the financial side. Of course the manipulation of money
and credit has put 60 percent of capital in the hands of 2 percent
of the people, and enabled some who spend the most to avoid the income
taxes the rest faithfully pay. Restraints on financial power have
been introduced. Small bank deposits are to be insured. The Stock
Exchanges will be restrained in inviting and assisting the lambs to
the slaughter. Exposure of big financeers has notified their fellows
that in the opinion of the rank and file not everything that is legal
is of good repute. But still there remains the question of legiti-
mately financing the business of the country. This must be worked out
with due returns to capital but I refuse to see property and its
protection as the end and aim of society to which human rights of
the humble shall take second place.
Dear Eleanor:

Last week I was in Missouri and missed seeing you and this week I am going to Tennessee on Wednesday at 4:45 so that I am going to miss you again. I hope and expect you take Sundays off. If not, it would be great to have a chance to talk with you about things in general for I have just finished the first six months with the Committee. If you have any time Sunday to spare, if you will telephone my office they will get in touch with me.

The only particular person who is on my mind is Mrs. Fickel. I am so afraid that if we do not place her husband soon that she may walk out on me because he is getting so restless. On the other hand, both you and I have spoken to Secretary Wallace about Mr. Fickel for the cattle program and Mr. Friant now writes that "I fear the heavy pressure that is being put on the Secretary and Dr. Patrie is hurting instead of helping his case."

Cooperative efforts certainly presents many difficulties.

Affectionately yours,
April 16, 1934

Dear Malvina:

How nice that things have developed so that your sister can get married. I think an administration is always helped by a few love affairs. If she comes into the office, I hope she will speak to me so that I can deliver my congratulations in person.

Very sincerely yours,

Mary W. Dewson

Mrs. Malvina Thompson Scheider
The White House
Washington, D.C.
April 16, 1934

Hon. Louis McHenry Howe
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Louis:

I had never heard of Mrs. Maude Murray Miller so I asked Mrs. Julian who says she has no influence—is rather old and feeble. She is always trying to get to the front at the State Capitol but no one pays any attention to her. She thinks she has been badly handled.

However, in her opinion of the retention of Mr. Thad Brown on the Radio Commission, Mr. Julian agrees with her 100%.

Sincerely yours,

Mary W. Dewson

I sent word direct to her to save you trouble.
April 16, 1934

Dear Eleanor,

You cannot know how disappointed I am to give out and not be able to help Franklin to the limit. What he is doing is so far-seeing and inspired he must succeed anyway. I hope you love you as I always have so I hate to think of losing even the fleeting glimpses that have lightened the job so much.

1. The Woman's Division has helped do:
   1. Many Democratic women have been kept from thinking their services were unappreciated and encouraged to continue their work.
   2. Recognition of women in federal positions has been unprecedented.
   3. Women have been stimulated to seek more definite responsibility in the party through changes in state laws governing political parties.
   4. The Women's Plan has focused attention on the responsibility of Democratic women to understand and support the New Deal and convert their Republican neighbors.
I hope by June first you will have chosen my successor. I am as you suggested enclosing a list of possibilities. I shall tell absolutely no one besides Miss Porter to avoid a lot of wire pulling, heart burnings and disgruntled women all of which can be avoided by making your two announcements simultaneously.

My preference is for a New Dealer because playing politics by the Women's Division would not be tolerated and would accomplish nothing certainly in the present stage of women's political development, whereas genuine interest in the New Deal could utilize the women's organizations to back Franklin's plans.

I am making these suggestions but they should be carefully checked. You and F. D. should see them and inquire further.

Most of the National Committee Women and the State Vice Chairmen are very very politically minded but Mrs. James H. Wolfe of Salt Lake City
vice chairman for Utah is also interested in
government. She has made the Utah study
cubs a part of the party organization. This plan
plus her splendid organizing ability I believe
defeated Smoot. Miss Bella Sherwin thinks
most highly of her ability. Her husband is
a judge who hopes to be elevated to the Circuit
Court of Appeals when the present Utah incum-
 bent dies. They are Unitarians. Of course
she has no idea of my suggestion.

My second preference is Mrs. Musser, the
National Committee Woman of Utah. She is also
a woman of culture, intelligence, and ideals.

My third and less assured preference is
Miss Amelia Sears of Chicago whose reputation
as a social worker is nation wide. She is now
one of the County Commissioners of Cook County.
Chicago's Mayor however has refused to let
her run again on the Democratic ticket.

With the exception of haviniaingle they
are all the New Deal timber I know of among
the available leaders, Havonia Sarge is a brilliant
forceful speaker but no organizer at all. I believe
the women would write on her but somehow I don't
believe she would fit the White House.

Devotedly
M. My Dewson

Other Prominent Democratic Women
5. Mrs. Scott Bullitt. She would make an attractive figure
and if wealthy she might give enough to pay for a
first-class assistant and for the expenses of the state
vice chairman so that they could be more active. She
would be disinterested.

6. Anna Dickey Oleson of Minnesota is our best farm
orator but like most orators she would not be a very
good organizer. She has very strong and not so good
points.

7. Mrs. Thornton Brown of Missouri an old war horse
but both a fine speaker and organizer. She is a high type.

8. Emily Newell Blew

9. Fanny Dixon Welch

10. Ellen Woodward

11. Mrs. Hollie Whitehead of Virginia whose husband
has a federal position at Baltimore. I don't know
how much efficiency she has, but she has personality and
initiative.
April 13, 1934

Dear Eleanor:

Mrs. Hamilton Wright says it will be a tremendous satisfaction to the women in the South who worked so hard for the Uniform Narcotic Bill to have you say at your next press conference how pleased you are at the lead the South has taken in this matter.

The drug interests were in evidence in South Carolina and Mr. Anslinger was so pleased with the work the women did there that he wrote the Secretary of the Women's Legislative Committee a special letter praising her for her work.

The Governor of South Carolina has signed the bill and, as you know, it was passed and signed in Virginia, a few weeks ago. Those who have signed are South Carolina, Virginia, Florida, Kentucky, New York and New Jersey. If you agree to do this I think it would be well worth while.

Sincerely yours,

Mary W. Dawson

Mary W. Dawson

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.
April 19, 1934

My dear Miss Dewson:

Mrs. Roosevelt has asked me to send you the enclosed correspondence for consideration. She requests that the enclosures be returned to Mr. Peterson upon acknowledgment of his letter.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt.

Miss Mary Dewson
National-Democratic Committee
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.
April 19, 1934

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Eleanor:

I want you to see a picture of Mrs. Holfe.

I am enclosing her history. Also some letters from her.

Mrs. Holfe's picture and history are in the "New Deal" magazine I gave you.

Affectionately,

Mary W. Dewson
Biographical Sketch

Mrs. James H. Wolfe
Utah State Chairwoman, Democratic Women
275 Capitol, (east) Salt Lake City, Utah

Husband- Hon. James H. Wolfe, Judge Third Judicial District Court

Children- Samuel, Emma Katherin, James H. Jr., Russell and George

Business Experience- Secretary to Secretary of State and various state boards (1916-1917)

Course in business administration and accounting
University of Chicago

Civic activities- President- Women's Legislative Council four years

President- State League of Women Voters two terms

Vice-President, Civic Center Ass'n
President- Lafayette Parent Teacher Ass'n two terms
State Chairwoman, W. R. A. Patriotic Volunteers
Vice-Chairwoman, American Red Cross for Salt Lake Co.

Church activities- Unitarian

Vice-President, Board of Trustees
Past President, Alliance of Unitarian Women

Club activities- Board of Directors, Ladies Literary Club (past)
January 31, 1934

Hon. Abe Murdock
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Murdock:

I have learned that there is some opposition developing to the appointment of some of our women as post mistresses, and I wish at this time to state that the women's organization is wholeheartedly behind these candidates. Mrs. Musser, National Committee-woman and other women leaders, feel with me that the work which the women do in the organization is of such importance that it deserves some recognition in the way of patronage. I know you feel this way yourself, but there is a general feeling beginning to develop that the women are not going to be recognized.

I wish to call your attention to the following candidates:

Mrs. Lucile Greenwood of Richfield
Mrs. Forrest King of Marysvale
Mrs. D. B. Perkins of Monticello

I understand that the terms of the present officers have expired in all of the above cases.

Mrs. Greenwood as you well know is qualified in every way for the position of post mistresses. She has given loyal service to the Democratic Party, having served as a member of the organization for the past twenty-five years. I sincerely believe that her appointment would not only meet with the approval of a majority of the Richfield residents, but would please the people of Sevier County as well.

I just finished a conversation with Mr. Draper in regard to Mrs. Forrest King. He stated that he thought she was one of the livelier members of the entire organization in that part of the state, men not excepted. We find her a very intelligent person to work with. She can always be depended upon to cooperate in every way possible for the welfare of the party.

Mrs. D. B. Perkins impresses me as an outstanding woman. She has a splendid women's organization in San Juan County. She just completed putting over the N.R.A.
Hon. Abe Murdock

Consumers' Drive down there, and did a really first class job. She is one of those rare persons whom you can really depend upon to "deliver the good".

I realize that everyone of these women have to face the opposition of men. They have to measure up to or surpass their opponent as far as ability is concerned, and in addition fight that archaic idea that women's place is in the home (except during a campaign).

Mr. Murdock, don't you think it would be a good idea to recommend the above named women for appointment, and clear the atmosphere so to speak. The longer these appointments are delayed sometimes, the more bitter the feeling becomes. When all is said and done your constituents cannot help but admit that these women are entitled to recognition and that they are capable.

We realize the tremendous strain which you are under during this session of Congress, and hesitate to inject new problems, but hope that you will give our recommendations favorable consideration. Mrs. Nusser joins me in these recommendations.

With cordial greetings, I remain

Yours very truly,

Mrs. James H. Wolfe
State Chairwoman.
Miss Mary W. Dewson  
Director of Women's Division  
Hotel Biltmore, N. Y.

Dear Miss Dewson:

I acknowledge receipt of your letters dated November 20, and 27. Answer to the first was delayed because I wanted just a little time to think about your plan. Of course you hit upon the difficulty when you stated that the problem might be to get a woman smart enough to do it. I have been trying to think women in our organization here who might have the background, the intelligence and the initiative. I can think of only one or two who are equipped at the present time. Of course I am not saying that there are not women who could be developed to do this sort of thing, because I know they could. I have been wondering whether or not a Leaders' Round Table would not get us further. If we could furnish them with a good outline and bibliography I believe that we could really do some good educational work. I have had under contemplation calling the study group presidents of Salt Lake County to my home for a luncheon meeting, to discuss the question as to whether they would not like to meet monthly for a round table discussion of the vital problems of the day. We then might have a Leaders' Group in each County. These groups should stimulate the activity in the various study groups throughout the County.

I am enclosing herewith copy of letter which was sent to County Chairwomen and Presidents on the 30th of October. We begin our reorganization in January, and we want the women to be prepared for it. As you doubtless know Utah is fortunate in having women vice-chairwoman provided for in its rules of organizations. Up to the present time, however, we have not been successful in having them elected in all the counties. I am also enclosing under separate cover copy of the New Deal, the magazine which our state organization is using to reach its members. It is issued weekly and can be sure to good advantage if we perk up a bit.

I have gone somewhat into detail as to our plans and what we are trying to do here because I want you to know how thoroughly we believe in your "message". I believe that the women of this country want to do their share in assuming responsibility for their government, but they are handicapped by lack of knowledge, and if we could make the securing of knowledge a little easier for them, we would get fine cooperation.
I like the program which was sent out by Miss White under your direction. Now if we had one person in each County who could help the women to find the material, from which to write a paper or give a talk I think it would be splendid. If not in each County we should have at least one in each State. I do not know how it is in the East, but here in the West our women need assistance in securing their material. In a great many of the smaller communities they have nothing but a local weekly, which is about as good as nothing at all.

If you think that I can be of assistance in helping to put your program over in the states mentioned: Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, and Idaho, I am perfectly willing to try. I know Mrs. Johnse, State Chairwoman for Idaho. She seemed to get some inspiration from the work we were doing in the last campaign. I also gave some of our material and suggestions to the National Committeewoman from Nevada, who was quite new in the game.

With all good wishes, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Carolyn Wolfe
(Mrs. James H. Wolfe)
State Chairwoman
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The White House.

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt,

This year marks the Tercentenary of the landing of Jean Nicolet on Michigan shores, and will be appropriately observed on Mackinac Island, where he made one of his first encampments.
In 1931 the Michigan Society Daughters of the American Revolution chose Mackinac Island as Michigan's most historic spot, and erected a tablet marking it as such. Because of this, the Mackinac Island State Park Commission invited us to have a definite part in this summer's notable event. July 6th is designated as DAR Day, and our festivities will extend through the week, and many will remain over the week-end to enjoy the historic lord and its beauty of the island.

