ESTHER LAPE
1933 - 1945
May 15, 1936

Dear Esther and Elizabeth:

I have got to go to Los Angeles early in June, though I do not know yet just which day. So, if you could come back with me on Tuesday, May 25th, we would be sure anyway of having Wednesday and Thursday here, though I would have to leave on the midnight, Thursday night. You need not leave until Friday if you prefer. Perhaps the time will be a little longer when I decide what date I am going on in June.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
280 Broadway
New York
14 WJ: 41 120pm

New York, May 17, 1933.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt:

Lizzy and I will be delighted to go down with you Tuesday the 23rd for a few days. Will you have someone let me know what train you are taking on Tuesday. Much love from us both.

Esther. (Lapse)
Dear Esther:

I have just decided not to leave Washington until the 4th of June, so I think, in spite of my letter of yesterday, if you and Elizabeth can change and come down with me on Monday, the 29th, or Tuesday, the 30th, whichever day I come back, that we would have a whole week here together. It would be lovely and I do hope that you can manage it.

Much love to you both,

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
80 East 11th Street
Twenty East Eleventh Street

Monday

Dear [Name],

I was absolutely sorry you don't do this often!

The only consolation is the knowledge that you like to come to supernumerary bees was too weak-end withoutFiggy and me!

Marie Anne, how do we want anyone to come and if not Thursday, then him and me to do a good thing, it being to blend. We were going to hear from you on that.

I think myself that the week we planned to promenade my meal. Perhaps we can lay a few days at a time
Don't hesitate to leave us a day, or longer (Says, said you some of this). Please lots to do in Washington and as a matter of fact must do some yet fairly soon.

Diestest love

Etc.
WE WILL COME THE TWENTY NINTH OR THE THIRTIETH DEPENDING ON WHICH YOU GO BACK AND THAT DATE WILL BE MUCH BETTER STOP DELIGHTED TO HEAR OF THE POSSIBILITY IN YOUR LETTER THIS MORNING MUCH LOVE=

ESTHER. LATE

The quickest, surest and safest way to send money is by telegram or cable.
July 5, 1933

Dear Esther and Elizabeth:

I was most grateful for your telegram and I surely do hope to stop sometime this summer but not just now. I am going off next week to the wilds for two weeks and hope to be lost to the world, but I am not quite certain that that can be accomplished.

Much love to you both.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
Miss Elizabeth Reed
Care 20 East 11th St.
New York
MRS FRANK D ROOSEVELT=
 REPORT DELIVERY HYDEPARK NY=

JUST REMINDING YOU HOW HAPPY WE WOULD BE TO SEE YOU AT ANY TIME NOT OTHERWISE EARMARKED EITHER THE FOURTH OR LATER FOR A LONGER TIME OR POSSIBLY FOR BOTH THIS IS NOT DESIGNED TO ADD ONE MORE IMPORTUNITY TO A SCHEDULE ALREADY TOO FULL BUT IN HOPES THAT YOUR COMING WOULD GIVE YOU A LITTLE REST AS WELL AS GREAT JOY TO US LOVE AS EVER=

ESTHER ELIZABETH.

Hydepark 87
Left abt 1 hr ago
Back 4 or 5

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE
Dearest Eleanor,

I am the real gist of your vacation.

I can only urge, in extenuation, that I do believe in the importance of my present mission. I think that some of the men in our group and in the Russian American Chamber of Commerce (comprising those that would like to come to Hyde Park to talk over the situation quietly with Franklin if he sees the importance in it that they do) have information he is not likely to get from other sources. A few of them have been to Washington but the situation on those occasions was not canvassed at all. I will tell you more on this point when I see you. (The reason Mrs. Roosevelt was interested)

Our real concern is that lest, on some other advice and information some course of action or procedure is embarked upon that could not easily be revised later. Things are obviously moving pretty fast.

If only our group could go to Hyde Park early in August; or if it isn't possible for FDR to take this up early in the month if he would defer entering upon a definite procedure as to recognition until he has in hand the point of view and information of these men as well as of his other advisers, I believe the situation would work out infinitely better.

If I can have a date on which Franklin would be willing to confer with the group at Hyde Park, I think that is all that is needed. Will you let me know what you think.

And much love. I can't tell you how much I hope that there has been some freedom for you in these weeks. Lizzy and I love you and wish there were some practical way of turning it into something serviceable and peaceful for you. And into something gay and beautiful.

Mrs. Thompson writes me that she has promised to go to Shanghai on the letter. Send to Campbelley so I am assuming you have it now. I am not what up!
Shove the President at once
and ask him here about
their part that has
their part with the helpful TP.
GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
DOMINION OF CANADA

The following message was received by the Government for transmission, subject to the terms and conditions printed on the blank form No. 1, which terms and conditions have been agreed to by the sender.

Major J. E. Gobbi, M.C., General Superintendent.

NO 8 J.V. 8 P.M. 140 D.L.

WENT BROOK CONN 4:30 P.M. JULY 15

MRS FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, WELCHPOOL N.D.

IF AFTER CONSIDERATION MY LETTER YOU FEEL IT WOULD BE BETTER FOR ME OR FOR ME AND COLONEL COOPER TO GO TO WASHINGTON THIS COMING WEEK TO SEE F.D.R. AS A PRELIMINARY TO THE GROUP THAT WANT TO GO TO HYDE PARK IN AUGUST WILL YOU WIRE ME TWENTY EAST HAVEN AND I WILL ALSO APPRECIATE IT IF YOU COULD SECURE SOME DEFINITE TIME FOR OUR SEEING FRANKLIN THIS WEEK IF WE GO STOP I DO NOT THINK HOWEVER THAT THE PRELIMINARY TALK IN WASHINGTON IS NECESSARY IF THE GROUP COULD SEE FRANKLIN AT HYDE PARK IN EARLY PART OF AUGUST STOP IMPORTANT THING IS THAT POINT OF VIEW OF THEIR NEW IDEA BEFORE DEFINITE COURSE FINALLY DETERMINED STOP I AM INCLINED TO THINK THIS GROUP HAD INFORMATION AND EXPERIENCE NOT AVAILABLE TO OTHER ADVISERS ON THIS QUESTION LOVE.

ESTHER.
Dear Eleanor:

I am sending this by registered mail only because of the need of some assurance that it will reach you at all

The Committee on Russian-American Relations now completed and listed on this letterhead wants very much to have a conference with Franklin at some time in August or September, when he is free to undertake a real discussion for this is not at all a question of a "delegation" presenting a plea or a petition.

The Committee would like to come to Hyde Park if that would be possible and if Franklin could segregate several consecutive hours for a discussion. Present with the group would be certain businessmen of authority who are not members of the Committee but, who are actively concerned in the question of trade with Russia.

May I make it very clear that the Committee fully realizes that recognition is already in train and that the object in proposing this conference is not to "urge" the President to interest himself in recognition. Every member of the Committee realizes fully, I think, that he is already so interested. There are, however, certain questions of procedure and certain points of view which members of the group entertain and which would, we believe, be of illuminating interest to Franklin.

Will you let me know whether he would welcome such a discussion? Please make him understand very clearly that it is not a question of a public delegation or any futile performance of that kind. If a date is set, I think Franklin can be assured that the group he will meet will not be an ineffective representation either of this Committee or of the business interests of the country or of the public men informed and entitled to an opinion. If two alternate dates are possible, so much the better. If only one is possible, we would, of course, meet that.

I do hope you come down by way of the coast.

Faithfully,

[Signature]

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Eastport
Maine.
Dear Eleanor:

This is a copy of a letter already mailed you but the present note contains additional information. I mailed the previous letter to Campo Bello, but Anna told me later that the best address is Eastport, Maine. I do not want to take any risk of the letter's failing to reach you because of wrong address.

For your private ear, I do believe it to be of first importance that Franklin should listen to the suggestions and points of view of the group that would come to see him at Hyde Park if he will have them. They will be men of large calibre, whose knowledge of the present Russian situation is entirely practical, yet by no means to be disposed of as self-interested.

I am authorized by the American Russian Chamber of Commerce (Colonel Cooper is its president) to say they would like to have their representatives included with the group that comes.

You do understand, I am sure, that what is intended is a confidential discussion and not a public demonstration of any kind.

I can only say to you that I am myself so convinced of the importance of the situation that I hope vigorously that no move will be taken until Franklin has had opportunity—always granted that he desires it—to hear the information which the men in the proposed delegation do practically possess.

I hope your two weeks resulted in some real rest. I know by the press that you were caught up with from point to point but on the whole there seems to have been some "escape." Do come down by way of the coast if you possibly can. We count on it.

With much love from us both,

[Signature]

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Eastport, Maine.
GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
DOMINION OF CANADA

The following message was received by the Government, for transmission, subject to the terms and conditions printed on the blank form, No. 1, which terms and conditions have been agreed to by the sender.

Major J. E. Colwell, M.C., General Superintendent.

NEW YORK N.Y., JULY 20th

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, WELCHPOOL, N.D.

WITH REFERENCE TO LETTERS WHICH MRS. THOMPSON TELLS ME SHE FORWARDED WILL YOU SEND ANY WORD YOU MAY HAVE TO ME IN THIS COUNTRY, SINCE I WILL BE THERE FROM THURSDAY UNTIL SUNDAY NIGHT AT LEAST IF BY MAIL ADDRESS IS WESTBROOK, CONNECTICUT R.F.D. AND IF BY TELEGRAM ADDRESS IS WESTBROOK VIA WESTBROOK FROM SAYBROOK ONE ONE RING TWO THREE I HOPE I AM NOT COMPLICATING YOUR VACATION.

ESTHER. (Lape ?)
August 19, 1933

Dear Esther:

I gave the material you sent me to Franklin.

I hope to get away for two weeks camping in the Adirondacks in September. I wrote Elizabeth asking her the best way from Hyde Park to you. I want to spend a night with you if you are in the country, either on the 30th or on the 4th of September.

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Esther Lape
565 Fifth Avenue
New York
N.Y.
At Hyde Park, N.Y.

Dear Esther:

I was sorry that Franklin was too busy to see Mr. Durant, but his time has been completely filled and this is in no sense a vacation for him.

Thank Elizabeth for the map and tell her that I am not quite certain the exact date but I will surely get to you either the end of this month or the latter part of September.

Much love to you both,

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
20 East 11th Street
New York, N.Y.
MRS FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT = PERSONAL
TRY COTTAGE HYDEPARK NY =

IF THERE IS ANY DEVELOPMENT ABOUT SEEING THIS WEEK THE
PERSON ABOUT WHOM I WROTE YOU AND SPOKE TO YOU WHEN I WAS
IN HYDEPARK PLEASE REACH ME UNTIL TOMORROW WEDNESDAY NOON AT
HOTEL WARWICK PHILADELPHIA AFTER THAT ELEVENTH STREET
NEW YORK UNTIL THURSDAY AFTERNOON THEN WESTBROOK LOVE =

ESTHER... (LAPE)

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE
Salt Meadow

Friday

Dearest Eleanor,

Joy here at the idea that you might get over & for a night. Elizabeth will get a map and mark it and send it to you. I think Elizabeth will be here until October first. I try to come out on Thursday evenings and stay until Sunday.

Of course bring anyone you care to that would cheer the ride for you.

It will be gay to see you. They were building this house when you were here last—so very long ago!

Is there a time this week when Franklin would talk with Kenneth Durant. Franklin told me he would like to talk with him when he returned for the second time to Hyde Park. I suggested he might like to talk to Durant but I did not press it and it was Franklin who suggested the time.

I think very highly of Durant—American newspaper man of the soundest kind, head of the Soviet telegraphic news agency here. Entirely to be trusted. He has both the American and the Soviet background that would enable him to give Franklin the information which I think Franklin has in mind in talking to him. In this Russian whirlwind I know of very few whom I think it is really either safe or profitable to talk to. There are more wheels within wheels and more axes to be ground than I have run up against for a long time. Or more people like Bullitt and Pope that think they know the exact procedure Franklin ought to follow: Durant has integrity and wisdom and long experience in this situation. Of course he knows that he would not be seeing Franklin as a newspaper man.

This week would be a particularly good time because Durant is on his vacation and I think that offers the best time for a confidential unofficial talk of this kind. If you let me know at 20 East 11 (I shall be there by Sunday evening) Durant could slip up to Hyde Park the day and hour most convenient to Franklin.

Much love

F. D. R.
October 7, 1933

My dear Miss Lape:

Will you kindly tell me

what you know about this?

Very sincerely yours,

Miss Esther Lape
American Foundation
565 Fifth avenue
New York
New York

Letter from Cairoli Gigliotti,
105 W. Monroe street, Chicago,
transmitting copy of his peace plan. Dated Sept. 27, 1933.
TELEGRAM
OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

Miss Esther Lape
20 East 11th Street
New York, N. Y.

Franklin says go ahead with release anytime you want.

Eleanor

From
The White House
Washington

October 19, 1933
Me, Esche Fapo
20 & 11-
Franklin Say go share with redem any time you want-
Eleanor
Dearest Eleanor,

I would like to find out whether Franklin sees any embarrassment to his own plans (as to Russia) if our Russian American Committee carries out now its immediate plans, which are

1. To release to the press the result of the newspaper poll on recognition, of which I wrote you earlier. Over 1100 dailies now. About 62 percent FOR, by the present showing.

2. To release our report on the Soviet American situation. Quite long and covers, we think, the controlling factors. Includes no estimate whatever of the Russian internal situation, the Five year plan etc. I enclose Contents page.

We intend of course to give the report to Franklin first of all. But when he gets it the arrangements for press release would also be under way unless the time of release were not opportune.

I am going to Westbrook at three today, Thursday. Could you send me a line there if there is anything to say. Or a telephone me—Saybrook 11 One, one, Ring two-three. There until Sunday, Pm. 23.

I thought of asking to talk with Franklin about it and of course would like to. If he would prefer. But if it is a clear matter to him I know I ought to save his time.

I hope I see you soon. This report has nearly finished both me and Lizzy but we will now emerge.

Dearest love
THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION

Section I Introduction

Section II Recognition

Chapter 1. Definition of our present relation with Russia
Chapter 2. Traditional recognition policy of the United States
Chapter 3. Survey of our dealings with Russia since 1917
Chapter 4. How the United States has officially stated its position toward recognition
Chapter 5. How the Soviet Union has officially stated its position with reference to the United States and recognition
Chapter 6. The theory and practice of other countries with regard to recognition of the Soviet Union
Chapter 7. Present relation of the Soviet Union to international organization
Chapter 8. The effect of non-recognition

Section III The Russian State Debt

Section IV Claims for confiscated property

Section V The Russian counterclalm for intervention

Chapter 1. The negotiations that induced the United States to participate
Chapter 2. The American participation in Allied intervention
Chapter 3. The amount of the Soviet Union counterclaim
Chapter 4. The responsibility for intervention
Chapter 5. The position of the United States
Section VI  Propaganda

Chapter 1.  Weight of the propaganda argument in the United States
Chapter 2.  The original Soviet doctrine of world revolution
Chapter 3.  Relation of the Soviet Government to the Communist International
Chapter 4.  Instances of charges of subversive propaganda
Chapter 5.  The present Soviet program
Chapter 6.  Official Soviet statements on propaganda
Chapter 7.  Treaty provisions on propaganda
Chapter 8.  Characterization of the Soviet regime in the United States

Section VII  Trade and Credits

Chapter 1.  The Soviet Union theory of social-economic planning
Chapter 2.  The nature and extent of the foreign trade of the U.S.S.R.
Chapter 3.  Trade between Russia and the United States
Chapter 4.  Trade between Russia and other countries
Twenty East Eleventh Street

Dear Eleaun -

You may be interested in seeing how the Russian report issued by the Committee was received.

