HARRIET ELLIOTT
1940 - 1944
Hyde Park, N.Y.
June 21, 1940

Dear Dr. Elliott:

I have been meeting in New York City with Miss Lenroot on the subject of refugee children and we have had several talks about the defense plans for our own children.

I feel that a memorandum which I left with Secretary Hopkins sometime ago on possible training and inclusion of all women in universal service plans should be worked into your program.

These plans should be made for the evacuation of children from cities and each woman should know exactly what her job will be under these circumstances and where she would perform them.

For that reason I felt that if you are going to work out with various government bureaus a plan covering the whole field of child care and proper feeding so that in twenty years we will not have an undernourished generation, it would be of very great value.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. Harriett Elliott
Advisory Commissioner to the Council of National Defense
Federal Reserve Study
Washington, D.C.
June 24, 1940

Dear Dr. Elliott:

Kathleen McInerny Fahy, whom I have known for some time, tells me that she has written to you and that if you have need of a person to handle public relations she would like the job. I want to send you this line to tell you I think Mrs. Fahy is an exceptionally capable young woman, and if you have need of anyone I am sure you will find her well qualified.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Dr. Harriet Elliott
Chapel Hill, N.C.
Dear Miss Elliott:

Thank you for your note about Kathleen McInerny. I was glad to talk with you. Would you care to come up here or shall I come to Washington?

Very cordially yours,

Miss Harriet Elliott
Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense
Federal Reserve Bldg.
Washington
July 2, 1940

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

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

We have Kathleen McInerny Fahy on our list. Dr. Caroline Ware knows her intimately and had suggested that we keep her in mind as the work expanded.

There are some things I should like to discuss with you when it is convenient for you to see me.

Very sincerely yours,

Harriet Elliott
July 11, 1940

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I appreciate your willingness to talk with me, and will arrange to meet you at the place you designate. I can arrange, at any time, to go to New York. We are making progress but before our plans are too far advanced I am very eager to discuss some of the policies with you.

Most cordially,

Harriet Elliott

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Hyde Park, New York
July 3, 1940

Dear Miss Elliott:

I would be very glad if you could come up here to the cottage next Friday, the 19th and stay for the night.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Harriet Elliott
Federal Reserve Building
Washington, D.C.
August 7, 1940

Dear Miss Elliott:

Mrs. Roosevelt appreciated your sending her the letter from Mr. McAllister of Greensboro, and your taking the trouble to write about his project. She is giving his permission to submit her name for honorary membership in his Club.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt

Miss Harriet Elliott
Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense
Washington, D.C.
August 2, 1940

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

The enclosed letter from Mr. McAlister of Greensboro is not completely self-explanatory. Confidently, I think I should tell you that this is an enthusiastic idea of a very dear and charming old man who believes he has an idea which will make a great contribution to our democratic way of life.

Mr. McAlister has been one of the great leaders of social progress in North Carolina. He has given all of his leisure time for thirty years to the Social Service Conference and to the State Board of Public Welfare in North Carolina. Frank Graham and his group are devoted to him and we are cooperating with him in a general way with this project of his. None of us think he will reach his goal but we are so devoted to him we are cooperating with him as much as possible.

What I am really trying to say is that this is not very important but it would give a great deal of satisfaction to a man who is an enthusiastic New Dealer and who is greatly beloved in North Carolina.

Most cordially,

Harriet Elliott

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Val-Kill Cottages
Hyde Park, New York
September 6, 1940
Hyde Park, New York

My dear Dr. Elliott:

I am wondering if you can tell me about the possibilities of Kathleen McInerny Fahy working in your division. Has the matter been forgotten or is it not going through?