I am writing to extend a cordial invitation to you from the Michigan Society Daughters of the American Revolution, to join us on this happy occasion, and to ask if you would favor us with a few words of greeting.
the night of our ban-
quet, July sixth.
We are expecting
our President General
Mrs. Magna to be
with us, as well as
many other State and
national officers.

Hoping that it
will be your pleasure
to come to Michigan
and that the Michigan
 Society may have the
happy privilege of
having you for its
guest of honor, I am
Very sincerely,

Hugh Schumaker
May 12, 1934.
April 21, 1934

Dear Molly:

The President suggests that you take up the question of Miss Burton's appointment as Assistant Patent Commissioner with Secretary Rogers.

Affectionately,

Miss Mary W. Dewson
Democratic National Com.
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Eleanor:

Has Franklin ever considered appointing
Miss Newton as Assistant Patent Commissioner?

You remember I have often spoken to you
of her and how advantageous it seems to me to give
a few women who make their mark in a profession
some real recognition.

Affectionately yours,

Miss Mary W. Dewson
April 30, 1934

Dear Eleanor:

Malvina gave me your message that I am to see Jim. Unfortunately, he is in New York today and tomorrow. I shall be here Wednesday and will try to see him but he is so busy that sometimes it takes me three or four weeks before I can get to him. Thursday, I am speaking to the Pennsylvania Federation of Democratic Women’s Clubs.

Affectionately yours,

[Signature]
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Miss Lehand

Dear Missy:

Mrs. Roosevelt is sending you this to bring to the President's attention and for him to do, of course, as he wishes.

Mrs. Schneider

The President says he cannot take it up in a State matter.

M. L.
P.S. Mrs. Hamilton Wright of the Narcotic Bureau came in today to ask me to get you to see her for two minutes on Wednesday in order to tell you that the Uniform Narcotic Law has been signed in Virginia and passed in South Carolina in both houses and is now up to the Governor, whom she expects will sign very soon. To ask whether the President will comment favorably on the passage of these laws.

She says that it would make a strong impression on Europe if the President shows that he is behind this movement to clear up the narcotic situation in the United States.

Mrs. Wright can be reached at Decatur 5138. She does her work in her home.

Mary W. Dawson

Mary

Dear Eleanor, I want to thank you for my lovely birthday. Was a darling to send them to...

My love,

Mary
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Eleanor:

If the President plans to express his satisfaction about the adoption of the Uniform Narcotic Drug Act in Virginia and South Carolina he should also add Rhode Island for it was unanimously passed by Rhode Island on April 20th and, I presume, was signed by the Governor.

Affectionately yours,

Mary W. Dawson

[Signature]
April 30, 1934

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Eleanor:

This letter from Mrs. Wolfe who is, as you know, Regional Advisor for Utah, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada and Arizona shows, as you see, that she has already, very pleasantly, been a stimulus in every state but Arizona in her region.

Affectionately yours,

Miss Mary W. Dewson
April 24 - 1934.

Miss Mary W. Dewson, Director,
Women's Division, Democratic National Committee,
Hotel Biltmore, N. Y.

Dear Miss Dewson:

At last we have held our State Council of Democratic Women, and it proved to be very successful. We had an attendance of over three hundred at each session. I enclose a revised program. The meetings were carried out according to schedule, except that at the afternoon session we had additional short talks from Mrs. Blood, the wife of our Governor; Mrs. Johnesse, Mrs. Baking and Mrs. Ross of Idaho, and Mrs. Taliferro from Wyoming, the four ladies from Idaho and Wyoming arrived in time for the morning session. They did not miss a talk, and seemed very enthusiastic about getting things going.

Mrs. Johnesse spoke about getting a similar meeting in Idaho. She is a very energetic person, and I know that she will accomplish her purpose. She told me that she had an amendment to Idaho election laws passed at the last regular session of the legislature providing for women as vice chairman of all political organizations and committees, and that these women will be elected at the primaries to be held a few months hence.

Mrs. Taliferro was also enthusiastic, but did not say anything about her plans.

I did not get a response from either Mrs. Clinedinst or Mrs. Hunsieer regarding the Council meetings, and I am wondering whether or not they received my letter. Mrs. Hunsieer did write me however saying that she would like me to come over and try to get her started. I may try to do it next week.

I also enclose clippings, which may interest you.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Mrs. James H. Wolfe
State Chairman.
Dear Miss Dewson:

I am sending you this letter for your information. Mrs. Roosevelt has already acknowledged it.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt

Miss Mary Dewson
Democratic National Committee
Washington
D.C.

Let. from Mrs. Georgia Osborne
Pres. Roosevelt Garner Club of Wyandotte County
May 8, 1934

Dear Eleanor:

Elizabeth Wheeler, daughter of Senator Wheeler, is chairman of the student group for Good Will Day which is May 18th. They are going to make a demonstration in favor of disarmament.

The student group is composed of members of the International Relations Clubs that have been established in every college. The ones who have organized this Washington demonstration are from Johns Hopkins, Goucher, American University, Washington University, Catholic University, University of Maryland, etc.

A small delegation is very eager to be received by the President on May 18th. When Mr. McIntyre was approached he said the President is very busy but did not actually say no, so they asked me to try to help them get a few minutes. I said that I would put in a word for them but what would Miss Wheeler think of you as a substitute? She said they would be delighted if you would receive them.

Very sincerely yours,

Molly
COMMITTEE FOR
WORLD GOOD WILL DAY
DEMONSTRATION OF STUDENTS AND YOUNG PEOPLE FOR WORLD DISARMAMENT
AUSPICES OF WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
532-17TH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.
TELEPHONE METROPOLITAN 3818

COMMITTEE
ELIZABETH WHEELER, CHAIRMAN
HAROLD SAMPSON, UNDERGRADUATE CHAIRMAN
MARY MOSS WELLBORN, SECRETARY

May 1, 1934

Dear Friend:

On World Good Will Day, Friday, May 18, we are having a demonstration of students and young people in Washington. A delegation will call on President Roosevelt asking him to take the lead now in securing a World Treaty for Complete Disarmament. Program of the demonstration and the resolution which will be presented to the President are enclosed.

We want every organization of young people in the United States represented in the delegation to the President. We are writing to ask your cooperation. Will you immediately get in touch with all groups of young people with whom you are connected and put the following requests before them:

To have representatives of their group take part in the delegation to the President.

To have resolutions, petitions, all kinds of communications, in the spirit of enclosed resolution, sent to us at above address before May 15.

To hold Disarmament Meetings on World Good Will Day - have a message wired to the President supporting request our delegation will present on that day.

We can quickly send you copies of enclosed program and resolution, if you will let us know how many you desire.

We hope that you yourself can take part in the delegation. Will you please let us hear from you at the earliest possible moment?

Sincerely,

Mary Rose Wellborn
Secretary
COMMITTEE FOR
WORLD GOOD WILL DAY
DEMONSTRATION OF STUDENTS AND YOUNG PEOPLE FOR WORLD DISARMAMENT
AUSPICES OF WOMEN’S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
532-17TH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.
TELEPHONE METROPOLITAN 3818

COMMITTEE
ELIZABETH WHEELER, CHAIRMAN
HAROLD SAMBON, UNDERGRADUATE CHAIRMAN
MARY MOSS WELDBORN, SECRETARY

May 2, 1934

Dear Friend:

On World Good Will Day, Friday, May 18, we are having a demonstration of students and young people in Washington. A delegation will call on President Roosevelt asking him to take the lead now in securing a World Treaty for Complete Disarmament. A program of the demonstration and the resolution which will be presented to the President are enclosed.

We want every organization of young people in the United States represented in the delegation to the President. We are writing to ask your cooperation.

If you are interested in our plans, will you please inform your congregation and all groups of young people with whom you are in touch of the demonstration?

We should like the leaders of your young people’s group to get in touch with us as soon as possible. Please let us know how many copies of the enclosed program and resolution you would like to distribute.

Sincerely,

Mary Moss Wellborn
Secretary
Dear

On World Good Will Day, Friday, May 18, we are having a demonstration of students and young people in Washington. A delegation will call on President Roosevelt asking him to take the lead now in securing a World Treaty for Complete Disarmament. A program of the demonstration and the resolution which will be presented to the President are enclosed.

We are writing to ask your cooperation because we want every organization of young people in the United States represented.

If you are interested in our plans, will you please pass on the enclosed material to the young people you know who are most active in working for peace.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary.
To the President of the United States from the Students and Young People of the United States
World Good Will Day May 18, 1934

Mr. President:

We, the youth of America, believe the frenzied rivalry of nations in producing more and yet more armaments must inevitably precipitate war. If war comes our generation will suffer, not only through the horrors of conflict itself but through the economic chaos which will surely follow.

We challenge the right of the generation now guiding the affairs of the world to inflict such injury upon us.

Mr. President, we have seen you assume office in a time of panic, fear, and economic paralysis. We have seen you plunge into national problems with adventurous courage and give the people of our country an inspiration which banished fear and started them toward recovery.

We believe that by virtue of your personal prestige and of your office as Chief Executive of the most powerful nation on earth you can similarly inspire the world to end the senseless contest of armaments.

In your message on May 16, 1933, to the rulers of all nations you expressed the fervent hope of the American people for peace through disarmament. At that time you said, "The way to disarm is to disarm."

We call upon you now to end this country's participation in the armament race. We call upon you to take the lead in securing a World Treaty for Complete Disarmament - the actual abandonment of the weapons of war and of force as a means of settling international difficulties.

You are in a position of greater power than any man in the world to bring about disarmament - real disarmament, and the only real disarmament is Complete Disarmament. We call on you, Mr. President, to use this power to end war.
May 8, 1934

Hon. James A. Farley
Postmaster General
Washington, D. C.

Dear Jim:

As you know, I have been deeply distressed that Mrs. Lyon Childress, National Committee woman of Tennessee has been one of the President's most ardent supporters ever since the National Convention in 1924 has not been given adequate recognition.

Mrs. Childress is the youngest sister of the late Senator Joseph W. Bailey, U. S. Senator from Texas and an intimate childhood friend of Senator Pat Harrison. It has been impossible to find a suitable position for Mrs. Childress who now suggests that it would be most gratifying if her husband, Lyon Childress, could be appointed to the U. S. Board of Mediation.

Mr. Childress has had suitable experience for this position. He is a prominent Democrat and has always had and is now holding a state position. He was Superintendent of Taxation from 1926 to 1932. Mr. Childress is a direct descendant of the wife of President Polk and a most attractive Southern gentleman.

It occurs to me that Mr. Childress is qualified not only for the U. S. Board of Mediation but also for the U. S. Board of Tax Appeals.

Such an appointment would be an admirable solution for a very trying situation.

Very sincerely yours,

Mary W. Dewson
Hon. James A. Farley  
Post Office Department  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Him:—

You asked me to send you the history of Byron O. Beall of New Mexico whom I would like to see appointed to the United State Board of Tax Appeals.

I asked the President to consider this appointment and Colonel McIntyre gave me the impression that nothing stood in the way if you would endorse him.

The reason I am for Mr. Beall is because when I saw him in January 1932, he agreed to give us instructed delegates from New Mexico at the Chicago Convention and he kept his word. Since that time, he has been most cooperative in every way possible. Both Senator Hatch and Congressman Chavez will be very much pleased at this appointment.

Mr. Beall is eminently fitted for the position by his long experience as tax commissioner in New Mexico. Moreover, he has the type of mind and personality that fit him for this position.

Very sincerely yours,

Mary W. Dawson
May 11, 1934.

My dear Miss Dawson:

Mrs. Roosevelt is having a garden party on Thursday, May 17th, for the women holding executive positions in the Executive Departments and the different commissions, and for a representative from the office of each Senator and Representative. I am enclosing copies of the letters which have been sent. Are there any people in your office whose positions would correspond to those of the women who are being asked on Thursday, and would you send me a list of them so that cards may go?

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt.

Miss Mary W. Dawson
Democratic National Committee
Miss Mary W. Dawson,
Director of Women's Division,
National Democratic Committee,
Hotel Biltmore,
New York City.

Dear Miss Dawson:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of the letter sent to our First Lady, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, asking her interest in this most worthwhile project of making a survey of the handicapped persons in the metropolitan city of Omaha. The entire cost of this survey would run between $3,000 and $5,000 only of Federal funds.

I am sending you a summary of what has been done through the activities of the Department of Vocational Education of our state during the past three years in this field.