Love

Esther Zane
Thomas W. Lamont, J. P. Morgan and Company; New York City
"It is a grand piece of work."

Major General William R. Haskell, National Guard of New York
"The report has brought together for the first time anywhere a mass of information and facts formerly known to but few Americans, bearing on the relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. It is the only compilation I have ever seen that provides the inquiring mind a liberal education on the subject of relations between the two largest republics on earth. I consider it an authoritative, comprehensive and honest compilation most intelligently arranged and presented for those who wish to know the facts but have hitherto for one reason or another been unable to find them. The American people owe a great debt to the American Foundation for its labor."

John W. Wheeler-Bennett, Honorary Information Secretary, Royal Institute of International Affairs; London
On a brief visit to the United States in late October, Mr. Wheeler-Bennett received a copy of the report on the eve of his sailing for home. Writing from the boat, to ask if we would send the report to several of his friends in London, he says of the report:
"To be comprehensive, brilliant and at the same time readable is something very rare in a document of this sort. I don't think I have ever met with a survey of a subject which has combined so much valuable information."

R. Walton Moore, Assistant Secretary of State, telegraphed for four additional copies of the report the day he received the first copy sent him.

William Phillips, Under Secretary of State
"A valuable work."

Smith Brookhart, special adviser to the United States Department of Agriculture
"The report is the most valuable extent on this question. It combines the valuable material of all sources. Your suggestions are entirely sound and fully justified.... Would you be willing to send a copy to Arthur Kullen and to let me have three, which I could use to advantage?"

Frederic A. Walcott (Republican), Connecticut
"I am perfectly delighted to receive your Committee's report. I have just been dipping into it for an hour and I shall read it through. I can see that it is intensely interesting and full of information that is timely and useful."

Henry W. Robinson, president, First National Bank, Los Angeles
"On skimming through the report this morning I found it so interesting that I would like to secure two additional copies."

Colonel Hugh L. Cooper, consulting engineer; constructor of the Unispirestroy Dam
"You and Miss Read have accomplished a very difficult task to a superb degree of excellence."
Charles Edison, president, Thomas A. Edison, Incorporated
"I have found the report most interesting."

W. H. Thompson (Democrat) Nebraska
"Particularly interesting to me just now."

Thomas A. Morgan, president, Curtiss-Wright Corporation
"The American Foundation deserves a great deal of credit for this important and useful document."

W. Ledyard Mitchell, chairman of the board, Chrysler Export Corporation; Detroit
"...very interesting. I am looking forward with a great deal of pleasure to going over it thoroughly."

Roscoe Pound, Dean of the Law School, Harvard University
"An excellent job in every way."

F. W. Taussig, professor of economics, Harvard University; formerly chairman, United States Tariff Commission
"The presentation is calm, objective and thorough."

James H. Angell, president, Yale University
"An extraordinarily timely thing to have issued."

Mrs. Ogden Reid, vice president, Herald Tribune, New York City
In asking for five additional copies: "It is the most interesting report I have ever read....I want to send some friends outside the Tribune this important document because it is such really absorbing reading."

L. E. Wakefield, president, First National Bank and Trust Company, Minneapolis
"I am reading it with the greatest interest."

St. Louis Union Trust Company, Missouri
The vice president saw a note on the report in the New York Times and wrote for a copy.

F. L. Lipman, president, Wells Fargo Bank and Union Trust Company, San Francisco
"We are interested...The volume, in our bank library, will be available for a considerable circle of readers."

U. O. Cooper, president, First National Bank of Hinton, West Virginia
"Many questions are presented with great fairness and frankness...a very valuable volume."

Frederic P. Small, president, American Express Company, New York City
"...very interesting."

Ivy Lee, New York City
"The material gathered into this one volume seems to me to be of tremendous importance just at this stage, and your committee is to be congratulated on having presented it in such a succinct and authoritative form."
Frank Polk, lawyer; New York City
"Most interesting, particularly at this time."

Gordon Auchincloss, lawyer; New York City
"I find a great deal of use for this report."

Paul D. Cravath, lawyer; New York City
"Fair, objective and thorough. Just such a report as is needed at this juncture of affairs between the United States and the Soviet Union."

Charles Stuart, president, Stuart, James and Cooke (engineers); New York City
"I immediately forwarded the copy you sent me to Walton R. Moore, assistant Secretary of State...Could you give me another copy for myself?"

Ralph Budd, president, Burlington Lines; Chicago
"A very informative document."

Charles Muchnic, American Locomotive Sales Corporation; New York City
"I am greatly impressed with the clarity, conciseness and thoroughness with which this important question has been treated."

Charles Recht, lawyer; New York City (was counsel for Martens and has had other Soviet legal connections)
"An exceedingly valuable document...will do much to dissipate a good deal of the misconception concerning the outstanding questions between the two countries."

Thomas Perkins, lawyer; Ropes, Gray, Boyden and Perkins; Boston
"...really interesting."

Franklin O. Poole, secretary of Library Committee and Librarian, Association of the Bar of the City of New York
"We are very glad indeed to have this important and timely volume. We shall immediately make it available to our members here."

Richard B. Scandrett, Jr., lawyer; New York City
"...timely and thorough...The report is the only document which has come to my attention which is factual, unbiased and comprehensive enough to form a basis for a definite opinion on the premises."

Samuel S. Fels; Philadelphia
"This report covers information which I was not able to obtain before and it will therefore be of considerable service."

Mrs. Poole, president, General Federation of Women's Clubs; Washington, D. C.
"Of great value to us as many questions come to our office on this subject."

Sidney Gulick, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; New York City
"A very valuable document...I congratulate the Foundation on the production of this important material and its publication at just this strategic time."
D. B. Robertson, president, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen

"The contents of the report together with the manner in which it is compiled forecast an enthusiastic reception for it both in this country and abroad."

Francis A. Countway, president, Lever Brothers Company (soap manufacturers); Cambridge

"I am having the report used by leading members of our staff."

L. G. Merritt, president, Merritt Engineering Sales Corporation; Lockport, New York

"...a valuable reference..."

Robert Caldwell, cotton merchant; New York City

"A masterful report."

W. Eaton, vice president, Freyn Engineering Company; Chicago

"...of considerable interest to us."

D. H. Kelly, vice president, Electric Auto-Lite Company; Toledo, Ohio

"...very interesting."

Walter C. Alvarez, Mayo Clinic; Rochester, Minnesota

"...a beautiful piece of work representing a tremendous amount of research."

William J. Mayo, Rochester, Minnesota (is, or was, opposed to recognition)

"My brother and I are very glad to have the report and should like to keep it to bring to the attention of some of our colleagues in the Clinic to whom it will be of particular interest."

Edward H. Baldwin, director, Edward L. Trudeau Foundation and Sanatorium; Saranac Lake, New York

"...valuable information...I have deposited it in the Saranac public library for reference."

Ada Comstock, president, Radcliffe College, Cambridge

"...most timely and exceedingly interesting to our students as well as to me."

Alvin E. Evans, College of Law, University of Kentucky

"A magnificent piece of work."

Ralph Fuchs, School of Law, Washington University

"Certain to clarify public thought." (Is placing it in the library when he has finished.)

Charles K. Burdick, Dean, Cornell Law School

"...interesting."

Arnold G. Lien, head, department of political science, Washington University St. Louis

"...extremely valuable and effective."
Dr. Lucy L. Wilson, principal, South Philadelphia High School for Girls
(known for studies of Russian educational policies)
"You and Miss Read have accomplished your purpose superbly. The report
is so very objective, so well documented and yet—well, juicy."

C. H. Haring, professor of history, Harvard University
"A superb piece of work, very comprehensive; a mine of information to
most of us who have not had time or opportunity to keep in touch with
these developments of the past fifteen years."

John B. Whitton, associate professor of international law, Princeton University
"...magnificent...The Foundation's role in this important matter has
certainly been admirable, and I should like to extend to you my hearty
congratulations."

Guy Stanton Ford, dean, Graduate School, University of Minnesota
"You stand in no danger of receiving it back. I appreciate it very much
as an intelligent document."

Raymond Leslie Buell, director, Foreign Policy Association, New York City
"...a very valuable document and I agree with its conclusions."

Karl F. Geiser, head of the department of political science, Oberlin College,
Ohio
"It is a mine of information on one of the most important subjects before
America at this moment and I think your arrangement of the material is
splendid, really a model report."

Quincy Wright, professor of international relations, University of Chicago
Asks for an extra copy for the library. "It will prove invaluable in
the discussions now pending...you have touched on all points of interest
in connection with the problem, have given sufficient official pronounce-
ments and discussions of both sides to provide basis for a well founded
opinion."

John G. Harvey, associate dean, Temple University School of Law
"Permit me to congratulate your Committee upon this splendid piece of
work. It is, in my judgment, exactly the thing which has been needed
for a number of years. I regard it as the best discussion which I have
seen, and I think it will do much, provided it is given the proper dis-
tribution and presentation, to remove the prejudices and misconceptions
now prevalent on this matter."

Edward S. Curtis, professor of history, Wellesley College
"A masterly report...a fine piece of work and a mine of valuable informa-
tion for the teacher of international law and international relations....
a great credit to the Foundation.

"The American Foundation has played a useful and influential part in bring-
ing about a more intelligent and enlightened public attitude respecting
Russian recognition."
Barclay Acheson, executive secretary, Near East Foundation

"The report which you sent in answer to our request will be placed before the members of our Program Committee, a sub-committee of the Board of Directors, and later will be placed in our library for reference use."

Mary van Kleeck, department of industrial studies, Russell Sage Foundation

After reading the copy of the report sent her, Miss van Kleeck wrote, "Can you give me copies of the report for the members of the governing council of the Economic Institute which is in process of organization between economists and other social scientists in the United States and the Soviet Union?"

The list of members, which Miss van Kleeck encloses, includes several Soviet officials (to whom we had already sent the report) and the following in the Soviet Union, to whom we are now making the report available through Miss van Kleeck: Mr. S. V. Shakhnovskaya, chairman of the Council in the Soviet Union and specialist in consumption goods for the State Planning Commission (Gosplan); Aron Gayer, member of the Gosplan; I. A. Krawal, assistant chairman, Central Bureau of National Economic Accounting; B. V. Troitsky, director, Economic Research Institute; and, in this country, to George S. Counts, professor of education and associate director of the International Institute at Teachers College in Columbia University; Broadus Mitchell, professor of political economy at Johns Hopkins University; Harlow S. Person, managing director of the Taylor Society; A. Mamkinian, chief of the Economics Division of Antorg Trading Corporation; Mildred Fairchild and Susan Kingsbury, both professors of social economy at Bryn Mawr College.

M. H. Warfield, president, Grand Division, Order of Sleeping Car Conductors, Kansas City, Missouri

"...both interesting and instructive."

Joseph E. Cohen, editor, The New Leader (Labor publication)

"Very comprehensive...the topics covered define the possibilities of mutual intercourse and benefit in broad and sympathetic terms...the report should render a fine service in the direction of kindling good will between the two republics."

John Haynes Holmes, minister, The Community Church of New York

"An invaluable document, most timely."

E. A. Emerson, president, Armco International Corporation; Middletown, Ohio

"...most timely."

H. C. Hunt, vice president, National Automatic Tool Company; Richmond, Indiana

"...the part I have read has been intensely interesting."

Henry L. Rosenfeld, Jr., Salomon Brothers and Hutzler; New York City

"...very illuminating...there are many people whose ideas concerning Russia would be clarified by this report."
H. H. Fisher, chairman, committee on Russian research, Stanford University, California
"The report is so useful that I would be very grateful if you could spare another copy to be placed with our Russian materials in the Hoover War Library."

W. Edwards Beach, professor of economics, Williams College, Williamstown
"...very interesting...contains a great mass of valuable material. Particularly valuable in presenting the issues clearly and stressing the need for accurate information before reaching conclusions...am using portions of the report in my work."

William H. Wilmer, ophthalmologist-in-chief, the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore
"The Committee has approached the subject with very open minds."

Kendall Emerson, managing director, National Tuberculosis Association
"Besides myself, several others on the staff have enjoyed the document."

F. M. Pottenger, Pottenger Sanatorium and Clinic for diseases of the chest, Monrovia, California
"...extremely interesting and informative."

D. Murray Cowie, professor of pediatrics and infectious diseases, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor
"I will have as many of my friends as possible look it over as I think it a very valuable contribution."

John A. Kingsbury, New York
"The Foundation has made a contribution of first magnitude. Your approach to the subject and handling of it are statesmanlike."

Eugene Maurice Blake, professor of ophthalmology, Yale University
"A very fine report."

Samuel Chiles Mitchell, professor of history, University of Richmond
"You did a fine piece of work in the Russian book, so timely. My students grabbed it."

Gerald T. Robinson, professor of history, Columbia University
"Unquestionably a work of great value."

Howard W. Odum, social science research council, University of North Carolina
"...a most valuable document."

F. S. Rodkey, associate professor of modern European history, University of Illinois
"A noteworthy contribution to the literature on present day world problems. It should entitle you to the most sincere gratitude of the American people. I hope you will be able to promote its widest circulation. I shall use it certainly as a reference work in my course on 'The Russian Revolution and the Founding of the Soviet Union'."

James D. Barnett, professor of history, University of Oregon, Eugene
"A valuable report."
Placement of the report in the Soviet Union by request

At the request of Boris Skvirsky, head of the Soviet Information Bureau in Washington; of Peter Bogdanov, of Amtorg, here in New York; and of Kenneth Durant, head of the TASS, the Soviet Union Telegraphic News Agency in this country, 20 copies of the report were sent to political leaders in the Soviet Union:

Joseph Stalin
Mikhail Kalinin, President of the All-Union Central Executive Committee
A. P. Rosengoltz, Commissar for Foreign Trade
M. Kalmanovich, State Bank of the U. S. S. R.
V. M. Molotov, Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars
Karl Radziw, editor of Izvestia
P. L. Mikhalsky, Izvestia
V. V. Ossinsky
V. I. Mendelev, Gosplan
A. A. Yezhikoff, President, American Section, U. S. S. R. Chamber of Commerce
J. G. Dolzky, Managing Director, TASS
R. Lapinsky, Izvestia
D. A. Ichok
I. E. Rudzutak

In the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs
M. M. Litvinov
L. M. Kaganovich
G. Y. Sokolnikov
N. N. Krestinsky, Assistant Commissar for Foreign Affairs
L. M. Karakhan
B. S. Stomeniakoff

Mr. Bogdanov, at Amtorg, asked for and received ten copies for certain bankers and industrial leaders here with whom he is in close contact.

Mr. Skvirsky, who asked for six copies for use in this country, writes us: "I have read the report and found it most interesting and well done. The objectivity with which it has been prepared is impressive. It will greatly contribute to a better understanding of the U. S. S. R. in the United States."

Harold Kellock, competent research director in the Soviet Information Bureau, with which he has been connected for the past ten years, wrote us after reading the report: "I suppose I am in rather a unique position to appreciate the intensive labor involved in the report. It was a real job of work. I want to express my admiration of the breadth and the delicacy and the fine balance. The thing has been crying to be done for a long period, and it is splendid that the need has at last been satisfied so thoroughly and at such a peculiarly appropriate moment. Congratulations on a swell accomplishment."
Other Countries abroad to which the report was sent

We sent copies of the report—at the request of the British Information Bureau here (it is attached to the Foreign Office in London)—to Sir John Simon, head of the Foreign Office, and to Sir Ronald Lindsay, British ambassador here. On our own initiative we sent it to the more important of our own ambassadors abroad to whom we knew it would be of interest. Judge Robert Hingham, now ambassador to London, had long been a friend of ours while publisher of the Louisville Courier Journal and has in the past been a visitor to this office. Mr. Dodd, our present ambassador to Germany, while a professor at the University of Chicago, was one of our "university correspondents" and contributed one of the most interesting letters on the recognition of Soviet Russia, to our summary of informal opinion collected last spring from university and other people. Claude Bowers, ambassador to Spain, has been on our newspaper lists for many years.

