

ourselves was away, & the front
of the house looked dark and
deserted -

When you mind of Kemble
did light one light in your
front sitting room once in a
while.

If Wace is excited, I
think you can reasonably
reassure him. Little
Madame thought there was
some one on her porch. There
was not - Also in police

Twenty East Eleventh Street

have arranged a real patrol of
the neighborhood since there have
lately been attempts - in
the house next door and also
where -

I saw the fellow the other
night and talked to him - He
was small potatoes in the burglary
line - Of course we don't
want any - small or large - who
are brought by the front door
and I think the new locks
should make it more difficult -

the fellow ym around -
in love and hope. I hope
ym feel it - Dearest love
Esther

January 18, 1939

100

Dearest Esther:

Tommy says it is all right about the chest. I do hope you can get it in two weeks' time for I am beginning to be very impatient to see her apartment in order.

I was so sorry not to see you Sunday but the country was so lovely I could not bear to leave until Monday morning. We will plan to see "The White Steed" - all three of us together - and dine with you. I will get the tickets and it will be the week of the 19th of February. I will let you know the night a little later on.

Thanks for the clipping. I am so sorry about Lizzie's right foot and I am anxious to hear what Dr. Schnabel thought of her. If Lizzie is looking forward to building a barn next spring, the plans and thought of it will probably carry her through the winter. One can take up a lot of time for things like that. Of course I will lay the corner stone solemnly and with due ceremony!

Tommy and I look forward to using those cups. We will let you know the first chance we have to be with you.

Georgie seemed all right at Hyde Park. She was to go to the doctor yesterday and I may call her up tonight to find out what his report is. If she isn't sure, I will call Dr. Smith or write him.

Much love from Tommy and me to you and Lizzie.

Miss Esther Lape
20 E. 11th St. NYC

DD

Twenty East Eleventh Street

100

file

LAPÉ

January 26, 1939.

Dear Eleanor,

I sent a copy of my letter to Altmeyer (on the direct use of tax funds vs. compulsory health insurance as an approach to solving present problems in medical care) to Dr. J. Rosslyn Earp, formerly the head of the health department in New Mexico and now medical editor for the New York State Health Department. I value his judgment - based on intimate knowledge of medical practice in England and in both urban and rural regions in this country - highly.

Dr. Earp says,

"I entirely agree with you that the large scale subsidy by the federal government of medical care offers an opportunity to enforce a higher standard of efficiency among practitioners - an opportunity we certainly should not miss. I should be very much interested to know what Mr. Altmeyer said to you in reply."

Dr. Earp showed my letter (without indicating that it had been sent to Altmeyer) to Dr. Godfrey who, as you know, has replaced Dr. Farran as head of the New York State Health Department. Dr. Earp says,

"It made a great impression on Dr. Godfrey. I let him copy the substance of your letter."

Esther Lape

February 1, 1939

Dearest Esther:

I am delighted that you are going to be in Philadelphia for the 20th and, as I am going to New York, I am doubly delighted that you will return with me. However, I hope to see you before that.

Much love to you and Lizzie.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
20 E. 11th St.
NYC

113

149

Twenty East Eleventh Street

Monday night -

Dear darling -

Curtis tells me you are going
to speak on the occasion of the
Phenomenon. Howard in February -

I want 9' 20 to be there -

Is there a chance that
you will be coming on to New York
that night, after the Dumps.
And is there a further chance

that you will be unaccompanied

if so, I'd love to come
home with you - I have to go!

back that night.

Curtis delivered the secret
of the award and I under-
stand the particulars of
its presentation & your
speaking -

Much love -

Esther

February 8, 1939

100

Dearest Esther:

Tommy seems delighted with the chest.

Wednesday, February 22, is the evening that Tommy and I are planning to dine with you and Elizabeth and go to the play. It is grand that you have the tickets.

I will be up on the 9th rather late and will drop in to see you and Elizabeth either that night or the next day.

Much love,

Miss Esther Lape
20 E. 11th St., NYC

T:DD

Twenty East Eleventh Street

Carl
2-8-37

Sunday -

Dearest Eleanor -

"I hear" the chest
has gone - I'll let you know
what your mind is when I
see you - I haven't had the
repair charges yet -

And I hope Tommy
will like it and use it
and feel a kind of Triune
blessing about it always
So sorry about the delay -

You and I may not be alike
temperamentally, in all ways
but we certainly share a
tendency to expedite. There's
a classic ^{office} story of an inter-
view between our telephone
operator and our printer.

Operator - Do you know
when Miss Lape
wants this

Printer - Miss Lape
always wants
it yesterday -

Twenty East Eleventh Street

So glad we can go home
together on the twentieth -

And hoping we'll see
you before that - I feel
no need.

Esther

I'm loathe to think that held
up the chest was "an
unprecedented rush of funerals"
at Westbury. (Mrs C is a
partner in the local florists)

Twenty East Eleventh Street

Wednesday night -

Eleven darling -

I have the tickets for
the night of the 22nd -

For you and Tommy and
me. Do me right -

And will you both have
dinner with Lizzy and me before
the play -

That will be joyous -

All our love
Esther

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 21, 1939

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

FDR: I know the appointment has been made but thought you might like to see this.

E.R.

Twenty East Eleventh Street

February 16, 1939

Dear Eleanor:

You will know whether the attached sets forth anything that Franklin would like to consider.

Lizzie and I thought we ought to set it forth to you.

SM

Western
Memorandum on the Judgeship in the Second District of Kentucky

Apparently, Barkley and Logan have submitted a joint list of senatorial candidates, containing four names. The practical and the politically knowing seem to feel that the leading figure among the four will be Shackelford Miller, who was Barkley's campaign manager and who, in the opinion of some at least, is now being recommended by way of paying off a debt. The feeling in some quarters is that Barkley's endorsement of Miller is dictated by obligation rather than by personal enthusiasm. This, of course, remains to be proved.

Logan, while said to be distinctly opposed to Miller, will enter no positive objection to him and will not attempt to prevent his appointment.

Another of the four candidates is Judge Richard H. Hill, and it is with his candidacy that this memorandum directly deals--without prejudice to the other two of the four.

Hill is known to be acceptable to Logan, and it seems to be more than a presumption that Barkley has no objection to him. Hill has been enthusiastically recommended to Murphy by Harold M. Stephens of the Court of Appeals, Washington, and by Blakey Helm, among others.

Hill is now in the Department of Justice.

Hill has been formally endorsed for the judgeship by the Kentucky Federation of Labor. He has a long record as an intelligent liberal, while there is nothing to indicate any tremendously Leftist sympathies.

He does, however, represent a liberal tradition and this, apparently, Shackelford Miller does not. Miller was openly against the Child Labor Amendment (probably Frances Perkins knows about this--as of three years ago). Miller was counsel for the R.F.C. in Kentucky, and when the policy was adopted of not having officials of that type (campaign chairman for Barkley) in such office, he resigned, but his junior law partner was appointed in his stead.

When Shackelford Miller's brother was Mayor of Louisville (during the flood, I think), Shackelford received a fee of \$15,000 from the company that got the parking meter contract under the Mayor. The story of Miller, as one hears it, does not seem to present the picture of a judge of liberal tradition and of high integrity.

Hill is rather on the outside of "politics", although he knows all kinds of people and seems well liked by them. For years he brought together all kinds of powerful elements in Louisville interested in judicial

(continued)

Memorandum on the Judgeship in the Second District of Kentucky -- page 2

settlement of international disputes, and this, of course, is the connection in which we know of him. He seemed able always to interest people of all types. He had important influence with the Legion down there at one time. Of the present status of this I do not know.

As to the Louisville press--I think Barry Bingham has not taken any position with reference to the four candidates, and he is not likely to. He did, however, I believe, have an editorial in which he made the general point that a federal judgeship was not fit barter for the paying off of a political debt.

March 13, 1939

100

Dearest Esther:

Miss Addis certainly wrote a
very nice letter. Many thanks for letting
me see it.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
20 E. 11th St.
NYC

DD

Brent Eleanor -

Info about the Cali-
fornia Health Insurance
bill - from a good
person -

Lorey
John
Lisa
Esther
Kantel
ER

C
O
P
Y

3.13.39

STANFORD UNIVERSITY

School of Medicine

Department of Medicine

2398 Sacramento Street
San Francisco, California

Dear Miss Lape:

Yes, I remember, vaguely, the silly but probably honest letter I wrote to you, and it is because this California Health Insurance Bill (A.B. 2172) followed my idea of the proper democratic procedure that I'm all for it in spite of its faults.

It came not from experts like you and me, but from organised workers. They were together in a California outfit called "Labor's Non-Partisan League". They wanted better medical care. They got an A. F. of L., a C.I.O. and a R.B. man to represent them. Then they went to Barbara Armstrong who has been working on health insurance for 20 years and told her they wanted to know from her how to get what they wanted. That's my idea of the proper relation between the people and the expert. The need first, the demand second, and third the expert to advise as to how to fulfill the need.

I was in on it as a representative of the doctors. It amused me to see how the labor men looked at us. They saw us as an economically illiterate group of workers, so old fashioned and naive that we were peculiarly open to exploitation. They were anxious to protect us.

Another point that delighted me was when it was shown to them that the agricultural workers would be a great drag on the plan. They said "No agricultural workers? Then no plan at all". So the experts took them in.

But we need your criticism. Don't spare it because the people can take it and need it.

Yours sincerely

T. Addis

I'm coming East to the Federation of Biological Sciences meeting and, if I may, I'll drop in in the hope of seeing you towards the end of April.

May 12, 1939

100

Dear Esther:

Our number at Hyde Park has been changed from 607 to 959 in an effort to keep it away from the news hawks, etc. This is just for your memo book and I am looking forward to seeing you Monday.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
20 East 11th Street
New York, New York

T:DD

100
May 13, 1939

Dear Esther:

I am sending you this letter from
Summer Welles and will send you anything
further he gives Mrs. Roosevelt on this
question.

Affectionately,

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

80

re Mr. and Mrs. P. Reynders

Twenty East Eleventh Street

April 25, 1939.

Dear Eleanor,

If Sumner Welles is going to look into the Reynders-Schutten situation, he may find it convenient to have the full names and addresses, which I did not give before, of the two lawyers to whom she applied for assistance.

The first - who drew a brief but thought they had no case and did not pursue it, but charged for the brief and also secured a part of the final award from the lawyer who did take the case - was a Mr. Petty in the firm of Wise, Shephard, Houghton and Levitt at 30 Broad Street.

The lawyer who handled the case finally was a Mr. Samuel Rudykoff at 60 East 42d Street.

SR

SALT MEADOW

April 20, 1939.

Dear Eleanor,

I want to tell you about a situation which you might think it worth while to have investigated. The situation is one that I do not know directly but have heard about - so that this is note is to suggest investigation rather than action.

On the face of it, the situation seems to illustrate poor treatment of foreigners who were here (and are soon to return) in what I understand to a semiofficial capacity.

The people are from The Netherlands. They are Mr. and Mrs. P. Reynders. Mrs. Reynders goes by the name of M. Schutten because she has some kind of lace industry in the Netherlands. According to the Netherlands Participation Committee in the World Fair (which is a committee of the Dutch Chamber of Commerce, in New York) the Reynders came to this country a few months ago to "collaborate with the Netherlands Government in sending over a exhibit of laces for the fair."

Mrs. Reynders ran a nail in her foot and was taken to the Fifth Avenue Hospital for an operation. The doctor that operated (Dr. Buckley) operated on the wrong foot. Later they "rectified" the situation by operating on the right foot also, but as a result of the first operation all of the toes on the "wrong" foot were paralysed.

A Mrs. Boissevain - to whom Mrs. Reynders went for advice because Mrs. Boissevain was known to be friendly to the Dutch and a responsible person - recommended as lawyer the husband of her secretary. This lawyer - a Mr. Petty, holding a place in a good law firm - drew a brief (for which he charged a hundred dollars) but told the Reynders they had no case. Nevertheless he recommended another a lawyer - a Mr. Rudikoff, who took the case on a contingent basis.

The insurance company that covers Dr. Buckley, offered to settle for \$500 and the lawyer advised the Reynders to take it. They brought the case before the judge, however, in spite of this advice and the judge awarded them \$2250. He told them that if the case went to a jury they would undoubtedly receive considerably more - but since this would drag it out, he advised them to settle. They took the \$2250, from which they paid a physician \$150 for testifying as to the permanent disability to her foot. The first lawyer - who had refused to press the case - because of legal "ethics" appeared when the award was given, and received a part of it.

What the Reynders were left with, when the case was settled

SALT MEADOW

was about \$800 in cash, which did not cover the expense and trouble to which they had been put throughout. They both returned to Holland on April 9 - but are expected to be here again within a few weeks.

The point is that practically everybody with whom they have had to deal in this country seems to have taken advantage of them in some way and I understand that their state of mind is disillusioned in the extreme.

Please understand that while this story has been reported to me by a person I consider to be reliable, I have no personal knowledge of any part of it. The person who reported it is the woman with whom the two had engaged rooms while they were here - and I have known her for some years.

Apparently the Dutch consul knows nothing of the situation since I called him simply to see whether they had applied to him. But the Dutch Chamber of Commerce - and its special subcommittee for Participation in the World Fair - spoke of the Reynders as entirely reliable people "collaborating" with the Dutch government in putting on a lace exhibit at the Fair.

If they had been badly treated, it is bad in any case - even if they have no official status. If they have official connection, so much the worse. In any case I think it is something you might like to inquire into.

Esh

June 9, 1939

100

Dearest Esther:

Many thanks for letting me know
about Ikemoto. I do hope that he gets
along well.

These have been busy days but I
do hope to see you at Hyde Park.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
Salt Meadow
Westport, Conn.

DD

6439

SALT MEADOW

5 June, 1939

Eleanor darling,

Your flowers certainly cheered Ikemoto. I saw him soon after he had received them

The doctors there had no words of cheer for me on Saturday. Pharynx as well as larynx is affected, one lung well shot and considerable invasion of the other. And the whole a rapid development. It is not however the acute military form but rather plain phthisis of extraordinarily rapid development.

Even so Dr Schnabel says there is A hope and we hang to that.

At the hospital they take measures we were not able to take to make his throat more comfortable (chiefly by anesthetics rather than by any really curative measures) and he is encouraged by their continual efforts and seems content to be there. He knows I will take him home any time he thinks it is better. It is a very nice place.

I am expecting to be at Hyde Park on Sunday. But not counting on seeing you there!. I want to come but in any case I am BEING SENT.

I'll be glad for your sake when Royalty has set sail; and when it no longer matters whether it's a picnic or a high tea, hot dogs or caviar.

I hope the last half of your week end was peaceful and gay. Well, anyway, peaceful; though if I had to choose between the two for you I'd choose gay

Dearest love

Esther

Thank you dear
A love you -
E.P.

July 11, 1939

Dear Esther:

Tommy has signed the lease and I am enclosing it. What will happen when we finally leave Washington heaven only knows, but if we are not actually in the building with you I think we will be somewhere nearby for I have grown very fond of that part of town. F.D.R. says he does not care where he is but I would have to be somewhere with a lift and no steps if he is going to have any part of it.

You sound very busy and I am sorry that you have so much anxiety over Ikemoto.

The days here fill up even when we think we are going to be very quiet, but I am determined that Tommy and I will drive over to see you, either the end of this week or early next week. I will call up beforehand.

Much love to you both,

Miss Esther Lape
Salt Meadow
Westbrook
Conn.

T:DD

TWENTY EAST ELEVENTH STREET

Monday, 10 July, 1939

Eleanor darling,

The enclosed is annual routine.

Lizzie and I hope you will be at 20 East 14 so long as you have an apartment of your own in New York. And we hope that will be forever.

The pillars of the universe seem steadier when we know you are somewhere near. I can't overstate the truth of that to me, especially during the past two years.

Things as usual here. Ikemoto is at the Rush Hospital in Philadelphia. (33rd and Lancaster Avenue, West Philadelphia). It seemed to me absolutely necessary to take him there and Winternitz supported me in making the move. The outcome is terribly critical and a more decisive line of treatment seemed to be indicated. There are physical complications of which I will tell you when I see you. He made the trip fairly well. I am going to Philadelphia to see him tomorrow and to see what the group that has been working on him feels.

Then I am going back to New York Wednesday and I hope back to Westbrook on Wednesday night

Don't have any hesitation as to time in coming over here while I would love to be here ~~too~~ and certainly will if I know, come when I am away if that happens to be the time ~~free~~ for you. And always stay over night if you can

Very much love

Edna

TWENTY EAST ELEVENTH STREET

file

100
111

August 10, 1939

Dearest Eleanor,

I am enclosing the names of the four that would like to talk to the President when you think he is ready.

If you and I and Narcissa can also be there that would be desirable, but I know the President's liking for small conferences and if he would rather not have us there I shall certainly "understand". What we all want is that the talk should be held under the best auspices, whatever they are.

Kaempfert and I are outsiders, but these three doctors in effect represent both the highest in medicine and the broadest in social realization. Also, it looks as if the liberals among the medical men were prepared to organize behind this group and the liberal "Committee of Physicians" in which these are leaders.

In this friendly and informal talk these men have no static program to lay on the President's doorstep. They do want to make some well-considered practical suggestions to the President; they want to talk over the situation with him, understand his point of view and contribute their own.

I feel sure he will like them all. Things have moved on a great deal since that conference in 1937 and these men have had much to do with the moving. They are the genuine representatives of a powerful group of leading medical scientists opposed to the reactionary policy of the A.M.A.

I take it the talk would be some time in September? These men have such obligations as organizing and addressing the International Cancer Conference being held in mid-September. It would be better -- for them -- if the talk could be before the 10th of September -- or after the 20th, but the President's convenience of course must govern.

Lsh

Could you have this meeting here in Sept?

Waldemar B. Kaemffert, New York City; Science Editor, THE NEW YORK TIMES

As you know, Kaemffert interprets scientific progress to the press not only for this country but also for others. He has worked closely with this little group not because he is interested in any particular program but because he is deeply conscious of the American Medical Association's reactionary hold on medical opinion in this country and is deeply interested in counteracting it.

He has been Science Editor of the New York Times for eight years and is greatly interested in working out a sound national health program. His editorials on medical care - particularly the series stressing the need for a more liberal attitude on the part of the medical profession - since early 1937, are closely followed and widely read by the medical profession and by social and welfare leaders and groups throughout the country. He has been a vigorous yet temperate critic of the American Medical Association's reactionary policy.