If you feel inclined to add your personal approval to this project and to call Mrs. Roosevelt's attention thereto, I am sure you will be rendering a service not only to the handicapped of Nebraska alone but of the entire nation, as I believe this project carried out as it has been here in a small way can with the aid of a very small portion of the Federal funds render an inestimable service to humanity from social, humane and financial standpoints in their rehabilitation and restoration to health and ability to sustain themselves instead of being public charges. I trust that I am not suggesting anything unethical. I am thinking of it only as all women working together for the best interests of humanity. Thanking you for all the many kindnesses extended to me, I am

Most sincerely yours,

(Miss) LULU S. WOLFORD,
State Director of Women's Work.

Room 2234.
Copies of letters sent to Miss Mary A. Dewson, Democratic National Committee. Original letters sent to Mr. Carpenter, Georgia Warm Springs Foundation, Warm Springs, Georgia.

Letters copied, May 19th, 1934
May 14, 1934

COPY

Miss Mary W. Dewson,
Director of Women's Activities,
National Press Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Miss Dewson:

I am enclosing a letter to you which I received several weeks ago from Leonard McHugh, Chairman of the St. Louis County Democratic Committee.

This letter speaks for itself and gives you as much knowledge of the situation as I have myself. However, I do want to say that Mr. McHugh is a very fine man and a valuable asset to the Democratic Party and when he asks a favor of this kind, if there is anything we can do for him, it is to our interest to do it.

"Will you please let me hear from you so that I may report to Mr. McHugh?"

With my kindest personal regards, I am,

Sincerely,

Mrs. Stanley V. Hodge,
Democratic National Committee Woman.
Mrs. Stanley V. Hodge
Federal Building
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Dear Mrs. Hodge:

Several of the boys at Hibbing have called to my attention the condition of John Slattery, fifteen years old, residing at Hibbing. He is paralyzed from an attack of infantile paralysis when he was very young. He now goes to school in a wheel chair. His parents are unable to send him away for treatment.

Do you think there is any possibility that Mrs. Roosevelt could be interested in having him sent to Warm Springs, Georgia?

With kindest personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Leonard McHugh
Chairman, St. Louis County Democratic Committee
Mrs. Stanley V. Hodge  
2426 West Broadway  
Minneapolis, Minnesota

My dear Mrs. Hodge:

I am very glad indeed to bring John Slattery to Mrs. Roosevelt's attention.

I know that Warm Springs can take care of only a small number of those who need to go there but, of course, there is some basis of selection. Let us hope that young Slattery can be among the fortunate who are admitted.

Very sincerely yours,

Mary W. Dewson
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
White House,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I am taking the liberty of sending you this copy of a projected survey which we are endeavoring to found in Nebraska. The objectives of this survey are a reduction of and prevention of crippling conditions among children, the correction of their existing physical disabilities and the improvement of the coordination of the various agencies in the state that deal with the rehabilitation of crippled children and disabled adults.

Beginning three years ago twelve (12) clinics for crippled children have been conducted by thirty-eight (38) county medical societies (400 physicians and surgeons) as a part of the program sponsored by the Rehabilitation Division of the State Department of Vocational Education in cooperation with the crippled children's committee of the state Elks Association. Of the 1,019 crippled children examined by the twelve (12) clinics over 600 are now under programs of physical restoration. The attached analysis of eleven (11) of these clinics in which 797 children were examined shows that of the 348 reporting at the time the analysis was made, (more than a year ago) 246 had followed recommendations for remedial measures and 238 had shown definite improvement.

Nebraska has in excess of 5,000 crippled and handicapped persons, the greater majority of whom are under sixteen (16) years of age. Many are victims of Poliomyelitis. The Elks Clubs of the state have an endowment fund of $10,000 raised for the purpose of rehabilitating crippled children and they, together with various public agencies, will provide for the treatment of cases where parents are unable to do so. Women's civic clubs cooperate in every possible way, and all business organizations - grocers, hotels and restaurants - furnish free lunches, necessary linens, etc. for the clinics. The light and power companies donate all wiring, current and lamps necessary.

It was my privilege to attend a clinic this week in which over sixty (60) of these unfortunates were examined and recommendations for treatment made to the parents and to the permanent crippled children's committee.
Our principal object now is to make a complete survey of the city of Omaha (population 200,000) by twenty or thirty nurses who have been working under CNS but are now unemployed and who would have entry to every home and the confidence of the families visited. We are acquiring only sufficient funds to make this survey by these nurses. We feel that there are in excess of 1,200 handicapped children in the city of Omaha alone. The follow-up work in these cases is done by permanent committees made up of cooperative organization representatives who endeavor to make possible the treatment of every case that will respond to remedial measures.

We most respectfully solicit your interest and cooperation in this projected survey. We believe this survey will be of inestimable value to the entire nation as an example of what can be done through uniting the interest and efforts of Governmental agencies, public organizations, the medical profession, the press and private citizens.

We are fortunate, indeed, to have as our First Lady one who takes such an active interest in the welfare of humanity.

Gratefully yours,

(Miss) LULU S. WOLFORD,
State Director of Women's Work.

Room 2234.
May 15, 1954

Dear Eleanor:

These young people look to the President as a leader and are keen to follow him even though they do not see eye to eye on armament matters.

They expect about one thousand at the square.

If the President wanted to say a word in their national radio time the Good Willers would not deny him this privilege.

Sincerely yours,

Mary W. Dawson
To: Nebraska State Emergency Relief Administration.
From: J. R. Jewell, Supervisor Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons, State Department of Vocational Education.
Subject: Proposed survey in Omaha of crippled children and adults vocationally handicapped by physical disabilities.
(Proposed by J. R. Hawke, City Director of Vocational Education, Omaha City Schools.)

Note: Replying to a communication under date of April 30 from Miss Lulu S. Wolford, State Director of Women's Work, requesting that I give supplemental information and comments regarding the above proposed survey, the following data is respectfully submitted.

FOREWORD

In order that the Relief Administration may know that this proposed survey will fill a definite need and that the data obtained will be immediately put to work by organized agencies

a. in the reduction of crippling conditions among children,
b. in the prevention of crippling conditions among children,
c. in the correction of their existing physical disabilities,
d. in improving the coordination between the various agencies in the state that deal with rehabilitation either of crippled children or disabled adults,

it is essential to have an understanding of

1. What has been done in the rehabilitation of disabled persons, both children and adults, in Nebraska.
2. Current problems in the field of rehabilitation of disabled persons in Nebraska.
3. The follow-up program by which information made available through the proposed survey will be used in Nebraska and may be used in other localities.
The information supplied is divided generally under these three headings though I will give special attention to the twelve points enumerated in Mr. Hopkins' letter of April 30.

1. What has been done in the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons, both children and adults, in Nebraska.

The Rehabilitation Division of the State Department of Vocational Education was established late in 1931 in Nebraska. The work is supported jointly by state and federal appropriation totalling approximately $25,000 annually.

Funds available—state.

While the national act provides that the one million dollar fund appropriated annually and allotted to the various states on a maximum basis be expended for the promotion of the vocational rehabilitation of disabled persons, because of the smallness of the fund compared to the size of the job that was to be done, the federal administration found it necessary to require that the funds be expended largely on a basis of case work procedure. Of necessity, but a small amount of time, money and effort could be expended in the promotion and coordination of rehabilitation services of agencies outside the federal and state programs.

The funds could be used for disabled persons of employable age for their physical examination to determine nature and extent of disabilities; for the training of eligible disabled persons; for their transportation to and from place of training; for books, supplies, tools, necessary instructional equipment, a limited amount for the purchase of needed artificial appliances; and for the placement of disabled persons in occupations especially suited to their disabilities.

Though some few states have provided funds for the physical restoration and maintenance of disabled persons during training, none of the state and federal matching funds could be expended for these purposes.

During the thirteen-year period of this program in Nebraska, approximately 700 disabled persons, for the most part entirely dependent at the time of application, have been prepared for and placed in occupations where they are now self-supporting, productive citizens.

A survey made of 550 cases rehabilitated during an eleven-year period showed almost 80% of the cases carrying on in the same line of work for which they had been trained.
Case cost compared to caring for dependents. The average cost of rehabilitating these cases was approximately $448.00 whereas the cost in Nebraska was $310.08 each year to care for each inmate in the state custodial institutions.

Earnings of persons rehabilitated. The total average earnings of the 550 civilians rehabilitated in the eleven-year period approximate a half million dollars a year. These producers and taxpayers, once dependent, are now engaged in 150 different occupations and are the support of over 1,700 persons.

Careful case selection necessary. As the work of rehabilitation became generally known throughout the state, more applications were received than could be handled with available funds. Each year as the work progressed it became more necessary to tighten the requirements for eligibility and to use greater care to accept only those applicants in the greatest need who seemed most feasible for rehabilitation programs.

Increasing difficulties of placing disabled persons. Then, too, as the work progressed year by year, it became increasingly difficult to place physically handicapped people in occupations. The growing mechanization of industry, increasing industrial accidents, the tightening of physical requirements in industry, steadily mounting compensation insurance costs and other factors beyond the control of the disabled individual, even before the depression struck in 1929 and 1930, had begun to seriously mitigate against the employment of physically handicapped people in Nebraska regardless of the individual's ability to do a given job.

Unemployed disabled persons a greater economic problem than normal unemployed persons (See cartoon). Employers and society generally seem to be losing sight of the fact that a disabled man out of employment becomes a greater burden and is a greater economic loss than is an able bodied man out of employment for the reason that the physically handicapped individual has a tendency to deteriorate more rapidly and is not only a non-producer and a dependent but is one who, in addition to these, requires physical care. Modern ballistics engineers certainly recognize this fact in warfare by designing war machinery intended to cripple and maim rather than to kill. A dead enemy is thrown in a shallow grave while a wounded enemy requires two to carry him back and three to care for him and feed him behind the lines.

In order

1. to stimulate the employment of physically handicapped people and
2. that funds for the rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons, both state and local, might be made more adequate,

it was thought necessary to attempt to lay the size and scope of the problem before the people of the state.
The aid and cooperation of the Nebraska Press Association, comprising membership of 21 daily and 400 weekly newspapers, was enlisted and secured. It was impossible to make a census of the disabled people in the state. However, it was thought possible to determine the current number of disabilities occurring annually from accidents in the state.

For a period of 28 months, every issue of every weekly and daily newspaper in Nebraska was sent to the office of the Nebraska Press Association where all accident notices were clipped. These clippings were forwarded each day to our office where they were compiled. Each two weeks, a bulletin was issued by the press association and published by the entire press of the state. This bulletin showed the number of farm, home, industrial, traffic and other public accidents and their resultant casualties in injuries, disabilities and deaths.

Admittedly, the figures obtained were incomplete as press notices naturally cover only the most serious of accidents. However, more than 25,000 accidents were surveyed and the results compiled. The survey established the fact that accident disabilities in Nebraska occur at the rate of 41 per month or about eight times as fast as our rehabilitation division, with present funds and facilities, can return disabled individuals to remunerative employment.

Appropriations for the work received a 40% increase which was removed by the following session of the Legislature in line with reductions made generally in the whole state budget. Employers became much more generously disposed toward the employment of physically handicapped persons when they were brought to a better understanding of the seriousness of the situation. In fact, if it had not been for the changed attitude on the part of employers brought about by the new contacts made and information given them through the survey, we hardly would have been able to place any disabled people in the state since the depression struck.

The indirect result pointing toward the reduction of accident disabilities were many. Local industrial accident prevention programs within factories expanded tremendously. Public safety programs were undertaken by scores of cities and towns. The Uniform Motor Vehicle Act recommended by the National Conference on Street and Highway Safety was adopted by the following session of the Legislature by a huge majority. People of Nebraska, at least while the publication of the survey was in progress, became definitely accident conscious.
Crippled Children Work in Nebraska.

When rehabilitation work was begun in Nebraska, it was generally accepted as a fact that facilities for the care of Nebraska's crippled children were quite adequate. Almost 30 years prior to 1931, Nebraska had established a state supported orthopedic children's hospital at Lincoln which is considered one of the finest institutions of its kind in the country. Some years before, there had also been established an orthopedic department of the University Hospital in Omaha. Omaha also has a privately endowed institution known as the Hattie B. Munroe Convalescent Home for Crippled Children. A number of Lincoln and Omaha private hospitals have small but well equipped orthopedic departments. Nebraska is fortunate in having a number of fine orthopedic surgeons. Surgeons who have been graduated from the University of Nebraska College of Medicine for more than 20 years have received the benefits of instruction in orthopedics at the hands of men who are nationally recognized as pioneers in this field.

Yet, from the commencement of the rehabilitation program in Nebraska, we have been receiving applications from disabled adults now permanently disabled by physical defects which could have and should have been easily corrected in the early years of their life. In a large majority of these cases, we are completely baffled in our attempts at rehabilitation not so much by disabling physical affliction as by the fact that because of childhood defects general education and mental development has been entirely neglected.