We also sent the report to the editors of the London Times, the Paris Temps, the Manchester Guardian and to a few other editors of the more important political weeklies in London and Paris. It went, too, to the Foreign Office or heads of governments of leading states abroad, in many cases to persons in the Foreign Office with whom we have had previous contact.

Editorial comment, including letters from editors and Washington correspondents

Raymond Clapper, manager of the Washington Bureau of the United Press Telephoned for a copy of the report and, after receiving it, wrote, "After examining the copy you sent I am anxious to have two more, one for our State Department man and one for our foreign department. I consider it the most useful handbook on the Soviet Union and its relations with the United States that has ever come to my attention. Congratulations on your thorough and concise compilation."

Fred Reed, head of the Washington Bureau, Chicago Daily News In requesting a copy, Mr. Reed said, "I first saw the report at the State Department a few days ago in the possession of Mr. Joseph H. Baird of the United Press. It was especially valuable to him in the preparation of a series of articles that press association sent to its clients."

William Philip Simms, Washington, D. C., who writes the editorials and special news articles for all 24 SCRIPPS HOWARD NEWSPAPERS: "The report is by far the best thing that has yet appeared on the subject and will be immensely valuable."

Judging from a story in the evening edition of the World Telegram of November 2, Mr. Simms plans to run the report, chapter by chapter, in journalese—and taking his goods where he finds it! In the November 2 story, Mr. Simms discovers the Jeffersonian theory of recognition, in phrases highly reminiscent of the report.

This is entirely in order. Our experience in "informing" the press and public opinion leads us to regard not merely with resignation but even with gratification the fact that the greatest usefulness of a docu-
ument like this report is unwaved, consisting in the subtle and diverse adaptations made by editors and writers frenzied for facts and matter—and also, sometimes, for points of view. This is simply the normal procedure of "education" through the vehicles of opinion.

Mr. Darnton, day editor, Associated Press, New York City
Telephoned for a copy, in addition to that given to the staff writer.

Floyd Gibbons saw the notice in the morning Tribune and sent a messenger to the office for a copy a few minutes after the office opened.

Philadelphia Public Ledger--editorial
"The American foundation's volume will form a valuable and timely background for the expected recognition of the Soviet Union within the next few weeks."

Saul Carson, special writer for the Evening Ledger, who prepared its news story on the report "from a borrowed copy" requested one for his own further use; John Sullivan, of the editorial staff of the Morning Ledger, also wrote, by special delivery, for a copy for his own use.

Philadelphia Inquirer
The editor calls the report a "fine document" in the letter transmitting his editorial, which summarizes the outstanding divisions of the report and concludes:
"The conclusion to be drawn from the impartial statements in the report is the desirability of recognition... The Committee has done a work of great value from which a clear understanding of the problem may be gained."

New York Investment News
"The chapter dealing with trade between the Soviet Union and the United States is of outstanding importance at this juncture...."

St. Louis Star and Times
The editor, Irving Grant, sent us a copy of his editorial on the report:
"The most powerful advocacy of a sound cause is to state the arguments fairly on both sides and let people draw their own conclusions. That is what the American Foundation has done in the matter of recognizing Russia. The distinguished Committee which has been investigating that subject has submitted a report simply stating the arguments for and against. The result is the most powerful document in support of recognition that could possibly be put forth... The most valuable section of the report is that which states, as a cold record, the claims of American business men for confiscated property and the counterclaim of Russia for damages inflicted by American military operations on Russian soil. As a nation and as a people, we have dismissed those counterclaims as fictitious. But suppose the case were reversed. Suppose that Russian and British troops came down through Maine as American and British troops came down through Archangel. Would the United States meekly pay damages for property confiscated from Russian corporations, and say nothing about damages inflicted by Russian..."
invaders? We invaded Russia when at peace with that country. Our government, with France leading it by the nose, helped maintain the Kolchak counter-revolution. That may not give Russia a claim for damages, but it certainly would give us a claim for damages if conditions were reversed.

Des Moines Register and Tribune
The associate editor, W. W. Waymack, sent us a copy of the editorial of November 2:

"The Committee on American-Russian Relations of the American Foundation, which recently published its survey of the view of the American press on recognizing Russia, has now released the full report of its intensive study of the whole subject. The report aims to provide the background of facts for intelligent consideration and to end the necessity for just arguing emotionally......The net of it all to any reasonable person, with no fixed bias, must be that we ought to recognize."

Harrisburg Telegraph, Pennsylvania
"...a careful study of the whole matter."

Brooklyn Citizen
"The report covers every phase of the Russian problem and undoubtedly will have great weight in determining American public sentiment and the attitude of our government."

Frederick William Wake, Washington, D. C. (news service)
"Particularly valuable reference at this time."

Literary Digest
The editor telephoned on election day and said that his copy of the report had been locked in the office and he was working at home and would like to borrow a copy as he was preparing something on Russia and found he could not do without the report.

The Gannett Newspapers
"Interesting document."

P. M. Smith, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; editor and manager of Locomotive Engineers Journal
"...of editorial use to us."

Roy V. Wright, managing editor, Railway Age, New York City
"I am making very good use of it."

Mobile Press Register
The publisher, Colonel Ewald, and the editor, Herbert Lyons, both sent us copies of the editorial of November 2 on the report. The editor writes: "I hope this will make plain to you the sincere admiration we feel for the extraordinarily competent work the American Foundation has accomplished."

"An invaluable contribution to national knowledge of a subject that has assumed immediate importance. In less than 300 pages
the report covers the field of Russian foreign relations since the revolution with a surprising thoroughness and a scientific disinterest that is calculated to arouse admiration for a study that was manifestly undertaken in an impartial spirit...There are no arguments in favor of recognition or of non-recognition. The facts are allowed to speak for themselves."

Wilmington Morning News, Delaware
"By far the most important development of the subject is the elaborate report issued on Russia by the American Foundation. The officers of the Foundation are outstanding persons representing numerous vocations. It would be hard to imagine a more complete and clever and intelligent report on any question."

Newark Evening News--galley proof of editorial for November 1 sent us by editor "It has been difficult in the past to get a satisfying picture...The American Foundation's report furnishes what needs to be known to reach a clear understanding, presents helpful information on such questions as the history of our policy on recognition, propaganda, trade and credits, etc...."

The State, Columbia, South Carolina
The publisher sent us his leading editorial for November 1, referring to the report as "containing a wealth of information".

George A. Finch, managing editor, American Journal of International Law
"We are commenting on the report editorially in our next quarterly issue in January."

Hamilton Fish Armstrong, editor, Foreign Affairs
Wished to give the copy they had received to one of their men for review but wanted to secure two copies for the staff before parting with the first copy we had sent them.

E. H. Condit, editor, American Machinist
"I am sharing my copy with the editor of Business Week, in this office, who has expressed considerable interest in the report."

Seward Sheldon, editor, Fort Worth Press, Texas
Mr. Sheldon received a note with the advance story summarizing the report saying that he could have the report itself if he wished it and requested it by return mail.

Similar requests came from

The St. Louis Post Dispatch (Joseph Pulitzer's paper)

The New York Investment News

The Wall Street Journal
Foreign Press Representatives in this Country

Upon receipt of the advance story summarizing the contents of the report, the representatives here of the three largest foreign news agencies (Reuter's, Agence Havas, and the Canadian Press) all asked for copies of the report itself. The head of Reuter's bureau, after examining the report, sent a messenger to request a second copy for the home office in London.

Character of the requests for the report received by mail and telephone

The kinds of people interested in the report and the basis of their interest are suggested by the following selection from the requests received for the report:

William Burke Miller, director, special events broadcast, National Broadcasting Company
In answer to the following request Curtis Bok gave a digest of the report over WEAF on Monday evening, November 13:
"Believing that the findings of your Committee will be of significance and of tremendous interest to the public, the National Broadcasting Company would like an opportunity to broadcast them at the earliest time."

W. J. Burke, secretary, American Car and Foundry Export Company, New York City
Wanted three copies and telephoned shortly after the office opened on Wednesday, November 1, for them.

Louis Adamo, press correspondent
National Association of Manufacturers
The Foreign Trade Adviser called in person for it.

New York State Chamber of Commerce (on record against recognition)
Telephoned and wrote for a copy.

Library of the Department of State
Wrote special delivery for a copy.

Division of Latin American Affairs of the Department of State
Director, Russian Section, Department of Commerce
Phillips Bradley, department of political science, Amherst College
Wrote for two more copies for a class of 70 students in government: "It is a grand report that will be of the greatest use...a splendid job."

Professor Colby, Dartmouth College
Foreign Trade Department, Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce
Michael Florinsky, lecturer on Russia in the Graduate Department of Economics at Columbia

Near East Foundation, New York City
Edward W. Higgins, Baldwin Locomotive Works

Law firm of Engelhard, Pollak, Pitcher and Stern
Representing claimants against the Russian government; telephoned to know how they could purchase a copy.

Law firm of Shearman and Sterling
Another legal firm representing claimants against Russia.

Foreign Section of the Chase National Bank
Electrical Research Products (subsidiary of American Telegraph and Telephone Company)

Two members of the staff telephoned independently.
A downtown book store

Telephoned at noon, the day of publication, saying they had six requests for the report, including one from the Italian Embassy's office here and one from the Japanese Consul's. We filled both requests.

Charles Barnett, expert for the Russian Volunteer Fleet Corporation
William Leibowitz, civil engineer in Brooklyn
J. Knox, chairman of the English Department at De Witt Clinton High School National Security League
John H. Trevor, New York City; who has written against recognition of Russia
Hugh Garney, a newspaper man with the Block Newspapers, just returned from a tour of Russia

National Foreign Trade Council--requested two copies.

Library of Law School of Harvard University
Wrote by special delivery for a copy.

Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
"This is urgently needed."

Vassar College Library
Columbia University Library
New York Public Library
Atlas Corporation, Jersey City

American Business Editors Service

William Whitem, director, formerly special agent in Great Britain for United States Department of Commerce and now American correspondent for leading British business journals: "I would like to have a copy for review in my English publications."

Cotton, Fire and Marine Underwriters
Levin, Kosmarin and Schwartz, attorneys at law
Commission of Rivers, Harbors and bridges of the State of Connecticut
Charles A. Rowan, president, Westinghouse Air Brake Company, Pittsburgh

Saw a copy of the report in the hands of one of the officers of the American Locomotive Sales Corporation and sent for a copy.

Robert P. Lamont, former president, Iron and Steel Institute

 Asked us if we would send a copy to Thomas Drever, vice president and treasurer of the American Steel Foundries, Chicago; and also to his (Robert Lamont's) son, who "has travelled extensively in Russia."

Graham E. Taylor, formerly attached to the American Embassy at Petrograd

Saw a copy in the hands of John Kingsbury and, in requesting a copy for himself, wrote, "Your Committee has rendered a signal service and is to be congratulated."

Washington representative of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce

 Asked us to send a copy to the dean of the Foreign Commerce College at the University of California, who is addressing a regional meeting of the United States Chamber of Commerce on the question of Russia, next month.

Among the other 221 that requested the report were the following:

Lehman Brothers
George S. Armstrong Company; investment securities
Royal Dutch Legation

Baron van Breugel Douglas, chargé d'Affaires, requested a second copy for his home office

Law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell
Barnard College Library
Lippincott Library, University of Pennsylvania
Legislative Reference Library, State of Wisconsin
Librarian of Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
J. G. Berens, financial editor, New York American
American Press Features Service
Wisconsin League of Women Voters
Lawrence Lewis, member of the United States House of Representatives from
Denver, Colorado
Chairman of International Relations of the Spokane, Washington,
Federation of Women's Clubs
Syracuse Public Library
Public Library of the District of Columbia
Dean Clarence Andrews, Harding College, Morrilton, Arkansas
Oscar H. Williams, Dean of the College of Liberal arts, Kent State
College, Ohio
American Management Association, New York City
Massachusetts branch of the League of Nations Association
Joseph Rosen, director, American Joint Distributing Committee, about
to leave for Russia
E. S. Dietrich, professor of economics, Mt. Holyoke College, Massachusetts
American Foundation for Mental Hygiene
Warman and Cock, manufacturers of lighting fixtures and metal work
Manley O. Hudson, Law School of Harvard University
Former Mayor Ira W. Stratton, Reading, Pennsylvania--has been in Russia
and has written a series of articles on Russia in the Reading Eagle
William Burns, Major, Judge Advocate, United States Army
Twenty East Eleventh Street

Greetings from my home.

I wrote you some days ago about his book—will his introduction by Newton Bakes, etc.
Miss Esther Lape  
The American Foundation  
565 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

Dear Miss Lape:

I am most grateful to you for the copy of the report of the Committee on Russian-American Relations. I think the information contained in this report has been hidden from the American people entirely too long. I was forced to write America's Siberian Adventure because the Authorities in Washington would not let anyone see any of my reports. Officers on duty at the Army War College, whose duty it was to study questions with the object of preparing plans to meet eventualities in different parts of the world, were not permitted to see my reports when making a study of the Far Eastern question.

By some means the great majority of our people were led to believe that American troops were sent to Siberia to fight Bolshevism. Many believed that American troops became Bolshevistic. I was told by a friend that he heard a State Department representative say, "General Graves was the biggest Bolshevik in Siberia."

If such misrepresentation only affected the individual it would not be worth considering, but such is not the case. Especially in an enlightened country, the most effective means to promote peace in the world, as well as one of the aids to peace, namely, decency in international relations, is a clear understanding of how a government works, and what is really back of certain decisions.

From the above you can see what importance I attach to studies such as your Committee has made on Russian-American Relations.

My interest is not solely due to the fact that I am personally concerned with the Russian-American report, but it is also due to a belief in fair dealings between nations, no matter what the size, wealth or influence of the nation.

Please pardon me for imposing upon your kindness by expounding my ideas on International Relations.

Sincerely,

(Signed) William S. Graves  
Major General, U.S. Army, Retired.
October 24, 1933

Dear Esther:

I wonder if on February 15th, at eleven o'clock, you would be willing to talk on our situation as regards foreign countries, to the group of young women who make up my current events class at the Toohunter School.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
20 East Eleventh St.
New York
October 18, 1933.

Dear Eleanor:

Your correspondent, Mr. Gigliotti, is evidently a troublesome fellow.

The Carnegie Endowment office sent us copies of their letters to him, including their amplification of their original statement (quoted in his editorial sent you) that "a considerable percentage of the essays submitted for the Bok Peace Award have been sent" to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The reference, of course, was to the fact that many of the individual contestants had done what Mr. Gigliotti did—sent their essays directly to the Carnegie Endowment after our award had been made,--to Mr. Levermore.

The Carnegie people's correspondence with the gentleman also shows that he has made various unfounded charges with regard to their work, as he has with regard to ours. Not with your attention.

Affectionately,

[Signature]

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D.C.
To Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
with the best wishes and
as a respectful and
sincere homage of the
author Carioli Gigliotti
A Complete Plan
To Cause
The End Of
All Wars

(Copyrighted 1922-1933
in the U. S. of America,
by The Librarian of Congress)

IL RISVEGLIO PUBLISHING COMPANY
Dunkirk, N. Y.
— 1933 —
The Law of Fair Play

During the summer of 1923, an alleged American Peace Award was created by the late Edward W. Bok, offering a sum of one hundred thousand dollars to the "best practical plan by which the United States may cooperate with other nations to achieve and preserve the peace of the world." One of the conditions was that manuscripts should not bear the name of the author or contain anything by which the author might be identified, and another rule stated that the submission of manuscripts should be void if not sent to the committee full right to publish the same in such manner and at such times as it may choose. I was interested because I had always been interested in the cause of peace. I studied, therefore, the announcement and wrote Mr. Bok on September 15, 1923, a letter in which I made some suggestions to the rules adopted by the committee, and I called Mr. Bok's attention under the rules adopted that no one of standing would ever offer his suggestions because there was no protection for whatever right his intellectual contribution might have. I called also his attention to the fact that the only property men of intelligence have in their brains and that any intellectual competition on the part of contestants should be protected. In addition to this I expressed my opinion that the contest should have all the opportunity to protect themselves against the stealing of their ideas by copyrighting their work. It is needless to say that such a suggestion was not even acknowledged, evidently because the intention was not to have anything but to cheat contestants out of their own competition.