Dr. J. Rosslyn Earp, Albany, New York

Born in England; educated at Cambridge; took his medical degree in London; and a graduate degree in public health at Johns Hopkins. In addition to practicing in England has extensive public health experience in this country, culminating in the position (which he held for 7 years) of director of the State Bureau of Public Health in New Mexico. He seems to have been railroaded out of that job of which he was an unusually competent incumbent, through the efforts of reactionary politicians who accused him of sympathy with "state medicine." Through the efforts of Farran and others he secured his present job as medical editor for the New York State Health Department. He is American correspondent for the British Lancet as well as for other journals in France and England.

Dr. M. C. Winternitz, New Haven, Connecticut

One of the leading pathologists in the country. His reputation for research in "pure science" is closely rivalled by his administrative gifts and his reputation for such inspiring teaching as to the place of medicine in the world today, that several "generations" of medical students show the imprint today.

He was dean of the Yale Medical School for 15 years (from 1920 to 1935); associate director of the Yale Institute of Human Relations (from 1931 to 1933); director of the New Haven Hospital from 1931; and is now Brady Professor and head of the Department of Pathology in the Medical School at Yale.

Dr. Hugh Cabot, recently retired from active work as Surgeon at the Mayo Clinic; now working on a book, at Harvard Medical School, Boston:

You know Cabot's experience at the Mayo Clinic and at Harvard (for which he was Overseer for six years).

1007
August 20, 1939

Dear Esther: LA

Many thanks for your letter. I'm glad
I am very sorry about all the expense, however.

Affectionately,

o

out
2/14

ESTHER EVERETT LAPE
TWENTY EAST ELEVENTH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Thursday!
Friday about
I was really - very
All - funny -
low

Dear Clara -

Egan thinks he knows you very
well and thinks you know
him.

I did not disabuse

him -

He used to be secretary
of the County Committee and
says he used to see you then -
When you were in State
houses -

]

100

October 12, 1939

Dear Esther and Elizabeth:

I was so pleased to get your wire yesterday and, even though it was a busy day, it gave me a great deal of happiness to know that my friends were thinking of me.

I wish I were going to see you both, but my days seem busier than ever.

Dearest love always.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape and Miss Elizabeth Read
Westbrook, Conn.

TELEGRAM

LD231 WUC 11 10:49pm

act
10-11
The White House
Washington

PN NEW YORK, N.Y., October 11, 1939.

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Almost too late but still time to say good-night. Dearest
love.

LIZZY ESTHER.

ESTHER EVERETT LAPE
TWENTY EAST ELEVENTH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

100 free
November 21, 1939

Dear Tommy,

x Peck Block

This is the woman who finally landed a job with the W.P.A. (working with children) on the strength of a note from Mrs. Roosevelt to Mark McCloskey. When that contracted she lost the job. Mr. McCloskey wrote me at that time that he had made strenuous efforts to have her retained - especially as her work had been well done and liked and she was one of the last to be released - but that the Civil Service requirements made it impossible to do so. I don't think he can help any further.

I am at my wit's ends about her. She keeps writing me. The reason for dumping her on you is to see whether you can think of any possible way of putting her in line for work at anything connected with children, anywhere. She would be willing to do institutional work or day's work and can do anything with children from four to fifteen. I am enclosing her record again.

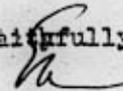
She has a permanently invalided husband whom she supports, but apparently she is able to leave him - if she can earn money to keep him - since she has said she would gladly take an institutional job requiring her to live in.

She is not young but she is vigorous and very obviously competent. I talked with her twice and I have been impressed with her decency, her need and the vigorous efforts she makes on her own behalf. She doesn't

Just sit on your doorstep and she will act promptly on her own behalf if you make any suggestion at all.

Do you think you can help her. Her need is very real.

Faithfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be the name 'M. J. Thompson', written in a cursive style.

Miss Malvina Thompson
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Pearl Block
57 West 90th Street
New York City

Graduate of Wisconsin Teachers College

Has taught in public schools for a number of years, in both kindergarten and primary grades. Has done playground and recreational work.

Was with Junior Chautauqa for some years directing and organizing games, folk dancing, story telling and health talks, and organized a children's program once a week. This work was with children of all ages from 4 to 15.

Directed the women's and children's work at Harrison, Indiana, under the YMCA

Took a special course in community work after that, under Dr. Gordon at Madison University.

Was assistant director of the largest May festivals held in Oneonto County during the spring of 1920 and 1921 and directed all fetes and theatricals held in connection with the school from 1925 to 1933. Wrote the original dialogue for many of the children's programs, planned settings and costumes for festivals, etc.

Organized the first children's rhythm band in Oneonto County, which was the third fully-equipped band in the State of Wisconsin.

Brought a letter from the Supt. of Schools (L. W. Fulton, at Oneonto, Wisconsin, dated October, 1937) describing her

"as a teacher of rare ability...able to come before the children with fresh enthusiasm each morning, new ideas, new plans, fresh stories, and all on the level of the youngsters, making each day a delightful new experience for them...Good direction; children accomplish something; not meaningless activity. ..This ability to stimulate young children into meaningful activity comes as a result of native ability as well as a rich fund of experience...Personally pleasant, loyal, cooperative, enthusiastic and energetic. Can and will deliver a piece of work that will meet the most exacting requirements."

At the Union Settlement House on 104th Street, from June 1938 to April 1939 (until WPA cut down)

57 W 90th St.
N. Y. City.

Dear Miss Sage.

I hope you won't think I am continually bothering you, but I am at loss to know where to go or what to do. I have gone every where I can think of & have answered a great many ads but without success.

I have gone to agencies for private schools also, some have no vacancies, others won't take any except graduates of N. Y. schools & others won't enroll married women, so I couldn't do anything there.

I wrote Mrs. Florence Kerr of W. P. A. & she said I should go to Columbus Ave & find out about my work. I had already heard from Mrs. Christiansen who is supervisor of project here & she said - they were taking no one back again. I am sure she would help if it were possible. She wrote me a very nice letter which I may use as a reference. She also sent me to see Miss Clark of the National Assoc. of Day Nurses. She is out of town until Dec 15. but I am to see her then.

I did write to Mrs. Simkhoritch while I was still in N. Y., which I know now was a mistake, he

cause she wrote a very short letter telling me there was nothing. & last year she was very nice to me.

Now I don't know where to go or what to do. I really am discouraged. It does seem as tho there should be some place if I only knew who else to see. There are so many children's institutions here.

I am sending you a list of the special places I have been besides the adv. I answered & the agencies I have been to.

Do you by any chance know any of these people. Have you any suggestion what might help. I would be glad to do anything that was suggested to me. I was up to the office to see you - but neither you or Mrs. Phillips were in. I was sorry as I would like to have told you what I had done.

Thanking you for all you have done. I am

Very truly
Charles H. Block

1. New York State Employment
Director Eberhardt
79 Madison Ave.
2. Executive Personnel
19 W. 44th St. Miss Gartner
3. Mrs. Francis Christensen
Sup. of N.Y. A. 13. Astor Place
4. Holmes Agency
Miss Holmes 1 E. 42 St.
also Miss Martin 1 E. 42 St.
5. Mrs. Grace Mac Millan
Joint Vocational Serv. 122 E. 22nd St.
6. Federation of Protestant Churches.
122 E. 22nd St.
7. Child Training Institute
113 W 57th St. Miss Steiner
8. Y. W. C. A. - Miss Ruth Lindvall
9. Miss Adele Boston. 145 E. 35th St.
10. Children's Aid Society
Mr. Gilson 105 E. 22nd
(R.E.)
11. Brooklyn Free K. G. Association
12. Miss Clark of Day Nursery Assoc.
122 E. 22nd St.
13. I tried to reach Mr. Robt. Seale of
Fed. of Protestant Churches but could not

do so:

I got a letter this morning from
Marguerite E. Rowe, Mgr of N. Y. Exchange
for Woman's Work. Do you know her.

Do you know whether the
Rockefeller Foundation has anything
to do with children here.

RECEIVED

NOV 11 1914

THE AMERICAN FOUNDATION

100
December 6, 1939

Dear Father:

I have just wired you that there has been a change in the plans for the President's meeting with you and the group of doctors. Franklin says that he does not want to get into any difficulty with the American Medical Association just now when he has so much to contend with, and asks that this just be an off the record meeting. I told him that I knew no one would give anything out. He is seeing them over here at the house and I thought we could all have tea together at 4:30, and I do hope you can spend the night.

I just looked at the apartment on the first floor out of pure curiosity. I have nobody in mind and at the moment I do not think I will want any of the fire screens at Hyde Park.

Much love.

Affectionately,

SO

✓

SALT MEADOW

Saturday

Dearest Eleanor,

Robert mentioned that you took a fleeting look at that apartment, first rear, the other day. Have you anyone in mind who, you think, might possibly be interested in it?

This is not suggesting that you devote your unlimited leisure and energy to renting apartments for us! We have never had my trouble renting this one but I have been negligent about it (or rushed with other things, whichever is true) this fall and only had it painted and put into presentable condition a week ago. I'll give it to the agents now

It is \$75 a month. The "out" about it is that the inner room is of course not light. However the people that have lived there have liked it. The young couple that was there last year and the year before had so many surgical operations and so many gin parties to cheer themselves up that they could not afford the apartment and took the one room in front of it for \$50. The kitchen facilities are not adequate for a real housekeeper but Ok for lone gents or not too domestic ladies.

Don't bother to answer this unless you really had some one in mind.

If you ever want at Hyde Park those flexible curtain fire screens (see the one we have, front room 20 E 11) we can direct you to a small manufacturer who makes a particularly sturdy and dependable screen (You know the kind on a pulley that operates like a drapery) at about half the price at which they are sold at department stores or places like Jacksons. It seems to me the kind if thing you would like--both for safety and looks.

Don't answer this point either if the sug. is not helpful! I mean it!!

I wonder if you remember that you gave Lizzie and me the first fire screens we ever knew. At Moon Lake where you were somewhat dismayed at our large disregard of the possibility of errant sparks.

All our love.

Esther

100

Miss Esther Lape
Westbrook
Connecticut

December 6, 1939

Appointment for you and doctors has been changed from morning to five o'clock on the 12th. Hope you will all have tea with me at 4:30 and that you will spend that night here. Franklin wants no mention made of this as it is to be off the record. Much love

Eleanor

0

TELEGRAM

The White House
Washington

13WU. RA. 25-D. L. 11:00 a.m.

New York, N. Y., December 7, 1939

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Received wire from Lizzie forwarding your wire changing appointment.
Will arrange and have written you today. Not coming Saturday.
Delighted to stay Tuesday night. Love.

Esther.

100

I don't ^{know}
understand
what is to
be done
with this

J.W.M.

July

EL

Will you address this by hand

ep

TWENTY EAST ELEVENTH STREET

March 19, 1940

Dearest Eleanor,

I want you to have a copy of the communication I am sending to Dr. McIntire today about the proposed hospital-building project embodied in S. 3230.

Will you read first
the pages 4 to 6, since
these give the meaning
of the legend amendments
E

C
O
P
Y

March 19, 1940

Dear Dr. McIntire:

If the hearings are being held now, I think you may wish to have the proposed suggestions for revision of the pending hospital bill at once.

I think it should be stressed that it is not a small but a large group of medical scientists who feel that the crucial development in this hospital bill is that the Council should be a scientific authority and not merely an advisory resource for administrators.

I wonder if the President realizes that if the bill is amended to give scientific authority to the Council, the backbone of the opposition of organized medicine to the exercise of government initiative in this field, will be broken. Giving authority to the Council takes away the force of organized medicine's favorite protest i.e., that government intrusion into the field of medical care will lower scientific standards.

Faithfully,

E.ther Everett Lape
Member-in-charge

Suggested changes in the text of

Bill S. 3230

(To promote the national health and welfare through
appropriation of funds for the construction of hospitals)

On page 2, line 18 (Section 4)

Amend

"There is hereby established the National Advisory
Hospital Council"

To read

"There is hereby established the National Medical Council."

("Advisory" does not connote the supervisory functions of the Council. "Hospital" limits the scope of the Council's scientific function. While this bill deals with hospitals, it is also regarded as the "opening wedge" or pattern for a more comprehensive national health program. It is important for the scope of the body in which is vested the guardianship of scientific standards to be indicated even in this partial bill.)

On page 2, lines 23, 24, 25 (Section 4)

Change

"The six appointed members shall be selected from leading medical or scientific authorities who are outstanding in matters pertaining to hospitals and other public health services."

To read

"The six appointed members shall be scientific authorities of outstanding experience in medical science, hospital and other public health services."

(The present provision is too narrow to define the type of scientific competence that is needed.)

And add, after "health services" at the end of the preceding paragraph:

"The six members shall be selected from a panel composed of men designated from such scientific sources as the approved medical schools having four-year courses and such scientific bodies as the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons and the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology."

(The method of nominating these men is as important as the method of nominating representatives of the Hague Court. These men derive from medical science and there should be scientific functioning in naming them and even a remote possibility of political or administrative control should be removed in the basic provision for selecting these men.)

Add also,

"No nomination is to be made without the knowledge and consent of the nominee."

On page 3, lines 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 (Section 4)

Delete entirely,

"No appointed member shall be eligible to serve continuously for more than three years but shall be eligible for reappointment if he has not served as a member of the Council at any time within twelve months immediately preceding his reappointment."

(This condition might force a valuable member of the Council to take a year's leave of absence in order to come back on the Council.)

On page 3, lines 15, 16 (Section 4)

Change

"Each appointed member shall receive compensation at the rate of \$25 per dayetc..

To read

"Each appointed member shall receive compensation at the rate of \$100 per day during the.....etc..

(If the compensation were only \$25 a day, it would be necessary to limit selection to men able to make a financial sacrifice in order to be able to serve the government. We do not think this limitation is sound or democratic. There are many valuable scientific authorities who have given little time to money making and would not be able to serve the government at such a rate of payment. The position should not be limited to men who are so well fixed that they can afford the luxury of serving the government at a loss.)

On page 3, lines 21 on, through line 12 of page 4 (Section 5)

In place of

"The Council is authorized to advise the Surgeon General with reference to the carrying out of the provisions of this Act, including

- (a) The review of applications for hospitals.....etc
- (b) The formulation of standards which are.....etc
- (c) The formulation of rules and regulations.....etc
- (d) The review of reports and inspections and, when necessary, the making of inspections, with reference to professional service and standards.....etc

Change, to read,

"The Council is authorized

- (a) To review applications for hospitals.....etc
- (b) To formulate standards which.....etc
- (c) To formulate rules and regulations which.....etc.
- (d) To review reports and inspections and, when necessary, to make inspections, with reference to professional service and standards.....etc

(The obvious point of this change is to emphasize the authoritative nature of the scientific advice given to the Surgeon General. The original form merely makes the Council a possible source of advice rather than a scientific authority.)

Page 4, lines 14, 15 (Section 6)

In place of

"The Surgeon General is authorized and directed, after consultation with the Council...."

Substitute

"the Surgeon General, following recommendations to be made by the Council, is authorized and directed to...."

(The reason for this change is obviously the same as the reason for the preceding change. It is important to indicate explicitly the weight of authority which it is intended to give the Council.)

Page 4, lines 22, 23 (Section 6 -c)

Add to the present

- " (c) To provide training and instruction of personnel who will be required in connection with the hospitals;

The following:

"and to allocate from the commissioned personnel of the Public Health Service such pathologists, radiologists or other specialists as may be required in any given hospital to assure the maintenance of high standards of service until such needed specialists can be furnished from local sources."

(Unless this provision is included, there is great danger of establishing hospitals and setting up laboratories without the scientific experts who alone can make these laboratories useful. There would be, for instance, no use in having x-ray equipment, without men competent to interpret the films.)

Page 7, line 23 (Section 10 - e)

Change

"the physical facilities"

To read

"the physical facilities, including laboratory and
therapeutic equipment.....etc

(There should be no possibility that "physical
facilities" could be understood to mean only
hospital beds and administrative offices.)

COMMENTS ON THE BILL AS A WHOLE:

In commenting upon the imperative need of the foregoing changes, the following points of view have been expressed:

From Waldemar Kaempffert, science editor, New York Times:

"The reasons for the changes suggested are to be found in the nature of the experiment to be conducted. The very best that medical science has to offer is to be brought to the medically needy. If this ideal is to be attained the standards set must be high and there must be authority to enforce them. Hence the Council must be clothed with something more than mere advisory power.

"The bill, as amended, will enable the federal government, through the Surgeon General, to supervise and control the medical activities of the local communities. Unless this supervision and control are exercised the hospitals will vary widely in efficiency, and little of medical value will be forthcoming. We must not forget that the hospitals are deliberately experimental - experimental in the sense that they will provide the kind of information needed to distribute the best medical care at the lowest cost and that they will reveal variations in local climatic and environmental conditions which must be allowed for in any definitive national health act. Control is the very essence of any experiment. Moreover, since the government is paying for the hospitals it has the right to know how they are being used."

From Dr. M. C. Winternitz, formerly dean of the Yale University School of Medicine; now head of the Laboratory of Pathology:

"I think the value of Hospital Bill S.3230 depends upon the following factors:

"First, it attempts to meet an immediate and outstanding need by the creation of hospitals in localities where they are needed. The simplicity of the set-up and the cooperation these hospitals demand of the communities safeguard the interests of all concerned.

"Secondly, the Council of experts to be set up is, I believe, the crucial development. This should not be an advisory council. It should be a Council with authority. It should be composed of the very best men that can be secured in various fields of health. They

must be senior men, and their appointments must be made sufficiently attractive from every standpoint to be sure that they are outstanding. This means that their remuneration must be ample - \$100 a day rather than \$25 a day; and that their service may be continuous. In other words, that they shall be eligible for re-appointment at the expiration of a term without a year of non-appointment intervening. This Council must have authority.

"I realize, of course, that the present plan is merely the beginning of the broader conception of a Federal Health Authority associated with the Surgeon General's office, and for this reason the importance of the Council is stressed. Recognized experts in health who can derive no benefit from the decisions that they reach except the satisfaction of service, are the only people who can advise Government how the resources of Government can be spent. I only hope that this Council will be sufficiently attractive so that it will be composed of this type of man."