I also think I should tell you that there seems to be a lack of understanding on the part of many people as to what you are really accomplishing. Perhaps it would be well if you could get one of the good newspaper women in Washington to act as a public relations person for you. I would suggest Nitty Black, if you have nobody in mind, as I think she would be valuable to you. This is merely a suggestion and I realize that you may not want any one, but it seems to me that your program should be speeded up a little and the people should know more about it.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. Harriet Elliott
National Defense Council
Washington, D.C.
Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense
Federal Reserve Building
Washington, D. C.
September 9, 1940

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I have forwarded your letter of September 6 to Miss Elliott at Greensboro, North Carolina. She will return to Washington the end of this week.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Ruth Tumbleson
Secretary to Miss Elliott

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Hyde Park,
New York
September 16, 1940

My dear Miss Elliott:

I think your plan is correct
and I am glad you wrote me so fully.

When Miss Knight has a story,
I think you should make sure that she

gives it to all the press at the same time.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Harriet Elliott
The Woman's College of the
University of North Carolina
Greensboro
North Carolina
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt  
Hyde Park, New York  

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Kathleen McInerney Fahy's name is still on our active list for an appointment. I understand that she has a position, and I thought it was best to consider more seriously the place where she might do the best work in our organization before I asked her to give up the work she has at present. I am not at all satisfied with the development in certain phases of my work and I thought I might find a better place for her in contemplated adjustments.

I appreciate your letter more than I can tell you. It gives me an opportunity to discuss some things with you which have given me great concern for several weeks. I have known that some people have thought and said that we were moving too slowly in the consumers division and I have wished very much that there was someone I might discuss this with. I deliberately tried to keep out of the public eye this summer and to work on what I considered foundation plans for a long time pull. May I give you a brief outline on the way I have proceeded and tell you why I have proceeded in that fashion, and then ask you to give me your best criticism of my policy. I shall be absolutely frank about this and I assure you that I do not carry my feelings in my hand and you need not hesitate to say anything that is in your mind concerning your reaction to what I shall say. This is no time for personal feelings about anything. If I have not proceeded in the right way, I should be told so in no uncertain terms. If you knew me better, you would know that that is exactly what I desire.

Last June when I began my work, no one seemed to know just what direction it should take. I wanted very much to discuss it with the President, but I felt that he was too busy to be bothered with me when I thought there were other questions so pressing. The President emphasized in his first conference with the Commission that the consumers problem was not of immediate concern. He reminded me that we had surplus food, surplus labor, and that our food producing factories were not working to full capacity. The living cost index in June indicated that prices had remained rather stationary from September 1939 to June 1940. This index has changed very slightly during the summer months. With this as a background, I decided that
my first major job was to work out the consumers relation within the Defense Commission, particularly with the economic staff; to establish working relations with the agencies of the government through which I was expected to function; and in addition to this to establish working relations with the consumer organizations of the country and with the business groups. I thought this over very seriously and decided that if I could establish a working foundation with the above agencies and groups, that the work of the consumers division in the future would not be difficult.

Very early in the summer I discovered that it was not going to be easy to integrate the consumers division into the Defense Commission as a whole. The commissioners had very little interest in the consumer end of national defense. Their minds were on military preparation. This is not said in criticism. It is simply a statement of fact. Under the circumstances, I think it is easily understood. Therefore I decided to build up an economic staff in the consumers division and to integrate it into the economic staffs of the other divisions. I did this without making public pronouncements or demands upon the Commission. Gradually this worked out well and we now have a very satisfactory relationship with all the economic staffs. For example, when the Army and Navy procurement division sends to Mr. Don Nelson's division an intent to buy program, it is immediately sent to my economic staff. They study this buying program from the consumers point of view and then recommend to Mr. Nelson's division prices, the time of buying and the quantity which should be bought at certain specific times. This has been done on blankets, shoes, socks and other consumer goods. Mr. Nelson's division then recommends back to the Army and Navy a plan which in every instance has been one which takes into consideration consumer needs. May I add here that Mr. Nelson has been a tower of strength to me this summer. He has given me much valuable assistance and his division is working very intimately with my division. We have similarly as sound connections with all the other economic staffs so that the consumers interest is being watched on all fronts. We also have a liaison officer on the housing coordinator's staff. Here we are working on standards and rents. As this work has developed, it has interested me to see the change in the minds of the commissioners concerning consumer needs. In recent weeks it has been much easier to have consumer representation placed upon major committees which the Commission was organizing. I am sure that you know that I am not saying this in a complaining way. Each commissioner had an area of interest and the work was pressing. It was natural for them not to be so concerned about the general consumers' needs and it was also up to me to make them
conscious of this need. It is possible that my technique was too cautious. I did not want to create the impression of being a fanatic and I wanted to establish working relations with these men without creating the impression of fanaticism. I thought this was the better part of wisdom.