I spent some time in coordinating my ideas and in suggesting a complete plan to secure the peace of the world. My suggestion, perfectly justified by the committee, included the copyright of the plan I had conceived and to send it to the committee after I had secured the necessary protection.

On November 29, 1923, the prize was awarded, and the following was announced:

"The winner of the prize is Mr. Bok himself. He has succeeded in creating a scheme for world peace that is so effective and so simple that it is likely to be adopted by all nations." The announcement was made in the Newspaper of the World Peace. It was practically advertising for the League of Nations.

I attended various conferences, many of which were held in various parts of the world, and at one conference in Geneva, Switzerland, I was informed that the winner of the prize was Mr. Bok himself. He has succeeded in creating a scheme for world peace that is so effective and so simple that it is likely to be adopted by all nations.

La Psicologia del Dovere

L'artista di un giornale, anche quando fa di se stesso un积极推动 per non sviluppare il rispetto dei lettori, tocca di tanto in tanto la corda non popolare. La corda non popolare per i lettori di un giornale come questo, che è rimasto la brevità, intenzionalmente, per un periodo di anni, è quella che ricorda loro il dovere di mostrare il loro disinteresse al direttore, sulle cui spalle poggia il faro della continuità e della indipendenza di questo giornale. La continuità e l'indipendenza rappresentano un'affermazione di mantenere il giornale in vita, e di non cercare mai solo sulla stessa strada della imperturbabilità e dell'indipendenza.

L'autore di un giornale, anche quando fa di se stesso un积极推动 per non sviluppare il rispetto dei lettori, tocca di tanto in tanto la corda non popolare. La corda non popolare per i lettori di un giornale come questo, che è rimasto la brevità, intenzionalmente, per un periodo di anni, è quella che ricorda loro il dovere di mostrare il loro disinteresse al direttore, sulle cui spalle poggia il faro della continuità e della indipendenza di questo giornale. La continuità e l'indipendenza rappresentano un'affermazione di mantenere il giornale in vita, e di non cercare mai solo sulla stessa strada della imperturbabilità e dell'indipendenza.
LA DANZA DEGLI EVENTI
(by G. OBERDAN RIZZO)

La Concentrazione di Parigi si raffredda. La libertà di Stampa, la parola d'ordine della Lega Nazionale in Eberswald.

"I giornali italiani hanno sempre avuto un'accorta comprensione della verità della parola. La verità della parola è la base di ogni libertà."

CARIOLI GIGLIOOTTI (FREEMAN)

I giornali italiani hanno sempre avuto un'accorta comprensione della verità della parola. La verità della parola è la base di ogni libertà."

CARIOLI GIGLIOOTTI (FREEMAN)

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CARIOLI GIGLIOOTTI (FREEMAN)

I giornali italiani hanno sempre avuto un'accorta comprensione della verità della parola. La verità della parola è la base di ogni libertà."

CARIOLI GIGLIOOTTI (FREEMAN)
December 19, 1935.

MEMO for Mrs. Roosevelt:

Tell her in confidence that politically speaking and judging by the present time, it would be unwise to do anything about the World Court.

F.D.R.

File

Esther Hope
Dear rest Eleanor,

I wrote you a week ago saying that Curtis Bok and I are eager to talk with Franklin about the World Court.

The urgency is simply that our campaign should if possible go along with Franklin's intentions—which last spring were to have action on the Court early in the approaching session.

We can be useful for we have nationwide forces on the Court; but it is very undesirable for us to be working in the dark.

Also there are cross currents in the Court matter which I think we know and can set forth.

I know how many things seem more urgent in the domestic situation. But the Court issue is critical also, and the ratification of the three Court treaties might, in our judgment, have a stabilizing influence on the international atmosphere out of proportion to what may seem to some the intrinsic importance of the issue.

I hope we may have opportunity to talk with him; and that I may talk to you.

I hate the appearance of pressing; but after all the Court—as one demonstratedly practiced substitute for war is hardly an "irrelevant" issue at a time when most of the countries of the earth, including ours, are still struggling under the effort to pay for the last war.

Dearest love to you—in which Lizzy joins me

John Hope
December 19, 1933.

MEMO for Mrs. Roosevelt:

Tell her in confidence that politically speaking and judging by the present time, it would be unwise to do anything about the World Court.

F.D.R.
Received at

1933 DEC 30 PM 1 28

MRS FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT=
WHITE HOUSE WASHDC=

MAILING YOU NOW SPECIAL DELIVERY RECENT POLL OF THE SENATE
ON RATIFICATION OF WORLD COURT TREATIES STOP BELIEVE THIS
MAY GIVE USEFUL INDICATION SINCE IT IS NOT GUESS WORK BUT,
BASED IN ALMOST ALL CASES ON RECENT DIRECT STATEMENTS FROM
SENATORS USUALLY SECURED IN WRITING STOP WILL APPRECIATE IT
IF YOU CAN WIRE ME TWENTY EAST ELEVEN THAT YOU HAVE SAFELY
RECEIVED IT STOP MUCH LOVE FROM ELIZABETH AND ME AND HAPPY
NEW YEAR=

ESTHER. LAPE
January 22, 1924

Dear Esther:

I sent Howard Silver's name to Mr. Pickett and made the suggestion that he get in touch with Henry Morgenthau, Jr. Of course I will gladly facilitate any action on the code if I can, but the word moves now I can.

It was grand seeing you and Elizabeth and I love the clippings. I am turning them over to the President.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lage
20 East 11th St.
New York
Dearest Eleanor,

Friday night

Three things:

1. Clippings--foreign--for Franklin enclosed. I am sure you and he will like the top cartoon!

2. About Howard Silver (6161 Chestnut St, Philadelphia)
   You suggested you might speak to Henry Morgenthau about using him somewhere.
   If there were a nook in the Legal Department of the Treasury in Philadelphia, it would be ideal--for Silver.
   However he would, as I noted for you in the memo, take anything, anywhere.

3. On the World Court
   I had a long talk with Mrs Catt yesterday in New Rochelle. She wants (on her own initiative not mine, however guilty I appear!) to bring the Court well to the fore at the CONFERENCE next week.
   It seems to many of us the one great international issue it is possible for us to advance at this time. Nothing else in a stage to be given impetus.
   Everybody understands Franklin's feeling--that he cannot place his personal prestige with the Senate behind everything, and that the whole legislative picture must be taken into account.
   But perhaps the women can show the Senate that the Court issue is not "cold" and thus inspire certain of the Senate leaders to ask for action without throwing the whole onus on Franklin. If the Court comes up it will pass. Trouble is to get it up.
   Mrs Catt suggested that the women might ask the Foreign Relations Committee for a hearing.
   If there is any proper way for you to facilitate their activity on the Court next week, will you?

over
Enclosing also with the clippings several more editorials protesting further delay by the Senate.

Dearest love. Impossible to tell you how lovely it was to be there.

[Signature]

Euster L. Fope
January 24, 1934

Mr. Esther:

The quotation was from Henry Morgenthau, Senior's interview and not Henry, Junior. The latter is much too careful.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
20 East 11th Street
New York
N.Y.
Twenty East Eleventh Street

M toasted

Dear [Name]

Doubtful if Morgan's

meant this to be "quoted"?

Perhaps he never said

it at all? Esme
February 3, 1934

Dear Esther:

The word should have been "court" instead of "code", which of course changes the whole thing.

I have spoken to Henry Morgenthau and to Mr. Pickett about Howard Silver and I do hope that something will be done for him soon.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
20 East 11th Street
New York, N.Y.
I don't understand your
lot y this money says "line
shackle facilitate any action on
the code if I can"

I am one who has never
asked about any code!

Howard Silver has not
I believe heard from anybody
about a 105. It was he whom
you thought Henry Newguthan
might see, in the other, me
or elsewhere.

Our love!

Esther.
Wednesday

Dear [Name],

Two sets of letters from Senators attached:

(1) Showing Peterson Pittman and Harrison as telling Senators that it is the President who does not want action on the coal bill at this session.

(2) Indicating some of the Senators that having the record vote is overdue.

I heard you last night. So happy that you seized the chance for no more. Esther Hap.
These letters indicate that Administration leaders--Pittman, Robinson and Harrison---are passing the word around among the senators that the President does not want action.
Mr. Hollis R. Bailey,
84 State Street,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Mr. Bailey:

I have your letter of January 8th urging the ratification of the World Court Protocols. I am in favor of ratifying the Protocols and shall be glad to vote for ratification. I am sorry to say, however, that the chances for taking the matter up at this session do not seem encouraging for the reason that the Administration has said that the Treaty would not be brought out during the session. The Administration, of course, has sufficient strength to block action if it persists in that stand.

Cordially yours,

[Signature]
Dear Dean Goodrich:

I have your letter of January 12th.

I have talked with Senator Pittman recently about the World Court Treaty and while he appears to be favorable to it, I gain a strong impression that the whole weight of the Administration is against action on it at this time. The Democrats have such a large majority in the Committee on Foreign Relations that it will be impossible for us to force the Treaty out against Administration resistance. I will make a further test of it, however, in a couple of weeks and will see what can be done at that time.

Faithfully yours,

D. A. Reed.

Dean Herbert F. Goodrich,
University of Pennsylvania,
February 2, 1934.

Dr. Susan Rhoades, President,
Pennsylvania Federation of Business and
Professional Women's Clubs
Columbia, Pennsylvania.

Dear Dr. Rhoades:

I will continue to do all I can to secure ratification of the World Court treaty, but with the apparent decision of the Administration to prevent its consideration at this session, I confess that I don't think our chances are bright. I have been urging Senator Pittman to bring the matter before the Committee in the near future and to allow us to force a vote upon it.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) D. A. Reed
(Extract)

January 6, 1934.

My dear Prof. White:

..............

By the way, I understand by "grapevine" that the President is going to sidetrack consideration of the World Court.

..............

Yours very truly,

SIGNED    Simeon D. Fess

Prof. Howard White
Miami University
Oxford, Ohio.
February 22, 1934

Mrs. Albert Zabriskie Bogert  
795 Kinderkamack Road  
River Edge  
New Jersey  

Dear Mrs. Bogert:

I thank you for your letter of the 31st, and I assure you that I am strongly in favor of the ratification by the Senate of the World Court along any formula which will safeguard our sovereignty. I am very anxious to have this question acted upon by the Senate, at this session, and I have requested the Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee to poll his group, in an effort to have the matter brought out on the Senate floor. I am informed, however, much to my regret, that there is so much opposition on the Democratic side, that the Steering Committee of that party is most reluctant to have the question moved.

Be that all as it may, I shall continue to do what I can in behalf of this question.

With kindest regards, I am  

Sincerely,  

[Signature]

W. Warren Barbour  
NEW JERSEY
January 27, 1934

Rev. Luther Wesley Smith
First Baptist Church
Columbia, Missouri

Dear Mr. Smith:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 24th regarding entrance of the United States into the League of Nations World Court and requesting a "frank statement" as to my attitude on this matter. I am always glad to state my views on matters of National moment.

I have made a long and careful study of this subject and have come to the conclusion that it would not be to the best interest of the country to adhere to the World Court.

I believe our entry into the League Court would be an initial step toward entry into the League itself, which would ultimately, in spite of safeguards, involve us in the age-old European controversies.

Even if I did not object to our adhering to the League Court for the reasons suggested, I would still be opposed to our entry, due to the manner in which the Court is organized. It is not generally known that the members of the Court are appointed for a period of only nine years and that the terms of all of the members of the Court expire at the same time.

Should sufficient nations make the necessary combinations, a complete change in the personnel of the Court could be made when the terms of the members end, and a personnel selected satisfactory to those nations. This, of course, is entirely contrary to the American system of setting up a judiciary. Our federal judges are, of course, appointed for life. The terms of the members of various States are usually for a limited period, but are so appointed that their terms expire at alternate periods thereby preventing a complete change in the courts at any one time. This also applies to practically every commission which is set up under either federal or state governments.
Just what prompted the forming of the Court so that the terms of the members is relatively short and they can all be removed at one time, I do not know. In doing so, the framers did not follow the system in vogue in Great Britain, in Germany, in France, in Spain, or in Italy, as in all those nations and in practically every other nation of the world those selected to the highest courts are selected for life.

Obviously, the framers of the World Court had some motive for so arranging that the complete makeup of the Court could be overturned at one time. I would not vote to establish a court in this country so framed, and even if there were no other objections, I would not vote to enter into the World Court under the present arrangement.

I do not believe the question of our entry into the League Court will come before the Senate this session, as it does not appear to be on the administration's legislative program, and no legislation will be considered during this session which does not meet with the approval of the President.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

[Name]
January 20, 1934.

Hon. Robison Brown
University of Alabama
University, Ala.

Dear Robison:

I have your letter of the 17th. The President has requested that discussion of the World Court be postponed.

Thank you for your approval on my cotton control plan. I am hopeful of getting it passed.

Sincerely,

JHB:T (Signed) J. H. BANKHEAD
For Miss Tate

My dear Dr. Snavely:

I thank you for your communication of February 14th, in which you outline your views concerning the World Court. There does not seem to be any probability that this matter will come before the Senate at this session. A decision to this effect was reached by the Administration and the leaders of the Senate recently.

Dearer!!

With kind regards, I am.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

June 21, 1934
February 21, 1934

Reverend Arthur Hopkinson,
Minister, First Methodist Episcopal Church
58 Oliver Street
Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

My dear Reverend Hopkinson:

For some reason President Roosevelt has made no recommendation to Congress in reference to the World Court Treaties. His reason for this acton is not known.

The result is that practically all the members of the Senate are withholding judgment in the matter until the President moves.

This is the reason why no effort is being made by anyone in the Senate to take up this subject at the present time.

Personally I have felt that the President has good reasons for not wanting action taken at the present time, and that I should refrain from expressing any views until his policy is known.

Appreciating your writing me on this subject,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
COPY


Mrs. Helen H. Miller
Fairfax, Virginia.

Dear Mrs. Miller:

You are correct in the thought that I am
supporting the adherence of the United States to
the World Court.

I understand, however, that the Administration
has determined not to bring this matter in this
session. If this is the case, I fear we will not
get a vote upon it at this time.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Harry F. Byrd
Letters from senators indicating interest in action on the Court treaties now.
Miss Esther Everett Lape,
The American Foundation,
New York City

My dear Miss Lape:

I have your letter of the 13th. The information contained in the clipping which you enclose is indeed interesting. I shall be glad to follow it up and to do what I can to secure early action on the World Court Treaty.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Robert J. Buckley

RJB/Q
Dr. Bruce R. Payne,
George Peabody College for Teachers,
Nashville, Tennessee.

My dear Dr. Payne:

I have and thank you for your letter of January 26th.

I am strongly in favor of the ratification of the World Court treaties and will use every energy for early action thereon.

With assurances of my kindest regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

January 29th, 1934.
January 12th, 1934

Mrs. G. V. Downing,
243 Market Street,
Salem, Virginia.

My dear Mrs. Downing:

I have received your letter of December eighteenth with enclosed copy of resolution adopted by the Roanoke Branch of the American Association of University Women.