Dr. J. Rosslyn Earp, formerly director of the New Mexico State Bureau of Health; now medical editor, Department of Health of New York State:

"In considering the nature of the proposed Council, the question before us becomes, 'Are we talking about the Surgeon General and his staff, or about a group of men selected from purely scientific bodies 'of outstanding experience in medical science, hospital and other public health services?' Which of these is to accept responsibility and account to us, through Congress, for its powers?....."

"I have served on an 'advisory council' - for a division of the federal government. My observation was that the advisory council did take on many of the features, if not of a rubber stamp, then of a stencil upon which the stylus of the permanent officials of the bureau had exerted some influence.

"A man's own experience inevitably influences his judgment.

"Also, I am looking to the future. The National Health Plan which we foresee is going to direct federal subsidies of great magnitude. The political pressure engendered by these subsidies is going to be very great. I do not think any one man should be expected to sustain the strain. I do not think that either an administrator or an executive council will successfully adjudicate disputes as to the eligibility of states for subsidy. I agree with R. Cushman in his section of the report of the President's Committee on Administrative Management that such responsibility belongs in a semi-judicial body."

Dr. Hugh Cabot; now in Boston; formerly Surgeon, The Mayo Clinic; formerly Dean of the Medical School at the University of Michigan:

"This legislation is on a relatively small scale, but it may be assumed that it may be - as suggested by the President - the entering wedge of a much more comprehensive plan. I am convinced that if the distribution of medical care is to be importantly improved through the assistance of the Federal Government, it is absolutely essential to ensure that such care be kept in step with modern scientific medicine. The power of the Federal Government to establish and maintain standards is perhaps its most outstanding requirement.

(From Dr. Cabot, continued)

"If the Council, as authorized by this Bill, is set up in such a way that it will command the respect and adherence of enlightened physicians throughout the country, much of the opposition from organized medicine will be removed. The fear which has been voiced by organized medicine that the intrusion of Government into this field would lower standards, has some basis in observed fact in other countries. It is of the first importance that we should profit by the experience of these countries and so plan for the relation between Government and the distribution of medical care that present standards will be maintained and that the standards will keep step with inevitable scientific change and progress. I should fear very much that failure at this time to give considerable authority to this Council might destroy much of the usefulness of this Bill.*

100
March 25, 1940

Dearest ^{Love} Esther and Elisabeth:

Many thanks for your wire on Easter.
I am so glad the lilies brought you cheer.

Tommy tells me she sent you copy of my
itinerary, so you will be able to follow us in
spirit.

I shall look forward to seeing you both
very soon after I return and I hope you both stay
well while I am gone.

Much love,

S O

TELEGRAM

37WUD27DL

The White House
Washington

arr
4/25
L.S.

New York NY 1049am March 24 1940

The President

The White House

Very much cheered by the lilies. Dearest love to you as always.
Hoping for a good trip for you and not too distant return. Very
much love.

Lizzie and Esther.

1055am/d

SALT MEADOW

LANE

yes

100

May 25, 1940

Dearest Eleanor,

The brief letter to Dr. McIntire enclosed is, I think, a fair statement of the way in which leading medical men would like to see the present hospital bill amended. Indeed, they feel that amendment in this direction is imperative if this is to be a great experiment in getting better, as well as more, medical care.

Love!

Esther

- COPY

May 24, 1940.

Dear Dr. McIntire:

I should like to make a final effort to convey the outstanding weakness of the present Hospital Bill from the point of view of medical scientists.

They approach the Bill sympathetically, as you know, and are in entire accord with its objectives. But they believe that the federal government, in thus aiding in the extension of medical care, should also aid in the improvement of it. They have great confidence in Farran but they do not like to see the success of this experiment made dependent upon the acknowledged intelligence and capacity of any present incumbent. They would lodge responsibility for the preservation of standards squarely in the Council, which would be composed not merely of men competent in hospital administration but of men capable of defining the rapidly changing and advancing standards of scientific medical care. This is a function for scientists, not for administrators.

Don't you think the editorial in the May eleventh Journal of the A.M.A. unwittingly points out the weakness of the present bill? It makes the point that the National Advisory Hospital Council has a role of great importance "only during the first year of the operation of the program".

The most important thing about this experiment is that it shall lead to a progressive improvement in the scientific standards of medical care as well as in increased distribution of it.

This end could be readily achieved by comparatively minor changes in the bill, strengthening the scientific authority of the Council. If Farran were on the outside instead of the inside he would, I think, agree with the medical scientists that are laboring this point! Their feeling is that this should be a great experiment on the part of government in getting better and not merely more medical care. Getting better medical care will always be the responsibility of scientists and not of legislators and administrators.

The opportunity which this bill offers is the opportunity of working out practical cooperation between government and medical science. The incorporation of this cooperation is the projected Council,—if its scientific authority is clearly established.

Faithfully,

Esther Everett Lape
Member in charge

LY

Dr. Ross T. McIntire
The White House
Washington, D. C.

71
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 10, 1940

Memo to Miss LeHand:

Mrs. Roosevelt has
marked a paragraph on the
attached "F.D.R. - read."

100
LAPE

Mollie S.

SALT MEADOW

Sunday

Dearest Eleanor,

I went into the broadcasting matter with Tommy and won't drag you into it--other than to say I'll do what you want, whatever it is. All the confusion arose from my not having heard from Mrs Lindley either by letter or by telephone--except the telephone to my office to "remind" me of ~~my~~ performance concerning which I had never before heard.

Perhaps this is a blessedly quiet Sunday at Hyde Park and perhaps it isn't. Peg is here today. She really was stirred by Henwar's arrest in emphis--less stirred by concern for him or for herself than by shocked realization that the crudest kind of racial violence can find expression here. Arresting Henwar and his photographer as fifth columnists was just a bluff; the resentment against them was clearly racial--resentment at the making of a documentary film on negro education. The FBI man said at once that there was no federal charge against them and that ~~the~~ they were in the hands of the local authorities and jailed in local keeping, and on local initiative. Well, it's the same state that banned the teaching of evolution in the schools. The trouble is that some of us are likely to forget that those states still exist, albeit some hundreds of miles from what we consider our own enlightened centres.

The Wilkie skyrocket was a bit of a shock to me--it hurts to see how quickly the popular mind can be made up by what is optimistically called leadership--in this case for a person who is a good citizen no doubt but whose qualifications for the job seem to rest on a superficial and flimsy base. I wouldn't have any objection to him as president of the Rotary Club.

I hope there is no doubt of Franklin's running. And it is not purely or exclusively on the international ground that I think and hope this. My own feeling is that the education that has come to all of us in the past 8 years--when millions of people have for the first time in more than a century speculated on the relation of government to the individual citizen--must be brought to lasting practical expression. This expression will be less in its scope than some have hoped; but it will establish the pattern of a new direction in government; and it will grow.

But to change administrations now would interrupt hopeful trends; and it would interrupt those corrections of errors and those necessary amendments in present trends which I do believe are being accomplished. In any governmental development there must be time ~~xxxxxx~~ allowed not only for experiment but also for the adjustments that errors in experiment have made necessary. Lizzie and I fervently hope that FDR will surely go on.

AND--something Peg (who is here for the weekend having come on from California by plane yesterday)--said to me today emphasizes ~~what~~ what I was saying to you the other night: that these charges that FDR wants to get us into war ought not to be left unanswered. YOU said that FDR felt the charges were not sincerely made and that they are therefore best treated by silence. I do not think it is true that the charges are insincerely made. I think--ridiculous as it may be--that people who are otherwise, or would be, supporters of Franklin really fear ~~that~~ he tends toward war. A lot of nonsense, to be sure was said on this subject at the Republican Convention. But Peg says that those who fear this in California are not the Republican opportunists but are Democrats who have supported FDR and who are dubious on this point only. They feel that people like Bullitt are "translating" from abroad and are influential in the formation of FDR's view as to the involvement of this country in any save defensive war. If this is true--and I think it is for I think there are similar groups in the east who fear a "drift" toward war regardless of the actual necessity for war that may later come us--then the situation is worth meeting.

Very much love from us both

J. H. [unclear]
Edna

100 X
Lair

July 13, 1940

Dearest Esther:

I meant to write and thank you for being willing to do the broadcast with me. I am sorry that they did not leave it as you had written it. These advertising people feel that they know all there is to be known about the mentality of the general public. I don't agree with them, but when you are doing a commercial thing there isn't much you can do about it.

I would love to have you and Elizabeth come over and it could be either the 26th or 31st of this month or the 1st, 2d or 3d of next month. I have nothing scheduled for those nights, and until I hear from you I will make no engagements, and if you find at the last minute that you can't come, it will only mean that I will be terribly disappointed, but it certainly will not be any inconvenience.

I should love to have Lizzie see this place and of course I always love seeing you.

Much love,

T:O

beat with

Twenty East Eleventh Street

July 12, 1940

Dearest Eleanor:

About driving over with Lizzie: I know she wouldn't want you to set aside a night for her if your schedule were very busy. The reason for this is that there would always have to be a possibility that she could not come. I do feel that, in a good period, the drive would not be too much for her if we drove over in the afternoon and got there by dinner-time, and if she stayed overnight. We could take our time coming back the next day and could stop by the wayside and rest if she got tired riding.

The point of this note is that I feel a certain uneasiness in having you try to schedule this in a period when other things are pressing. Rather, put it down for some day when--except for the real reasons--it will not make much difference whether we come or not.

It was her own suggestion, and I think it would be lovely--if and when it can be managed.

*Thoughtful
for broadening
July 26 - 31st
1st - 3rd June
Miss Low
E. M.*

July 22, 1940

July 24

100

Dear Esther:

I am disappointed that you and Lizzie are not going to be able to get over here, but it is a long trip and the weather has been so hot I do not blame Lizzie for not wanting to leave home.

Tommy and I are scheduled to to to George Bye's for a picnic on Saturday, the 27th, and if it is agreeable to you, we will drive over and spend the night with you. Tommy tells me that you have been invited to the picnic and expect to go, so we can all leave together.

Do not hesitate to tell me if this is not a convenient date. I am so anxious to see you both.

Much love,

T:O

Miss Esther Lape
westbrook
Conn.

*M. Trumbull
George By
Eleanor Darling*

SALT MEADOW

Tuesday night

Eleanor Darling,

After all I shall not be able to drive Lizzie over. She does want awfully to come--wants to see your place and you in it and has attached real importance to coming. She talked of it happily--until we came to a date. Then I saw that she does not feel equal to it. She looked at me and said "I feel safer here".

She looks fairly well and it may be just a little little hard for you to see how very little strength there is now and how slight her endurance is. I see it daily in a hundred ways and so I do understand even if the doctor had not told me. He thinks her performance is marvelous but she achieves it by a kind of composure which is her main characteristic perhaps--in sickness or in health--and by not going outside the orbit in which she feels she can function.

So will you come here? When you ~~can~~ can, my darling. She knows how busy you are. But when you can get a day or a night--come.

George Bye telephoned me about coming to a picnic some day soon--the 27th? I would like to and will. He said he would send me road directions. And time etc. He did not tell anything but the date.

I'm going to NY tomorrow and just might get a glimpse of you on your way to broadcasting. My view (quite unelicited I realize) is that your agents should get you better sponsors.--and a more independent contract--. You are far too valuable to be offered up to the dumbest of the commercials. There are commercial sponsors that would be intelligent enough to realize the value of your saying what you have to say, with a minimum of censoring. I'm not thinking of your personal dignity--I'm thinking ~~of~~ of the great amount of good your honest views can achieve, and of the necessity therefore of getting those views over with a minimum of interference. I always was against that Sweetheart Soap contract and always believed that it was up to your agents to get you more intelligent sponsors. As they could. In your case it is not necessary to

take the first bidder.

Does it seem heartless of us to be wishing 4 years more of your present kind of service upon you and upon Franklin? Lizzie and I are nevertheless praying for just that. It is necessary.

Did you ever have it out with the Federal Unionists? I had a call from Clarence Streit when I was in NY last week and listened for an hour and a half. I felt I had to. But I think the scheme is wretchedly timed and unrealistic in its conception in any case. In things international---as I once heard Root say when he was bidding farewell to a deputation of visiting churchmen with a vision for saving the world, in his apartment one day when he asked me to come up--"In things international, gentlemen, we bite off small bits at a time; international understanding has to worked out, not declared". In a bitter ~~xxxx~~ crisis like the present some things could be ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ telescoped but it will take more than a paper plan to outwit totalitarianism.

Bon soir and much love. I wish I were dropping in to say it.

Esmer

August 2, 1940

100

Dear Esther:

I am enclosing Mrs. Roosevelt's check for the first of the month's rent.

You were certainly a very smart girl not to go through with the rest of the day on Saturday. Even George Bye evidently sensed that the party was not very exciting because he remarked about it being much duller than the previous ones. We did not get to Lowell Thomas's until quarter of nine because everybody dawdled over dinner, and we did not get back here until 12:30. Mrs. Roosevelt was so sleepy that I had to talk steadily to keep her from falling asleep at the wheel. I do not remember ever putting in such a day!

Much love to you and Elizabeth.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
Westbrook
Connecticut

T:DD

August 7, 1940

100

Dearest Esther:

I think the story about Hensar's
arrest is very good. Many thanks for letting
me see it.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
Salt Meadow
Westbrook
Conn.

DD

Rec'd
8-7-40

SALT MEADOW

August 3, 1940

Dearest Eleanor,

I followed your suggestion of taking up
Henwer's arrest with some of the Tennessee people.
I didn't know any promising person in Memphis so
I asked George Fort. Milton, editor of the Chattanooga
Evening Tribune and he produced the enclosed.

Lan
Esther

10/1/40
ALW
EB

and the
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July 29,

Three jailed Without Reason, Held Incommunicado By Memphis Police Officials

FROM
Evening
m. Tribune
Chattanooga

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NEW YORK, July 29.—(Special.)—Certain events occurred in Tennessee last month which have had rather a vigorous repercussion in educational and foundation circles here, and have caused liberal leaders of this region to wonder what makes things happen that way in the south.
The place was Memphis, the time June 15 and the aggrieved persons three photographers employed by the general educational board of the Rockefeller foundation. They were at work making a motion picture film for the general educational board, and in particular were engaged in photographing houses in the Negro section of Memphis. This led to their arrest and to a type of detention and police treatment that is hard to understand.

The three young men were named Henwar Rodakiewicz, Roger Barlow and Richard Morris, Jr. Probably the name of the first of these seemed provocative to the Memphis police. It is a Polish name, and the young man's father was a Pole, although his mother is American. Young Rodakiewicz is a graduate of Harvard university, and has made a nationwide reputation in the field of documentary films. He had a part in the making of "The River," the film that helped make the nation T.V.A. conscious. A successor, "The City," is predominant by his work. He is an excellent citizen and a serious worker. So are the other two.

The exact occurrences in Memphis have been described in the following words by superiors of the dance and two battles of real Scotch whisky.

This afternoon the journalists were permitted to watch Muscellini tennis with a youngster who worked every workout every weltering

three young men, after careful investigation of the pattern of facts:

"On June 15, 1940, Roger Barlow, Richard Morris, Jr., and Henwar Rodakiewicz were engaged in photographing housing in the Negro section of Memphis, Tenn., as a part of a motion picture film they and others were producing for the general education board of the Rockefeller foundation. A police patrol car came on the scene, immediately called another car which was filled with plainclothesmen, and demanded that the three go to the police station. There they were questioned by N. D. Wright, the local F. B. I. man who, within an hour or two, said clearly that the F. B. I. had no charge. The local authorities, however, the city police, accused them of fifth column activities as well as stirring up hatred among the Negroes, put them in jail without booking any charge, and held them incommunicado despite all reasonable attempts at clarifying the situation, and despite ample credentials as to their identity. The treatment accorded these men by the police was most abusive, short of physical violence, and false statements regarding the race problem were put in their mouths. Mr. Wright, the F. B. I. man, behaved with utmost courtesy.

"Late the following day, however, Felix Greene, one of the film company not at Memphis at the time, grew suspicious at the nonappearance of his associates, and made inquiries at various sources, fearing an accident. Finally he telephoned the Memphis police station and was informed that they had no knowledge of his friends' whereabouts. Mr. Greene, still convinced that something was wrong, requested the Greenville (Miss.) police to make a similar inquiry in his behalf. They did so, and were informed that the three men were in jail. Thereupon Mr. Greene hurried

to Memphis and was allowed to speak to his friends at midnight. But he could not secure their release.

"The next morning the three in jail were subjected to the police lineup and false charges (to the effect that they were being held while the F. B. I. was investigating) were read against them. It was not until that afternoon that the three were released without the formality of any exoneration or apology, after the police had received numerous telegrams from influential citizens in New York and Washington."

All this makes educational groups in this part of the country wonder why the Memphis police acted as they did toward these three young men engaged in serious educational work. In no sense are these men engaged in fifth column activities. They are neither reds nor red sympathizers. They are seeking to get a pictorial analysis of the United States, so that the citizens of this country can see and understand the pattern of their lives.

Such purposes, such serious and useful ones, do not deserve treatment of this sort. Naturally when it is accorded, it arouses intense indignation and a sense of doubt as to the reality of democracy in the south.

was :
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SALT MEADOW Westbrock Connecticut

Monday, 22 July

Dearest Eleanor

Well--Faut avoir constance

With love and concern Lizzie and I have been thinking of little but you and Franklin.

We believe the outcome is as it should be and that Franklin and you will serve again. But we know it is no time for gay exchanges of "congratulations".

We want to help and will find some way to do so.

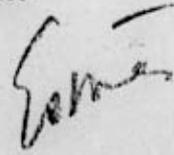
I see that Gil is back and I am sure he will be useful

Yesterday I was reading something on the foreign situation written by our friend Mooney- head of the Export Division of General Motors. The thing was written or rather talked on June 1 and so is not as of today but it outlined a sounder way of thinking than I see in most places. Point of it is that there is a position for this country to take which is neither (1) drifting into war; or (2) isolationism.

Of course Mooney doesnt go far enough in defining it, but I believe he is capable of a certain amount of definition--in entirely concrete form. What I am thinking is that if Mooney is not for Wilkie (absit omen) he would be useful for he is real--vigorous and he genuinely cerebrates. I'm going to finf out where he is in this election. I know he used to be for Franklin. It's in financial theory that he is especially concrete--or was. Not just a stylist--a thinker through.