Another problem with which I was confronted concerned the agencies of the government through which I had to work. We have established satisfactory working relations with the Departments of Agriculture, Home Economics and Labor. I will not go into details here except to say that the agencies in these departments have been more than willing to work with us and I have been delighted with the way our plans have worked out in this area.

The health and welfare work is not satisfactory. Gay Shepperson and I have tried very hard to find the right way to establish our relationship in this field and it continues to be a problem. Mr. Altmeyer, Mr. Nelson and Miss Lenroot are doing their best to work with us, but the definition of authority is not clear and they are concerned about coordination. Gay Shepperson has done everything in her power to find a solution to this and I have decided that I must take it to the President. The health question seems to be our most difficult one. As you no doubt know, Dr. Parran objects to the set-up which has been established. He believes that there should be a health coordinator established, that this coordinator should have a place on the Commission similar to the place that Mr. Nelson has as a procurement coordinator. He may be right. However, the President did place this work in the consumers division, but if Dr. Parran refuses to work with us, there is nothing that we can do about it except ask the President to clarify the situation. Miss Shepperson called me this morning from Washington quite distressed over situations which have developed in recent days. Consequently, I am going back to Washington tonight and I hope that I may see the President when he returns from Hyde Park tomorrow. I repeat that I have no feeling about this. That would be foolish. If this is the wrong way to set up the health and welfare work, we should face this very frankly and reorganize so that these functions will not be retarded. My concern is the work and not where it is placed. I can only say that Miss Shepperson and I have done our best and our best is not enough.

Public relations had to be considered. A few weeks ago we had a meeting with the leaders of the consumer movement and I think we have worked out a very satisfactory plan with them. I have
agreed to speak to them at their national meeting in New York on October 23 or 24. The follow-up work with the lay organizations has not moved as rapidly as I hoped it would. When the state and local coordinator was appointed, we were told that local organizations should work back through state councils of defense and that we should work through the state and local coordinator. This, I think, is a very sensible plan and I believe in the long run will be effective. One of my most difficult problems this summer was to ward off the establishment of lay defense groups. I continue to believe that the defense work should be done through governmental agencies. If we had rushed out into the country and had established lay groups under the Defense Council, it would have resulted in confusion when the governmental agencies began their work. Consequently, I did move slowly in this field. I wanted to see what the result would be when the state and local coordinator was established. For this I have been very severely criticized. Some people thought that we should have rushed ahead and organized these lay groups regardless of state official organization. I disagreed with that point of view. I remember so well the confusion which came during the World War when all kinds of local and lay organizations sprang into existence.

I have spent a great deal of time this summer developing connection with retailers all over the country. This work resulted in a conference which we held in Washington two weeks ago. One hundred and fifty retailers representing every phase of retailing in the country — food, clothing, drugs and household furnishings — came to this conference. Mr. Nelson and a few selected retailers assisted me in working out the plans for this conference. We invited the largest retailers in the country, representatives of the smaller independent retailers, chain stores and cooperatives to attend this conference. I think it was a success. They passed a resolution in support of our consumer work and elected a committee of nine men who will meet with me once a month to discuss questions of consumer interest. One of our major problems is to anticipate a spiral in prices. When the reports come to my desk from the research divisions of the government, the change has already happened in prices. These retailers believe that they can anticipate changes and give us information which will help us in holding things in line. In other words, we can see the change coming over the horizon.