I am very glad to have the views of your organization in regard to the World Court treaties. I expect to vote for the ratification of the treaties, and think this matter should be brought up now.

With best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

[Signature]

Mary F. Brown
February 17, 1934.

Dr. George H. Fonde,
Mobile, Alabama.

Dear Dr. Fonde:

Your letter has been received with reference to the World Court.

As you doubtless know, I voted to favorably report the World Court protocol from the Foreign Relations Committee at the last session of Congress. It is my intention to do so again at this session of Congress, unless in doing it would conflict with the program of the Administration.

Assuring you I am always glad to hear from you with reference to any public questions, and with best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Hugo L. Black

[Signature]
Mr. W. D. Vincent, Supt.
Ind. School District
Boise, Idaho

Dear Mr. Vincent:

I am pleased to have your letter of January 16 giving me your views concerning the ratification of the World Court Treaty. As you know, I have always favored the adherence of the United States to the World Court and I wish to assure you that I shall do everything within my power, not only as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee but also on the floor of the Senate, to bring about a vote in the Senate on the question of this ratification.

I shall oppose any obstruction clauses or reservations for I feel that the United States should adhere to the Court on the same basis as other Nations.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. P. Pope
Mr. Richard H. Hill  
Secretary  
Louisville World Court Committee  
Louisville, Kentucky  

My dear Mr. Hill:  

I am in receipt of your letter of the 12th ultimo, in regard to the World Court.  

In reply I beg to say that I have not changed my position on this question, and I hope that it will be settled at this session. Thanking you for your interest in this matter, I am,  

With best wishes for the New Year  

Very sincerely yours,  

Albert W. Barranuy
Dec. 27, 1933

Gen. G. B. Duncan
450 W. Second St.
Lexington, Ky.

My dear Mr. Duncan:

I have always been for our adherence to the World Court, and I should like to see the matter disposed of at the earliest possible time.

Yours very truly,

M. M. Logan

M. M. Logan
Copy to Miss Lape

UNITED STATES SENATE

February 19, 1934

Dr. C. H. Clapp, President
State University
Missoula, Montana

Dear Doctor Clapp:

I am in receipt of your letter of February 14th in regard to the World Court treaties.

I beg to assure you that I am in favor of the immediate ratification of these treaties, and I feel sure that if we could bring them to a vote they would be ratified. I trust that we may soon be able to get action.

Thanking you for writing me and with best wishes, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) J. E. Erickson
Mr. Frederic R. Goudert  
Goudert Brothers  
2 Rector Street  
New York City.

My dear Mr. Goudert:

Thank you for your letter of January 18th with regard to the World Court treaties. I am still hopeful that these protocols will be brought before the Congress this session for favorable action. I have found the paper which you enclosed very interesting, and wish to assure you that the suggestions which it contains are having my consideration.

Very sincerely yours,

(signed) ROBERT F. WAGNER.
Dear Miss Lape:

I am in receipt of your letter of December 7. I still favor the enactment of the ratification of the world court treaties to which you refer, and shall be glad to do everything within my power in behalf of their ratification during the present session, if such ratification comes within the scope of the Administration's foreign policy at this time.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

Miss Esther Everett Lape,
The American Foundation,
565 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.
Miss Katharine C. Halsey
322 East Broadway
Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dear Miss Halsey:

There is much discussion about the Court treaties and I think as soon as the emergency legislation is out of the way the Court matter can be presented to the Senate.

Sincerely yours,

ELBERT D. THOMAS
HA84 17 WH GOVT
213 SU WASHINGTON DC 30

DR HARVEY SWANSON
1011 S W 12TH ST PORTLAND ORE

GLAD TO HAVE YOUR VIEWS AND CONTEMPLATE ASSISTANCE IN BRINGING
ABOUT EARLY CONSIDERATION OF THE WORLD COURT
CHAS L MCNARY USS.
January 19, 1954.

Mrs. F. H. Sanford
Nutley
New Jersey

Dear Mrs. Sanford:

In conformance with the promise which I made to you and your associates the other day, I had a conference with Senator Pittman, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, this morning, with reference to obtaining action on the adherence of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice.

Mr. Pittman said that in deference to my request he would promptly call a meeting of the Committee and would conduct a poll, as soon as possible, on this question, so that at least we are obtaining some action; and, of course, if the poll is favorable, the chances will be greatly enhanced for definite action at this session, which is something I earnestly desire.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

(SIGNED) W. Warren Barbour
UNITED STATES SENATE
Committee on Banking and Currency

January 31, 1934

W. S. U'Ren, Esquire
Attorney at Law,
Oregonian Building,
Portland, Oregon

My dear Friend:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 26 in which you urge that the Senate take action to bring about the representation of the United States in the World Court.

I have long advocated the ratification of the World Court Protocols and am of the opinion that at this time it is particularly desirable that action be taken by the Senate. You may depend upon my best efforts with that end in view.

With kindest regards, I am,

Yours sincerely,

Frederick Steiwer
My dear Mrs. Wyeth,

In answer to your enquiry upon the statement I made to Mrs. Livermore Jan. 6 would say that my position is unchanged at the present time upon the World Court. I am still disposed to support ratification of the Court Treaties, and I still feel they should be ratified at the earliest possible or practicable moment.

Believe me,

Very truly,

(Senator Jesse H. Metcalf
Rhode Island)
February 15, 1934

Dearest Esther:

Many thanks for the clippings and the nice message with them. I am glad you haven't forgotten about the class, as they are counting on you. I wish I could be there myself.

I am hoping for a day or so in New York without a dinner engagement at the end of the month, and if so, may I telephone and come down and dine with you and Elizabeth?

Best love to you both.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
20 East 11th Street
New York
March 19, 1934

Dear Esther:

I am terribly sorry, but Franklin thinks that I had better not go to my hearings. I never go to either the code hearings or to any of the others at the Capitol. I hope to goodness that you have the votes to bring it out and that it will go well.

I had a very interesting trip to Puerto Rico. Don't you want to come here on Thursday and stay for Thursday and Friday?

Will you please ask Elizabeth to let me know as soon as possible what my state income tax is and whether the check I sent her is all right for the first quarter?

Much love always.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
20 East 44th Street
New York
The White House
Washington

New York, N.Y. March 18, 1934

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The White House.

Hope very much you will plan to attend World Court Hearing next Friday morning March twenty third from ten to twelve. Realize you would not think it in order to speak but hope you will certainly come. After all the objective is simply a definite plank in 1932 Democratic platform which we all support one hundred percent. It is already eleven years since court proposal first sent to senate. Looks now as if there will be excellent representation at hearing. Dearest love in which Lizzy joins me and welcome home. Will be at Mayflower Thursday afternoon and also Friday.

Esther.
TELEGRAM

The White House
Washington

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
The White House.

Idea of staying with you appealing but I know it might on this particular occasion be embarrassing to you and even be interpreted as committing someone else to more aggressive line on court action than he wants to show at moment. My being with you would probably not pass unnoticed at just this time since certain large chain of papers has run cartoons three times during past week using three names Butler's Fredicks and mine as arch propagandists. Will be at Mayflower with Narcissa and Curtis. Will you telephone me there Thursday night and let me know if you are likely to have any free moments on Friday after we have finished the hearing which should be over at one o'clock.

I would love to see you. Dearest love and of course I count on your interest and understanding about hearing.

Esther.

1015 P
April 12, 1934

Dearest Esther:

I was terribly distressed not to see you the day you were in Washington. I had exactly the same yearning that you had, but I had one of those hectic days which does not allow one to do anything one would like to do. I heard what a very good hering it was and think it will do great good, but they are all convinced that the World Court shall not come up until after the next election as they feel that it would just give Mr. Hearst another thing to pin his attack on. So I am afraid there is not much chance.

With much love to you and lizzie, and do remind her to send me the amount of my state income tax as soon as possible.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lepe
20 East 11th Street
N.Y.
May 2, 1934

Dear Esther:

I expect to be in New York on the 7th after a day spent in Westchester and I would so like to dine with you and Elizabeth if you will let me come to you without dressing, as I do not expect to get back in town until just before dinner.

Then love.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
20 East 11th St.
New York
May 16, 1934

Dearest Esther:

Thanks so much. I will read the enclosure just as soon as I have a chance.

My cold is entirely gone, and even though you thought it was "walking pneumonia" it apparently has left me none the worse.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
20 East 11th St.
New York
Dear Eleanor,

An especial request and lead. Will you—sometime—
read the enclosed?

No other copy is for T.D.P. I believe he never
mentioned it worth having read.

If he looks it on.

I hope the cold has

utterly gone—

I still think it was

"walking." Anna

Pneumonia—she cannot—Anna

Eleanor Roosevelt Ambulance. how

Esme.

Dear Esther:

Franklin does not receive
any other comment and greatly appreciates
receiving yours. Please keep on sending
them.

Much love always.

Affectionately,

MN

Miss Esther Laps
30 East 11th Street
New York
New York
April 26, 1834

Dr. Beman. Some Communion for this week.

I trust he will like to see it.

If he is not much head to head.

I hope you were almost in our back yard—think of it.

Upon our shores. Francis. Love,

Esther.
August 15, 1934

Dear Esther:

Thank you for the clip, inga, which I am giving to Franklin.

I am having a little holiday up here in the Adirondacks and will be at Hyde Park on the 26th. I do hope I shall have a chance to see you and Elizabeth soon.

Much love.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
20 East 11th Street
New York
14 August 1947

Winnet Beach

Old 915 37

I think Franklin is due to be transferred to some place.

He missed some weeks

not knowing how to send the branch through to you—

When do we see you?!

Meanwhile, much love, Esther.
October 9, 1934

Dear Eleanor:

Here is a copy of a letter that came in this morning. Senator Walsh certainly is no help.

Ever affectionately yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D.C.
October 8, 1934

Dear Miss Lape,

Senator Walsh addressed the Twentieth Century Club on Saturday and in answer to an inquiry about his position on the question of the World Court replied that as the President has made no pronouncement in favor of our joining he must have private information as to its inadvisability not accessible to the rest of us.

"I am a supporter of the President and when he recommends our joining it I shall vote in favor of doing so."

Very likely this is old news to you but on the chance that it is a more definite pronouncement than he has made before I pass it on. Do not take any of your precious time to reply.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) W. A. Wilcox
October 9, 1934

Dear Esther:

Here is the suggestion of a place where you might find just the right horse. I haven't yet heard from the people to whom I wrote about horses.

Much love.

Affectionately,

Miss Estner Lape
20 East 11th Street
New York
October 13, 1934

My dear Esther:

The concert bureau here in Washington always gives the White House a box for every concert so please do not bother to take one for me. Of course, I shall be delighted to have you sit with me in my box.

If it is all right with you, I would like to have Betty and a little friend of mine, whose name is Maria Cheney, lunch with us at 12:30 at The Warwick on the 19th. She is a dancer staying at the Hotel Adelphia, and this is the only chance I have to see her.

I am looking forward with great joy to being with you.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lake
The Warwick
Locust Street at 17th
Philadelphia
Pennsylvania
Dearest Eleanor

Here are the current foreign clippings.

I have been having just about the busiest month of my life. I want to tell you something about it. Stokowski is just about the most found and disciplined worker I have ever met, and the most dynamic. The interesting thing about him is that he is not only a profound artist but that he is obsessed with a social ideal of music, with the possibility of making it available to people in this country and abroad on the largest scale consistent with quality. He is continually working in the field of physics and radio and has developed what are reported to be entirely practicable ways of improving the transmission of music over the air. And he is constantly working also on the improvement of recording.

Lizzy thinks it is pretty strenuous for me. She has been here over the weekend for me. And last night when after conducting a magnificent concert he asked me to work with him until 1:30 a.m. and then was on the telephone at 9 this morning, having overnight organized his ideas on the projects we discussed last night, Lizzy began to wonder what the other days must be if this is a restful Sunday.

I am so glad you are to meet him. After the opera there are to be only a half dozen people (literally, including you and me) to tea and he wanted to have it a total of only four.

In a way I wish it were a concert you were coming to rather than the opera, but this will give you a better chance to meet him. I want you to. A great artist and a large person.

I hope that when the Orchestra comes to Washington—he conducting—on November 8 you will come. Is there a chance? And if so may I arrange for it. I shall be there and I should like to get a box for you if you would care to invite some Washington people. And of course I should like to sit with you. I do hope you can make it.

With love,

[Signature]

[Address]

[Date]
Miss Esther Lape  
Warwick Hotel  

October 18, 1934  

Miss Cheney and Betty both delighted to go to opera. Love  

Eleanor Roosevelt
October 23, 1954

Dear Esther:

I find that I was wrong, and that the Philadelphia Orchestra concert is in the evening at 8:45 and not in the afternoon as I had thought. Instead of coming for luncheon, I would like you and Mr. Stokowski to come and dine, go to the concert, and spend the night here. Of course, if Elizabeth cares to come over with you, I should love having her too. If Mr. Stokowski does not eat before he plays, will he just sit with us, or would he prefer staying in his room and having something after the concert? I will be very happy to do anything to make him perfectly comfortable.

Looking forward to having you all and with much love,

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lapse
20 East 11th Street
New York
Dearest Eleanor,

I have an idea we may have a really joyous time on November 8. Mr. Stokowski would rather stay in his room at dinner time if you will let him and then have supper after the concert and talk with us while he is having it. That, at least is what he usually does! So I will come to dinner and he will be there then too but in his own room and we will both be happy to spend the night.

As you have gathered I have more than a maximum little interest in having you really know him. Everybody knows that he is a dynamic musical genius but only a rather few know how entirely without pose is his social outlook and his genuine concern to develop in all the communities of this country a musical life of competent amateur expression. And he is a very real and deeply perceptive person as well. I hope you will like knowing him. In spite of the fact that he has the reputation for being a sophisticate par excellence, I think he is a bit shy. Most real people are. But he is also gay—and subtle.

All rumors to the contrary, his real excitement is work and since I am made in that mold too we get on together like a house afire.

Lizzy will be here tomorrow and I will ask her about coming down too but I do not think she will, on this occasion.

It was lovely seeing you—even in that ridiculous setting. I had no idea, when I asked you to come, of offering you up to the multitudes in that way. But I suppose it was naive of me to think that I could take you to an "occasion" like that without a blare of trumpets. And after all you are a burnt offering daily. But next time I have you in Philadelphia we most certainly will not go to an opera!

Dearest love,

[Signature]
Salt Meadow  Westbrook Conn.

Lape

Dear [Name],

Jiggs and I are glad to be able to think of you as in a place we know.

We think it is a long time since we saw you!

If you can make our fer or at least a night with us, we'd be happy.

Very!

We have some new plans or new assignments we would like to tell you.
About-

A happy greeting to you from both of us.

And dearest love

Is this - love

Clippings attached for

T.
Dear Esther:

We will have a light dinner and all have supper after the concert and talk as late as the gentleman likes. It will be grand to see you both. I am still hoping that Elizabeth will be able to come with you.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
Hotel Warwick
Philadelphia Pa.
November 10, 1934

Dear Esther:

Do you know anything about this and what shall I answer?

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
Warwick Hotel
Philadelphia

Letter from: Emil Hilb, International Master
Institute of Music
TELEGRAM
OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

Miss Esther Loew
2324 Washington

Please send me names of any one on daughter's list immediately.

Eleanor
TELEGRAM

The White House
Washington
Philadelphia Pa Jan 16-1935.

16 wu or 68 DL

MRS. Franklin D. Roosevelt,

The White House.

Opposition has not necessary votes to defeat. Conservative polls based not on guess work but on written statements and allowing for every doubtful factor shows doubtful maximum of twenty eight in following categories sixteen positively opposed by direct statement five inclined to opposition three doubtful two consistently evasive two absolutely unknown. Most unlikely that even these twenty eight would all vote with opposition on record vote.