Some one said that Mrs Forbes's death was announced over the radio last night. Was it losing France? Or just time. She was a gracious person, one of those so born.

Dearest love, Eleanor



August 31, 1940

100

Dearest Esther:

Thanks for the clippings. If Lizzie makes the trip to New York City, I think she is most unselfish and I am thrilled.

Best love to you both.

Affectionately,

P.S. I am enclosing my check for the September rent.

Miss Esther Lape
Westbrook
Connecticut

UD

Down for today & tomorrow -

Overnight, that is -

Oh - hezzie is forecasting
another trip. This time to N.Y.C.

She told me last night at dinner

that she wanted to happily not
to vote for Franklin this year -

that other year (i.e. 1936) it didn't

look as if one vote was important

but that this year - though she is in

no doubt of the result - she wants

her vote in. So she says that coming down

to register in Oct & to vote in November.

I believe she will - Dearies love
35/11/36

TWENTY EAST ELEVENTH STREET

Thursday.

Dearest Eleanor - <sup>Collected
8-31-11</sup>

A few more clippings -

on Canadian "Joint" Defenses etc.

And a few British.

I hope my trip goes
off pleasantly. I take it my
trip is ever thoroughly un-
profitable to you - if it
involves keeping folks at
work -

All well with us - I'm in

September 10, 1940

100

Dear Esther:

Do you know of anything special that Elizabeth would enjoy for Christmas from Mrs. Roosevelt? If she has any unfulfilled desires, please list them as it would be a big help to Mrs. Roosevelt if she knew what might be wanted.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
Westbrook
Conn.

DD

September 14, 1940

100

Dear Esther:

Many thanks for sending the
post-box keys. I did want extra keys
but I did not mean that you should
supply them!

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
20 East 11th St.
NYC

DD

Called
9-14-40

TWENTY EAST ELEVENTH STREET

September 13, 1940.

Dearest Eleanor:

Mura says you wanted additional post-box keys.
I am sending you two. I have two others if you would
like to have them.

SW

Thanked
said that means that
you should keep them!
ER

100

November 30, 1940

Dear Esther:

The man whose papers you sent had already written to us and we wrote, on November 18, to the War Department. I don't know, of course, what the chances are.

Affectionately

+ C. William Miller

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

11-91
didn't he
write?

SALT MEADOW

November 18, 1940

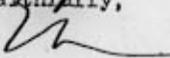
Dear Tommy,

The young man to whom you once gave an introduction to the Federal Security Administration (where they received him kindly and held out hope - which remained unfulfilled) got a job at the World's Fair bookkeeping division and was very well thought of there. However, that job is now up the spout and he has been trying to fit himself into the Accounting and Auditing branch of the construction division of the war department. I think he is particularly fitted for this job not only because of his long experience in Wall Street (for many years with one firm) but also because of his accounting experience at the Fair.

He received the attached letter from the Accounting and Auditing Branch of the Construction Division.

Is there any way of forwarding his case? He is a good workman and burningly eager to get work - and in a family where his contribution is needed.

I enclose another copy of his "record".

Faithfully,


P.S. Apparently the accounting branch of the War Department is taking men on for the young man in question was promoted to apply by learning of two or three men who had found places there.

Tell Esther Kofe
he wrote + m sent.
to Secy Stinson

3

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL
WASHINGTON

IN REPLY REFER TO QM C-Aa

November 4, 1940

Mr. C. William Miller
136 Poningo Street
Port Chester, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Miller:

Thank you for your letter of October 22nd, expressing your desire to offer your services in the national preparedness emergency.

Formal War Department application blank is enclosed for the submittal of the personal history statement required. Upon your return of the completed form, further consideration will be given to your application.

You will understand that no definite advice can be given as to how soon the need for additional personnel will develop.

Very truly yours,

Melvin K. Zucker

MELVIN K. ZUCKER,
Accounting & Auditing Branch,
Construction Division, OCMG
Rm. 2036, R. R. Retirement Bldg.
4th & D Sts. S.W.

1 Encl.
App. blank

C. WILLIAM MILLER

Port Chester, N.Y.

Tel.No. Port Chester 2109
N.Y. Number Wadsworth-3 0841

EXPERIENCE

1919-21	Oppenheimer and Co. 2 Rector Street New York, N.Y.	Started as a runner, promoted to clerk, then to New York Curb Exchange Order Clerk in office, finally full charge of order room.	\$15.00 to 40.00 wk.
1921-22	E. H. Weiner (also Perry Weiner and Co.) (now out of business)	Cashier - kept full set of brokerage books - Office Manager.	40.00 wk.
1922-29	B. K. Buckman N. Y. Curb Exchange New York, N.Y.	Secretary, Order Clerk, Charge of Commission business (Confidential capacity). Get new customers - keep good will of old ones.	\$3,000.00 yr. to 6,000.00 yr.
1929	Fynchon and Co. 111 Broadway New York, N.Y. (now out of business)	Order clerk on floor of New York Curb Exchange. Handled all orders on floor. (temporary position)	100.00 wk.
1929-30	Leahy Bros. 2 Rector Street New York, N.Y.	Representative broker on New York Curb Exchange. Executed commission orders in stocks and bonds on N.Y.Curb Exchange. Kept in close touch with out-of-town and foreign markets for shopping and arbitrating.	\$5,000.00 yr. +
1930-38	Clark, Childs and Co. merging to Clark, Childs and Keech merging to Harriman and Keech went out of business April 15, 1938	Floor order clerk on New York Curb Exchange. Handled all orders on floor. Part time accountancy work. Rectifying errors. Making adjustments to customers. Also contacting new ones.	\$75.00 wk to 50.00
1939-40	N. Y. World's Fair Flushing Meadows Long Island	Ticket Custodian - inventory tickets take readings - accountancy work. (1939) (1940) Accountant - audit and inventory tickets for true balance (perpetual inventory) kept stock ledger kept sales register for control of money. Set up system for Specific Day Tickets - from orders, through printing, selling, shipping and payments.	40.00 50.00

Je

June 1st 1940

RECEIVED from Malvina Thompson
\$115. for rent of Apartment 4th floor at
20 EAST ELEVENTH STREET, for month beginning
June 1st in advance.

with thanks LAPE & READ
by Elizabeth Young
6/4/40

100

December 19, 1940

Dearest Esther:

I am so sorry about Kiki, because I know what it is to lose a pet one has had for so many years.

I do not think I will ever become deadened, because I live in other people's lives. I must admit there are times when it weighs me down because I can't do some of the things I want.

Much love to you and Lissie always.

0

Miss Esther Lape
20 East 11th St.
NYC

aut 12-19

TWENTY EAST ELEVENTH STREET

Sunday night--15 December

New York

*Will be in with new to deadened prob
search to do here "a day program"
level - back to her & D. Hygie*

Eleanor dear,

Here are some clippings, some of which are a bit touched with age. The British papers come through irregularly, --nothing at all and then quite a bunch.

I did not get in to NY this week after all but Mura sent out to us a duck and four lovely grapefruit which he said were from you. The duck is a ten strike for "izzie. She particularly likes it and since there is no real vitality in her interest in food of late I like to see it stimulated by such entries as the duck. I don't follow her on the duck but I shall probably eat all four of the grapefruit-- I'm not sure that I have not done so already.

There appear to have been more than a few stragglers with you on Saturday night.

I hope the days have increasing reality and interest for you. I know you're never bored --and things won't lose reality for you on that account! But I suppose the impact of "people and events, so relentless in its continuity, might produce a kind of immunity and, while as some of the medical scientists put it, while immunity on the one hand means absence from disease, perhaps on the other hand it means also a kind of death. Some of the medical scientists raise the question whether immunity is the all-desired objective after all; they suggest that at least there is a good deal to be said for letting people develop their own.

All this may seem to be digging in pretty deep for a casual little Sunday night note. What I mean in your case is just that I hope you don't get deadened by too much life--other' people's life.

It was a beautiful day here today--sunny much of the time, and soft though the thermometer ~~was low~~. But we have been very sad. Kiki passed over yesterday--with aid. ~~He~~ ~~has~~ ~~been~~ ~~sick~~ and was beginning to suffer. A most intelligent and feeling young vet eased him out with nembatal capsules while he rode on my shoulder, up and down the room. It takes longer than hypodermics but it's so much better. One just goes to sleep--and gently (I'm assuming you remember that nembatal is twilight sleep). Kiki has been with us over 12 years and was a personality and above all a spirit.

I'm not sure we shouldn't all of us keep a spot of nembatal in a bureau drawer--for the time when slow death overtakes us as it did Kiki. With which cheerful thought I close--sending you very much love. And hoping to see you before too very long

Esther



*"Here's the way I look at it. Would it be wise to get rid
of Mrs. Roosevelt at a time like this?"*

*Dear Harriet
Thanks you for
your letter & for all
you are doing.*

ESP

J. L.
MRS. JAMES LEES LAIDLAW
"HAZELDEAN"
SANDS POINT, PORT WASHINGTON
NEW YORK
PORT WASHINGTON 1075

Editor, New York Times:

Signe with your editorial in today's
issue deprecating reckless tampering
with international questions in this
campaign; - a campaign we shall
in this crisis be glad to see blessedly
over with a month from today that
we may apply ourselves to the vital
business before us.
Whether ~~either~~ ^{or earlier} will be happier to
see the President or Wilkie in office
is not all a matter of conjecture!
But - when it comes to

recklessness' how about the ^{outrageous} remarks
about the President's international
policy by Wilkie in the July
speech? -

Harriet B. Ladd

December 30, 1940

100

Dear Lizzie and Esther:

I am enchanted with the beautiful material and I shall have it made up in a dress in the spring and know it will be very handsome. I have the wreath in a bowl on my table and it adds a great deal to the room.

I hope I shall see you both very soon and I am looking forward to the time when you move back to New York.

Many, many thanks, and my devoted love always.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
Salt Meadow
Westbrook
Conn.

LD

February 3, 1941

100

Dearest Esther,

I am so glad you told me about the fund for Dr. Earp and I have just sent a check for \$25 to Dr. Winternitz. I do hope they will be able to get sufficient money to relieve Dr. Earp of that worry.

I shall hope to have a glimpse of you on Saturday when I get back from Northampton.

Much love to you and Lizzie,

Affectionately,

MCT:mds

Miss Esther Lape
20 E. 11 St., NYC

April 15, 1941

100

Dear Esther and Lissie:

Your message reached me all right
and it was so thoughtful of you to send it.

I certainly have been on the go the
last few days but everything has gone smoothly
and we are off this week on our regular spring
lecture trip.

Many thanks for all your good wishes
and much love to you both.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape and Miss Elizabeth Head
West Brook
Conn.

DD

TELEGRAM

6-10-41
The White House

25wuk1 56 D.L. 3:17 p.m.

Washington

WEST BROOK, CONN., Apr. 13, 1941

*Thanks -
must be
EL*

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT:

We know well that you are not in Washington today but do not see quite how to catch you on the wing to California, nevertheless we hope this message will get through carrying you as always our dearest love delighted at your word about Jo. I never thought of that believe it or not. Dearest love.

Esther and Lizzie.

May 23, 1941

Dearest Esther:

I was so sorry to read in the paper that Dr. Earp had died and wish I had had time to go to see him before he went.

We have been busy as usual and I seem to fill my time completely. Franklin is much better, really looks very well, and is now working very hard to catch up with what he missed while he was ill.

I saw Franklin, Jr. in Boston and, while one side of his face is pretty well banged up, he is extremely lucky to be alive and no worse off than he is. Jimmy cables that all is well with him, although I can't help being concerned about him. Heaven only knows what he has to eat or how much rest he can get. Elliott has been here, so I have had a chance to see all of my children fairly recently.

Do let me know how Lizzie is and how things are going.

Much love to you both.

0

Miss Esther Lape
Westbrook, Conn.

ESTHER EVERETT LAPE
SALT MEADOW
WESTBROOK, CONNECTICUT

Monday
4 May, 1941

Eleanor darling,

If in the near future you go to or near Albany, will you stop in to see Earp--29 Darroch Road, Delmar.

He has not much longer on the earth. I felt that anyway but a note from Dr Peters yesterday makes it more than clear.

Earp himself is, of course, gallant as ever. I spoke to him over the telephone last night.

He is outside your immediate circle of course, but somehow I connect you with him. He is one of those modest intrepid clear spirits, of the kind you cherish,

I am expecting to go over to see him on Thursday for a few minutes.

Lizzie and I have followed you and Tommy every stage of your swing around the west. Some warm currents of air must certainly have reached you from these quarters. Some call them prayers.

often as you can, Dearest love--and will ^{you} come come by this summer as

Tommy

Hyde Park, N. Y.
August 13, 1941

1050
Esther dear:

This is a very hard letter for me to write but I find that Franklin feels he cannot rent or sell the New York house as long as there is a chance that Mama will want to be in her house next door. He also feels that I should try to put a few rooms in our house in order so they can be used by any of us when we come to New York, including himself.

I hate to do this because I have enjoyed my little apartment so much and especially being near you and Elizabeth. However, I imagine I will see you almost as much and perhaps a little more because I will have to plan for it. I will try to move my things out by September fifth so you can have time to get the apartment in order for the next tenant and, of course, if it is easier for you to rent it earlier, you must let me know.

I do hope Elizabeth is improving.

With dear love to you both from
Tommy as well as me, I am

Devotedly,

Miss Esther Lape,
Westbrook, Conn.

100

September 4, 1941

Dearest Esther:

Thank you for the clippings. Franklin is always glad to have them.

I am glad that you and Lissie had a happy, quiet day, but sorry that the electric storms affect her pulse rate so badly.

Much love to you and I hope Lissie finds the two books I sent interesting enough to read.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
Westbrook, Conn.

SALT MEADOW

Sunday night

Dearest Eleanor,

Some Canadian and British clippings. Very pertinent.

Yes, plan to keep seeing Lizzie and me. Otherwise, with our now restricted movement, it won't happen.

I was disappointed not to be able to get you when I called you on the telephone before I left on Wednesday. I felt a curious reluctance to go without seeing or speaking to you

We had a quiet but a lovely day, which Lizzie spent chiefly in your chair in her cabin. No guests. So we did not sharpen our wits or improve our articulation with any conversation, but I did get some work done and Lizzie seemed happy until the electric storm came up this evening. Ever since her illness four years ago she has taken electric storms very seriously. It isn't nerves. Even before she realizes that there is a storm coming the pulse rate goes up rapidly and stays there "for the duration". I think the low pressure in the atmosphere makes breathing difficult and the heart in trying to compensate works faster and harder. I've no medical backing for that reasoning but it's something quite definite.

Our love to you, always. I wish we had some way of making it count for your happiness. That ~~the~~ is the advantage of contact--sometimes you can be useful to people you love in small ways at least or just by standing by in practical circumstances if you see them normally and in the day's routine. Short of that there's not much open to us but prayer. So we pray!!

Sam

100

October 7, 1941.

Dearest Esther:

It is grand to have your letter and I know that you and Elizabeth are the most constant friends that anyone could have. I have taken on a job now which is practically swallowing up all my time. I hope some day to see daylight ahead and have a chance to see my friends again.

Much love,

Miss Esther Lape
Salt Meadow
Westbrook
Connecticut.

VDS

P E N D I N G

100

November 4, 1941.

Dearest Esther:

I will put down February 24, for the Philadelphia Opera Company, and will surely go unless something unforeseen prevents. We can arrange about meeting, etc., nearer the date.

This Civilian Defense job is keeping me busy, and I am being urged to go to all the corps areas and many of the cities. I may make a flying trip around the country in January.

Franklin is going to Farm Springs for Thanksgiving, and I will join him there for the day.

I wish I could see you and Lizzie more often.

My dearest love to you both,

Miss Esther Lape
Salt Meadow
West Brook, Conn.

VDS

SALT MEADOW

Feb
11/14/41

October 30, 1941.

Dearest Eleanor,

This is three months plus, ahead!

Is there any chance that you would like to go and could go to a performance of the Philadelphia Opera Company on the 24th of February to hear "Così fan Tutte"?

We would need to be in Philadelphia in time for dinner - and you could get back to either New York or Philadelphia the same night.

Is the day bespoke?

Love,

Frank

Wright

November 14, 1941

Don't *DU*

Dearest Esther:

I gladly accept the invitation to
dine with Mrs. Bok on February 24, before the
opera.

Much love,

0

Miss Esther Lape
Salt Meadow
Westbrook, Conn.

act 11-14

SALT MEADOW

original

Dear Eleanor

12/11/14
glo

It would please me a lot
 if you will get to Philadelphia
 by 7- or quarter to - on February
 24 so that we can have dinner
 with Mrs Bots (Mrs Edwards)
 before the opera - She's in Phila-
 delphia now, & it will be near
 the opera -

It will just be a
 quiet dinner - off the record -

Will you please, if you can -

If you go from N. Y. I'll

meet you in N. Y. of course -

as ever love
 Estlin (over)

over

Mary Beth (Mrs Howard) wrote me
this morning - after my telling her
you would come on Feb 24 --

"The Opera company were so
thrilled - and heartened, and
helped! It - was helps a fine
young enterprise" -

They are very young
people in it, as you know -

Σ

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

100

WB35 43 NT .

TDYH SAYBROOK CONN 30

MRS FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

WHITE HOUSE WASHDC

CHAISELOUNGE ARRIVED WHEN I WAS IN NEWYORK THIS MORNING.
IT IS AMAZINGLY RIGHT IN ALL ESSENTIALS AND SOLVES A VERY
REAL PROBLEM. ELIZABETH WILL GREATLY ENJOY IT AND IT SHOULD
MAKE HER UPRIGHT NIGHTS MUCH MORE TOLERABLE. VERY MUCH
LOVE FROM US BOTH
ESTHER. LAPE

Aug
12/31

100

January 26, 1942

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

Sorry will not be in Philadelphia long enough to see Mrs. Bok
on Wednesday. Much love

Eleanor

The White House
Washington

ack
1-26

JAN 25 5 22 PM 1942

WB49 91 DL

NEWYORK NY JAN 25 352P

MRS FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

FIRST LOVE AND GREETING FROM LIZZIE AND ME SECOND CURTISES
WIFE WANTS TO KNOW WHETHER WHEN YOU COME TO PHILADELPHIA FOR
GIMBEL AWARD THIS WEEK YOU COULD GIVE AN HOUR TO DISCUSS
INFORMALLY WITH WOMENS MEDICAL COLLEGE GROUP SOME OF THE
PROBLEMS THEIR TROUBLE SEEMS TO BE NOT SO MUCH MONEY RAISING
BUT TO DECIDE WHAT THEIR FUNCTION REALY IS DO NOT REGARD
THIS AS A REQUEST FROM ME BUT LET ME KNOW IF YOU CAN WHETHER YOU
COULD SQUEEZE IN AN HOUR FOR THIS GROUP ANY TIME OR ANY PLACE
ESTHER.