Publicity has been a real problem. Mr. Bob Horton was placed in charge of publicity for the Defense Commission and all of our publicity goes through his office and they decide what shall or shall not be given to the press. In the early summer he recommended that Miss Frances Knight should be placed on my staff to handle our
publicity. She has been working with me for about six weeks. In the early summer some of the newspaper women felt that they had not received careful consideration. As soon as I heard of this, I sent for these women and talked things over with them. Then since Miss Knight was appointed, she has been giving them information which she thinks is helpful. Mr. Horton has believed that press conferences were not wise. This has, of course, made publicity very difficult. I feel sure that there has been great concern over the question of playing politics with the defense. This has been discussed in Commission meetings and I think I am correct in telling you that publicity has been soft pedalled for fear it might do more harm than good. Since this is an election year, it hasn't been easy to know just what to do in this field. Since I am being absolutely frank with you, I must add that I made up my mind to soft pedal the publicity end of my work. I discovered very early in the summer that certain people wanted me to make "cracking down" statements, spectacular pronouncements, etc. I believed that that was wrong since the direction which the consumers work should take was not well defined. I was urged to make statements on labelling, standards and price control. All of this I refused to do. I believed that it was my first duty to try to get the government agencies, the consumers groups, retailers and producers working together. I interpreted this as national defense and I tried to avoid getting "out on a limb" with any one group.

I recognize that my method of procedure is not conducive to publicity. I know that it has not satisfied some of the leaders of the consumer movement. As I have said before, my mind has been on the question of laying a foundation which I believed in the end would protect the consumer.

I have dictated this letter in a great hurry and it may not be clear to you. I apologize for its length, but I wanted you to have some idea of what was in my mind with the hope that you would think it over and give me the benefit of your criticism. I have been trying to develop a blue print for work and if I am moving in the wrong direction, it must be changed. May I tell you again how much I appreciate your note. I do hope that you will give me an opportunity to talk this over with you in the near future.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

[Handwritten note]
February 5, 1941

My dear Dr. Elliott:

Mrs. Roosevelt asks me to thank you very much for getting the information about schools for the Indian girls. She appreciates the trouble you have taken and is glad that you asked Mr. Newbold to write to Miss King.

I am returning the letters which are addressed to you.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt

Dr. Harriet Elliott
Federal Reserve Building
Washington, D.C.
My dear Miss Thompson:

I have tried to get a satisfactory answer to Mrs. Roosevelt's question concerning the Indian girls. The enclosed statement indicate the result.

I have requested Mr. Newbold to write to Miss King as he suggested.

Sincerely yours,

Harriet Elliott
Consumer Commissioner

Miss Malvina C. Thompson
Secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D.C.
Turkey, North Carolina  
Dec. 26, 1940  

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt  
"First Lady of the United States"  
Washington, D.C.  

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:  

Pardon will be granted this instruction, I am sure, when you learn the objective is a worthy one - that of assisting two worthy Indian girls in this section of North Carolina to enter a college somewhere to complete their education through four years of college work. As a member of the Board of Trustees of the Rosenwald Fund your influence may assist in granting opportunities for the higher education of a few of the best prepared girls and boys from these Indian communities annually. Please consider this plea as you note the enclosures, and, then, if the regulations of the Board of Trustees of the Rosenwald Fund may be modified so as to embrace Indians in this section among their scholarship grantees, it will prove a godsend to all of these Indians who are at present excluded from all higher educational facilities in North Carolina above the high school levels at New Bethel school. (See Notes upon New Bethel and Shiloh schools enclosed.)  

These Indians live in six counties in Eastern North Carolina, not including Robeson. Laws passed several years ago still exclude all non-residents from the State Teachers College at Pembroke, Roberson County. The advancement shown in the presentation of the pageant recently in Pembroke, which I witnessed, is an earnest of what may be affected here in the next fifteen - twenty-five years, provided some aid from the Rosenwald Fund, or a similar philanthropic agency, may be granted annually during the next ten years to one or two of the best students in this high school. Just now two of the graduates from the high school, in 1940, - Perlie Simons and her cousin, Naomi Simons - are so eager to enter upon college levels of study somewhere. Nothing is open to them in this State. They must leave the State. This involves costs that they cannot meet unless they are granted some aid from some source, at least, for the first year. They are willing to work several hours. Provided a place is open for them, after they win the approval of the college authorities.  