E.

145 A
TELEGRAM

The White House
Washington

New York, N.Y. Jan. 15, 1935

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt,

The White House.

We are banking everything on the court getting through this week we think only chance is to get it out of way before legislative program gets complicated. We are hoping and praying. Much love.

Esther Curtis Elizabeth.
January 24, 1935

Dear Esther:

Thank you very much for the clippings and the list of Senators. Franklin started work on them right away.

Father Coughlin is down here now and I have been told that he got one Senator away from us. The President thinks he has a two-thirds vote but he wants to get his big appropriations bill through first because if he sends word he wants a record vote immediately on this it would hold up things. What is going to happen in the near future I do not know. He agrees with you about the record vote and wants it just as soon as the other bill is out of the way.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
Hotel Warwick
Philadelphia
Pa.
TELEGRAM

3OWUDE 17 NL

The White House
Washington

Philadelphia Pa Jan 27 1935

Mrs F D Roosevelt
The White House

I thought it was just grand. Sporting of you to do it. Men are worms

Ester LAPE

7:02 am
February 1, 1935

Dear Esther:

I was terribly sorry that you did not come up and spend the night but I quite understand your feeling. It is discouraging that Mr. Hearst and Father Coughlin can influence the country in the way that they do but that is that.

Franklin says that he could not possibly resubmit the resolution, and, as to accepting the Norris resolution, he has more power now than he would have if he accepted it. Nothing keeps him now at any time from submitting a question to the World Court without any authority from the Senate; whereas if he or any other President accepted the Norris resolution, he would always have to have a two-thirds vote of the Senate. They did accept the Johnson amendment which Mr. Root would rather see him accept than lose the Court. In any case, it could not possibly pass at the present time. Time may change the point of view of this country and the settling of American debts would make a tremendous difference. That is about all we can hope for.

Much love,

Miss Esther Lape
Warwick Hotel
Philadelphia
Pa.
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt,

The White House.

The Senate's days work made me literally so seasick that I found difficulty in rallying my forces and when I could not flag a taxi anywhere I thought I had better go straight to the station. Today's vote seems to me much more deeply significant and tragic than the immediate importance of entering the Court now would indicate. The several reasons for the defections of three separate groups are deeply important. Even so the resolution might have carried if Robinson had accepted the Norris amendment as the friends of the court thought he should. I hope F. D. R. will promptly resubmit the resolution since otherwise our whole international policy will be shortstopped. Dearest love.

Esther.

445 A
May 2, 1935

My dear Miss Lape:

We asked that all publications from the Department of Commerce, Agriculture, and Treasury be sent to you. I did not specify that you particularly wanted the publications of the Public Health Service but I shall write Miss Roche at once and ask her to put your name on the mailing list.

Will you let me know if there is anything more that I can do?

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Miss Esther Everett Lape
The American Foundation Studies in Government
Girard Trust Building, Room 2006
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
May 10, 1935

Dear Esther:

Thank you very much for sending us the book, "The New Capitalism". We shall read it at the very first opportunity we have.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
The Warwick
Locust St. at 17th
May 7, 1935

Dear Eleanor,

I am sending you Mooney's book, The New Capitalism, which I think you as well as F.D.R. might be interested in looking over—not now perhaps but at some mythical leisure hour.

Love,

[Signature]
Esther Lepe
Westbrook
Connecticut

May 16, 1935

Have wired Karl Miller to let you know time horse arrives coast etc.
Let me know what train you and Elizabeth arrive on twenty second.

ELIANOR ROOSEVELT
Delighted about Horse. My deep thanks to you. Could he possibly be shipped immediately to WestBrook Connecticut so that I could have him there this week. How much does he cost train probably cheapest way to ship him. Will you wire me Warwick. Much love. Esther. Fdr.
May 29, 1935

Dear Miss Lape:

I am enclosing this little slip about Mr. Riefler, which I meant to give you while you were here. I do not know whether Mrs. Roosevelt told you he is no longer with the Government and appears to be traveling about with no definite plans.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt

Miss Esther Lape
Westbrook
Connecticut
New York, June 3, 1935.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt:

No sign of black mare at Westbrook as yet. Have you any word. Dearest love from us both.

Esther.
June 3, 1935

Dear Esther:

I showed your letter to Franklin and he said that he will do what you suggest after Congress goes home and I am keeping your letter so that I can remind him.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
565 Fifth Avenue
New York
N.Y.
May 28, 1935.

Dear Eleanor:

When the right time comes you won't forget that we want to ask the President whether he will not suggest three outstanding (youngish) men for our Committee.

We have been wanting to make this request of him for some time, but it did seem out of place while he is so busy. And still we can wait.

I thought we ought to wait until Congress went home—and the Lord knows when that will be.

This letterhead shows the Committee today. What it needs frankly is two or three broad-gaged Democrats who are more interested in ideas than in party functioning.

In presenting this request to the President I had wanted to explain to him how this group of ours is working—in the manner in which I touched upon it with you when we were talking the other night. The research that we do is constantly related to a process of interpenetrating public opinion through a very particular technique which we have developed. Our mailing list consists of thousands of correspondents (it was over 60,000 for the World Court and will be more than that for these government studies when the process of building it is completed) who are on our lists by their own consent and request. The list is subdivided into (1) experts list (for lack of a better term); (2) audience list, containing persons of special competence in the given fields as to which they are addressed; and (3) audience list of persons intelligent and interested but not professing particular competence with reference to the given subjects, and (4) press list. Should that ever happen, who knows how well.

The subjects of the studies begun are: currency; tariff and international trade; relation of government to industry; public health; public education; taxation.

We are simply deferring completing the Committee in the hope that the President will have time to give us a word of advice as to the two or three to be added.

Eshun
Dear Tommy,

About the closing in of the porch: Mrs. Roosevelt's letter spoke of lattice work but I think a much more successful closing in would be with windows of Florentine class, which is opaque, set into window frames. That is the way our own porch is done on the top floor and Mrs. Roosevelt has seen that.

It is enclosed of course only on one corner, both sides of which are enclosed so that there is always plenty of air from the fourth side which is not enclosed. We sleep out all winter in the enclosed corner.

I have not the cost of this from the carpenter as a separate item but it is clear from his total figure that the cost would not be above $60 and I think it will be less than that.

At your convenience—there is no rush since the work cannot be done until the tenants leave toward the end of September, will you let me know whether the closing in is to be done with the opaque glass as I have described. I feel sure that it will be more satisfactory than any other enclosure.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Esther Everett Lape

Mrs. Malvina Thompson
The White House
Washington, D. C.
November 9, 1935

Dear Esther:

I am enclosing my check. Will you please tell Elizabeth that I am not going to get in until 10:15, so will not bother you Monday afternoon. I wish I could have made an earlier train, but I have to go to services that afternoon for the disabled veterans.

Much love to you both.

Affectionately,
On the train - 11-3-35
Pay your boy 100 Sunday.

Dear Eleanor

Attached note is about
the boy whom you once took
to dinner yesterday.

The boy never
heard from anybody, however.

Saw that a clerk in the
Piercey Dept. (I think)
Said him a farm boy with
no manner of feeling, etc.
On the 14th of Oct 1935.

Secretary of War.

S惫

Attaches note is about

the boy whom you once gave

to Mrs. Ulman.

The boy never

heard from anybody, however

except that a clerk of the

February, Dept. (?) thinks

send him a form letter about

the manner of filing cop.
Affectionately,

He seems to be a good sort of a man—very kind, but good.

Our interest is general. Rather than particular; Case of a (one) hard that has tried independence and successes to get a wife.

His wife now has a new job, but he wants a baby and women like to get...
The man in the garden and the woman in the town.

I don't know that any thing can properly be done for her, and don't understand this as a plea for extraordinary interest in her case.

Not of personal concern to me, but me
have been interested
in the present, to his
safety, his decency, and
their domestic aspirations.

Esther

Lare
November 16, 1935

Dear Esther:

I think your letter very good and it should bring you some very valuable information.

I had an unexpected guest the other night after leaving you, but I did get through some work. I will be back again next Monday for most of the week.

Much love.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
20 East 11th St.
NY
Twenty East Eleventh Street

Dear Eleanor,

Are you near this on the train, if you can get a few minutes.

We hope the result of it were to clarify the whole situation. And the replies received even a word seem to produce the opposite.

Yours,

LAPC
This letter is being sent to doctors who have been in practice 20 to 25 years. It is an appeal to experience.
November 14, 1935.

The American Foundation would like to profit by whatever informal and confidential reply you feel able to make to our present inquiry. Briefly, we wish to make a genuinely impartial presentation of the present organization of medical service throughout the country and of the various projects proposed during recent years for revising the organization of that service in various respects.

Let me say at once that The American Foundation has nothing to advocate. We have no preconceived objective—as, for instance, state medicine, group insurance, voluntary or compulsory, etc. Our studies are not even based upon a conviction that any essential change in the present system is indicated. We are familiar with the many previous and current studies of the organization of medical care, the allocation of medical costs, etc., etc. While certain interesting facts or observations have been turned up by some of these surveys, our general feeling is that perhaps more heat than light may have been developed and that the essential factors are still very much in need of clarification and of comprehensive and impartial presentation.

In making such a presentation, we believe the first step is to summarize and present fairly the views of experienced men in the medical profession, because they are the persons whose judgment should control. In asking your cooperation we are aware that for approximately forty-five years past you have probably been more concerned with the exacting problems of medical science than with social theories of any nature. We know also, however, that forty-five years of medical practice in a community must have resulted in certain impressions, if not conclusions, and we think a crystallization of the experience of the qualified medical men of the country is the most likely source of illumination in any fair attempt to clarify a question that has become unprofitably controversial.

Will you help us now by giving us your views informally, with our assurance that no public use will be made of them? We should like to summarize the replies we receive from the selected men to whom this letter is now going and then issue the summary confidentially to the persons that contributed to it. Even this limited use of your reply we shall not make if you prefer to write us in entire confidence; and if you like we shall be glad to refer to you any quotation we might make from your letter for your approval to make sure that it adequately covers your view. In case wider use of the confidential summary should seem advisable later we should certainly return to you for your explicit consent to the inclusion of your comment.
We are not presenting to you any formal inquiries or any "questionnaire" since we somewhat distrust the usefulness of such a method. What we should really like to have is your free expression as to whether your years of experience have led you to feel that any essential change in the present organization of medical service is needed.

If you do think some essential change is needed, in what direction do you think it should be—in any form of insurance, voluntary or compulsory? In the greater participation by the state in the provision of medical service to the people? In government subsidies without government administration? In the extension of the public health services—and which of them—federal, state, local or all of these? In an extension of community hospitalization, group clinics, public health nursing? In a more direct relation between medical science as represented by the leading physicians of the country and public health administration? If you consider it desirable or imperative that the medical profession through the medical societies should control standards, public health appointments, etc., how do you think that this end could best be achieved?

If we can collect and summarize the experience and thought of medical leaders throughout the country on questions like these, the result should clarify the situation and at least bring to the fore the main issues that must be taken into account in any profound and profitable attempt to arrive at solutions for the present problems of medical progress and medical care.

The names of our governing Committee will, I hope, reassure you as to our method, our ability to respect confidence, and as to the general character of our activities. Obviously, we do not solicit members or funds. Our study of public health is part of a comprehensive study of the functions of government in various fields. Our general objective is to investigate the degree to which government may wisely serve its citizens within the limits of the parliamentary system.

In the field of public health our governing assumption is presumably your own—that the maintenance of the highest scientific quality in medical care must always be a primary consideration. All social schemes must be submitted to this test and no scheme or plan that involves compromise in this respect can furnish the reply to present medical and social problems. In the interest of preserving this principle there is obvious need for crystallizing the competent medical judgment of the country and bringing it to bear upon public thinking at the present time. This letter and any reply you may make are directed toward this end.

We hope our letter explains our purposes and procedure sufficiently to make you feel that your cooperation is warranted. We realize that you may not wish to reply hurriedly, but we shall appreciate your replying as soon as you have a fit opportunity.

With appreciation of your courtesy and the cooperation we hope you will give, believe me to be,

Sincerely yours,

Esther Everett Lape
Member in charge
Drum T'Elean.

Here is a human

argument - a letter, wait, at least
word ferry, more -

Are you make

brain reading 2-5 if you
get a chance.

If one of me replies
to one letter - me or I know
you. There are many sequence replies.

But I wanted you to
read this because of my person
it conveys. Drum love John.
Miss Esther Everett Lape  
Member in charge  
The American Foundation  
665 Fifth Avenue  
New York City  

Dear Miss Lape:

I am glad to cooperate in the praiseworthy effort of the American Foundation to guide us through the wilderness of ideas in which we seem to be wandering. For your use in evaluating my opinion, you need more than the bare fact that I have practised medicine for more than 20 years. For four years, as a medical missionary, I wrestled in China with the problem of selling expensive western medicine to a people struggling for sustenance; trying to save lives where there were already too many. For the most part, however, I have been engaged in research in nervous diseases, generally regarded as hopeless, in private practice, in teaching, and in caring for the charity patients who swarm through a large municipal hospital. If my views are not orthodox, something must be blamed on my varied experiences. You may publish, if you wish (and dare), what I have to say.

It has seemed to me that the medical profession in this country and that inquiries, such as the one you are now conducting, have had too little realization that medicine must mesh with the gears of general society and of economics. Your assumption that only "the highest scientific quality in medical care" is to be envisaged, is indeed my assumption also - so long as I can keep from looking at mounting debts and indefinite unemployment. Similarly, I can close my eyes and assume that everyone should have plenty to eat, but with eyes open, I don't see how some of us are to escape starvation.
There are two considerations which seem to me fundamental but which are almost completely ignored in current discussions. The first is this. Society is assuming the obligation of feeding all its members. Has it not, therefore, the obligation of saying how many members there should be to feed? The families of the unemployed have a larger birth rate than those who are employed. There is no unemployment in procreation. Through the ages there have been three safety valves to overpopulation, war, famine, and disease. In the last few decades, through the efforts of scientists and the medical profession, the safety valves of starvation and of epidemic disease have been closed. Only war is left, the worst of the three because it incapacitates more persons than it kills - and is hardest on the most productive groups, the young men. Since the medical profession is chiefly responsible for closing the safety valves of infectious disease, should it not lead in advocating the remedy, control of the number of births?

The second consideration, to me obvious, is the duty of eliminating that portion of our population which is and always will be purely a liability. In the hands of the medical profession are those with mental disease, of whom some 430,000 are so badly off that they must be cared for in institutions. This involves a yearly cost, for housing, food and care, of a sum approaching 200 million dollars. In the public institutions, which care for most of this huge army, what investigation is under way to find the cause of mental disease? I very much doubt if as much as $20,000 of public funds (one dollar for 10,000 used in custodial care) is so spent. For the sake of finding new things to improve communication, the American Telephone yearly spends millions in research, for finding new means for mental health the American public spends in research practically nothing. "Maintenance of the highest scientific quality" did you say? How can you maintain what hasn't been started?
In order to avoid controversy, I suggest doing away with only that portion of humanity about whose future there can be no possible difference; monsters, imbeciles, Mongolian idiots, etc., flesh in human form that can never, by any possible chance, be anything better. In my mind, it would be the humane, the Christian, as well as the sensible thing, to put this group to sleep and spend the money on those who might be salvaged. If only one per cent of those in institutions were thus eliminated and the two million dollars panned annually in research, there would be some prospect of easing this growing burden. The wholesale killing of persons is, of course, nothing which society objects to because war is just that. War kills the useful in the cruelest way; society should kill the useless, painlessly. Presumably, the present ridiculous situation is due to the fact that political leaders boldly mold public opinion, whereas medical men keep opinions such as these to themselves.