514P

The White House
Washington

100
LAPE

JAN 30 1 07 PM 1942

WB569 91

ZG NEWYORK NY JAN 30 1215PM 1942

MRS FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE

CAN YOU POSSIBLY ARRANGE TO SEE DR HYSER YOURSELF WITHIN
NEXT DAY OR TWO. HE WILL COME TO WASHINGTON AT ANY HOUR.
I FEEL THIS TALK WITH YOU SHOULD PRECEED ANY OTHER
FURTHER STEP AND THAT OBJECTIVE IS WORTH IT. SCIENTIFIC
APPROVAL OF PLAN AS SENSIBLE AND URGENTLY NEEDED DEFENSE
MEASURE IS THOROUGHGOING BUT INERTIA AND TIMIDITY
BEFORE ORGANIZED DENTISTRY WILL CERTAINLY PREVENT ACTION
UNLESS RIGHT STEPS ARE TAKEN. PLEASE WIRE 20 EAST 11TH
STREET. MUCH LOVE FROM LIZZIE AND ME TO YOU AND THE
PRESIDENT, WITH BIRTHDAY GREETING FOR HIM
ESTHER.

106PM

Handwritten notes:
100
LAPE
Some
8th Dec 42
100
How many
Jan 31/42
Please
106PM

MRS. LUND:

I sent a wire to Esther Lape asking Mr. Hyder and Esther to lunch Sunday the 8th at 1 p.m.

Make an appointment for hair and nails for Mrs. R. at 3 p.m. on Saturday.

Ask Mr. West to make a plane reservation for Mrs. R. on Tuesday the 10th at 2 p.m. or thereabouts.

Done

Done

The White House
Washington

FEB 8 10 46 PM 1942

100
LAPE

ju

WB23 50 DLC

NEWYORK NY 8 928P

MRS F D ROOSEVELT

WHITEHOUSE WASHDC

LIZZIE AND I ARE SO GLAD THAT YOU SAW HYSER TODAY AMONG ALL
THE PRESENT UNCERTAINTIES THIS SEEMS TO BE ONE THING THAT
COULD BE DONE PROMPTLY AND WITH VAST PROFIT IF ONLY A CLEAR
MANDATE CAN BE GIVEN WE BOTH SEND DEAREST LOVE AND HOPE TO
SEE YOU SOON

ESTHER

(1040P)

STANDARD FORM No. 14A
APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT
MARCH 10, 1928

FROM

The White House
Washington

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

MISS ESTHER LAPE
20 EAST 11th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

File

FRANKLIN SAYS IMPOSSIBLE FOR HIM TO DO DIRECTLY BUT WILL
TRY TO LET YOU KNOW WEDNESDAY WHERE IT CAN BE TRIED
MUCH LOVE

ELEANOR

D

WB23 64

The White House
Washington

ZG NEW YORK NY FEB 16 1942 919A

FEB 16 10 06 AM 1942

MRS FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WILL NOT THE PRESIDENT SEE HYSER OR HYSER AND WINTERNITZ
EVERYBODY HERE REALIZES FULLY THE MANY THINGS THAT PRESS
THE PRESIDENT RIGHT NOW BUT THIS MEANS MAN POWER QUICKLY
AND THERE ARE FACTS AND POSSIBILITIES NOT LIKELY TO COME
TO THE PRESIDENT THROUGH OTHER SOURCES. IT SEEMS TO US
THAT WHATEVER IS PLANNED COULD BE BETTER PLANNED IF THE
PRESIDENT HAD THESE FACTS DIRECTLY.

ESTHER.

955AM

*Just 7 10 1/2
10 1/2 - 11 1/2
11 1/2 - 12 1/2*

PENDING

100

February 17, 1912.

Dearest Esther:

^{See} Mrs. Bok has written me
inviting me to dine with her on the
twenty-fourth, and I have accepted.

I will be in New York City
and I should think if we left on the
4:30 train that would be time enough.
Mrs. Bok suggests that we dress at
her house, but I will leave that to
you.

I am looking forward with
joy to this party with you.

Much love to you and Lizzie,

Miss Esther Lape
Salt Meadow
West Brook, Connecticut.

VDS

TWENTY EAST ELEVENTH STREET

February 20, 1942.

Mr. Magee

100

Dear Tommy:

Just a line:

Mrs. Roosevelt's note of February 17th about the party next Tuesday was sent to Westbrook and reached me only this morning.

No harm done but 20 E. 11 should be in the files too!

Love,

E.L.

Esther Sage

Miss Malvina Thompson
The White House
Washington, D. C.

EL:h

FEB 5 - 1942

COPY

Charge to the account of

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	ORDINARY
DAY LETTER	URGENT RATE
SERIAL	DEFERRED
OVERNIGHT TELEGRAM	NIGHT LETTER
SPECIAL SERVICE	DAY RADIOGRAM

Always check back class of service desired otherwise the message will be transmitted as a telegram or ordinary radiogram.

WESTERN UNION

1206-B

CHECK
ACCOUNTING INFORMATION
TIME FILED

A. N. WILLIAMS
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Send the following telegram, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

WANT A REPLY?
 "Answer by WESTERN UNION"
 or similar phrases may be
 included without charge.

February 4, 1942

file

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

Dr. Hyser will of course come to luncheon Sunday. I will not come this time since I really believe it will be better for ~~xxx~~ him to come alone but I would like to come soon to see you without other specific purpose. Much love from Lizzie and me.

Esther Everett Lape

100
E. F. H. 100
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

4/1
March 11, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MRS. ROOSEVELT:

FOR YOUR INFORMATION.

F.D.R.

< Dr Charles Hyslop

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 10, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Following our conversation this morning regarding Doctor Hyser's plan, I am sending a brief note to Miss Lape telling her I am advising Doctor Hyser to take up his proposition with Colonel Roundtree of the Selective Service. I will contact Colonel Roundtree by telephone telling him something about what has gone on before relative to Doctor Hyser's plan.

Roundtree

November 27, 1941

Dear Doctor Parran:

Admiral McIntire directed me
to send the enclosed to you for your
information and consideration.

Respectfully yours,

George A. Fox

Dr. Thomas Parran,
Surgeon General, U.S. Public Health,
Treasury Department, Washington, D.C.

F

THE AMERICAN FOUNDATION STUDIES IN GOVERNMENT

565 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

WICKERSHAM 2-2650

CURTIS BOK
Chairman

ESTHER EVERETT LAPE
Member in charge

ROBERT A. MILLIKAN
Director, Norman Bridge
Laboratory of Physics,
California Institute of
Technology

JAMES D. MOONEY
President,
General Motors Export
Company

ROSCOE POUND
Former Dean,
Harvard School of Law

MRS. OGDEN REID
Vice-President,
New York Herald Tribune

WILLIAM SCARLETT
Protestant Episcopal
Bishop of Missouri

TRUMAN G. SCHNABEL, M.D.
Associate Professor
of Medicine,
University of Pennsylvania

MRS. F. A. VANDERLIP
President,
Board of Trustees,
New York Infirmary
for Women and Children

JOHN G. WINANT
Director, International Labor
Office, Geneva

ELIZABETH F. READ
Director of Research

November 15, 1941.

Dear Dr. McIntire:

Personal

I was glad to hear from you again. I know how deeply the President depends upon your judgment in such matters as Dr. Hyser's plan.

The few persons in the medical and dental and lay world that know of Dr. Hyser's plan seem to feel, as Kaempffert does, that the proposal is both important and practicable. There have been suggestions for putting it into effect in the civilian world but the outstanding possibility seems to me to use it in "reclamation" of the men disqualified from military service by dental defects that are remediable. I shall certainly be glad to hear what the President thinks of it.

With greeting to you, believe me,

Sincerely,
Esther Everett Lape
Esther Everett Lape
Member-in-charge

Lp

Dr. Ross T. McIntire
The Surgeon General
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery
Navy Department
Washington, D. C.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 27, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR DR. McINTIRE:

This seems to be a very good plan. Could we try it, do you think? You might talk to Dr. Hyser.

E. R.

THE AMERICAN FOUNDATION STUDIES IN GOVERNMENT

565 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

WICKERSHAM 2-2650

October 24, 1941

CURTIS BOK
Chairman

ESTHER EVERETT LAPE
Member in charge

ROBERT A. MILLIKAN
Director, Norman Bridge
Laboratory of Physics,
California Institute of
Technology

JAMES D. MOONEY
President,
General Motors Export
Company

ROSCOE POUND
Former Dean,
Harvard School of Law

MRS. OGDEN REID
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Associate Professor
of Medicine,
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President,
Board of Trustees,
New York Infirmary
for Women and Children

JOHN G. WINANT
Director, International Labor
Office, Geneva

ELIZABETH F. READ
Director of Research

Dearest Eleanor,

Enclosed is Dr. Hyser's plan for reclaiming the 20.9 per cent now disqualified from military service for dental reasons.

As you will see, this is not by any means the sole possible application of the plan which should work acceptably in any place where good dental work needs to be done in quantity for large groups - either of children, of service men, of institutional populations, etc.,

I suspect the President, when he has read this, might think it worth while to talk to Dr. Hyser. He is not only tops as a dentist but has a concrete understanding of how plans like this must be administered. Paper planning is not his forte.

En
W. S. Lodge
This seems from a very
good plan. Could be better.
Thank you for suggestions to Hyser.
TGP

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 26, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

DR. McINTIRE

Will you talk with Mrs.
Roosevelt about Dr. Hyser?

F. D. R.

7

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 16, 1942.

MEMORANDUM FOR

MISS THOMPSON

The President asks that you
be good enough to tell him what
this is all about.

G. G. T.

Re Hygiene dental plan.

The White House
Washington

WB36 51

FEB 17 9 50 AM 1942

NEWYORK NY FEB 17 1942 932A

MRS FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

WHITE HOUSE WASHDC

FROM ALL ADVICES AVAILABLE MAY WE SUGGEST TO THE PRESIDENT
THAT THE PLAN BE SENT BY HIM THROUGH THE WAR DEPARTMENT
TO THE OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE
NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL WITH ORDERS TO FORM A NUCLEUS
UNIT AS A DEMONSTRATION EXPERIMENT WITH VIEW TO EXPANSION
MUCH LOVE

ESTHER.

950AM.

Jan

192 McIntyre

TWENTY EAST ELEVENTH STREET

February 20, 1942.

Dearest Eleanor:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter that Hyser sent to McIntyre yesterday.

The suggestion as to procedure came from some of those associated with the National Research Council's war organization. It seems practical.

*Hyser very persistent -
But I think its righteous
and necessary persistence
not egotism -*

It comes to down - 70h

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

A Thomas Ho

EL:h

*Our dear love
Esther*

Dear Howard

May the attached be
given to the President?

Will you read it and judge.

It is in the Presidents' kind.

If the President would give him 15
minutes I believe the ball might
be started rolling. It's needed!

Love - Estlin

The White House
Washington

MAR 13 12 16 PM 1942

WB30 69 DLC

ZG NEWYORK NY MAR 13 1046A

MRS FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHDC

IF GENERAL HERSHEY DOES NOT HAVE THESE ALREADY COULD YOU
POSSIBLY SEND HIM BY MESSENGER THIS MORNING TWO PAPERS

YOU HAVE FIRST THE PROPOSAL FOR SWIFT MASS

RECLAMATION OF MEN DISQUALIFIED FROM MILITARY SERVICE BECAUSE
OF DENTAL DEFECTS DATED JANUARY 15 1942 AND SECONDLY LETTER

SENT YOU MARCH SIXTH BEGINNING IN REACHING YOUR

DECISION ON THE PLAN ETC DR HYSER HAS

APPOINTMENT WITH GENERAL HERSHEY TOMORROW NINE OCLOCK LOVE

ESTHER.

The White House
Washington

MAR 12 8 55 PM 1942

John

*11/11
L...*

WB70 52 DL

NEWYORK NY MAR 12 1942 819P

MRS FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

HYSER IS DELIGHTED WITH THIS OPPORTUNITY AND SO ARE LIZZIE
AND I WE ALL KNOW THIS IS DUE TO YOUR UNDERSTANDING AND
COURAGE AND WE ARE ALL GRATEFUL THAT YOU HAVE NEVER
MISUNDERSTOOD OUR PERSISTANCE HERES HOPING IT WILL GO
THROUGH WITH SWIFT RESULTS LIZZIE BETTER THOUGH SLOWLY
OUR VERY DEAREST LOVE

ESTHER. *Kape*

100
LAPE

March 31, 1942.

My dear Miss Phillips:

I have your letter of March 29, and Mercer Island, Washington, is Mrs. Boettiger's correct address. I will let Miss Lape have Mrs. Roosevelt's new telephone number as soon as the change has been made, which will probably be around April 13.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt.

X
Miss Eleanor Phillips
Secretary to Miss Lape
c/o American Foundation
Studies in Government
365 Fifth Avenue

VDS

*ack
3/31/42*

THE AMERICAN FOUNDATION STUDIES IN GOVERNMENT

565 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

WICKESHAM 2-2650

March 29, 1942

- CURTIS BOK
Chairman
- ESTHER EVERETT LAPE
Member in charge
- ROBERT A. MILLIKAN
Director, Norman Bridge
Laboratory of Physics,
California Institute of
Technology
- JAMES D. MOONEY
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Associate Professor
of Medicine,
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- MRS. F. A. VANDERLIP
President,
Board of Trustees,
New York Infirmary
for Women and Children
- JOHN G. WINANT
Director, International Labor
Office, Geneva
- ELIZABETH F. READ
Director of Research

Dear Miss Thompson,

As your convenience can you let me know whether Mrs. Boettiger's present address is Mercer's Island, Seattle? Miss Lape was not sure and we seem only to have the old one.

Also, if there is any change in Mrs. Roosevelt's New York telephone number - which Miss Lape has in her personal file at home - will you let me know this so that I may note it for her.

Sincerely,

Eleanor Phillips
Eleanor Phillips
Secretary to Miss Lape

Miss Malvina Thompson
The White House
Washington, D. C.

*Mercer Island
Wash is correct
& will let Miss Lape
have new telephone number
as soon as change
made - around 5/1/42*

April 10, 1942

100

Dear Esther:

On March 20th, Mrs. Roosevelt wrote Secretary Stimson regarding Dr. Charles Hysler's plan for dental work among the draftees, suggesting he possibly might be interested in talking over the plan with Dr. Hysler and General Hershey.

She is now in receipt of a reply from Secretary Stimson and has asked me to send you a copy for your information.

With kindest regards,

Cordially yours,

Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt

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

plf

WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON

April 3, 1942

Handwritten note:
Send letter

Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt

The White House

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

On March 20, 1942 you wrote me in regard to Dr. Charles L. Hyser of New York City.

As you may know, the dental standards for induction into the Army were materially lowered on February 12th. This step was taken only after careful appraisal of the facilities of the Army Dental Corps available to take care of those cases requiring dental rehabilitation. It is believed the Army program provides a complete dental service adequate for its expanding needs.

May I express my sincere appreciation for your interest in the health and welfare of the Army.

Very sincerely yours,

Handwritten signature:
Henry L. Stimson

Secretary of War

... and killed 8000
officers and men within 10
days.

Up sia 'Military' Civilians

By the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, March 27.—
The House Appropriations Com-
mittee has voted against creation
of the army specialist corps of
uniformed civilian employees
which President Roosevelt author-
ized Feb. 26.

The committee struck from the
emergency appropriation bill a
\$2,218,000 allocation for the corps,
saying it opposed "a quasi-military
set-up." Under the President's or-
der members of the corps, which
would number 5950 by July 1,
would be paid from \$2300 to \$8000
a year.

"Such persons either should be
taken into the army in the man-
ner prescribed by law, employed
in a contract capacity somewhat
after the procedure applying to
contract surgeons, or employed in
the usual way as civilians and as
a part of the civilian forces en-
gaged with various branches or
services," the committee said.

Students Make Stretchers

By the United Press.
SAN FRANCISCO.—The San
Red Cross appealed to
workers of Calico High

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MISS THOMPSON:

Looks to me like Mr. Stimson is
giving us the "brush-off".

PLF

Need
Mr. Stimson
wife

April 18, 1948

100

Dear Esther:

Here is another letter about
Dr. Hyser. It does not look very hopeful
that his plan will be adopted.

Affectionately,

Copy of letter from Lewis B. Hershey

DD

Miss Esther Lape
20 E. 11th St.
NYC

4

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM

21ST STREET AND C STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

IN REPLYING ADDRESS
THE DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE
AND REFER TO NO.

1-4.13-3

April 13, 1942

Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt

The White House

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I have your letter about Doctor Hyser and have been thinking about the possibility of working out his plan. As you know, I have talked with him at length on more than one occasion. He is a most stimulating and intelligent person, and frankly, I feel intrigued by his plan and the manner in which he presents it.

So it is with real regret that I must tell you that I do not believe, so far as Selective Service is concerned, we can do much with it. The very essence of the plan calls for the assembling of large groups of individuals who have dental defects and making them available in a continuous line so that the dentists who are to operate can be constantly at work in the various fields they cover.

Our 6441 local boards are geographically scattered throughout the country and due to this fact there is no large assemblage of men at any given point. Since the adoption in February of new rules by the War Department, the number of men rejected for dental defects has become negligible. As you know, the men are sent from the local boards to Army Examining and Induction Stations. These Stations are War Department installations and I am informed by the War Department that Army facilities are adequate to take care of those who have been accepted with dental defects.

I understand that many years ago the Army had experience with contract dentistry. It apparently was not a satisfactory method as is evidenced by the development of the Army Dental Corps to assure dental treatment for soldiers wherever

Mrs. Roosevelt

- 2 -

April 13, 1942

they may be stationed. The matter of contract with a corporate scientific group is a new consideration in the field of public health dentistry and one with which I have had no experience.