Hence this appeal to you to influence the other members of the Board of Trustees of the Rosenwald Fund, in their next meeting, to grant, at least, two scholarships to the Indians who attend the New Bethel high school, or that which may be established by the State Legislature, 1941, to take the place of the present school at New Bethel Church.  

In the summer of 1937, I visited your settlement project in Arthursville, near Morgantown, W.Va., many of these Indians own their own farms, live in good houses (they could be improved) pay taxes, and they are interested in educating their children. With liberal scholarships these two girls will be enabled to enter college immediately, and such aid would become a great incentive to the others here to merit this preference through more serious application.  

Trusting you may see your way clearly to induce the Board to grant the scholarships, and with best wishes for your various human interests, I am,  

Most respectfully yours,  

Joanette Moore Kirk
December 19, 1941

Dear Miss Elliott:

Many thanks for your letter. I am deeply appreciative of all you say.

I am grateful for your offer to be of service and I shall count on you, for I admire you very much.

With all good wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Miss Herriet Elliott
The Woman's College of the Univ. of North Carolina
Greensboro, N.C.
My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I regret that it was not possible for me to see you before I left Washington last night. Now I must not burden you with a long letter, but I do want to tell you how grateful I am to you for your understanding help and advice. I cannot say in a few words all that I think and feel about you. You are one of the world’s rare individuals. Your capacity for work and your understanding of human needs combined with the unique insight into the real meaning of events make it impossible to evaluate your service to this nation in this tragic hour.

I am meeting tomorrow with President Graham to make plans to transfer our college defense activities to a war basis. There will be work to do here, but if at any time I can be of additional service anywhere or any place, all that is necessary is to command me.

Victory will not be easily won. It will come, and during our trial by fire I will be constantly thanking God for the leadership of the "greatest team in all history". My prayers will go out daily for both you and the President.

With best wishes for you and all those dear to you, I am

Most cordially yours,

Harriet Elliott

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D.C.
My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

The brief conversation with you at the luncheon Tuesday makes me believe that you will want to know why I sent my resignation to the President. When I learned that OPM officials had agreed in a conference (Mr. Donald Nelson was not present) that a Consumer Office or Division was not needed in the defense machinery; that consumers were adequately represented by OPM agencies; that this is a military effort and therefore all defense policies should be made by those responsible for military production (which indicates to me that they do not realize that this is a new kind of war) that no one at the conference disagreed with Mr. Hillman when he said that a woman should have nothing to say about defense policies; I decided that I should resign. Since my effort for eighteen months had been based upon a completely different point of view, I believed that it would be easier for the President to make whatever adjustments he thought best if he had my resignation in his hands.

The President has been or will be advised to liquidate the Consumer Office as it is now set up. He will be requested to allocate the standards and needs work to either the OPA or to some one of the OPM divisions. I fear that due consideration may not be given to the consumer defense activities which have been developed with negroes, foreign born citizens, trade unions, women's civic groups, schools, colleges, and universities, as well as with business groups. As you know retailers and wholesalers advisory committees have worked very closely with us, also the Better Business Bureaus in large cities. We also have three special business and institutional panels working with the standards and needs section. When the National Consumer Office is liquidated
some thought must be given to the plans for assisting state and local consumer official groups.

You will observe that I am not making a point of Mr. Hillman's objection to women on defense policy councils or committees. Age has its compensations; long ago I became adjusted to the fact that time alone will solve some prejudices. The defense effort is my concern at this moment. To give you the complete OPM story I had to include Mr. Hillman's statement.

Most cordially,

[Signature]

P.S. I trust you will forgive this amateur typing.
January 10, 1942

Dear Miss Elliott:

Both Dr. Blake and Mrs. Byrd came to see me and I was delighted to hear about their work. Thank you for writing to me about them.