A portion of my education was secured on a southwestern cattle ranch. In driving the huge herds overland, the best of the cowboys were stationed at the front of the herd, where the wild eyed Texas Steers were always on the point of "going places". Tenderfeet, like myself, followed after the "drag", the weak cows and forlorn "dogies" needing constant prodding and encouragement to keep them in the herd. Doctors are traditionally working on "the drag", pulled along by public opinion as it relates to the social aspects of medicine, rather than shaping public opinion. Or they are kept in an idealistic sanctuary, thinking only the circumscribed thoughts of Aesculapius and sentimental Americans would have them think. Was not the greathearted Osler practically scourged from the continent because words about chloroforming elderly men had been (falsely) attributed to him?

So much for facing the medical problems engendered by too many births and by hopeless human liabilities. Under present conditions, the cost for
medical care of the unneeded or the hopelessly handicapped is added to
the cost to the economically independent. Paying patients would pay less,
if their doctor did not have to do so much charity work, and if luxury
items in treatment were reduced. Concerning the latter point, I refer to
hospitals which ape high priced hotels, and patients and doctors who value
front, glittering appliances, and multiplied examinations above conscien-
tiously applied knowledge.

The specific questions raised in your letter require two sets of
answers based on antecedent assumptions as to the kind of world in which we
are to live. If, as I hope, our familiar social, political and economic
life is to continue essentially as it has been and is, I would vote for
a gradual improvement and cheapening of medical care for those able to pay
for this and other necessities of life. This means still further limitation
of medical students, improvement of post graduate instruction, more
moderate fees for specialists and surgeons, fewer luxuries in hospitals,
modern credit handling of accounts, development of group clinics, of community
hospitals and curb on overbuilding of bed space, and on the mass production
of nurses. For those not able to buy the necessities of life – the present
system seems adequate. Certainly, in most cities, the poor are better taken
care of than those with moderate means, and most certainly, compared with
the cost of legal care; medical care of all classes is on the bargain
counter. In short, I see the need for growth and improvement but not for
radical change, if the present order of society persists.

However, I have the uneasy feeling that we are like tree surgeons,
ponderously debating what branches need pruning, unheeding the smoke and
heat of an oncoming forest fire.

Writers like Stuart Chase, and observation of political events, here
and elsewhere, make me feel that we are being carried in a current, the
narrowing banks of which are a more closely organized and a less free
society and the ultimate end of which is Huxley's "This Brave New World".
Certainly, the present Rooseveltian policy seems to aim at an elimination
of private fortunes and eventually of gifts, which now make possible the
medical care of those who cannot pay. If private incomes of doctors are
reduced, much of the free professional care, given in public clinics,
must cease. Take my own case. My medical training was unusually prolonged
and expensive. Intensive research in a specialty has given me a reputation
wider than the country. I should now be having a decent income from this
large investment. But my income from patients is about the same as the
salary of my high school trained secretary. When government bounty takes
the pace of private gifts, this means government control. Therefore,
whether we like it or not, it seems to me that we are headed for socialized
medicine. Probably the extent of this could be modified by an active,
broad- and youthful-minded medical-social leadership, one which was on its
toes instead of digging in its heels. Since this seems to be lacking, it
looks to me as though we will drift with the current and eventually, like
railroads and light plants, be a government-controlled public utility. This
will be hard on our pride, but from what I can learn of socialized medicine
in Denmark and Russia, the doctors and the sick will survive.

If winter comes, I presume various of the items mentioned in your par-
agraph 2, page 2, would come concurrently. The most natural extensions for
government are in the field of preventive medicine - and public health. Of
course, the cooperation of organized medicine is desirable, but doctors
cannot expect to control public appointments. Incurative medicine - treat-
ment of the sick individual - the less lay control, the less politics, the
better. I don't know enough about the various plans to discuss the matter
intelligently, or perhaps, I feel them hardly worth discussing until more
fundamental questions affecting the social order are settled.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) William G. Lennox, M.D.
December 17, 1935

Dear Miss Lape:

We do not send out Christmas cards because there is not enough money in the Roosevelt purse to pay for the number we would need if we once started it. However, I will send the porter at the Warwick Hotel a signed picture of the White House, which I hope will please him.

Thank you so much for your very sweet postscript. I did want to come up and see you the last time I was in New York, but hesitated because I knew how busy both of you are.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
The Warwick
Philadelphia
Pennsylvania
December 6, 1935.

Dear Tommy:

The head porter at the Hotel Warwick, who functioned twice when Mrs. Roosevelt was here is very keen to have a Christmas card or whatever goes out.

Is it the custom to send a card to a list of admirers of this type? If so, will you put his name on the list if it is in order. If not, don’t trouble to reply. His name is Peter P. Lista, 547 Cypress Street, Yeadon, Pennsylvania.

Elia

Mrs. Malvina Thompson Scheider

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

The White House

Washington, D.C.

Dr. Freeman tuna at any time

you are at 25 5th and Free

Dr. Young—left your name

Come for dinner—first tell us.
January 7, 1936

Dearest Esther:

I am going to be in New York on Friday and Saturday and hope very much that you and Lizzie will dine with us and go to what may be a very gloomy play which I have been asked to attend. We can talk at dinner, or I can arrange to see you at some other time if you prefer.

Affectionately always,

Miss Esther Lape
20 E. 11
New York
To Miss Eleanor:

Mr. Casper:

May 19, 1917

All,

Happy New Year again, and wish you

If it is possible, return in next 3 or 4 weeks or so, come back.

Send an hour for some things (work?) next. I want

To show you—

Eve
January 22, 1936

Dear Esther:

Many, many thanks for putting in a larger sink. I hope, with you, that it will simplify Georgiana's life and I am more than grateful for the many things you and Lizzie have done to make the apartment the joy that it is.

Much love to you both.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
20 East 11th Street
New York
N.Y.
January 20, 1936

Dear Tommy:

A larger sink is being put into the kitchenette today. Elizabeth and I want to make it clear that we are paying for it.

I hope it will simplify Georgiana's life!

Lizzie and I enjoyed Saturday evening a lot.

Affectionately,

[Handwritten note: Thank you a lot.]

[Handwritten signature: E]
The Committee of medical men now being formed by The American Foundation has two functions:

It is only the second of these functions that is in point so far as the conference with the President next December is concerned.

The two functions are as follows:

(1) The Committee is to act as a medical group of sponsors for a summary of the result of the inquiry into medical care made during the past year by The American Foundation. The result of this inquiry is probably to be published next October. It will be a non-editorial summary of the views, analyses, suggestions and proposals sent in by the medical men, and will contain no recommendations or conclusions on the part of The American Foundation.

(2) As to the Committee's second function: The Committee will formulate what it considers to be the practicable approach to the solution, or solutions, of the problem of organizing medical care on an adequate basis throughout the country.

By December the Committee will presumably have in hand what its members have been able to agree upon. It is this result that would be placed before the President at the informal conference requested.

Of course, this conference is not in any sense a "hearing" for a delegation; there would be no publicity upon it or any raising of banners, etc. Serious, silent work is needed at this stage.

---

Winant knows fully about the Committee's further functioning. I showed you his note saying that he feels "we can work out something constructive". I have talked with him several times, the last time this week, before he sailed. He is, as you know, a member of the governing Committee of The American Foundation Studies in Government. He looks hopefully toward significant functioning for the Committee.

Parran, who at once accepted membership on the Committee for its first function, has not been talked to by me, except in a fleeting way, on the second function. He helped me choose some members of the Committee however, and knows that the care used in forming it had considerable reference to its later potential use. I will talk with him again soon.
Day Letter

Miss Esther Lape
20 East 11th St.
New York NY

February 19, 1936

So happy have your note. Am coming in late Thursday night
Do have breakfast with me Friday morning. Love

Eleanor
Twentieth Eleventh

Dear Mr. Eleven,

It is wonderful to be able to think of happy tonight as in
happy circumstances near upon and
Tommy.

I realize tonight how
dramatic I shone to if I had
had to see her off alone to some
"home" this morning.

Moreover, the comical
have staged and the doctor has
at about midnight East
right when he telephoned.
This is simply expected to be here in my absence. It seems just a matter of the convalescence which is going well enough but there are some factors (respiratory) that he doesn't like. He will go into it more in April when she is better.

She kept me here last night to persuade her to stay out for a bit more for an hour in the morning and one other hour in the afternoon or
Twenty East Eleventh Street

evening— and add about 5— each of the two

minutes to the letters up each
day. I love her and she
said she come.

I'm not writing the letter

below for 5 to you and

Tommy! I'm sure if you

will—

Eleven clearest I

am so very grateful.

On the worst end it would

be entirely wrong for
me to go away now. And that is the only other way I could have been willing to contemplate or be content. I know she is now really contented.

There is one further thing. Also due of next week, March 15, I was to doctor to look at Fuzzy and I know he feels it more now. He can't leave Philadelphia in the dying time very keen and I don't want to ask
him to. If he came down Saturday evening, March 18th, Coxe.

He without inconvenience to you stay that might? Please let me know you must be at new troublesome.

There are one or two factors in her situation that make me feel it so much better for him to look at her before long an interval (190).
Anna and I are clearing many the responsibility.


Dear Law.

Esther
April 2, 1956

Dear Esther:

Here is the check which I told you yesterday was on its way.

Will you tell Elizabeth that we really miss her very much and wish we could go upstairs to see her? I will be in New York on the morning of the 9th and will run up to see if you are around.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
20 W. 11th St.
N.Y.C.
April 3, 1936

Dear Eleanor,

The Medical Committee will be 50 or 60 when finally formed.

But I thought you would like to see the list of those that have already accepted.

We are going slow about getting the rest of the members because it is extremely important to have geographic distribution, adequate representation of the different branches of medicine and--above all--real wisdom and understanding of the whole problem in its broadest and deepest aspects. This we judge from the replies made to us.

Affectionately,

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

Enclosed: list to date of Medical Advisory Committee of The American Foundation
ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF MEDICAL MEN TO
THE AMERICAN FOUNDATION

April 1, 1936

James S. McLester, Birmingham, Alabama
PRESIDENT, American Medical Association; FACP

Willard Cole Rappleye, New York City
Dean, Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons; FACP

Henry A. Christian, Boston
Physician-in-Chief, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital; Hersey Professor, The
Theory and Practice of Physio, Harvard University Medical School

Roger Le, Boston
Fellow of Harvard University; Member, Board of Trustees of the American
Medical Association; FACP; AAP; FACP

Robert Greenough, Boston
Consulting Surgeon, Massachusetts General Hospital; Retiring President
(1935-36), American College of Surgeons

James Alexander Millar, New York City
President, American College of Physicians; professor of clinical medicine,
Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons

A. Graeme Mitchell, Cincinnati
Member, National Board of Medical Examiners; Chairman of the Council
of the American Pediatric Society; Chief of Staff, Children's Hospital;
Professor of Pediatrics, University of Cincinnati School of Medicine

George Blumer, New Haven
Professor of Clinical Medicine, Yale University School of Medicine;
FACP; Treasurer, Association of American Physicians

John Henry Wyokoff, New York City
Dean and Professor of medicine, New York University, University and
Bellevue Hospital Medical College; President, Association of American
Medical Colleges; AAP

Dean D. Lewis, Baltimore
Professor of surgery, Johns Hopkins School of Medicine; Surgeon-in-chief,
Johns Hopkins Hospital; FACS

Walter C. Alvarez, The Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota
Head of a Section in the Division of Medicine; FACP

George Polansbee, Cleveland
Consulting Surgeon, St. Alexis Hospital; Chairman, Judicial Council, 
American Medical Association; Member, Committee on the Costs of
Medical Care (signed Minority Report)

John H. Mussler, New Orleans
Professor of Medicine, Tulane University of Louisiana School of
Medicine; Senior Visiting physician, Charity Hospital; Former President,
now Regent, American College of Physicians; AAP

G. Canby Robinson, New York City
Professor of medicine and Director of the New York Hospital-Cornell
Medical College Association; attending physician, New York Hospital
Medical Advisory Committee to the American Foundation

Marion A. Blankenhorn, Cincinnati
Head of the Division of Internal Medicine, Cincinnati General Hospital and the University of Cincinnati School of Medicine; AAP

Russell L. Cope, New York City
Professor of clinical medicine, Cornell University Medical College; Visiting physician, New York Polyclinic Hospital; FACP; AAP

Arthur C. Christie, Washington, D.C.
Professor of clinical radiology, George Washington University School of Medicine; President, Fifth International Congress of Radiology, 1937; Member, Committee on the Costs of Medical Care (signed Minority Report); Authors Medical Care for American People

Cary Eggleston, New York City
Assistant professor of clinical medicine, Cornell University Medical College; Associate attending physician, New York Hospital; AAP

Smith Ely Jelliffe, New York City
Psychiatrist; Editor, Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease

William J. Kerr, San Francisco
Professor of medicine, University of California Medical School; Physician in Chief, University of California Hospital; Regent, ACP

Samuel J. Kopetzky, New York City
Professor of otorhinolaryngology, New York Polytechnic Medical School and Hospital; FACS; Certified, American Board of Otolaryngology

William G. Lannex, Boston
Instructor, Department of Neurology, Harvard University; Medical School; Member of the Neurological Unit, Boston City Hospital

William Sharp McCann, Rochester, New York
Dean of the Medical School, University of Rochester School of Medicine; Consulting physician, Rochester State Hospital; FACP; AAP

Edward H. Oehman, Chicago
Consulting Surgeon, Augustana Hospital; FACS

Robert B. Crago, Boston
Professor of orthopedic surgery, Harvard University Medical School; Consulting Surgeon, Orthopedic Department, Children's Hospital; Consultant, Massachusetts General Hospital; FACS

John H. Stokes, Philadelphia
Professor of Dermatology and Syphilology, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine

Nathan B. Van Etten, New York City
Speaker, House of Delegates, American Medical Association; Member, Committee on the Costs of Medical Care (signed Minority Report); FACP

Note on abbreviations:
FACP: Fellow, American College of Physicians
FACS: Fellow, American College of Surgeons
AAP: Association of American Physicians
April 11, 1936

Dear Esther:

I am sending Elizabeth, to the Warwick Hotel, some candied fruit which was sent to me, as she seemed to like what I had here, and I certainly do not need any more at the present time.

I am distressed for her, as I realize that this is a serious condition. I wish that Lizzie would try really being very, very quiet. I think that is what she really needs to do.

Come down any day next week except Thursday, when I will be away for the night. I am never very free, but I will certainly have some time to be with you.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
20 East 11th St.
Miss Esther Lape  
Salt Meadow  
Westbrook  
Connecticut  

May 1, 1936

Dr. Parran dining her Monday night. Governor Winant in town all day Monday away Monday night back Tuesday. Mrs. Roosevelt hoping very much you will be down

Malvina T. Sieder  
Secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt
May 19, 1936

Dearest Esther:

Franklin says this is the most interesting list of yours and he would be very glad to talk it over with a committee which they choose, but he says he does not think he could talk to the entire group next autumn when you are ready. He would also like you to give him some idea of what you are going to have for consideration as he wants to find out whether it is going to work in or be in opposition to any of the things which are now being done in the Government. I told him you were not coming out for any specific thing but were trying to gather a multitude of opinions and pick out what is the best opinion in the medical profession on a variety of subjects.

I hope Lissie feels better and we will certainly stop by whenever we can. I haven't heard about your horse but hope to before long. I will be in New York Tuesday night and Wednesday night and will drop up to see you.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
20 East 11th St.
N.Y.C.
Dear Mr. Cleaves,

This is a revised draft—acceptances are coming in daily. The committee is by December 10th, at least.

Benjamin's letter, alluring, reflects the views expressed by more than a few—as he has learned since his return. Don't hesitate to return—I have a copy.