Probably, the most heartrending picture in the whole field of social service is presented by a young man in his teens with a perfectly normal intellect and a warped, twisted body that might easily have been corrected in childhood whose physical condition has prevented him from receiving even an elementary schooling. He speaks to us with childlike faith and simplicity of the accomplishments of Lord Byron, John Milton, Helen Keller, our own great President or some notable figure in history who has had the courage, fortitude and ability to rise to greatness in spite of physical handicaps. He confidently expects that by some more or less magic stroke we can, with the few hundred dollars at our disposal for each case, bridge the gap between zero schooling and a career and set him on the road to success.

Or, those others who with a little schooling have come to realize that they are different; that a physical correction which should have been done at an early age was denied them on account of ignorance or poverty. Their brilliant minds have become embittered, sullen, demanding and anti-social. I am speaking not of dozens or scores but hundreds of cases with whom we have had contact.
Pioneering for improvements years of study.

We made close contact with every agency in the state which had to do with any phase of work for crippled children and attempted to work with them. We followed closely the state programs of work for crippled children in other states in an attempt to visualize a program that would be a complete program for crippled children which might be installed in Nebraska. Finally, we were attracted by the methods and accomplishments of the crippled children's program in the state of New Jersey. We corresponded with Joseph G. Buch, Chairman of the Crippled Children's Commission in the state of New Jersey. Mr. Buch, an experienced, able humanitarian who for years had struggled with the same problems, had finally organized a program which seemed to be getting results.

Combining our research efforts with State Elks Assn. and a New Jersey pioneer, J.G. Buch.

At the same time, the State Elks Association in Nebraska became interested in undertaking a project for crippled children as a major activity of the state organization. Through the lodges, they raised an endowment fund of $10,000. This fund was to serve as a nucleus for a larger endowment fund the income from which was to be used to carry out any program decided upon. For a year, the Crippled Children Committee of the State Elks Association worked with our department in a study of other state programs. As interest finally centered around the New Jersey plan, Mr. Buch was induced to come to Nebraska for a conference with the state committee and representatives of the department. The plan finally evolved for the commencement of a program was an evolution of the New Jersey plan with changes deemed necessary to meet the differences in conditions in the two states.

The Nebraska plan finally evolved.

It is a plan based on survey to determine the names, residences, ages, number, kind and conditions of crippled children in a given area. Once these facts are ascertained, regular medical societies are encouraged to conduct clinics by which complete general physical, mental and orthopedic examinations may be given to all crippled children found within the given area. Permanent Crippled Children Committees of laymen are then formed, representing all organized agencies in the area, to aid in carrying out the detailed recommendations of the clinics with respect to care, after-treatment, education, vocational preparation and placement of the children examined. The plan was formulated late in 1929.

Preliminary state survey from available records.

Five years prior, a law had been passed requiring that school census enumerators report to the Department of Public Welfare all blind, deaf, defective and crippled children of school age. This information had been accumulated in that department and nothing had ever been done. A four-month survey was then undertaken in one county. Whereas, the survey of the state records disclosed 37 crippled children residing in one county, the detailed contact survey showed more than four times that many.
The medical society in that county immediately organized and conducted two clinics for the examination of the crippled children found. A follow-up committee was organized according to the original plan.

Organized cooperation affected with State Elks Assn.

Following these clinics, the State Elks Association Convention authorized the employment, on a half-time basis, of a field worker whose duties it would be to conduct additional detailed surveys and encourage local medical societies to hold clinics for the examination of the children discovered and to organize the follow-up committees to coordinate the work for crippled children of various agencies in each locality and to coordinate the work of the various committees over the state. For this purpose, they agreed to raise $2,000 per year in addition to the endowment fund already created.

How expense of program is met.

This department also employs the field worker on a half-time basis as a rehabilitation agent to do regular rehabilitation case work with these children of employable age and over who are discovered through the medium of the clinics.

How administered.

The program is administered jointly by the Chairman of the Crippled Children Committee of the State Elks Association, August Schneider of Benedict, Nebraska, and the State Supervisor of Vocational Rehabilitation, J.R. Jewell. Both serve without compensation in the direction of the program.

Twelve clinics for the examination of crippled children have been held by county medical societies in Nebraska in cooperation with the program sponsored by Nebraska Elks and the Rehabilitation Division of the State Department of Vocational Education. 1019 crippled children have been examined. Over 600 of the 1019 children are now under or have completed programs of physical restoration. Many have made complete recoveries. 75 of our 93 counties have had clinics made available to their crippled children.

Who has cooperated?

41 County Medical Societies have cooperated. 460 physicians and surgeons have contributed at least a full day's time to the program. 5 orthopedic surgeons have given 17 full days' time. 253 registered and student nurses have given a full day of their time to assist in the clinics. Permanent Crippled Children Committees have been established in ten centers in the state. Over 700 layworkers and committeemen representing scores of organizations and agencies have cooperated in the clinics and permanent committees.

The program is functioning to correlate and coordinate all public and private agencies which are rendering service to crippled children in the state into one comprehensive, cooperative enterprise from which all duplicating efforts
and lost motion will be eliminated so that the greatest possible number of crippled children may be benefited at the least possible expense to the individual, to the community and to the state.

It is a program in which the individual, the local community, cooperating organizations and the state all do their part so that the greatest possible self-reliance and independence will be developed by those who are aided.

2. Current problems in the field of Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons in Nebraska.

Omaha, our largest metropolitan center, has a population well over 200,000. Funds available for rehabilitation there are absorbed in actual case work for disabled adults. No funds are available for survey or promotional purposes. Available public records in Omaha show approximately 450 cases of crippled children whereas we feel sure from studies made in other sections of the state that between 1200 and 1500 crippled children actually reside there.

Much duplication. Many without attention. Whole rehabilitation problem actually unknown. While Omaha has many facilities for rendering aid to crippled children, because of lack of adequate centralized information, there is much duplication of effort and overlapping between agencies. Many handicapped children are not receiving adequate attention.

Whole rehabilitation problem actually unknown. In the field of adult rehabilitation in Omaha, in Nebraska or nowhere in the United States do we know the actual present total of persons who are in need of rehabilitation services. It may be impractical to make a complete census of the disabled in Nebraska but it is possible to make a complete census of:

a. those physically handicapped adults in Omaha whose physical handicap prevents their employment,

b. those physically handicapped adults in Omaha whose physical handicap seriously interferes with their present work.

3. The follow-up program by which information made available through the proposed survey will be used in Nebraska and may be used in other localities.

If the proposed survey can be conducted, the size and scope of the whole job to be done in the rehabilitation of disabled persons, both children and adults, in Omaha, a representative city, would be known.

The various agencies in Omaha in a position to render any type of rehabilitation service could be determined simultaneously. These agencies might then be carefully coordinated and regimented into one program whereby rehabilitation of hundreds of disabled persons could be
accomplished with the same resources that now accomplish
the rehabilitation of a few scores annually,

When such a plan is successfully worked out in Omaha,
the result obtained could be duplicated in every city of
like size in the United States. It might also be expanded
to include a whole state. It might further be expanded
to include a number of states or possibly the whole country.

Rehabilitation of disabled persons, either children
or adults, by the method of individual case work procedure
necessarily limits itself to the number of case workers
directly engaged in the work. Its accomplishments depend
directly upon the amount of money specifically made available
for the purpose.

The rehabilitation program conducted jointly by the
federal government and the various states has been a program
full of remarkable accomplishments. Many thousands
of physically handicapped individuals have been taken
from the rolls of dependents and transformed into indepen
dent, self-supporting citizens.

The program has constituted a great laboratory in
which has been evolved methods and procedure by which the
wreckage of our fast-moving social and industrial system
may be salvaged and by which those made dependent by
disease may become productive. It has proven to employers
beyond the shadow of a doubt that it is an economic fallacy
to ruthlessly scrap handicapped workers. It has provided
disabled individuals with new hope and confidence in their
own ability to come back.

But, America annually disabled by accident more people
than were disabled from the United States by the World War.
It is unlikely that funds sufficient to accomplish the reha
bilitation of these people by the basis of individual
case work procedure will ever be made available through
combined state and national sources. An adequate reha
bilitation program will require the combined efforts, pro
perly coordinated, of every agency, both public and private,
in a position to render service. That coordination can be
accomplished only when complete facts regarding the size
and scope of the problem and facts regarding services
available from existing agencies are made available. These
facts can be made available only through well organized,
carefully directed surveys for which at the present time
there are no existing funds.

If the Federal Emergency Relief Administration can
make funds available for this survey in Omaha, it will not
only prove an invaluable aid to the development of an ade
quate program of rehabilitation for disabled persons, both
children and adults, in Nebraska but will provide a pattern
program that will contribute greatly to the development of
rehabilitation in other sections and nationally.
Referring to the twelve points mentioned in Mr. Hopkins' letter of April 30.

1. Purposes to be served by the project.

These have been previously covered in detail.

2. Group or groups sponsoring the project.

Department of Vocational Education, Omaha, under the Omaha Board of Education. (J. R. Hawke, Director).

Rehabilitation Division, State Department of Vocational Education. (C. A. Pulver, Director and J. R. Jewell, Supervisor).

State Elks Association, Crippled Children Committee. (August Schneider, Chairman, Benedict, Nebraska).

Crippled Children Committee, Omaha Elks Lodge. (Penn. F. Pedrea, Secretary). Note: The Omaha Elks Lodge has been a heavy contributor to the program for crippled children sponsored by the State Elks Association. They have appointed a special Crippled Children Committee composed of representative doctors in Omaha who already have devoted considerable time to the study of needs for this project and who have given it their unqualified endorsement. This is a permanent committee who will spend considerable time and give valuable aid in helping to work out the coordination of agencies for service to crippled children after the survey has been made.

3. Name of director, together with a brief description of his qualifications.

The survey will be directed jointly by the Omaha Director of Vocational Education in the Omaha Schools and the State Supervisor of Vocational Rehabilitation. These joint directors have offered to serve without compensation.

J. R. Hawke, Omaha Director of Vocational Education in the Omaha Schools, --- B.S. and M.S. Pennsylvania State; 15 years' experience in vocational trade training in organizing and promoting vocational programs (5 years Director of Industrial Education, North Braddock, Pa., 5 years Director of Industrial Education, Republic of Haiti, 4 years Director of Industrial Education, Omaha and for past 3 years has directed vocational rehabilitation in Omaha). During the above fifteen years of service, he has directed a number of surveys similar in character to the one proposed.

J. R. Jewell, State Supervisor of Vocational Rehabilitation, Nebraska --- Served for 13 years in above capacity. Prior to that time, had ten years' experience in me奇尼-
of engineering, 6 years of which were industrial engineering and plant management. During the past 13 years, he has directed the following related programs and surveys: Survey of the Blind in Douglas County, Survey of the Blind in Lancaster County, Survey of Employment Possibilities for the Handicapped in Lincoln, Nebraska State Accident Survey, Nebraska Crippled Children Survey. For the past 4 years, he has directed the crippled children program of the State Elks Association. For two years, he served as Secretary of the National Rehabilitation Association.

4. Data to be obtained.

This is covered in detail on the attached copy of blanks to be used in the proposed survey.

5. Sources of data (records, house-to-house canvass, etc.).

Existing public records from the following listed organizations and groups will be examined. This will be followed by personal consultations with individual cases discovered.

- Omaha School Census Report
- Visiting Nurses Association
- Hattie E. Munroe Convalescent Home for Crippled Children
- University Hospital, Orthopedic Department
- University Hospital Dispensary
- Creighton Medical College Dispensary
- Douglas County Hospital
- St. Joseph Hospital, Orthopedic Department
- Methodist Hospital, Orthopedic Department
- 12 other Omaha hospitals have promised information from their records
- League for the Hard of Hearing
- Omaha Association for the Blind
- Rotary Club, Crippled Children Committee
- Kiwanis Club, Crippled Children Committee
- State Department of Public Welfare
- Omaha Department of Child Welfare
- Omaha Council of Churches
- Omaha Chapter of the American Red Cross
- Child Saving Institute
- Christ Child Society
- The Creches
- Urban League
- Father Flanagan's Home
- Nebraska Children's Home Society
- Nebraska Society for Crippled Children
- Omaha Orthopedic Association
- Douglas County Medical Society
- Individual physicians' and surgeons' records
- Personnel managers' records of major corporations in Omaha
Omaha Council of Social Agencies
National Reemployment Service
State Compensation Department
Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.
Omaha School Nurses
Douglas County Nurses Association

These and other Omaha organizations will cooperate.

6. Geographic area or areas to be covered.

The city of Omaha, Nebraska.