Cordially yours,

Miss Harriet Elliott
The Woman's College, Univ. of N.C.
Greensboro, N.C.
My dear Mr. Present:

I know that you will want to know about the work which Dr. Melba Petree is doing in the colleges. First you can come to the guidance division and she has directed the career programs in the colleges. Dr. Petree is an extraordinary person and I am eager for you to know about her work. Dr. Petree is working with the

It would take too much of your time for me to explain the details in a letter.

Yours sincerely, 

[Signature]
My dear Mr. Roosevelt:

I want to thank you again for your thoughtfulness in inviting me to your Washington Staff Conference to luncheon. So many of the men expressed to me their deep pleasure in meeting you and how much your talks helped them. They know that you have four sons in the military service. Some of the conference members had brought their pictures of their boys who are in far away places with them.

One man expressed my feelings when he said to me, "How fortunate we are to have a man like Mr. Roosevelt to help us face this terrible war with courage." You always
help me to hold fast to the thought that we all have a part to play in this historic tragedy and that some have an even higher role than the rest of us.

I thought that the OSS meeting Saturday night was a very bright spot in the national thinking. I shall never forget the stirring scene. These young people from many nations seemed to be a spiritual unity as they stood there while their President read the extraordinary pledge. You must feel very happy over the results of the conference.

Most sincerely,

David M. Willet

Aug. 7 '42.

Copy left to F. L. Ward

For V.F.W.
Make 2 copies of marked fact. Give me.
April 18, 1942

Dear Dr. Elliott:

I am enclosing a little folder about the Southern Leadership Institute which the International Student Service is holding this summer. We are very anxious to get from different colleges the best possible nominations. We had such good results at the Campobello Summer Institute last summer we feel that the better the material the more they get out of this five-week period and the more they are able to do when they go back to college.

We hope that you will sound out your good students and let us know as soon as possible and send us any suggestions you may have.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. Harriet Elliott
Women's College, Univ. of N.C.
Greensboro, N.C.
June 10, 1942

Dear Miss Elliott:

I showed your letter about the organization of the Women's Reserve for the Navy to the President.

I was glad to hear from you.

Cordially yours,

Miss Harriet Elliott
Dean, Woman's College
University of N.C.
Greensboro, N.C.
May 30, 1942

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

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I was in Washington yesterday in conference with the Naval Personnel Division. The Navy has appointed a committee of college women to advise with them on the organization of the Women's Reserve for the Navy. Dean Gildersleeve is chairman. Other members of the committee are President Glass, President Constock, Dean Lloyd, two women from the far west who were not present yesterday, and myself.

We are very much disturbed over the fact that the Senate may change the bill as it has passed the House so that women will not have official status. The enclosed resolution indicates how the Advisory Committee feels on this question. The fact that women have such status in both Canada and England is, I think, an argument in our favor. In the beginning the English women were not given official status, but later that was changed.

I thought you might be willing to talk to the President about this since I believe that if he knew how important we think it is to have the women in the Navy rather than with the Navy, that he would support our position. Confidentially, I might tell you that President Mildred McAfee has been selected to head the Navy Reserve. Dean Gildersleeve has had a conference with the Board of Trustees at Wellesley and they are willing to give her a leave of absence.

I hope life is not too strenuous for you. I think about both you and the President often and pray that you may have the strength to endure these trying days.

Most cordially yours,

Harriet Elliott
Dean of Women
Resolution unanimously adopted by the Educational Council, Advisory to the Chief of Naval Personnel, with regard to the proposed Women's Reserve Program - May 29, 1942.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Council that it would be far better to have the women of the Woman's Reserve in the Navy rather than merely with the Navy.

First, because a better quality of personnel could be secured for service actually in the Navy.

Second, because the spirit and morale of the Corps would be thereby greatly strengthened.