If men remain at home on the horses, where
you were me at breakfast
(Sing note one, one, Ring
two-three)
One must take him every
time – Some he lasts

Don’t be long, now.
You will stop by whenever
you can? And Tommy
love much and
was always fond
ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF MEDICAL MEN TO THE AMERICAN FOUNDATION STUDIES IN GOVERNMENT

James S. McLester, Birmingham
RETIRED PRESIDENT, American Medical Association; FACP

Thomas R. Boggs, Baltimore
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Surgeon General of the United States

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President-Elect, American Hospital Association; Director, Grasslands Hospital

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George Blumer, New Haven, Connecticut
Professor of Clinical Medicine, Yale University School of Medicine; FACP; Treasurer, Association of American Physicians

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Director, Psychopathic Hospital; Professor of Psychiatry, State
University of Iowa College of Medicine

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American Medical Association; Member, Committee on the Costs of Medi-
cal Care (signed Minority Report)

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pedist, St. Vincent's, Bellin Memorial and St. Mary's Hospitals

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State Medical Society
William Sharp McCann, Rochester, New York
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Psychiatrist; Editor, Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease

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Moyer S. Fleisher, St. Louis
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George C. Shattuck, Harvard Medical School, Boston
Assistant Professor of Tropical Medicine, Harvard University Medical School

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Practice confined to Radiology; Member, American Roentgen Ray Society, Radiological Society of North America

Alfred Brown, Omaha, Nebraska
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Cheaney L. Ramage, Fairmont, West Virginia
FACS: Chief Surgeon, Fairmont Emergency Hospital; Member of Surgical Staff, Cook Hospital

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FACP: Clinical Professor of Medicine, School of Medicine of the Division of the Biological Sciences, University of Chicago; Attending Physician, St. Luke's Hospital; AAP

Robert B. Ogden, Boston
Professor Emeritus of Orthopedic Surgery, Harvard University Medical School; Consulting Surgeon, Orthopedic Department, Children's Hospital; Consultant, Massachusetts General Hospital; FACS

John Henry Wyckoff, New York City
Dean and Professor of Medicine, New York University, University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College; AAP; PRESIDENT, Association of American Medical Colleges
May 11, 1936

Miss Esther Lepe,
American Foundation in Government,
565 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Miss Lepe:

May I please correct your surmise in the opening sentence of your letter. You do not owe my sympathetic appreciation of your work to "Dr. Blankenhorn's good offices". I did have a very lengthy conversation with him on his return from the meeting, but long before that I had been turning over in my mind just what my attitude would be concerning the work of the American Foundation as it pertains to the medical sciences.

I gathered from Dr. Blankenhorn's remarks that you were a very clear thinker, and that the other members of your Committee had a broad, general, intelligent attitude about medical practice. I learned too, that the representatives of the medical profession who were consulting with you were not the reactionary politicians whose names usually appear in the activities of the American Medical Association.

Since the publication of "The Cost of Medical Care", appeared, I have sat in with many committees, both State and local, and have wasted so much time on the subject
of the future medical practice and education, that I was almost ready to call a halt and "pay attention to my knitting".

I am convinced, however, that you are guiding your organization intelligently and in this way it is quite possible that matters of great interest for the medical profession might be forth-coming. You may therefore, tell Dr. Schnabel that I will be glad to join the Medical Advisory Committee, moreover, that I will even work, if the course of events follow as I hope they will.

Sincerely yours,

Juliet B. Benjamin.
Twenty East Eleventh Street

May 20, 1956

Dearest Eleanor:

I think from your note that I did not make it entirely clear what functioning is intended for the medical Committee.

I therefore enclose a memorandum stating both of its purposes more carefully.

Of course, the group that "confers" with the President next fall (after election—perhaps in early December) can be a sub-committee.

When the President has time, I think I could tell him in a few minutes and a few words the gist of the whole thing, in a way that might be more satisfactory.

May I have not, in this memo, gone into the medical inquiry and its results. Yet they are important, in picturing the Committee's functioning.

For the present I attach the memorandum.

Love, — [signature]

Llr
The Committee of medical men now being formed by The American Foundation has two functions:

It is only the second of these functions that is in point so far as the conference with the President next December is concerned.

The two functions are as follows:

(1) The Committee is to act as a medical group of sponsors for a summary of the result of the inquiry into medical care made during the past year by The American Foundation. The report of this inquiry is probably to be published next October. It will be a non-editorial summary of the views, analyses, suggestions and proposals sent in by the medical men, and will contain no recommendations or conclusions on the part of The American Foundation.

(2) As to the Committee's second function: The Committee will formulate what it considers to be the practicable approach to the solution, or solutions, of the problem of organizing medical care on an adequate basis throughout the country.

By December the Committee will presumably have in hand what its members have agreed upon. It is this result that would be placed before the President at the informal conference requested.

Of course, this conference is not in any sense a "hearing" for a delegation; there would be no publicity upon it or any raising of banners, etc. Serious, silent work is needed at this stage.

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Minant knows fully about the Committee's further functioning. I showed you his note saying that he feels "we can work out something constructive". I have talked with him several times, the last time this week, before he sailed. He is, as you know, a member of the governing Committee of The American Foundation Studies in Government. He looks hopefully toward significant functioning for the Committee.

Parren, who at once accepted membership on the Committee for its first function, has not been talked to by me, except in a passing way, on the second function. He helped me choose some members of the Committee, however, and knows that the care used in forming it had considerable reference to its later potential use. I will talk with him again soon.
The hope is that the deliberations of this Committee will produce a result that will be a genuine solvent.

Certainly the Committee has breadth and quality. It certainly is not the usual politico-medico committee formed to make articulate the "protest" of organized medicine against any "change".

The men on this Committee (attached), very generally, recognize that there is a problem to be solved and that the problem has social and economic as well as profound medical and scientific aspects. If there are on this Committee any who prove after all to be irreconcilable opponents to any real survey of the situation, they will be given opportunity to withdraw—from the Committee's second function. I think there are few of this type. Most of these men are intent on "thinking through" on this problem.

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As to the way in which the Committee has been chosen: All of those on the Committee have participated in the American Foundation's present inquiry, and the quality (not the specific content) of their reply furnished one of the bases upon which they were chosen. The Committee is representative in the fullest sense. It is representative geographically; representative with reference to the different scientific divisions of medicine (but it contains some rural practitioners as well as specialists of outstanding rank); representative with reference to the professional organizations, and includes leading members or officers of the Association of American Physicians, the American College of Surgeons, the American College of Physicians and of the American Medical Association; representative with reference to the type of view entertained.

The range of view is wide. The members of the Committee include:

1. Those who incline to favor no essential change but who would sharply revise certain aspects of the present system;
2. Those that believe in compulsory insurance;
3. Those that believe that local applications of the voluntary insurance principle offer the best hope;
4. Those that believe in a thorough-going system of "state medicine";
5. Those that believe in what, for lack of space for a longer definition, I will call limited "state medicine" (increased responsibility of the state for the care of the indigent, extension of governmental activity in
making more generally available the resources of tax-supported laboratories and thus reducing sharply the cost of the scientific aids to diagnosis, X-ray treatment, etc.; and other extensions of public health administration and governmental activity).

In spite of the varied approach, the members of the Committee are, generally, consciously united in a determination to arrive at practicable approaches to solution.

I think the President would like to take into account, about next December, a concise statement of what this very varied group has been able to agree upon.**

That is what would be offered him, and discussed, at the informal talk with him next December.

**Dr. Greenough, retiring President of the American College of Surgeons, (and certainly not the typical American Medical Association politician) made an interesting point in talking with me the other day: That if the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care, instead of making an inconclusive report, had been able to present the not inconsiderable group of ideas on which the various factions did agree, the whole problem would have been immensely clarified instead of muddled.
May 20, 1936

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(85 Members) - (will be as many as 200 when completed)

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Thomas Parran, Jr., Washington, D. C.
Surgeon General of the United States Public Health Service

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PRESIDENT, National Board of Medical Examiners; Dean and Professor of Preventive Medicine, Vanderbilt University School of Medicine; Member of the Board of Scientific Directors of the International Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation; FACP

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James Alexander Miller, New York City
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PRESIDENT - ELECT, American Hospital Association; Director, Grasslands Hospital

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Henry A. Christian, Boston
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Frederic A. Washburn, Boston
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George Blumer, New Haven
Professor of Clinical Medicine, Yale University School of Medicine; FACP; Treasurer, Association of American Physicians

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Director, Psychopathic Hospital; Professor of Psychiatry, State
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Maternal Welfare; Member, American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology

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Secretary of Health for the State of Pennsylvania

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Physician, St. Lawrence Hospital; Member of the Special Committee of
7 appointed to study for three years and report to the Michigan State
Medical Society on Medical Services and Health Agencies (Report
printed in 1934)
Cary Eggleston, New York City
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Philip King Brown, San Francisco
Director of Medical Services, Southern Pacific Railway

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Ernest L. Hunt, Worcester, Massachusetts  
FACS; Surgeon-in-Chief, Fairlawn Hospital; Consulting Surgeon, 
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Member, Michigan State Board of Registration in Medicine

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Fifty-one West Seventy-third Street
New York City

December 24, 1935

Miss Esther Everett Lape
Member-in-Charge
American Foundation Studies in Government
685 Fifth Avenue
New York City

My dear Miss Lape:

Your letter of inquiry as to my personal opinions and conclusions regarding the necessity of essential change in the delivery of medical care and service to the American people, and an indication of the direction which the change should take with the related and inevitable shifts and modifications that are implied, is vastly intriguing and intensely provocative.

As your letter states, my greatest concern during the intervening years since my graduation has been with practical medicine. I have been a clinical physician concerned with the application of whatever science has to give toward the bedside practice of medicine; yet during these years I have worked in the New York City’s Department of Health. This was in the beginning of my career to aid me financially to start myself. Later, while in Germany doing post-graduate study, I had occasion to work with physicians who were employed under the German sickness funds, and I observed how both the doctor and the patient fared under that system. In addition, for the last fifteen years I have been actively interested and have taken part in the activities of the Medical Society of the County of New York, whose president I have been and of whose official organ, "Medical Week", I am still editor.
Many of the problems embraced in your letter have been and still are the topic of serious and prolonged study by groups in that organization, by committees of the New York Academy of Medicine, of the New York State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. To the study-groups in these organizations I have given much of my time.

I sketch this outline of personal activities to present you with the background and foundation upon which my opinions and viewpoints are based so that, in evaluating them, you may not judge them as being opinions held upon "beliefs" only, but will consider them the result of judgments formed after considerable study of the factual data which has accumulated in recent years, as well as from personal observations made in the field of private and institutional practice of medicine.

What changes do I suggest and how shall I indicate the course along which they shall come? I take it you are familiar with most of the many schemes which have been put forth, and that you have knowledge of those which are being experimentally tried out in a practical way in various parts of the country. I will not enumerate nor list them. Inquiry addressed to the American Medical Association will bring an outline of them. This letter is a personal viewpoint and I shall try to keep it so.

It certainly would be presumptuous for me to propose a worked-out scheme which purported to deliver adequate medical care to all our people at a cost within their means; rather it were better to propose fundamental principles whereon an attempt could be made to agree, leaving the elaboration of details to qualified groups of practitioners to accomplish. Were we all agreed on principles, the question at issue would be a long way toward solution. Nor can I, writing as I do from personal observation and study, attempt more than to outline changes in practice as I would like to see them applied in New York City, where I have practiced continuously since 1899. Furthermore, no one plan could possibly be generally applicable to the whole country; nor can any given plan even be applied
successfully to a whole state. Rural, suburban and city medical practice differ essentially. The problems presented by the sick in industrial areas are different from those in farming communities and any general plan worthy of adoption would have to be so flexible, -- were it possible to formulate one, -- as to take in these variables.

I will immediately state my position and follow it with a brief discussion of the factors which induce me to hold my opinions and judgments because in this way the fundamentals of the problem will be better comprehended.

I believe that a change in the delivery of medical care is impending and also is necessary. In the ensuing changes in medical practice I would like to have the new evolve from the old. In this evolutionary development all that is good and worth while in the present scheme of practice should be preserved intact. It is necessary to endeavor to carry over into the new era and into the changed conditions of practice all the fine traditions, high quality of medical care and fine features of individualistic medical practice, and bring all these to the one outstanding group in the community which now lacks it and cannot get it because of financial barriers.

I wholly disapprove of the adoption of sickness insurance both of the voluntary and of the compulsory variety. I likewise disapprove of the extension of state medicine. In the ensuing discussion I will present my arguments under three headings: 1. An outline of proposed changes; 2. The underlying reasons for disapproval of voluntary and compulsory health insurance or extension of state medicine; and 3. A discussion of the sources from which the demands for essential change in medical practice arise.

1. PROPOSED CHANGES

A. Any scheme of essential change in medical practice should be studied as to its workability on the American political stage and its immediate and distant effects considered as reflected upon our parliamentary form of government. It should
if possible, not add to government by additional bureaucracies. Likewise, the
scheme should preserve the doctor-patient relationship without outside intervention
and stress quality rather than cheapness of medical care.

B. Schemes should be started in small geographical units of service rather
than in large aggregations of units. Later, when the unit scheme is developed and
working and more of them are "on the way", they can be coordinated and regulated to
prevent competition between them and also overlapping spheres of activity. No one
scheme need be sought which will be applicable to all the people. Differences in
the character of the localities and the people residing in them will necessitate a
difference in schematic outline.

No outside agency should be developed which stands between doctor and
patient. Within the limits of qualifications for specialized medicine, the patient
should have free choice of his doctor. To encourage quality of care fees should
be upon a service-delivered basis and not on a head charge per year. Likewise, to
safeguard quality of service there should be no therapeutic restrictions on the
physician. He should be encouraged to use every means at his command to get better
and quicker results. The right to call consultation should be preserved for both
the physician who needs help and for the patient who is dissatisfied with the
progress he is making. Free choice of this consultant should be allowed both
parties just as it is in private practice now. Likewise, specialized service should
be provided by specially qualified men, among whom patient and doctor together may
exercise the right of free choice. All service should be paid for on a sliding
scale commensurate with the income or wage-earning of the patient.

It is apparent to most of us who have studied this subject that there is
less than 10% of the population who become sufficiently ill or who require surgical
or specialized medical care at any one time. The average wage-earner can meet the
financial burdens of the average illness which falls to his lot. For him, and for
all wage-earners, I would that they received adequate wages for the work they do as a matter of justice; but this same wage-earner is immediately faced with a financial barrier when he happens to fall within the 10% group needing hospitalization (including laboratory work, nursing and specialized service entailed by this). To give him then as high a quality of medical care as is usually given the indigents among us should be our aim. As I see it, at the present time we fall far short of this goal.

Our indigents now receive gratis at the hands of the medical profession a higher and better grade of medical care than is provided anywhere in the world under sickness insurance. I would like to see a similar high grade of service delivered to those who are in the low income brackets.

Provide this and most of the problems concerned with delivering adequate medical care of high quality to those who need it would be met. Hence, I am in favor of providing this medical service, which perforce must be given in hospitals, under some form of governmental subsidy. Such a service might conceivably be built around the voluntary hospitals of the community and the hospital service carried out under the supervision of the hospital medical staffs. The ambulatory cases would be treated in the out-patient departments or in the staff doctors' offices. All reputable men in the community should be connected with the hospitals.

The community served by the hospital necessarily would have to be zoned and the hospitals distributed according to the needs of such a zoned system. All wage-earners within given brackets of income, to be determined, would look to the hospital and its staff for medical care, hospital and health service, the latter to include all preventive measures available to individuals in the community. Details as to the manner in which this service shall be paid for could be evolved. Tentatively, it is suggested that the governmental subsidy should cover the cost of hospitalisation and also a charge for the professional services rendered. In making this charge for professional service the sliding scale on a ratio of income should