7. If a survey is conducted, approximate number of persons and other units to be investigated.

One reason for the survey is to determine the number of persons in need of rehabilitation so it is impossible to give this information.

8. Tentative copy of the questionnaire to be used.

The copy is attached.

9. Estimated cost, appropriately divided, such as supervisor's salary, supplies, etc.

20 nurses at $18.00 per week for 10 weeks .... $3780.00
1 supervising nurse at $25.00 a wk. for 10 wks. 350.00
4 clerical assistants at 40c per hour,
30 hours per week for 10 weeks .......... 480.00
Total labor ........................................ 4510.00
Supplies (estimated) ......................... 100.00

10. Types of personnel to be employed and their respective numbers.

Twenty nurses, one supervising nurse, four clerical assistants (stenographers).

11. Estimated man hours for each type of personnel

Nurses .......................... 8,000 man hours
Clerks ........................... 1,300 man hours

12. Provision, if any, for tabulation and publication.

No provision has been made for tabulation and publication of the survey though it is believed by those sponsoring the survey that this can be arranged for through the cooperation of a number of agencies within the state who are vitally interested in having the information secured.
REHABILITATION OF DISABLED PERSONS

J.R. JEWELL
SUPERVISOR

3,000 NEBRASKA BOYS WERE DISABLED IN SERVICE DURING 19 MONTHS OF THE WORLD WAR AND ARE NOW DRAWING A TOTAL OF $1,500,000 A YEAR FROM THE GOVERNMENT FOR SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITIES OF ALL TYPES.

3,000 NEBRASKA CITIZENS (APPROXIMATELY) ARE DISABLED THROUGH ACCIDENT OR DISEASE EVERY 24 MONTHS. OF THESE, 934 ARE DISABLED BY ACCIDENTS AND 1,066 ARE CHILDREN CRIPPL1ED BY DISEASE.

IT COSTS NEBRASKA $310.08 EACH YEAR TO CARE FOR EACH INMATE OF OUR STATE INSTITUTIONS.

IT COSTS ONLY $446 TO TRAIN A DISABLED PERSON IN A TRADE, AND TO MAKE HIM SELF-SUFFICIENT. ONLY HALF OF THIS COST IS BORNE BY NEBRASKA, THE OTHER HALF IS BORNE BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

IT COSTS MORE TO MAINTAIN A DISABLED PERSON THAN AN ABLE-BODIED PERSON OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. THE IDLE DISABLED PERSON REQUIRES CARE AS WELL AS FOOD, CLOTHING AND SHELTER.

THE TOTAL EARNINGS OF THE 550 CIVILIANS REHABILITATED BY THIS STATE IN THE PAST ELEVEN YEARS APPROXIMATE A HALF MILLION DOLLARS A YEAR. THESE PRODUCERS AND TAXPAYERS, ONCE DEPENDENT, ARE NOW ENGAGED IN 150 OCCUPATIONS AND ARE THE SUPPORT OF 1700 PERSONS.
Objectives of the Survey

1. To determine the ages, kind, number and condition of all crippled children in Omaha.

2. To determine the ages, number, kind and condition of all physically handicapped adults in Omaha
   a. whose physical handicap prevents their employment
   b. whose physical handicap seriously interferes with their present work.

Purposes of the Survey

This is purely a fact-finding survey. The depression has emphasized the fact that the placement of physically handicapped people presents an economic problem of growing difficulty and importance which needs special consideration.

The government expects to use the information obtained in this survey in working toward a solution of this problem. What the solution will be and what steps are taken in working out the solution cannot be predicted. Therefore, survey workers are requested particularly to refrain from making statements or giving opinions that can be construed so as to give the handicapped person the impression that the government is going to offer him certain aids. Workers are urged to keep constantly in mind that this survey is simply a census of those persons vocationally handicapped by a physical disability.

Workers are also urged to make clear to disabled persons or to parents of crippled children with whom they come in contact that this is not a curative or placement program but that the government hopes by getting the information to plan a program for the reduction of crippling conditions among children and for the reduction of accident disabilities and to intelligently plan for the placement of physically handicapped adults.

Whether or not the program will be worked out and if so what the program will be is a matter that will require future legislation and months or possibly years of time to put into effect.

While the disabled person or the crippled child whose parents give the information requested may not benefit directly, undoubtedly the facts gathered by the Omaha survey together with data gathered by similar surveys in other cities and areas will result in a program that will aid both crippled children and handicapped adults throughout the country.

On this basis and on this only must the worker make his appeal to the disabled individual and to the parent of the crippled child for their cooperation in giving the information requested on the blanks.
Instructions to Workers

Sections 1 and 2 -- Self-explanatory.

Section 3 -- Parent's or guardian's occupation. List a principal occupation such as plasterer, bricklayer, machinist, laborer, contractor or whatever occupation appears to have been the principal activity over a considerable period.

Section 4 -- Check whether or not last examination was done at a doctor's office, a clinic or dispensary.

Section 5 -- Describe in your own words just how the disabled person is affected by the disability such as; "Right limb amputated above the knee." "Arthritis of hips--walks in badly stooped position." "Right arm and wrist badly broken--can lift only small objects."

Section 6 -- Check in proper division. Write in any cause not listed.

Section 7 -- Check in proper division.

Section 8 -- Give name of hospital. Give location if not in Omaha.

Section 9 -- Check in proper division.

Section 10 -- Write in name of surgeon, clinic or dispensary.

Section 11 -- Describe in your own words secondary conditions such as; "Also a weak heart." "Also defective vision or hearing." "Stammers badly." "Appears undernourished." "Appears generally run-down."

Section 12 -- Write in, "Brace on right leg hip to ankle." "Spinal brace." "Artificial limb." "Leg iron from knee to ankle." If braces or other appliances appear worn out or ill-fitting please state.

Section 13 -- Investigator should write "Yes" in cases such as complete arthritis involvements, cases of spastic paralysis where mental involvements are extremely noticeable, cases where imbecility or idiocy is apparent, cases where age or a combination of infirmities make complete helplessness apparent to the casual observer. When the answer is "Yes", explain under Section 23.

Section 14 -- Applies to cases where institutional care is indicated such as: School for the Blind, School for the Deaf, Institution for the Feeble-Minded. Answer "Yes" or "No". When answer is "Yes", explain under Section 23.

Section 15 -- Self-explanatory.

Section 16 -- Answer each division "Yes" or "No". If "Yes", explain under Section 23. Special instruction would seem advisable.
for a very hard-of-hearing child who was attending regular school but also needed lip-reading instruction. A student who stammered would need speech correction instruction.

Section 17 -- Answer "Yes" or "No". If the answer is "Yes", state on whom individual is dependant such as mother, parents, brother, uncle, etc.

Section 18 -- If answer is "Yes", write in number of persons dependent.

Sections 19 and 20 -- In each case, list what appears to be the major occupation. Under wages, give the approximate figure in round numbers.

Section 21 -- Check "Yes" or "No".

Section 22 -- Give your suggestions in the order in which you believe they should be carried out such as; "Detailed examination to see if physical restoration can be accomplished and then train for some occupation requiring no standing." "Has a good foundation for clerical work and might be placed in some clerical position where not required to meet the public." "This man's doctor has advised him that an operation of a certain type will enable him to return to his old work."

Section 23 -- In addition to entries already indicated, the investigator will state in his own words any other information gathered or opinions formed relative to the physical, mental, social or financial status of the individual that he believes will aid in giving the compilers of this information a complete understanding of the conditions, limitations and possibilities of each individual.
Objectives of the Survey

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Purposes of the Survey

This is purely a fact-finding survey. The depression has emphasized the fact that the placement of physically handicapped people presents an economic problem of growing difficulty and importance which needs special consideration.

The government expects to use the information obtained in this survey in working toward a solution of this problem. What the solution will be and what steps are taken in working out the solution cannot be predicted. Therefore, survey workers are requested particularly to refrain from making statements or giving opinions that can be construed so as to give the handicapped person the impression that the government is going to offer him certain aids. Workers are urged to keep constantly in mind that this survey is simply a census of those persons vocationally handicapped by a physical disability.

Workers are also urged to make clear to disabled persons or to parents of crippled children with whom they come in contact that this is not a curative or placement program but that the government hopes by getting the information to plan a program for the reduction of crippling conditions among children and for the reduction of accident disabilities and to intelligently plan for the placement of physically handicapped adults.

Whether or not the program will be worked out and if so what the program will be is a matter that will require future legislation and months or possibly years of time to put into effect.

While the disabled person or the crippled child whose parents give the information requested may not benefit directly, undoubtedly the facts gathered by the Omaha survey together with data gathered by similar surveys in other cities and areas will result in a program that will aid both crippled children and handicapped adults throughout the country.

On this basis and on this only must the worker make his appeal to the disabled individual and to the parent of the crippled child for their cooperation in giving the information requested on the blanks.
Instructions to Workers

Sections 1 and 2 -- Self-explanatory.

Section 3 -- Parent's or guardian's occupation. List a principal occupation such as plasterer, bricklayer, machinist, laborer, contractor or whatever occupation appears to have been the principal activity over a considerable period.

Section 4 -- Check whether or not last examination was done at a doctor's office, a clinic or dispensary.

Section 5 -- Describe in your own words just how the disabled person is affected by the disability such as; "Right limb amputated above the knee." "Arthritis of hips--walks in badly stooped position." "Right arm and wrist badly broken--can lift only small objects."

Section 6 -- Check in proper division. Write in any cause not listed.

Section 7 -- Check in proper division.

Section 8 -- Give name of hospital. Give location if not in Omaha.

Section 9 -- Check in proper division.

Section 10 -- Write in name of surgeon, clinic or dispensary.

Section 11 -- Describe in your own words secondary conditions such as; "Also a weak heart." "Also defective vision or hearing." "Stammers badly." "Appears undernourished." "Appears generally run-down."

Section 12 -- Write in, "Brace on right leg hip to ankle." "Spinal brace." "Artificial limb." "Leg iron from knee to ankle." If braces or other appliances appear worn out or ill-fitting please state.

Section 13 -- Investigator should write "Yes" in cases such as complete arthritis involvements, cases of spastic paralysis where mental involvements are extremely noticeable, cases where imbecility or idiocy is apparent, cases where age or a combination of infirmities make complete helplessness apparent to the casual observer. When the answer is "Yes", explain under Section 23.

Section 14 -- Applies to cases where institutional care is indicated such as: School for the Blind, School for the Deaf. Institution for the Feeble-Minded. Answer "Yes" or "No". When answer is "Yes", explain under Section 23.

Section 15 -- Self-explanatory.

Section 16 -- Answer each division "Yes" or "No". If "Yes", explain under Section 23. Special instruction would seem advisable
for a very hard-of-hearing child who was attending regular school but also needed lip-reading instruction. A student who stammered would need speech correction instruction.

Section 17 -- Answer "Yes" or "No". If the answer is "Yes", state on whom individual is dependont such as mother, parents, brother, uncle, etc.

Section 18 -- If answer is "Yes", write in number of persons dependent.

Sections 19 and 30 -- In each case, list what appears to be the major occupation. Under wages, give the approximate figure in round numbers.

Section 21 -- Check "Yes" or "No".

Section 22 -- Give your suggestions in the order in which you believe they should be carried out such as; "Detailed examination to see if physical restoration can be accomplished and then train for some occupation requiring no standing." "Has a good foundation for clerical work and might be placed in some clerical position where not required to meet the public."

"This man's doctor has advised him that an operation of a certain type will enable him to return to his old work."

Section 23 -- In addition to entries already indicated, the investigator will state in his own words any other information gathered or opinions formed relative to the physical, mental, social or financial status of the individual that he believes will aid in giving the compilers of this information a complete understanding of the conditions, limitations and possibilities of each individual.
CRIPPLED CHILDREN CLINIC COMMITTEE
COLUMBUS LODGE NO. 1196 B. P. O. E.
COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA

COMMITTEE
Frank I. Holmes, Chairman
M. A. Boettcher,
William Gregorius,
Rev. W. H. Talmage,
C. N. McElfresh,
Lew Williamson,
George Launer,

LODGE OFFICERS
J. L. Dougherty, Exalted Ruler : Frank I Holmes, Secretary.

JOINT LAY COMMITTEE

Carl Rohde, Chairman
M. A. Boettcher, Secretary

CLINIC DATE
THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1934

CLINIC LOCATION
FEDERATED CHURCH

AHM. 4/20/34
ELKS COMMITTEE

CRIPPLED CHILDREN COMMITTEE

Preparation of clinic room etc. Appoint the following committees to assist:

RECEPTION COMMITTEE (LADIES)

Select several ladies to meet the patients as they arrive, issue them numbers and generally officiate in the waiting room.