It seems to me that the National Research Council might give this new idea appropriate study and determine through its facilities the practicability of a nuclear experiment in this unexplored field. A report from this Council could then be made to the War Department for evaluation on the present needs of the rapidly expanding Army.

Sincerely yours,

Lewis B. Groves

DIRECTOR

100

April 30, 1942

Dear Sergeant Rutton:

Miss Lape has told me about your allowing the children at the Emma Willard School use Brownie and your reasons for doing so.

I think this is a wise thing and want you to know that I entirely approve.

Sincerely yours,

0

Sent to
Miss Esther Lane
Westbrook, Conn.

SALT MEADOW
WESTBROOK, CONNECTICUT

TELEPHONE: SAYBROOK 11 RING 23

April 23, 1942

Dearest Eleanor,

When Sergeant Hutton was here today to bring back my horse, he asked me to get your answer to a question that seems to be very much on his mind. He definitely wants to know from you approving his action (if you do approve it):

He has permitted the horse he had of yours (the one that was cut by the barbed wire) to be used for gentle work with children by Captain Van Ingen at the Emma Willard School. Hutton says that the horse could not be sold and ought not to be sold and that this was the best solution he could think of. If you know Sergeant Hutton, you will know that he would always think of the horse! That is why I think he is such a fine person. (Does that seem a bit crooked reasoning?)

Anyway, Hutton wants you to say that you do approve what he has done and then Captain Van Ingen wants to write you a note thanking you for letting him use the horse for the little folks at the Emma Willard School.

Sergeant Hutton says that there is dead tissue on the horse's hock where the barbed wire cut, that the horse could not be sold for ordinary purposes and that it would be cruel to sell it in any other way.

Anyway, will you send him a line or send me one that I can forward to him, just saying that the disposition of Brownie is OK with you. I felt sure it would be, but Hutton is a conscientious soul and wants to hear from you.

Love,

Ed
done 4-30
with approval
Ed
Sgt Hutton

SALT MEADOW
WESTBROOK, CONNECTICUT

TELEPHONE: SAYBROOK 11 KING 23

April 29, 1942

Dearest Eleanor,

Dr. Eysler sent me this morning the enclosed note from Dr. Winter-
nitz who, as you know, is a member of the Division of Medical Sciences of
the National Research Council.

I think the request should go to Harrison - although Weed would
be glad to do it, with a push from on high.

The trouble with this whole thing is that Hershey and all the rest would
like to do it but the President would have to stand behind it - and I
gather he does not.

A note from Kaempfert, science editor of the TIMES, which I re-
ceived this morning, says, with reference to Stimson's statement that
the Army Dental Corps is now able to take care of the Army's expanding
dental needs:

"Stimson's letter is a remarkable solo on the
saxophone, full of false notes. I doubt if he
realizes just what the dental problem means and
simply takes the verdict of his dental advisers
in the army as so much gospel truth. The atti-
tude taken is alarming. If this is what happens
to a new idea in dentistry, what must be happening
to inventions that ought to be introduced in the
Army, Navy, not to mention industry?"

The truth seems to be that the dental rehabilitation work now
needed in the Army could be effectively done only with civilian coopera-
tion. In other matters - as in the Air Corps and in the Procurement
Division - it has been necessary for the Government to call in
civilian forces and to use expert civilian direction. Why should
bureaucracy and organized dentistry be permitted to prevent doing the
same here?

It isn't a little uplift movement that is at stake, but a
major defence measure - the number of competent men in the fighting
forces.

EW
Patel

May 8, 1942

100

Dearest Esther:

I am enclosing, for your information, a copy of the President's memorandum regarding Doctor Hyser's proposed dental experiment. I also am enclosing a copy of Secretary Stimson's further letter in this connection. I have sent the same information to Doctor Hyser.

It seems impossible to push the government into trying this plan.

Much much love to you and Lizzie.

Affectionately,

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

+ Dr. Charles L. Hyser

plf

SALT MEADOW

100
144
May 12, 1942

Dearest Eleanor:

I thought the letter you sent to Dr. Hyser--he read it to me--was extraordinarily clear and extraordinarily kind.

I think it is unfortunate that so obviously right an experiment could not be even tried but I think every possible effort was made by you and Dr. Hyser and me--and Winternitz and a few others--to urge the wisdom of the experiment. None of us minded being pressing in what we considered a good cause!

I believe that Hyser will get the plan going in civilian life. He really refuses to be put off so long as his own belief in the idea remains unimpaired. I suspect he will not find it too difficult to get his plan financed.

It has been a refreshing experience to work with him because what he does is entirely conditioned by his belief. He has a matter-of-fact way of going straight ahead and his personal vanity never seems to get in the way. As Dr. Winternitz said to me the other day, he (Winternitz) and I could not help helping him because the idea was real and the method of going about it on Hyser's part so disinterested and so unusual. It will get over somewhere I am sure.

Everybody concerned appreciates no end your own contribution to an idea that, objectively, was certainly right.

*Very much love. Lyzza
holding last week's pin
L. Stm.*

P.S. The Stimson letter which your note said was enclosed, isn't there. I really would love to see it.

1/10/42

Please send
Secy. Steiner's letter,
which was omitted
from former letter, in
regard to Dr. Heger's plan

File

Mrs. Frece says that a copy of the
letter from Stimson was sent to her
a day or two later and that she
probably has it by now.

rlm

May 21, 1942

LAPL

100

Dear Mother:

I have your letter of the fourteenth and am glad to know that Elizabeth is showing some improvement. Please give her my best love.

I have looked into the matter of the Barnard College girls who will come to Washington following graduation and find they are a part of a group of girls from eight different colleges who will work for Naval Radio Intelligence.

My office is advised by Mr. Piolet, who is in charge of Civil Personnel Navy Department, that an effort is being made by the alumni association of these various colleges to place the girls in good homes upon their arrival here. Mr. Piolet added that the girls who are not taken care of in this manner will be assisted by the Defense Housing organization to find suitable living quarters. I understand that the girls all have been requested not to come to Washington until they have arranged with a friend, relative or member of their college alumni for temporary living quarters until something permanent can be located. Mr. Piolet stated that correspondence along these lines now is being carried on with the officials of the different colleges involved and it is hoped that all difficulties can be smoothed out in this manner.

Affectionately,

SALT MEADOW

May 14, 1942

Dearest Eleanor:

First about Elizabeth: She is about as she was when I wrote you last. The pulse rate and the respiratory rate continue to be good as compared with what they were two weeks ago. This morning, for instance, they are 96 on pulse and 30 on respiration. Both will be higher later in the day but this is a good level, everything considered.

Some friends of mine at Columbia University telephoned me last night, asking me to call to your attention a matter that worries them. I am not sure that you can do anything about it! And I am not sure that anybody can do anything about it, but there may be possibilities of which I do not know and you do.

Barnard College has twenty-six girls in the graduating class who are to go to Washington within a week or two, or immediately after graduation. Some of them have been trained for service in the Naval Intelligence in cooperation with the Navy, which desires their services and has apparently cooperated in their training. Most of those that are to work in the Naval Intelligence have majors in mathematics.

These children will have low salaries and the faculty committee in charge is considerably worried about their ability to find decent living conditions. It is up to the girls themselves, of course, to work out their own conditions, but these faculty members wonder whether there is any way of helping the girls for a few days until they have a chance to look around them and find a way of living. Their salaries are small. One of the girls, as I happen to know, Dorothy Eckley, is entirely dependent on her own resources and would have no assistance from home. She is an outstanding student and a useful possibility.

If there are any suggestions that can reasonably be made as to how these girls can be advised or aided for a few days at least in Washington, the suggestions would be appreciated by one of the following: George Mullens, head of the mathematics department at Barnard, who, apparently, has been handling all the arrangements for the training and employment of these girls, and Ethel Sturtevant, associate professor of

SALT MEADOW

-2-

English at Barnard College, who is an old friend of ours and whom I think you have met at our house. It is Mullens, however, who is really in charge of the situation.

I dare say these college girls will work out their situation as well as any group of young people catapulted in Washington by the present crisis, but if you think the faculty's apprehensions are reasonable and if there is any available advice I would be glad if they could have it.

If it seemed better to deal with the young people directly I think Dorothy Eckley is in a position of leadership among them.

Much love from us both,

Esther

100
L 4 15

*File
Loye*

September 17, 1942

Dearest Esther:

I talked to Admiral McIntire and he tells me that both the Army and Navy are using the Reckefeller serum, but leaving out the human element which is what seems to have had the bad effect.

Curiously enough, he says that the Navy has had practically no bad effects even from the old serum as it was, but they haven't said very much about it because they did not want to seem to be taking a helier than thou attitude. Both the Army and Navy use the same method, so it can not be the way it is administered.

He says that the article in the Journal is factual and they haven't tried to hide anything. He feels that when a lot of men are drafted and brought together there is always a certain amount of jaundice in any case. There are concerned about the effects of the serums and therefore brought in the best people from all over the country. He has a man from Harvard whom he has had for one and a half years at the Naval Medical Center and feels that they have been above board and as careful as they could be under the circumstances.

We are off tonight, but I get back to the White House about eleven o'clock Saturday night.

Much love to you and Lizzie,

MEDICINE AND THE WAR

In this section of The Journal each week will appear official notices by the Committee on War Participation of the American Medical Association, announcements by the Surgeon Generals of the Army, Navy and Public Health Service, and other governmental agencies dealing with medicine and the war and such other information and announcements as will be useful to the medical profession.

THE OUTBREAK OF JAUNDICE IN THE ARMY

1. This Circular Letter, No. 95, is issued as a supplement to Circular Letter No. 45, S. G. O., dated May 13, 1942, Subject "Jaundice." For military reasons this report omits statements of numbers, rates and specific locations.

2. (a) The occurrence of various types of jaundice among troops in the Army during January and February 1942 averaged about 125 cases a month. Included among these were a few cases of the type of the disease which is the subject of this report. Taking as a starting point the sudden appearance in widely separated locations of cases which were the first of a series of similar cases, the outbreak of jaundice in the Army may be said to have begun in the week ending March 7, 1942. The peak of the incidence among troops in the continental United States was reached in the week ending June 20, since when there has been a progressive and uninterrupted decline. . . . Advance, but incomplete, information from numerous stations indicates that there has been a further considerable decline in the past two weeks.

(b) As jaundice of undetermined cause was not separately reportable on the statistical reports during March and early April it has been necessary to make extrapolations on the basis of samples to allocate portions of known totals to a few respective weeks. These figures, as well as weekly figures, are being reviewed and revised frequently. They are, however, nearly correct and it is not expected that final figures will make any significant change in the general graph of the outbreak.

(c) Statistics for stations overseas, coming in more slowly, are less complete than those for stations in this country. They indicate that the outbreak began in widely separated locations abroad at about the same time as the start of the outbreak in this country in the first two weeks in March. The peak of incidence appears to have been reached a week or two later than in this country. The decline is occurring progressively as in the continental United States. The occurrence of cases at overseas locations, however, is particularly related to the arrival of certain troop units at their foreign destinations, and has varied in a manner similar to that of the fluctuating incidence of the disease in certain posts in this country.

3. (a) The clinical course of the disease has been strikingly uniform in the great majority of patients. It has resembled most closely the so-called "catarrhal

jaundice" or epidemic hepatitis of unknown etiology. The onset is gradual, often imperceptible, until the appearance of jaundice. Increased susceptibility to fatigue, lassitude and anorexia are the common prodromal or early symptoms, and in many cases are the only symptoms. Nausea and vomiting may occur and diarrhea may precede other symptoms. Fever is absent or the temperature may be slightly elevated. The leukocyte count is usually normal, occasionally showing a relative increase of monocytes. Pains in the joints and urticaria occur variably, usually in about 20 per cent of cases. Darkly colored urine, yellowing of the skin and sclerae, and lightly colored stools are the rule. The liver is found to be enlarged and tender in about 20 per cent of cases. Bile pigments appear in the urine and blood. The icteric indexes range from 15 to 200, occasionally to 300. Prothrombin levels are reduced and the results of excretion tests, such as the bromsulphalein test, indicate various degrees of disturbance of hepatic function. Most often, cases have been mild; many discoverable only at special inspections. In a smaller but considerable number the disease has been more severe, showing a variety of stages of hepatic insufficiency. The case fatality rate, based on reported admissions to hospitals, is approximately 0.2 per cent. It would be considerably lower than this if the large number of cases treated in quarters or affected with only the milder and non-incapacitating symptoms were known and available for statistical computation. The above brief outline has of necessity omitted description of many interesting and important clinical varieties of this disease, and has omitted also discussion of therapy. Groups of investigators have been working on all phases of these subjects under the direction of the Surgeon General. The reports of their findings will be published later.

(b) In general recovery has followed in four to eight weeks. As observations progressed a conservative tendency to prolong the convalescent period was widely manifested. In some stations convalescent camps were established to permit continuation of supervision of diet and activities in a regimen by which the patient was returned to duty gradually. Prognosis is favorable. Sufficient evidence is available to warrant the statement that recovery is complete in the vast majority of cases and that permanent liver damage may occur in only a few.

(c) A variety of diagnostic terms has been applied to this disease. These have included "jaundice without

known cause," "catarrhal jaundice," "infectious hepatitis," "epidemic hepatitis," "cholangitis," "obstructive jaundice," "yellow jaundice" and, for reasons to be explained later, "postvaccinal hepatitis." In addition, the questionnaire in use and the blanket diagnosis employed have served as a dragnet for all types of jaundice. Furthermore, at this stage the statistics include records of cases originally diagnosed as "jaundice" but later found to be different. The process of sorting these out and making necessary corrections is in progress. The result will clarify the picture but will not alter the main characteristics of the outbreak.

4. (a) Pathologic material from all available sources has been assembled at the Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C., which has in effect established a central registry for specimens from cases of this disease. Comparative studies are being conducted on an extensive scale. It is requested that gross material from fatal cases of hepatitis, together with copies of the clinical abstracts, immunization records and autopsy protocols be sent promptly to the Army Medical Museum. Of special importance is material which may be used in studies to determine the nature and extent of any late effects of the disease. Officers performing post-mortem examinations on persons who have died from accident or disease are requested to state, when possible, in the protocol whether the deceased has suffered from an attack of jaundice, within a period of one year or longer prior to the date of autopsy. This request is made in order to gather further information concerning the repair of liver injury.

(b) The chief pathologic lesions are those of acute or subacute yellow or red atrophy of the liver. The earliest lesions consist of frank necrosis of liver cells in the central parts of the lobules. There are no inclusion bodies present at any stage. The lesions differ distinctly from the lesions of yellow fever.

(1) In the fatal cases of hepatitis observed during the present year, death usually has occurred from two to six weeks after the onset of the disease. The earlier stages of hepatitis have rarely been observed. It is evident that the destructive process and the removal of debris by lysis is rapid. Within ten days the bulk of the necrotic material has usually been removed completely. The stroma is rarely damaged to any extent; in many areas the lobular framework remains intact. In most cases the destructive process is not diffuse; the severity of the damage tends to vary in different parts of the liver. In some areas the hepatic tissue is almost completely destroyed, whereas in other areas only the central parts of the lobules become necrotic. Unlike many forms of destructive liver disease, fatty changes are not a conspicuous feature in hepatitis of the type here discussed. Repair of the injured liver is brought about mainly by multiplication and hypertrophy of remaining liver cells. The resulting lobules tend to be very large but are often of atypical construction. The part played by "regenerated bile ducts" and the origin of these tubular structures is controversial. Destruction of liver tissue and the removal of debris is in this disease invariably accompanied by inflammatory reaction and, hence, the term "hepatitis" is proper.

(2) Changes in organs other than liver are common. Of particular interest is the marked edema, often accompanied by intense inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract. Although any part of the tract may be involved,

including the esophagus, the changes are usually most pronounced in the cecum. The relation of these lesions to the hepatitis is not as yet known. The kidneys may present the picture commonly known as bile nephrosis (cholemic nephrosis). An acute or subacute splenic tumor is usually present. Hemorrhages, often extensive, in serous and mucous membranes are likewise common. The central nervous system often shows changes similar to those found in other severe toxic metabolic disturbances.

(3) To what extent is the liver damaged in the average nonfatal case of hepatitis? To what extent is this damage repaired? These questions are of great interest. It must be emphasized that the extensive damage observed in the rare fatal cases are not duplicated in the nonfatal cases. It is more than probable that "yellow or red atrophy" represents the extreme end of a scale of lesions on which there are many gradations: from the usual slight and readily repairable injury such as occurs in the average patient, to the extensive destruction of tissue in the fatal case. In livers from patients who have died from accident or disease subsequent to an attack of jaundice, little or no evidence of preceding damage has been found. All information available at present indicates that in the average patient hepatic damage is slight, and repair prompt and complete.

5. (a) Etiologic investigations, started in March, have been carried on in many laboratories in the Army and in laboratories of several universities and research institutes at the home stations of members of the Board and Commissions, Board for the Investigation and Control of Influenza and Other Epidemic Diseases in the Army. Although the outcome of some experimental inoculations made about four months ago seems to offer promise that the jaundice-producing agent may be discovered ultimately, the results to date have been negative as far as the demonstration of a transmissible agent is concerned. These negative results, however, have served to exclude a number of infectious diseases in which jaundice occurs. The outbreak of jaundice in the Army is not Weil's disease or any type of leptospiral infection. It is not a bacterial infection and has no relation to infectious mononucleosis. The disease is not yellow fever nor a modified form of yellow fever. Yellow fever virus has not been recovered from any material (blood, bile, urine, liver, etc.) from jaundice patients.

(b) The search for the icterogenic agent or factors producing this type of jaundice is progressing along two main lines. One of these is an attempt to transmit the disease with materials derived from patients. The other is an attempt to reproduce this type of jaundice in animals with yellow fever vaccine or its compounds. Experiments are being conducted with the whole vaccine using lot numbers known to have been associated with a high incidence of jaundice, and as control lots not associated with jaundice. On the assumption that the component of human serum in certain lots of vaccine administered up to April 18, 1942 may have carried an icterogenic agent, the donor lists are being analyzed and experimental inoculations may be made with the blood of some individuals who contributed pools of serum. Probably it will be impossible directly to attack the question as to whether the chick embryo component carried the icterogenic agent. Immunologic factors

involving the operation of an organ-specific (liver) antigen-antibody system are also being investigated.