Third, because if actually in the Navy, these women could be much more useful, since the types of work most needed by the Navy, some of which is highly confidential, can be done more efficiently and safely by personnel actually in the Navy; and

Fourth, because of the experience in England and Canada, where some of these women's services, originally organized as auxiliary with the military services, were later incorporated in the military services to secure unified organization and greater efficiency.
October 18, 1943

Dear Miss Elliott:

Thank you so much for your note of greetings and good wishes on my birthday. I appreciate your writing to me and the very kind things you say.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Harriet Elliott
Am. Assoc. cf Univ. Women
1634 Eye St. N.W.
Washington
October 16, 1943

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Thinking about you on your birthday has emphasized again in my mind the inestimable contribution which you are making in these critical times. Your spiritual and intellectual life will, in my opinion, influence the trend toward a more decent civilization for many years to come.

I pray that this war will not bring personal sorrow to your family circle and that all members of your family may be here to celebrate with you many future and happier birthdays.

Most cordially,

[Signature]

[Handwritten note: Thanks for writing.]

American Association of University Women
Washington Branch, 1824 Eye Street N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.
April 8, 1935.

Dear Dr. Elliott:

I have your letter and quite understand your reasons for not going and while I regret that you could not go, I feel Dean Thompson will do well.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Dr. Harriet Elliott
Dean of Women
The Woman's College of the University of North Carolina
Greensboro, North Carolina.
Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I am sure that both you and Gladys Tillett understand why I could not go to London. Your confidence in me and the President's willingness for me to be a member of the Educational Committee is appreciated more than I can tell you.

When I talked to Secretary Morgenthau, I was very careful not to let him know how very much I wanted to accept the appointment. When he told me that he thought that I was needed in the Fifth War Loan Drive, that settled the question for me. I know what a terrific load he is carrying and I could not consider doing anything which he thought would make his task more difficult.

So far as I know, there is no place in the war effort where women have been given a greater opportunity to serve on an equal status with men than in the Treasury. The Secretary, on his own volition, has made it possible for women to have a place of real leadership in the War Finance Division. I am very proud of the work which the women are doing in all the states except three, where the men refuse to create a woman's committee. I hope I am not exaggerating this when I tell you that I feel that this opportunity is too important to women and their future public work for me to do anything which might in the slightest degree reflect unfavorably upon the opportunity which Secretary Morgenthau has given to women. It has been a rare privilege to work with the Secretary and Mrs. Morgenthau.

It was not easy for me to say no to the Department of State, particularly since you and the President had recommended my name for that post. I wish I knew how to tell you how keenly I feel about your confidence in me.

With all good wishes to both you and the President,

I am

Most cordially yours,

Harriet Elliott
Dean of Women

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.
April 11, 1944.

Dear Dr. Elliott:

Thank you so much for your letter. It was kind of you to write me and I assure you I was glad of the opportunity to help.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. Harriet Elliott
Associate Field Director
War Finance Division
Treasury Department
Washington, D.C.
My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

The Women's Section took great pride in the Grandmothers' broadcast this morning, and we were delighted with the splendid way in which you carried the program from beginning to end. I am sure that every grandmother who heard the broadcast will be inspired to make the buying of War Bonds for her grandchildren a duty—and privilege.

We appreciate so much your interest in our work and your willingness to assist. I cannot tell you how much it means to know that you are always ready to answer a call for help.

Thank you for making our broadcast a success.

Most sincerely,

Harriet Elliott
Associate Field Director
War Finance Division

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D.C.
November 14, 1944

Dear Miss Elliott:

Thank you for your letter about the President's re-election. Both the President and I deeply appreciate your loyalty and your confidence in his leadership.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Miss Harriet Elliott
Woman's College, U. of N.C.
Greensboro, N.C.
My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I am so happy over the results of the election. For months I have been more concerned than I like to admit.

Now that our nation and our world is assured of the understanding and the courageous leadership of the President, we may look to the future with hope and confidence.

My thoughts and my prayers will be with you and the President during the next four critical years.

With all good wishes, I am

Most cordially yours,

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