REFRESHMENT COMMITTEE

Committee to provide a light lunch for patients and parents. Sandwiches, cake, ice cream, milk and coffee, provide an adequate and desirable lunch.

TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEE

Several cars should be available in case it is necessary to call for and return some local cases who have no means of transportation. It may also be necessary to take some of the patients out to local doctors' offices for X-rays or special tests. One or two cars will be sufficient.

The Crippled Children Committee will assist in all of the above committee work in addition to serving in the Program Committee Room.

All examiners, nurses, assistants, instruments, etc. will be provided by the MEDICAL COMMITTEE.

Crippled children and their parents are naturally both apprehensive and sensitive and the committee should assist in preserving privacy and quiet for them.

Visitors, other than doctors and those assisting in the work, should not be admitted to the clinic floor without first consulting the medical committee.

ANN. 5-28-33
RECEPTION COMMITTEE

The Reception Committee, composed of six ladies, will have charge of the reception and waiting rooms. Two committee women should be stationed at the door to direct parents and others to the Registration Desk and waiting rooms. Those stationed in the waiting rooms should visit with the parents and provide quiet amusement for the kiddies.

It must be remembered that many of the families have driven long distances and are both weary and apprehensive - this committee can do much toward relieving the nervous tension which may occur in the waiting rooms. Local stores should be willing to contribute advertising novelties, toys and balloons for the children. (Noisy toys should not be accepted - because there may be some nervous and mental, as well as physical, cases represented.)

Personality, tact, and organizing ability are essential requirements of the Reception Committee women. Should any embarrassing situations arise - call for Mr. Mann.

Eighteen ladies will be required on this committee. Their hours should be divided as follows: 7:30 A.M. to 12:00 noon - 6 ladies; 11:30 A.M. to 2:30 P.M. - 6 ladies; 2:00 P.M. to 5:00 P.M. - 6 ladies.

REGISTRATION COMMITTEE

The Registration Committee, composed of four ladies will preside at the Registration Desk and will handle registration and issue numbered tickets to the parents. One Committee woman will handle the Nurse and Doctor Registers; one will superintend the Lay Group Register; and one will be responsible for the Patient Register. The fourth Committee woman will issue one numbered ticket to each person signing on the Patient Register, regardless of the number of children they may bring in.

On the Patient Register, the name of one parent or guardian only is desired - if more than one child in the family is to be examined, the figure '2', '3', '4', or more should be placed in a circle following the parents name. When in doubt as to the proper procedure, call Mr. Mann.

Twelve ladies will be required on this committee and their hours should be arranged in accordance with the Reception Committee schedule.

REFRESHMENT COMMITTEE

The Refreshment Committee, composed of about ten ladies, will provide a light lunch, consisting of sandwiches, cake or cookies, ice cream, milk and coffee. Preparation should be made to feed from one-hundred-fifty to two hundred persons. The lunch should be served on paper plates, cafeteria style, between the hours of 11:00 A.M. and 3:00 P.M. Paper cups should be used whenever possible. Local grocers, bakers, butchers, packers and jobbers will be glad to contribute the necessary supplies for the lunch.

AHM 4/12/34
THIRD COLUMBUS CLINIC

Kitchen

Refreshments and Waiting Room

11' x 12' 11' x 12'

Medical
Lay
Comm.
Comm

Orthopedic & Neurological

16' x 20' 16' x 20'

E.E.N & T.

16' x 26'

Dental
12' x 22'

Preparation Room

Registrar desk and main waiting room are on first floor.
TO BE PROVIDED BY ELKS COMMITTEE

3 Hospital Carts
3 Tables 3' x 7' x 32"
4 Tables 3' x 5' x 30" (Kitchen tables)
9 Writing desks 18" x 28" x 30"
4 Pedestals 18" x 18" x 36" (Elks Club)
7 Tables 18" x 18" x 30" (Elks Club)
4 High chairs - (Elks Club)
    All available rugs and floor runners.
3 Typewriter desks and typewriters
6 Folding screens
30 Wire baskets (Swimming Pool)
1 Canvas strip 7' x 60' - or 2 Canvas strips 7' x 45'
1 Canvas strip 7' x 30'
1 Canvas strip 7' x 20'
3 Canvas strips 7' x 8'
12 Pieces of wood 2" x 2" x 7 feet
12 Pieces of wood 1" x 2" x 6 inches
250 Feet of 6 or 8 gauge galvanized iron wire
9 Water pitchers and slop jars
9 Water pitchers and glasses

3 Army cots (National Guard)
30 Army blankets (National Guard)

AHM-4/24/34
TO BE PROVIDED BY COMMITTEE (CONT'D)

200 Bed sheets
100 Towels, hand
75 Towels, both

15 12ft. extension cords
3 20ft. extension cords
6 3 way sockets
6 2 way sockets

6 Bridge lamps - 60 watt globes
10 Desk lamps - 40 watt globes

* 8 Ceiling drops 7' from floor - over orthopedic tables.

* This group of lights will probably require special wiring and should be fused to stand a constant load of 1500 watts. Two outlets should be provided halfway between the tables for moving picture flood lights.

AHM- 4/24/34
THIRD COLUMBUS CRIPPLED CHILDREN CLINIC

CLINIC OUTLINE AND SCHEDULE FOR
MEDICAL, DENTAL AND NURSING STAFF

MEDICAL CLINIC ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE
W. R. Neumarker, M.D. Chairman.

COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA
MAY 17, 1934

AHM- 4/24/34
SCHEDULE OF EXAMINERS

Hours should be arranged so that the required number of examiners will be on hand at all times during the day.

ROUTING COMMITTEE : 2
DENTISTS : 2
E. E. N. & T. : 2
HEART, LUNGS
AND ABDOMEN : 3
NEUROLOGIST : 1
ORTHOPEDISTS : 2
RECOMMENDATIONS GROUP : 3

The medical recommendations group will review the findings and recommendations of the examiners and explain them to the parents.

Each examiner, in making recommendations for treatment or operative work, should, if possible, give an estimate of the cost covering his recommendations. This is essential so that the lay committee will have something tangible on which to base their follow-up work.

Each examiner will furnish his own instruments and gowns. Applicators, tongue depressors, linen, basins, soap, towels and sterilizing solutions will be on hand for their use.

THE MEDICAL CLINIC ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE SHOULD EXERCISE GENERAL SUPERVISION OVER ALL CLINIC ACTIVITIES AND SHOULD NOT BE HANDICAPPED BY HAVING TO CONDUCT GENERAL EXAMINATIONS.
**NURSE SCHEDULE**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASE HISTORIES</th>
<th>ASSISTING NURSE</th>
<th># RECORDING NURSE</th>
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<td>E. E. N. &amp; T.</td>
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<td>HEART, LUNGS AND ABDOMEN</td>
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<td>NEUROLOGIST AND ORTHOPEDIST</td>
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<td>RECOMMENDATIONS GROUP</td>
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<tr>
<td>CASE ROUTING AND RELIEF</td>
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<td>15 - 25</td>
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* RECORDING NURSES should be good writers who understand medical terms and are accurate in spelling.

# The nurses working with the recommendations group must know how to type as all reports are typed before being released by this group.

CLINIC HOURS ARE FROM 9 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

Registration of patients closes at 4 P.M. and the examinations should be completed by 5:30 P.M.

THE CLINIC WILL BE HELD IN THE FEDERATED CHURCH BUILDING
COLUMBUS, NEBRASKA
THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1934

AHM - 4/24/34
Basement floor plan - Federated Church - Columbus, Nebraska.
A.H.M. - 4/24/34
Scale 3/32" = 1'
Registration desk and main waiting room are on first floor.
May 29, 1934

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Eleanor:

The enclosed letter from my golfing partner in the summer is self-explanatory.

I know Franklin saves his Naval Academy appointments for the sons of Naval officers. Does he also include any residents of the District of Columbia and, if not, to whom does one turn?

Affectionately,

Mary W. Dewson
May 23 1934

3023 P STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dear Moll;

You probably do not remember my asking you about how to get an appointment to the Naval Academy for a friend of mine so I am writing this to remind you.

William Floyd Crosby, a cousin of Agnes is very anxious to get one for his son W.F.C. Jr. The awful complication is that he is a resident of the D.C. and so has no Senator or Representative to give him one. I believe that usually in such cases the only way is to get one "at large" from the President. Of course he would be only to glad to have an appointment as alternate if it were not possible to do any better. It is very hard on the residents of the D.C. if they have lived here a long time and have no voting place anywhere else.

Young Bill was born in Philadelphia on Jan. 17, 1918. He is now at Andover and will be ready for the Academ in 1935. He has always wanted to go into the Navy, is a good student particularly in Mathematics and has always had high marks in this. He is a fine upstanding boy, a gentleman and would be exactly the best type of officer. I know him well and know that he is a splendid boy physically, mentally and morally. He has also a very pleasing personality.

His father is a member of the Cincinnati, one of his ancestors, Gen. Wm. Floyd was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, one, Dr. Ebenezer Crosby, was a Surgeon on Gen. Washington's staff. You see he is a good American! His grandfather's sister, Ellen Crosby, married the President uncle John Roosevelt. Their daughter Elsie Roosevelt, his cousin, lives at Hyde Park. Perhaps the President knows the Crosbys as they are cousins by marriage.

If there is anything you can do to help I should be more than grateful as I think the boy would be a credit to the Navy and his heart is set on it. If there is no appointment available from the White House, I should be glad of any suggestions as to where to turn next.

Ever yours

[Signature]
Dear Eleanor:

I am out of luck for there are certain things I wanted to ask you. I will do it by mail.

INVITATION TO SPEAK

1. The Mackinac Island State Fair Commission of Michigan is going to have a blow-out in observance of the Ter-centennial of the landing there of Jean Nicolet. The Michigan Society through Mrs. George D. Schenckhorn, State Regent of the D.A.R., Reading, Michigan asks you to be their guest on July 6th. They will have a nation-wide hook-up for you to speak over. They will bring you up there from Detroit on one of Michigan's finest private yachts.

   (a) Of course, we want to carry Michigan so it would be an advantage to have you go.

   (b) It really is a perfectly beautiful bit of country. I have been there. Enclosed is the invitation.

CHARITIES REQUESTING AID

1. (a) The International Migration Society which has done a splendid piece of work in reducing friction and increasing understanding between foreign countries and the United States is making a valiant struggle to hold on until better times. If it can get seven thousand more, it will probably survive. Can you consider giving it some of your radio money?

   (b) Would you ask Judge Lacey the most influential trustee of the Rockman Foundation to get them to give it some money? Lacey gave $50,000 to Warm Springs. He is running for Congress.

2. The National Consumers' League begs me to ask you to give a little of your radio talk money to the League. Lucy Mason is doing a fine job and spent two months in the South talking child labor, etc., and got all but $75.00 of her expenses from the Southerners!!

3. The National Recreation Association

   (a) wants you to chair a meeting at its Congress in October.

   (b) to suggest any ideas of what should be emphasized by this Congress.

   (delicate compliment)

WARNING

1. The broadcast that you were supposed to make on May 19th was sponsored by a building supply corporation whose rate sheet shows interest charges approximately 25% falling on home owners though the apparent rate is 12%. Mary Obenauer is the source of this information and I could not reach you in time to tell you.
Page 2.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

POSSIBLE OPENINGS FOR WOMEN

1. Oscar Chapman says the contemplated bureau of Insular Affairs will probably be put into the Department of Interior. He thinks the Assistant Director should be a woman with a salary of around six thousand dollars. He says the Virgin Island Committee is greatly impressed with Joanna Colcord who was put on it at my suggestion. He recommends someone of that type. Mr. Chapman says there might very well be a second place, assistant to this Director. I expect it is only necessary for the President to say the word to Ickes.

2. Since the Commissioner of Education Zook leaves July first and is replaced by Studebaker from Iowa, and since Miss Goodykuntz is from Iowa this means two Iowans at the head of the Commission; also two Republicans, also I understand from Miss Alice Barrows of the Department of Education that Miss Goodykuntz is not much of any good. Miss Barrows does not know I am quoting her and would, undoubtedly, be much put out if she did.

   For this place, I suggest to you Miss Lulu S. Wolford, former Assistant Director of Education in Nebraska. From her references I judge she is efficient. She is a Democrat and she is not from Iowa. I am enclosing a letter which Miss Wolford wishes you to read about a project she has in mind as Director of Women's Work for the F.E.R.A. in Nebraska. This will give you a line-up on Miss Wolford.

   I am also out of luck because this seems to mean that I am not going to see you again. I get through Thursday night and leave New York for Castine, June 7th. I spend the week-end in Westport, Connecticut.

   As ever, with my love.