(c) The serum of patients with jaundice occurring several weeks or longer after vaccination against yellow fever contains antibodies capable of neutralizing yellow fever virus. It is known from tests that jaundice has occurred in persons immune to yellow fever. On the other hand the serum of a jaundice patient who has not been injected with yellow fever vaccine does not possess these virus-neutralizing properties. These immunologic studies strengthen the conviction that another agent than yellow fever virus is the cause of the jaundice or that another process than the contact of the vaccine virus with cells is the cause of the pathologic changes in the liver.

6. (a) Epidemiologic investigations have been carried out to a greater or less extent at almost every location, in this country and overseas, at which an outbreak of jaundice has occurred. A mass of data in the forms of individual questionnaires and detailed studies of jaundice in troop units and at posts, camps and hospitals has been assembled at this office. With the exclusion of leptospiral and bacterial causes of jaundice the epidemiologic study has dealt chiefly with the question Is this outbreak an epidemic of infectious hepatitis (so-called catarrhal jaundice) or is it a non-contagious hepatitis following administration of yellow fever vaccine?

(b) Epidemics of hepatitis and jaundice with clinical and pathologic manifestations similar to the outbreak now ending have occurred among troops in the armies of many nations in the past. During the first year of the Civil War there were 10,929 reported cases with 40 deaths among Northern troops. The French have referred to the disease as the "Jaundice of Camps" and the English have often called it the "Jaundice of Campaigns." There were 2,195 cases of epidemic hepatitis in British troops in the Mesopotamian-Dardanelles region from Sept. 5 to Nov. 6, 1915. It is a common enough disease of armies and camps and of groups of young adults in civilian institutions. Recently this office has received reports of the occurrence of jaundice in British and German troops in Africa and in troops of the United Nations in the Middle East and in India. Outbreaks of jaundice in civilian communities in this country and abroad have been well described in the past and are also subjects of recent reports. That jaundice of the usual so-called catarrhal type may have occurred and may be occurring among troops of the United States Army in certain locations is unquestionable. Outbreaks of such cases among troops and civilians are characterized by an incubation period of twenty to thirty-five days or less and a spread by contact. As stated above, the number of cases of jaundice of this type in the Army appears to have been about 125 per month in the first two months of this year. No extensive outbreak of jaundice in the civil population has occurred in this country in the past year.

(c) The incidence of cases of hepatitis and jaundice in the present outbreak in the Army has shown the following special features:

(1) Simultaneous occurrence in troops in locations widely separated, from the Pacific to the Atlantic and from the North to the South, with notable intermediate locations.

(2) Absence of demonstrable contacts between these units.

(3) Invariable association of all large outbreaks and many small outbreaks with administration of certain lots of yellow fever vaccine.

(4) The predictable occurrence of cases of jaundice in groups of individuals, troop units and others known to have received these lots of vaccine.

(5) The predictable occurrence of a certain percentage of cases of jaundice at stations to which troops known to have received certain lots of vaccine were dispatched.

(6) The occurrence of a certain percentage of cases of hepatitis and jaundice after an incubation period of seventy to ninety days following administration of the above mentioned lots of vaccine. This incubation period has extended from about forty to one hundred and twenty days, depending on lot numbers and conditions to which the individual was exposed. A few cases may occur as long as six months after vaccination.

(7) The occurrence of large numbers of cases of jaundice in large groups of individuals vaccinated with one or the other of these lots and the occurrence of a few cases in instances in which subdivisions of the groups received these lots while the more numerous group of "contacts" free from jaundice received other lots of vaccine or were not vaccinated against yellow fever.

(8) The absence, to date, of secondary outbreaks in locations at which this type of jaundice has occurred. This has been true of places in which there were large numbers of cases following yellow fever vaccination and in places in which the patients of postvaccinal jaundice were in the midst of many times their number of nonvaccinated individuals or individuals vaccinated with nonicterogenic lots.

(9) Examples could be multiplied. They are the basis for the conclusion that this outbreak is a type of jaundice following the administration of certain lots of yellow fever vaccine and that the disease is not contagious and hence does not constitute a danger to the public health.

(a) When it appeared likely that the jaundice was associated with vaccination against yellow fever, the Surgeon General, early in the spring, ordered discontinuation of the vaccine then in use until problems were satisfactorily solved and a change to another source of vaccine. Since then the vaccine has been prepared without the human serum component. It is believed the risk of jaundice has been eliminated. The distribution of vaccine was limited to ports of embarkation and the Air Surgeon. Later, vaccination of troops against yellow fever was limited temporarily to military personnel traveling to or through or stationed in areas in which yellow fever is endemic. As defined by the Surgeon General, after consultation with specially informed authorities, these areas are, in the Western Hemisphere, the mainland of South America lying between latitudes 13 degrees north and 30 degrees south, including the islands immediately adjacent; in the Eastern Hemisphere, the portion of Africa lying between latitudes 16 degrees north and 12 degrees south, including the islands immediately adjacent.

(b) Regulations concerning vaccination against yellow fever are matters of international importance. Those in effect for the United States Army are coordinated with British regulations applicable to areas in which yellow fever is endemic or a potential hazard.

OPHTHALMIC SURGERY IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY

VLADIMIR FILATOV

Member Academy of Sciences, U. S. S. R.

NOTE.—The following message and paper were radioed to THE JOURNAL from Moscow. Most of the methods discussed have been previously published. The article is printed here primarily because of the unusual circumstances associated with it.—Ed.

Sir:—With a view to establishing close cooperation in our struggle against Hitlerism, we send you an article by Academician Vladimir Filatov with the request that you publish it in THE JOURNAL, which is greatly respected by medical circles of America and Europe.

There is no doubt that cooperation of Russian and American scientists will contribute to victory.

ACADEMICIAN DERZHAVIN,
President, Soviet of Antifascist Scientists

ACADEMICIAN PILIPCHUK,
Secretary

The vicissitudes of war have brought us from Odessa to Tashkent, where excellent conditions have been provided by the Soviet government to promote our researches. I shall mention here only the principal achievements of my school, which may prove useful for treating wounded and sick soldiers in our heroic army.

PLASTIC SURGERY BY THE ROUNDSTALK METHOD

First is my new method of plastic surgical operation by the so-called roundstalk method first described in April 1917. A similar method was suggested somewhat later by Gillies. The main essentials are as follows:

A wide band is cut from the patient's skin two or three weeks prior to surgical intervention in which it is anticipated that the existence of scars or tumors may result in the formation of some defect. Its ends are preserved intact and the margins are stitched together so that it assumes the shape of a cylindrical structure or "stalk." In the course of the plastic operation one end of the stalk is cut off together with the skin fragment, the latter being grafted as a leaf on a stalk to the defect, to which it is sewn. After ten days the stalk is cut off the fragment and the operation is completed by sewing it definitely. The advantage of the round stalk method over previous methods of plastic operations is that it is fairly large, owing to the development of blood vessels, thereby securing proper nutrition of the fragment and it is protected from infection. The round stalk may be prepared far off from the site of the proposed plastic operation. It is made to approach the defect with one or another end being alternately sewn up every fortnight to skin cuts made along its path. The round stalk method has been epoch making in plastic surgery and is widely applied especially in wartime for restoration of lost or mutilated parts of the body (such as the nose, eyelids, lips, cheeks and fingers). The twenty-fifth anniversary of this method was recently celebrated by Soviet surgeons. I have dedicated this method to our heroic Red Army.

TRANSPLANTATION OF CORNEA

The second achievement of my school applied in military surgery is transplantation of the cornea to cure blindness or invalidity resulting from persistent opacity of the cornea, so-called wall eye. The latter is

caused by corneal infections (by ulcerations) as well as by trauma and burns, either chemical or thermal.

The old method and technic of corneal transplantation have been essentially improved. By means of special instruments and trephines some dangerous complications of operations, including injury to the lens, can be avoided. It was shown that the cornea of cadavers' eyes kept one to three days at low temperature (a few degrees above zero) heals better in the patient's "wall eye" than that from a live donor. Thus copious source material for corneal transplantations has been discovered, the number of operations amounting now to about one thousand. Thanks to support of our government, this beneficent operation is now widely applied by Soviet ophthalmologists.

I have had the pleasure of demonstrating my methods of corneal transplantation as well as patients to our American guest physicians and former United States Ambassador Steinhardt, also to a group of English surgeons, among whom I may mention the notable Edinburgh ophthalmologist Professor Traquair, who has also attended my operations.

TRANSPLANTATION OF TISSUE AS STIMULATOR
OF BIOCHEMICAL PROCESSES

The third achievement which my school has introduced into surgical wartime practice is therapeutic application of surviving tissues of both man and animals.

I have succeeded in showing that corneal transplantation may be used not only for optic purposes but also to cure corneal infections. Particularly effective in this respect is transplantation of cadavers' corneas preserved at low temperature (three degrees above zero). For this purpose a fragment of cornea is grafted to an incomplete defect made at the margin of the patient's cornea. Further inquiry showed that almost every kind of human tissues preserved six to seven days at low temperature will exert powerful curative action. Tissues may be derived from another person (and from the cadaver) as well as from the patient himself. Animal tissues are also effective as well as some body fluids, such as aqueous humor or cerebrospinal fluid, provided they are derived from preserved cadaver or from preserved tissues and organs. For preference I use preserved skin (transplanted to a cut made in the patient's skin) as well as implantation of preserved placenta, grafting of mucosa, injection of aqueous humor from a preserved bovine eye or extracts from preserved tissues.

This method gives remarkable results in treating a number of diseases, both ocular and nonocular. Thus it has been successfully applied in tuberculosis (of the skin, throat and lungs), in treating various kinds of ulcers (particularly obstinate wounds), scars (particularly scar contractures of soldiers), lesions of the peripheral nervous system (particularly of traumatic origin), skin diseases, gynecologic disorders, arthritis and allergic diseases (bronchial asthma). Of ocular diseases I may mention corneal inflammation (tuberculosis and trachoma), infections of the choroid and retina such as chorioretinitis of the shortsighted, pigment retinitis and atrophy of the optic nerve. This

Zelle
SALT MEADOW

October 2, 1942

Dearest Eleanor:

If you can do this for Mrs. Edward Bok's patriotic effort I would like it very much if you will. Will you let me know?

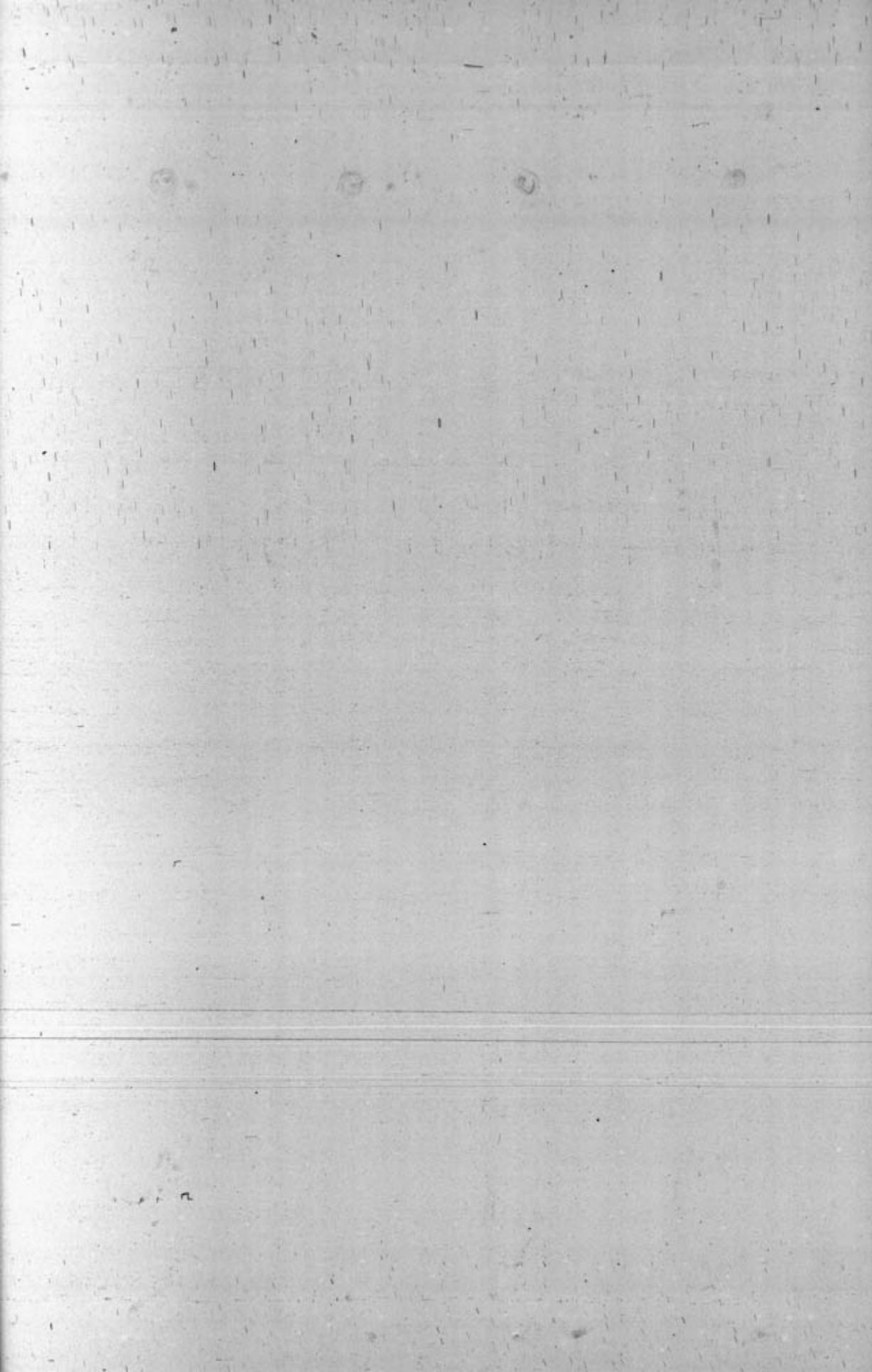
Much love from Lizzie and me,

Esther Lizzie

I assume you know that Mrs. Bok and Cary Bok are staying all winter and throughout in their summer home Caswell Manor in order to build ships.

Would you see to this for them if you can -

Esther



1816 DELANCEY PLACE
PHILADELPHIA

1 October 1942

Dear Esther -

I hope this finds all well with you and our dear
Chipmunk.

And now here I come for advice. Do you know
whether Mrs Roosevelt believes that she should not christen
Navy or Maritime Commission boats? It would seem so obvious
that any shipyard would want her to sponsor one of its
products, yet I don't ever recall her having done so. Hence
my query.

We have the sweetest young shipyard up in Camden,
Maine, in which Cery and I are financially and with all our
hearts interested. And the Navy has declared ours the best
yard for making wooden ships in the country. Of course we
yearn to have Mrs Roosevelt christen a mine-sweeper, a Navy
tug, or one of the big barges for the Maritime Commission
but there would be no point in asking her if it is something
she does not do. Can you tell me?

I am just back at my desk. When do you return to
yours?

With much love to you both

Ever affectionately

Mary

Miss Esther Lape
Westbrook, Connecticut

STANDARD FORM NO. 14A
APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT
MARCH 10, 1928

FROM

The White House
Washington

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

MISS ESTHER LAPE
WESTBROOK, CONNECTICUT

AFRAID IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR ME TO GO TO MAINE ON
DECEMBER 15th HOPE TO GET OUT FOR FEW HOURS ON TUESDAY
FIFTEEN TO SEE YOU AND ELIZABETH WILL TELEPHONE MONDAY
EVENING OR TUESDAY EARLY MUCH LOVE

ELEANOR

WB40 33 DL

The White House

WESTBROOK CONN OCT 8 1050A

Washington

MRS FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

OCT 8 12 31 PM 1942

THE WHITE HOUSE

WELCOME BACK. THE DATE THEY WANT YOU FOR THE LAUNCHING IN
CAMDEN MAINE IS DECEMBER 15TH. SEE MY PREVIOUS LETTER AND
ENCLOSURE. I HOPE YOU WILL GO IF YOU CAN. OUR DEAREST LOVE
ESTHER.

*terribly sorry
but
dec. 15th in Westbrook
Hope to see you there
in the afternoon
see you
Love
E. Roosevelt*

Save for Mrs. Goo

SALT MEADOW

October 15, 1942

Dearest Eleanor:

The Camden Shipyard is really delighted at your coming. Cary Bok writes this morning:

"Mrs. Roosevelt's appearance will vitalize this section of the country and should get these ships built much faster."

He adds:

"We have been told that the design was chosen personally by her husband, based on an 1842 model that appealed to him; so the circle is neatly completed."

Mrs. Edward Bok writes that the little yard "was created out of almost nothing and has grown by leaps and bounds."

They employ over five hundred men--apparently all independent Yankees!

Mary also says:

"There are some men there who have been offered a raise in wages, who sternly refused and said, 'Don't talk to me about a raise. I am in this to help to win the war.'"

Mary also says that a Navy man said at one of their launchings that "ours is the best wooden shipyard in the country."

They seem to make tugs, etc., for the Navy, and barges for the Maritime Commission.

Perhaps you will want to keep these notes at hand and refresh your mind in December before you appear.

Much love,

Esther

The White House
Washington

OCT 14 6 11 PM 1942

WB52 38 DL

WESTBROOK CONN OCT 14 1942 354P

MRS FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHDC

CAMDEN SETTLED HAPPILY FOR DECEMBER 12TH AND SAYS EVERYTHING
IS RIGHT FOR THAT DATE INCLUDING THE TIDE WHICH OBLIGES AT
3 OCLOCK. WE HAD A LOVELY DAY YESTERDAY AND LIZZIE WAS
DELIGHTED ABOUT YOUR PLANS. OUR DEAREST LOVE

ESTHER.

527P

*Then I talked with you about
for a Brown stone for Sunday
meeting on the 14th*

SALT MEADOW

November 10, 1942

Dearest Eleanor:

I thought you would like to have these notes about the Camden shipyard to look over on your way up to Camden on December 12, if not before.

Although I have no firsthand knowledge of the shipyard it certainly sounds like the story of a "revival" of an old ship building community, and the old timers seem to have been caught before all of them that know the various tools have died off.

In any case these notes may help you to check up and make your own judgment while you are there.

—
Also will you consider the following:

In a letter to me of October 16, Cary Bok says, "I wonder if Mrs. Roosevelt would have any instructions as to when the news could be released? I would like to keep it quiet until about December 1." Would this be agreeable to you, or is there anything you would want to tell him in this regard?