   Yours

Molly

WWD: SKS
Miss Mary Deason,
National Democratic Headquarters,
Press Building,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Miss Deason:

During my recent visit to Washington you will recall that Mrs. James H. McDonald, of Ypsilanti, Michigan, Mrs. John W. Bailey, of Battle Creek, Michigan, and I were in your office, considering with you the possibility of Mrs. Roosevelt accepting an invitation from the Michigan Society Daughters of the American Revolution to come to Mackinac Island, Michigan, early in July.

The Michigan Society has long been interested in this Island because of its historic lore and its part in the American Revolution; and this summer we have been asked by the Mackinac Island State Park Commission to have a definite part in the observance of the Tercentennial of the landing there of Jean Nicolet.

We accepted, and are inviting every State Regent and the members of each State Society, our National Officers and our President General, Mrs. Magna, to join us. We have extended the invitation to the Michigan Society Daughters of 1812 and the Sons of the American Revolution.
Miss Mary Bedson,
Washington, D. C.

July 6th is to be D.A.R. Day. A tablet will be unveiled, marking Saint Ann's Parish, of Michilimackinac, as the oldest Saint Ann's Parish in the United States of America, it having been established in 1695.

In the afternoon I shall be hostess at a tea in the gardens of the Grand Hotel. In the evening there will be a banquet in which all societies will join. If Mrs. Magna is with us she will address us briefly. We will have representatives from the other societies on our banquet program and our highest hope is that Mrs. Roosevelt will also address us. We are promised by the National Broadcasting Company that in the event Mrs. Roosevelt addresses us that our program will be given a nationwide "hook-up".

On July 7th a colorful historical pageant will be given, sponsored by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Michigan; and aside from the planned program there is much of interest, not the least of which is the unsurpassed beauty of the Island.

From July 4th on, the festivities will be interesting. One day will be devoted to honoring Governor Comstock, of Michigan. But the D.A.R. activities are in no way designed to be political for that is necessarily against the policy of this organization.

We expressed to you verbally our very great desire to entertain our ranking member, Mrs.
Miss Mary Deussion,  
Washington, D. C.

Roosevelt, and the pleasure it would afford us; we hope that you will convey this to her.

If the trip would be facilitated by making it part way by water, I am commissioned to say that one of Michigan's finest yachts is offered for her pleasure and convenience.

You have visited Mackinac and are familiar with this beauty spot of Michigan. I hope that Mrs. Roosevelt may visit there this summer and give us the great pleasure of acquainting her also with its beauty.

Thanking you for your kindly interest in an event which means so much to the Daughters of the American Revolution of Michigan; and with sincere appreciation for placing the enclosed letter in Mrs. Roosevelt's hands, I am

Very sincerely,

Hayel Schermerhorn
State Regent of Michigan.

Enclose letter.
HS/VM
June 22, 1934

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Miss Dewson has suggested that we have a contest for the best account of the duties of county vice chairwomen, also for precinct vice chairwomen with an autographed photograph of the President for a prize. I think this is a worth-while idea and I would like to carry it out. Many times in the organization, we find that the women elected or appointed to these offices consider them honorary only and have no conception of the possibilities of the office.

The snag in the project is the autographed photographs. In your absence, Mrs. Eben referred the matter to Mr. Early who rendered the decision that inasmuch as it was a matter dealing with organization, Mr. Farley's picture was the proper one to present. Of course, Mr. Farley's would be excellent but it does not mean the same thing to the women that the President's picture would.

I dislike being a nuisance but would like your opinion. Is it at all possible for us to have the autographed pictures of the President, one for each division of the contest?

With personal greetings, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

Mrs. James H. Wolfe
Acting Director

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D.C.
I have not answered this letter. Perhaps
here a "brave" idea
if it can be worked
out.

Carol W. Wvefe.
July 18, 1934.

Miss Mary W. Dewson,
Director Women's Division,
Democratic National Committee,
National Press Building,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mollie:

The Indiana Women's Democratic Club will hold their annual fall meeting at Lake Wawasee sometime during the month of September. The former members of the Executive Committee of this Club are extremely anxious that our organization shall not be taken over by any group and that in mind only personal success and selfish ambition. Therefore, we want to make this fall meeting the most outstanding one of all the years of Club history.

I am making this suggestion to you, in all confidence and with the hope that you will reply frankly to me. Would it be possible to secure the help of Mrs. Roosevelt? We would not need to advertise the meeting as a political one. It can be called ANYTHING, which might be approved by yourself or Mrs. Roosevelt. It can be either educational or political and can be advertised as "under the sponsorship" of the Indiana Women's Democratic Club.

I hope you will understand that I write this letter with some reluctance because I know how thousands of such requests must come to you. If I only had the opportunity to talk with you, it would be easy to give you a picture of our situation in Indiana. We MUST WIN the Congressional campaign this fall. It will be a most difficult task.

If this letter is presumptuous, just toss it in the waste basket and write back to me, "don't be silly ".

I forgot to say that there is a landing field at Lake Wawasee, thus making it an easy matter for anyone to come and go by airplane, without the annoyance of seeing too many people.

Most affectionately yours,

(Mrs. A.P. Flynn)

Regional Advisor
4th District

It has also occurred to me, that we could make this meeting a "4th District " meet. They take it with a grain of salt, not in distance...
Dear Eleanor,-

I think the idea of Mrs. Flinn's is fine. You know Indiana will be very close. Is there any chance?

I hope you have been able to squeeze a lot out of these summers in spite of handicaps.

My best to you as always,

[Signature]
August 24, 1934.

Dear Molly Dewson,

I just received your letter thanking me for seeing Mr. Beazley in behalf of Mr. Perkins and asking to learn something of my activities.

After all the little thing that I was able to do is just what the "New Deal" air program means. Cooperation with everyone in and out of aviation and to further the interest in our industry with those who are deserving and capable of building it up.

I just returned from a survey that covered most of the United States and finding a new spirit and a great hope that the new group will really work for the best interest of all I consider it a huge success. All of the factories I visited are behind in orders, something that has been unheard of since the "hey-day" of 1929. And, differing from the days of 1929 there is a stability in ideas and business direction that has never existed in the aviation industry. Mr. Vidal is pleased and wants me to go directly to Secretary Roper with my findings at the first opportunity.

Molly, as I've told you many times, I am receiving the greatest possible cooperation and consideration from the boys in the Commerce Department and I want you to know that everyone of them are doing a marvelous piece of work and the people in the industry are really appreciating it.

Had lunch with Stella Akin the other day and you were discussed. We miss you and your guidance and are looking forward to your return.

With best personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,
Miss Mary W. Dewson  
Women's Division  
Democratic National Committee  
Washington, D.C.

My dear Miss Dewson:—

Thought all this stuff might interest and amuse you so am sending it along. Without realizing it, I cut the "Hon. Ben Hooper's" attacks on Mr. Farley but you have most of it.

As you will see Mr. Farley's visit was very timely coming as it did as all this fusion stuff was being made public. He made a wonderful speech and a fine impression. Everyone was crazy about him. Though it was raining more than two thousand came out to see him and in all this heat. I enjoyed seeing him but regretted he could not be here longer.

As you see Pope is going to see to it that we have another hard campaign but Tennessee real Democrats are ready for it and we are all in a militant mood and ready to fight for the President, McKellar and McAllister (Nat Bachman is safe) "until H freezes over". They've gotten us mad now. I am not surprised at Pope. You remember I wrote you during campaign days that he would trade the President off if he thought we needed to. Thanks to his egotism we did not.

How have you been all summer? It has been dreadfully warm here. The Hermitage Assoc. sent me to Mass. to represent them at the Natchez Trace meetings in Jackson and Natchez and I enjoyed it so much. The rest of the time I've been at home.

Hoping you will get some information and a few laughs out of these enclosures I am with love and all good wishes,

Sincerely

(signed) Ethel Childress

Nashville, Tenn.

Am also enclosing the good editorials, etc. about Mr. Farley and some cartoons.
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt  
Hyde Park  
New York  

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:-  

I have just returned from a trip over the five states of which I am Regional Advisor. Perhaps it is a trifle unfair to approach you when on vacation, however there is one matter over which I am greatly concerned.

The Subsistence Homestead project at Granger, Iowa is one of vital importance both socially and politically. The project was approved last Spring and up to date there has not been one shovelful of dirt moved nor a contract let. This past week I went over the ground with Father Ligutti and a mutual friend to see for myself the subject of much discussion. I understand now that the ground has been purchased.

The condition of the coal miners in this area is most pitiful and has been greatly aggravated by the drouth. The problem of getting the children to school is most serious.

I have talked to Maurice Kelso in the Subsistence Homestead department, and he feels that the project will now go forward. I am wondering if you feel that you can stimulate this progress, because if history repeats itself there will be other delays.

The Republican party are capitalizing on this particular project in my state and adding greatly to the mental distress of these unfortunate miners and their families. I would appreciate anything you care to do in this emergency for the welfare of these people and the political assistance it will give Iowa.

May I tell you about my trip when you return to Washington? The women of the middle West join me in sending you greetings.

Very sincerely yours,  

Maryelle G. Fickel  

Mrs. June Fickel  
Assistant Director  
Women's Division

September 13, 1934
September 22, 1934

Dear Molly:

Thanks for your note. I am glad to know you will be in New York after October 16. I shall take the first chance of seeing you there. In the meantime, couldn't you like to come down to Washington and stay for a few days with me, you choosing the time and I will tell you if there is any reason.

I loved Emily Blair's card.

Affectionately,

Miss Mary Dewson
Castine
Maine
November 7, 1934

My dear Miss Dewson:

I am sending you the enclosed letter from Mr. Southgate. Would you mind returning it to me with any suggestions you could make about Mrs. Rhea, that is if she should be asked to any more than any of the ordinary receptions.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. J. M. Helm
Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt

(Miss Molly Dewson)
Democratic National Committee
National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

letter from Mr. Southgate, concerning Mrs. J. W. Rhea, Custodian of Securities of the Farm Credit Adm. Room #13, Treasury Dept.
November 15, 1934

Dear Molly:

I think this ballet is splendid,
but I do not think I should be on when
I do no work.

Affectionately,

5:0

Miss Molly Dewson
171 West 12th St
New York
Dear Eleanor:

Of course we have to have you as our special president. It does me good to have your blessing.

Molly - DEWSON

Nov. 26, 1934
BE SUBMIT THE ATTACHED BALLOT FOR YOUR SUGGESTIONS AND APPROVAL. PLEASE RETURN IT AS SOON AS YOU CAN.
NATIONAL CONSUMERS' LEAGUE
156 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

BALLOT
1934 - 1935

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Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Molly Dewson asked me to send you a copy of
Theresa McDonald's letter as it gives you a line on
what the Women's Division is about.

Very sincerely yours,

Carolyn W. Wolfe
Mrs. James H. Wolfe
Acting Director
Miss Mary Dewson
Democratic National Committee
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Dewson:

Under separate cover I am mailing you a list of the senior and junior reporters. I want to take this opportunity to call your attention to the marvelous cooperation given me by Miss Clara Walters, chairman of the State Central Committee of the 17th District. She arranged all of the reporters according to congressional districts, wards and precincts. During the recent campaign we used these reporters in the house to house canvass and precinct activities. From this group we selected 50 names of prominent workers and these 50 women have pledged their support in helping to complete the canvas for reporters in Detroit.

We plan to have a rally sometime in January and we will invite the adjacent counties to participate. As I stated before I have started a book with every precinct given a page. We are starting now in the precincts where we have no reporters and with these 50 women we hope to have at least some representation in the precincts. We have ordered stationery which will be used exclusively for the Reporter Plan.

We feel that a great deal of the success of the Democratic victory in Wayne County was due to the tireless campaigning of the junior reporters. Among them I want to call your attention to a young lady who proved to be so efficient as a junior reporter that we promoted her to a vacancy in the senior reporters. Her work has already won the approval of the chairman of the State Central Committee. In the campaign Mrs. Nell Horden, and the above young lady Miss Mary Smale, Miss Clara Walters and Miss Henrietta Rosenthal were priceless.

We have arranged for a professor from the University of Michigan to be one of the speakers at our rally. If we can raise funds we are also going to have Mrs. Flynn.

We will send additional names weekly inasmuch as the 50 workers are daily compiling their lists.

With warm wishes and the hope that I will see you in the near future when I am in Washington, I remain

Sincerely,

Mrs. Thelma A. McDonald
467 South Newport
November 26, 1934.

Dear Molly:

I think the pamphlet is grand and Franklin wants to have a meeting with you and Jim and Louis Howe to start the whole thing off after he gets back. I will wire you so that you can come down. I am glad that you will be the chairman.

Much love and a happy Thanksgiving to you.

Affectionately,
WHAT THE WOMEN COULD AND SHOULD DO
FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE
WHAT THE WOMEN COULD AND SHOULD DO FOR THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Women should be the mouth to mouth, house to house interpreters and apostles of the New Deal.

THE WAY WOMEN FUNCTION

Women have a genius for organization and for patiently and persistently working for an objective that interests them. Witness woman suffrage, temperance, peace.

The present program of the Democratic Party for economic and social justice and security appeals deeply to women.

With encouragement Democratic women would study this program and learn to present it at their numerous "meetings" or in conversation over the tea-cups.

Witness the success of the Federation of Women's Clubs and other organizations of women in sustaining interest and effort by this method.

Many Democratic women of a high order not hitherto identified with the party organization would be attracted by such an opportunity.

Democratic women in small places who have not ordinarily functioned between campaigns would be given a definite responsibility and women rise to responsibility.

National Elections Are Won Between Campaigns.

THE PIPE LINES

The basis of any successful plan will be a thorough-going representation of women in the party organization down to the precinct.

Every Democratic state organization should have 50-50 representation of men and women.

In other words, state laws on political parties (or until state laws can be amended, Democratic State Committees) should provide for the election of a chairman and vice-chairman of different sexes* for every committee - for state, congressional district, county, city, ward, town and precinct committees.

For example see the Iowa law.

Every woman vice-chairman of a county or city committee so elected should in addition to her usual duties be held responsible for the formation of a New Deal study group or groups in her territory.

For example see the Utah system.

During her term of office she herself should be chairman of the study group since independent organizations tend to disintegrating personal rivalries.

Every state or congressional district vice-chairman should be held responsible for explaining to her county and city vice-chairmen the value of this plan in giving vitality to the women's side of the organization and in winning Republican votes.

*Hereafter referred to for convenience as vice-chairmen only, although women are serving as state chairmen in New Jersey and Idaho.
They should hold state-wide or regional "institutes" on the New Deal to spread information and to kindle enthusiasm for further study.

State vice-chairmen should develop senior reporters on the various agencies of the New Deal available for important meetings throughout the state.

Each study group should have its own reporters on the various agencies of the New Deal.

Public recognition of women's share in the party by 50-50 representation plus definite responsibility for study groups and the Reporter Plan would go a long way toward reconciling women to the fact that as yet they have won little say about choosing candidates for office or the distribution of patronage.

THE PUMPS

There must be leadership.

Those in control of the party organization in any state must see to it that state, congressional district, county and city vice-chairmen are of superior caliber and interested in the New Deal.

It is up to the staff of the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee to infuse state vice-chairmen with enthusiasm for supporting the New Deal in this practical intensive way.

They must arrange for information on the New Deal to be available in convenient shape.

"GAS MONEY"

State committees should raise a little money for the express purpose of enabling state vice-chairmen to attend district conferences and institutes.

Many vice-chairmen are able and willing to give their time but are handicapped in getting around by the cost of gasoline and a few small necessary expenses.

In building up the women's interest and organization under this definite plan one hundred dollars for gas money between campaigns is worth ten times that amount in a last moment scramble before election when women's minds have already become set.

For lack of $25 of gas money in the early stages many a county has been lost.

THE GAIN TO THE PARTY

The stream of information constantly carried into the states through this women's organization plan would mean a well informed public opinion, deeper interest in the aims of the New Deal and greater enthusiasm for the Democratic Party.

Instead of a few leaders trying to reach a mass of voters at the last moment when their minds are already made up, women everywhere, in the home, on the farm, in the factory, would have an increasing knowledge and understanding of what the New Deal is giving them and their families.
Nov. 22

Dear Eleanor,

Hans asked me to write the enclosed leaflet to give Congressmen in January.

I hope to see a read it—any way. I am sure you will.

In my letter, I did not say if they wanted me to be Chairman of the Advisory Council described (I would be. But if the plan outlined is adopted and finished I will.

Guess I don't need to sign myself to you and the New Deal.

Sincerely yours,

Molly

My 18 character and affection to you.
Dear Louis Howe,

You said you would like a statement to give to Democratic Congressmen at the beginning of Congress on how I think women could and should help win elections. Such a statement is enclosed.

The plan outlined was started last January. 50-50 representation by law was then in effect in a few states. A few others had it through rulings of Democratic State Committees. Since January there has been a quickening of interest in a few more states and some specific progress.

The Reporter Plan has been started in 384 counties or cities in 43 states and the Women's Division has the names and addresses of 8525 reporters, also the New Deal agencies upon which the reporters have agreed to inform themselves.

The response has been encouraging but to get more wide spread activity and more thorough-going effort several things are needed.

I. - The stamp of approval by the President and by Chairman Farley would be a tremendous asset.

2. - I should like to see the approval take the form you suggested, an intimation to the state chairmen and other leaders that if they want patronage they should agree for 50-50 representation and the right type of vice-chairmen throughout their state organizations. Of course each state should be handled individually on the basis of how far it has gone along with the plan to date.

3. - A budget should be provided for the Women's Division which will enable the director, her assistant and the eight regional advisors to get around NOW to state and congressional district conferences and institutes. You know I am not a spender and do not mean anything extravagant. But every dollar spent NOW in developing enthusiastic women workers down to the grass roots will be more effective than 25 times as much just before election.

Compare the money you put into Maine through the men and through the women. If the women had gone in earlier and had received the same encouragement and support from the Maine State Committee given me in the last weeks of the campaign I believe Dubord and Utterbach would have been elected.

Instead of an increased budget NOW Emilie Hurja has asked the Women's Division to reduce its staff. I agree with the men that this procedure is wise so far as work with men is concerned.

4. - In addition to an increase in the budget for travelling expenses another woman should be added to the head-quarters staff of the Women's Division who is fitted to handle adult education by mail - call it by whatever more engaging name you will.

5. - The salaried force would then consist of the director, assistant director and study group advisor all three of whom would contact and stimulate vice-chairmen. The unsalaried force would be the eight regional advisors drawn as now from the experienced and successful party
organizers and leaders. The regional advisors are worth a moderate per diem when on the road outside their own state and should receive a little clerical help and postage.

6.- An advantageous addition to the Women's Division would be an Advisory Council to be made up of women who are known as advocates of the New Deal although not hitherto closely identified with the Democratic Party. The Council would advise with the staff and give the Reporter Plan support and publicity. Some of them at least should meet with the staff and Mr. Farley six times a year - perhaps on a rotating basis. This would involve some travelling expenses.

Grace Abbott thinks well of this idea and would serve. Belle Sherwin is strong for the idea although she cannot serve and suggests Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham of Texas and Mrs. George Hibbard of Winnetka, Illinois. Harriet Elliott of Chapel Hill, No. Carolina and Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach are also the type I have in mind.

7.- Mrs. James H. Wolfe, the Acting Director of the Women's Division believes the Division should take over the publication of the Democratic Digest now issued by the Women's National Democratic Club with the help of a monthly subsidy from the Democratic/Committee. She has a plan by which it would reach the 3000 county vice-chairmen and other leaders without expense to the Committee beyond the $200 a month now used to subsidize The Digest.

I should have preferred to talk with you rather than to write, but since I missed you in Washington I am writing because if anything is to be done it should be done quickly and the fine enthusiasm created by the recent elections utilized so that the President's splendid effort, will have the support from the women they deserve.

Wont you give me your reaction to this letter when you come to New York next week?

Faithfully yours,

Molly Dewson
November 15, 1934.

Mrs. James H. Wolfe,
Acting Director,
Women's Division,
Democratic National Committee,
National Press Bldg.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Wolfe:

Although my husband, Thomas F. McAllister, was unsuccessful in winning the election to Congress from the Fifth District of Michigan, he lost by only 1635 votes out of a total of 78,000 votes cast; he won in Grand Rapids by 2700 votes, and also in this county, but he lost in the adjoining county of Ottawa, which has always been a rock-ribbed Republican territory, the majority of the population being composed of conservative Dutch Reformed people. But even in this district great gains were made for the Democratic party. The city of Holland (Ottawa County) which usually has given the Republican Congressman, Mr. Mapes, a majority of 3,000, this year only gave him a majority of 600. The city of Grand Haven (Ottawa County) for the first time in history gave a majority to the Democratic party. Similar gains were made almost everywhere and consequently we are feeling encouraged over the progress made in this district.

To me the outstanding achievement of the campaign was the formation for the first time of an active organization of workers in the towns, wards and precincts of both counties. This McAllister for Congress Committee of 700 workers will be made a permanent organization for the Fifth Congressional District, and will work during the next two years to consolidate the gains made and increase the majorities in those precincts where it is especially necessary. The Kent County Committee for the first time also had a ward and precinct organization, and I believe it is due to the intensive work done by the McAllister for Congress Committee, cooperating with the Kent County Committee, that the Democrats carried Grand Rapids for the first time and that Mr. McAllister ran far ahead of his ticket as well as ahead of Mr. Mapes and Senator Vandenberg in their own city.
Great progress is being made in converting the Republican Dutch Reformed vote to the cause of democracy. The formation of Knickerbocker-Roosevelt Clubs in this city and in Holland composed entirely of Holland people; speakers on the Christianity of the New Deal; the enlistment of some of the leading Holland citizens to speak over the radio on behalf of Mr. McAllister’s candidacy, all contributed to this progress. With continued work along these lines during the next two years I believe we should finally be able to win the whole district over for the Democratic party.

Six days after the election a joint meeting of the Kent County Democratic Committee and the McAllister for Congress township, ward and precinct committees was held. Over 1,000 people attended and a number were turned away. There was as much enthusiasm at the meeting as if the party had been completely victorious.

At this meeting I spoke particularly about the Reporter Plan and the opportunity it gives women to assist in the organization and promotion of the Democratic party. I have the names of many new volunteers for Ward Reporters, and I should like to have mimeographed outlines of the plans to send to them. I am going to devote much time in the next few months to organizing this Reporter Plan intensively in Kent and Ottawa Counties, because I believe it is one of the most important pieces of work that can be done here for the future success of the party. Everywhere people are most enthusiastic about the idea and during the campaign we used several of the Key Reporters as speakers at meetings and on the radio.

The party organization here had to be built up from nothing in such a short time that organization among the women’s clubs was not stressed sufficiently, but in the future there will be a chairman and chairwoman in each precinct and women will be organized through the Reporter Plan.
Mrs. James H. Wolfe,

I believe that if there had not been dissention within the party in Michigan the state would have remained in the Democratic column. As it is, we shall have a majority of one in the House of Representatives of the state legislature; we shall have a Democratic state treasurer, and auditor general, and control of the state administrative board, as well as of a number of departments. If the Democratic party here continues to increase in strength and enthusiasm as it has in the past I feel sure that 1936 will see Michigan again a Democratic state.

Mr. McAllister and I wish to thank you for your prompt answers to us whenever we requested any information during the campaign. We could always count on you for an immediate and accurate reply, although we seldom received answers from the Men's Division, even to our telegrams.

I am enclosing some of the literature used in the Congressional campaign. We had 14 periods on the radio devoted to the discussion of the objectives and achievements of the New Deal. Representatives of labor, of the ministry, of women, of business and of the professions all spoke. This, in addition to countless meetings throughout the counties, a house to house canvas in a great number of the precincts, all helped to build a solid foundation for the Democratic party in this conservative Republican district, and to carry for the first time in our history many of the precincts which formerly have been Republican. All of this makes us feel greatly encouraged by the outcome.

In the meantime, any suggestions that you may have for organization we shall greatly appreciate. I know that you are responsible for the marvelous organization in the state of Utah and can undoubtedly give us many pointers.

I should like to have Miss Mary Dewson's address.

I was so busy during the campaign that I did not have an opportunity to thank you for your letter to Mrs. Dan Handley clearing up the situation in regard to the Reporter Plan in this county. I believe Mrs. Handley said in her letter that I was a new convert to the Democratic party,
Mrs. James H. Wolfe,

but although not an active worker up to the last year I have always voted for the Democratic party, except when I voted for LaFollette for President. In an interview published in the newspaper in October 1930, I stated that my choice for President was Franklin D. Roosevelt. Governor Comstock appointed me to the Liquor Control Commission as a Democrat and recently at the state convention of the Young Democrats, I was elected National Committee Woman for the Young Democratic Clubs of America.

With many thanks to you for your interest and cooperation, I am

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Thomas F. Mc Allister
Memo for F.D.R.

Why can't we have the meeting with Jim and Molly while this is on.

E.R.
Nov. 30, 1934

Dear Eleanor,

I am glad you like the plan for something to be done.

I shall be down in W. on the Pres. Advisory Council on Econ. Security Sec. 7 & 8. Perhaps that will furnish an opportunity for us to get together.

I had a letter from Felix