Cary also said he had not had a formal acceptance from you but I told him you had definitely told me you would go.

Much love,

This contains some interesting notes about the Camden Shipyard sent me by Cary and Mary Bok.

Cary says:

"Mother and I bought the company in 1940 for \$35,000. Ships had been built here off and on since 1792, but none since 1919. It had degenerated into a yacht storage and repair outfit, not doing \$50,000 a year gross, and not employing over fifty men in the fitting-out season, and ten in winter.

"In the spring of 1940 the Navy gave the shipyard a trial order for two mine sweepers. We built them well, no black marks on either hull, and were about the first to launch.

" When steel got tight this spring wooden ships became popular overnight. So far this year we have launched four A.Pc.'s, another one tomorrow, and six more building. We are also building five 192 foot coal barges for the Maritime Commission, the biggest ships built of wood since the last war in this country, the design being chosen and the program initiated by the President, and he chose just about the hardest design that was available. Then come six big (167 foot) tugs for the Navy. When all these are in frame there will be more wooden ship tonnage in this yard at one time than there was in the famous Shattuck yard in the last war and that was the world record at that time.

"We have about seven hundred men working (as of October 16, 1942), will need one thousand at the peak, and have had no trouble with labor except in losing men to the Army. . . We are fortunate in having a high percentage of old timers. If there had been another ten years of peace, the art of adzing (dubbing) would have died out but we are having the old boys train new ones. Tough way to revive an old art, however."

Cary goes on to describe some of their difficulties, as in getting fir planking, etc., but adds,

"but we are getting the ships out and actually have been top yard in the country on them; we make the blueprints, molds and templates for all the other yards. . . . and we are

supposed to prevent the other yards from making the same mistakes we do; and there are mistakes because complete blueprints are never supplied and we must use our judgment and imagination--and then pray.

"Except for the purchasing agent all the executives here are younger than I am. They are a good bunch who have spent their lives in shipyards or around water."

Cary has rented his home in Philadelphia and is staying up in Camden to take care of things there.

Mary Bok wrote at about the same time:

"I do love that little shipyard. It was created out of almost nothing and has grown by leaps and bounds. It is a singularly good yard--not in organization but in speed and quality, in accomplishment, and above all in spirit. . . . Half of the men are the real old fellows who know ship carpentry and how to yield an adz with a grace and precision that is absolute. There are some men who have been offered a raise in wages who sternly refused and said, 'Don't talk to me about a raise; I am in this to help to win the war.'"

She also says that the men themselves bought one piece of machinery which at one time was needed but which the yard could not afford.

She also speaks of the difficulty in getting enough big timber but adds that they are going ahead pretty fast nevertheless.

SALT MEADOW

November 25, 1942

Dearest Eleanor:

I have just sent you some British clippings under separate cover--about you, and about Wilkie, and about the British-American war relations.

I was to send you several addresses and do herewith:

Benny Conversano is: B. Conversano
42-21 Haight Street
Flushing, Long Island, N.Y.
His telephone is Flushing 9-0196.

Dr. Gavin's address is: Dr. Helen Gavin
147 East 50th Street. (W. 2-9417)

While her especial work is with chest and respiratory affections (including the common cold and virus pneumonia) she is a thoroughgoing physician in every sense of the word and I know of nobody comparable to her in New York.

Every first grade doctor now "specializes" to a degree in recognition of the absolute truth that the field of medicine is too large to make it possible for one person to be competent in all of it. If a person like Dr. Gavin feels she has a difficult situation in some field very remote from her own she knows whom to call in. I would consider that for a general adviser she is the best I know--in New York City.

She is a Cornell graduate and is second in charge of the Chest Service at Bellevue, and is on the staff of St. Luke's Hospital. In the A.M.A. Directory Dr. Gavin is noted as specializing in "internal medicine" which shows that she has ground work in the whole field.

Our love as always,

Elsie

THE AMERICAN FOUNDATION STUDIES IN GOVERNMENT

565 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

WICKERSHAM 2-2650

February 24, 1942

CURTIS BOK
Chairman

ESTHER EVERETT LAPE
Member in charge

ROBERT A. MILLIKAN
Director, Norman Bridge
Laboratory of Physics,
California Institute of
Technology

JAMES D. MOONEY
President,
General Motors Export
Company

ROSCOE POUND
Former Dean,
Harvard School of Law

MRS. OGDEN REID
Vice-President,
New York Herald Tribune

WILLIAM SCARLETT
Protestant Episcopal
Bishop of Missouri

TRUMAN G. SCHNABEL, M.D.
Associate Professor
of Medicine,
University of Pennsylvania

MRS. F. A. VANDERLIP
President,
Board of Trustees,
New York Infirmary
for Women and Children

JOHN G. WINANT
Director, International Labor
Office, Geneva

ELIZABETH F. READ
Director of Research

Dear Eleanor,

Committing to paper, as of possible use to you, some of the ideas - or notions! - I was so vigorously setting forth when you were talking at home with Elizabeth and me this morning:

Premises

First: That in the war crisis there is not time to build up efficient organization de novo and that only inefficient and amateurish organization can result from the attempts to do so.

Secondly: That the best known and most used existing organizational unit is the Assembly and the election district (or wards, etc.,) in every state. The other existing organization unit is the police precinct but that cannot be described as actually "used" by the rank and file of citizens and is therefore not so good for present organization purposes.

Thirdly: That state committees or state groups traditionally slow up organization and should be cut out, in the war emergency. The relation should be direct from Washington to the ultimate unit, the election districts (clearing through an Assembly District chairman). By dropping out the State intermediary, the line of connection could be kept clear and the danger of leakage of energy and efficiency could be stopped.

The supervisory overhead organization in Washington would be larger and must be entirely skilled.

Proposal

The proposal is that in every election district - the smallest political unit - there be formed a small citizens committee which would include the Democratic, the Republican and the Socialist captains (and the captains of any other party accredited in the district). Neither "Democratic nor "Republican, nor any other political party captain would be the chairman of any of these

groups. The chairmanship would be vested in an outstanding citizen (perhaps a business man with some demonstrated administrative gift) ^{medical} known and respected throughout the district, with a woman as co-chairman or vice-chairman. Also on the committee would be one of the most competent doctors in the district, a rabbi, priest or pastor (according to the religious complexion of the district) and one school principal.

Method of getting this organization under way

The initiating nucleus would be the political captains of all parties. These would be instructed to call together the school principal, the medical representative (who would be designated by the local medical society) and the religious representative. This small nucleus would find means of selecting the most effective man for chairman and the woman for vice-chairman. In larger places, the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary, or Kiwanis, could ^{each} be asked to provide a panel of three names for every election district and from these combined panels the organizing group could choose the chairman. The League of Women Voters, the Professional and Business Women's Clubs, the American Association of University Women, the Federated Women's Clubs, might also - in large places - be asked to suggest a panel of three women for each election district. Although not all of the men and women suggested by these groups would be selected, having such a list of names on hand would be helpful to the Committee in getting started and would provide a list for them if they found they needed additional assistants.

The Committee would take over whatever has already been done in making an inventory of the resources of the district and would also report on the particular defense needs of the district (as, for instance, the need for adequate guards in any defense industries in the district, etc., etc). The Committee would be an administrative unit under direct orders from Washington for carrying out all defense measures.

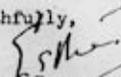
There would also have to be an Assembly district chairman who would merely act in a clearing and collecting capacity for the election precincts of his district. The tightest form of organization would mean that these Assembly district chairmen would be chosen from among the chairmen of the election district committees.

Those of us who have had occasion to see work at close hand in election districts under these captains know that they know the people and can reach them. These political captains may not always be high idealists - as in the lower East side districts of New York - but they are pretty good representatives of the rank and file of the district and they know how to deal with them. It is obviously an assumption that the two party captains will work together; in the present emergency I believe they will.

It goes without saying that the political captains would have to extend their knowledge of the district from the registered voters to the non-registered also and to the young people not yet of voting age.

In the present attempts at civilian defense organization, the uplifter and amateur element are dominant. These are greatly needed and the best way of making use of them is to relate them, under due control, to the political and more or less competent groups to which the political organization of the country has long been entrusted. Political organization by election districts in both major parties leaves much to be desired, but it represents the best organization we have. It is not rusty. It is under certain control and it can be revised in accordance with the plan here proposed so that it becomes genuinely representative of the community in which it functions.

Faithfully,


Esther Everett Laps
Member in charge

EL:p

P.S. I am well aware that the adoption of a plan of organization like the one suggested would involve the scrapping of organization already set up and some heart breaks, but in my judgment these will occur anyway because of the instability of the present method of organization and the amateurishness of its present state.

STANDARD FORM No. 14A
APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT
MARCH 10, 1926

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

FROM

The White House

Washington

file

December 9, 1942

100

Miss Esther Lape
Westbrook, Connecticut

I am in hard luck shingles and grippe and the doctor make it
seem wiser for me to stay home. Can not tell you how disappointed
I am. Much love to you and Elisabeth.

Tommy

STANDARD FORM NO. 14A
APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT
MARCH 10, 1925

FROM

The White House
Washington

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

December 9, 1942

100

Miss Esther Lape
Westbrook, Connecticut

Am anxious to see you and Elizabeth. Will take nine a. m. train
from New York tomorrow morning arriving Saybrook eleven eleven ~~am.~~
Please wire me here today if this is not convenient for you. Much
love to you both.

Eleanor Roosevelt

100

January 1, 1948

Dearest Esther:

I am grieved that I had to write Mr. Bok that I can't go to Camden in January. I was working on my schedule and hoped to be able to go on January 25. I have written to him explaining.

When we made out the itinerary for January I was appalled at the amount of travel I had piled up for myself, so I have either broken engagements or asked that dates be changed, so I can lump them together.

I hate not doing anything you ask and I hate missing a chance to stop over to see you, but I can't gad about so much in face of the government request not to travel. I shall hope to go to Camden in the spring if Mr. Bok still wants me.

We are very busy here, but well, and all are hoping this year will be happier than last.

My devoted love to you and Lissie.

Miss Esther Lape
Westbrook, Conn.

Camden Shipbuilding and Marine Railways Co.

Camden, -:- Maine

Telephone: Camden 451

December 12, 1942

Dear Miss Thompson-

DEC 14 1942

Thank you for your letter, which poses somewhat of a problem; but we are determined to work it out, if Mrs Roosevelt is still gone.

These Yankee sea-faring folks will not launch on Fridays, and with our dam-out we cannot have night launchings. The tide table therefore leaves the following dates and times in January:

Seventh,	11.57 a.m.
Ninth,	1.45 p.m.
Tenth,	2.39 p.m.
11th	3.35 p.m.
Twelfth,	4.33 p.m.
#####	
Seventeenth	8.50 a.m.
Eighteenth	9.37 a.m.
Nineteenth	10.21 a.m.
Twentieth	11.01 a.m.
21st	11.40 a.m.
####	
23rd	12.54 p.m.
24th	1.33 p.m.
25th	2.14 p.m.

In the above list, you will see that our delightful *the line may* railroad service would necessitate Mrs Roosevelt arriving the *transfer* previous evening if she chooses the 17th and 18th, and even 19th would be close if the roads were icy. Good beds guaranteed in that case!

Hoping one of these will be possible, I am

Self-typed; sorry!

Pary W. Bok

SALT MEADOW

January 28, 1943

Dearest Eleanor:

This is just a line to tell you how glad I am you are going to speak at the meeting in memory of Professor Boas. A letter from Kaempfert this morning happens to say that he is going to speak and that you are speaking there too.

Boas' influence in the world of ideas is one of the magnificent correctives of present day errors. More than anyone I know he has scotched the idea of essential superiority in any race.

He is less well known for another great contribution -- a scientific statement of the relation of the sexes. There is so much twaddle on this point and so little known about demonstrations like his which knock into smithereens the idea that the female is an essentially frailer vessel. Lots of us know it isn't but more emotion than science has gone into combatting the charge!

Much love,

Esther

Jul

SALT MEADOW

Esther

January 21, 1943

Dearest Eleanor:

The auspices of the cooperative medical plan described in your enclosures (which I herewith return) are above reproach.

And of course the Group Health Co-operative would not have been underwritten (as to initial expenses) by the Rockefeller Foundation and the Twentieth Century Fund unless its purposes were clearly restricted to getting better medicine for low income groups. In other words, it is not a commercial project.

The Group Health Co-operative here may be compared to the Group Health Project in Washington--which attracted such fire from the A.M.A., whose position, however, has not been upheld by the courts.

Personally, while I salute all attempts to reduce medical costs not only for the lower income groups, but for all (for even people with good salaries are not able to pay the costs of adequate medical care in a severe illness) I do dislike the insurance principle as a means of solving our medical difficulties. I consider that direct taxation is a very much better method than the indirect taxation involved in insurance schemes if they are to be on a large enough scale to be useful. This is a long story and I won't go into it. I mention it here because in approving the purposes of this project, as you well may, I would not want you to approve wholesale the insurance principle as the only method of arriving at better medical care at lower costs for more people. I believe there are other and better methods.

The insurance principle came out of Germany years ago. England followed it as the best method of incorporating government interest in low income groups as to health, employment, etc. And we seem to be following England. That is to say we seem to be going on the theory that the only way to solve the problem of governmental interest in social problems is through insurance. It is this premise that I believe we should examine more closely. In my judgment government can act more directly and more efficiently with reference to both employment and health than through the complicated insurance principle which is paternalistic rather than democratic. A direct health tax for all would seem to me infinitely preferable.

*All this does not appear to justify
that the project described in the clippings
is in the right direction - as to
objections
Esther*

T. Woodard Lasker
New York
for the
Group Health Cooperative
in the
Manhattan area
before
January 12, 1943
D. H. [unclear]
[unclear]

TWENTY-NINE BEEKMAN PLACE

January 12, 1943

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt

I thought you would like to see this newspaper story about the new plan of the Group Health Cooperative, a non-profit medical service for the Manhattan area.

I remember you mentioned the organization in your column about a year ago. We hope that this new plan and the large number of doctors we finally have been able to obtain to cooperate with it, will make a real contribution to the health of New York City, and that the plan will be copied in many other places. It would be splendid if you felt like mentioning it again in your column, if it interests you, as I know the whole field of health and medical insurance is close to your heart.

All warmest good wishes to you.

Cordially,

Mary Woodard Lasker

166

February 20, 1943

Dearest Esther:

I am glad you and Lissie found the diary interesting. As I told you, if and when I continue my autobiography, I will use this material.

I am so glad Mr. Bok was satisfied. The day really was not strenuous at all. We tried to discourage the young man and his wife (he is treasurer of the company) from driving all the way to Portland, but I was evidently "paralled out". Mr. Bok escorted me from Portland, Mr. Lyman, President of the company, escorted me while I was in Camden, and his wife gave the lunch, and Mr. Lunt escorted me back to Portland!

The time at Westbrook was happy for me and I wish I had more time. However, I seem to be filling up my days more and more.

Much love to you and Lissie.

Miss Esther Lape
Westbrook, Conn.

SALT MEADOW
WESTBROOK, CONNECTICUT

TELEPHONE: SAYBROOK 11 RING 23

Tuesday, 16 February

Dearest Eleanor,

I am sending back the Diary, since Lizzie and I have each read it twice and you must be wanting all available copies. You will know with what lively and tender interest we read it. We wished you were there while we were reading it because we wanted to know so many things that are not in it--what Bevan said about this and that, what you ever found to talk about to the Queen for two hours, alone and unsupported, what you really thought of some of the zealous ladies, whether anybody (except the one girl you told about) ever referred to anything so far past as Czechoslovakia and Munich, and a hundred other things--some of which you did tell us when you were here. Some day (of course not now), with this diary to guide you, you can put living flesh on this skeleton of events. But it would be--in the immediate present--a procedure of questionable wisdom!

Gary Bok wrote with (for him) unusual warmth of your hours in Camden. In his first line he simply says "It was worth it"!

"And he goes on "She captivated everyone that was in contact with her". And later "It was wonderful for us and I can't overemphasize what a good sport she was"--"But I'm afraid she did take a beating from the crowd, autograph-seekers etc." "Tommy had a cold and it must have seemed a long day even if they were here only three and a half hours".

I think this is one place where your going went pretty deep. There are probably a lot of such places--in all the things you do--and this one stands out to me only because I happen to have a report on it which I can trust.

Lizzie and I loved our chance to be a way-station. We entertain some pretty fervent hopes that upper New England will get its fair share of visits from you and that you will go not by airline via Hartford and Worcester but by shore line via Saybrook

For myself; I love the rare occasions when it really seems as if I had with you a half hour in which you have nothing particular to do or when you are at least not doing it. Next time you and I will go all the way through the woods and perhaps find the rattlesnake plantain Lizzie has sent me for several times of late. I have not produced it because the leaves are so fast frozen to the ground that I cannot uncover enough area to make a real search. That "walk" you and I had was really a crunch, not a walk, what with that icy veneer. Next time it will probably be 6 inches of mud, with 2 horse power suction for every step.

Anyway, Eleanor darling, come soon again

Esther

Miss Thompson: I don't have any date for
Feb. 14 - or for any time for this thing.
The files have nothing either.

DD

pl

*did
Mrs. refuse
this?*

Kr La

bl

SALT MEADOW

Saturday

March, 1945

Eleanor darling,

Is there any way in which two recluses in Connecticut could get an early copy of the NRPB report.

For our own uses only, of course.

Terribly interested and eager

Much love

Estes

I hope you noticed the editorial in the London Times --last bunch of clippings I sent, yesterday,--about postwar situation. The world has moved when the London Times can carry that.

3

100

March 12, 1945

Dear Esther:

I am sending you this copy of
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover's letter, for your
confidential information.

Affectionately,

Miss Esther Lape
Westbrook, Conn.

Miss Adams -

I have had a report
from Mr J. Edg. Storer
+ I should say that
unreslegation in the
Mercha case is
perfectly in order
I am told that "3
persons interviewed etc"

I know of course this
may not be true but if
it is, I ~~would prefer you~~
do not think you
~~should continue to do so~~
Send J. Edg. Storer letter

to Mess Escher. Lope
Hestbrook. Com
for her confidential
info —

1223 Henderson
St
Portland

110
March 19, 1943

Dearest Esther:

I sent you the letter I had from Jo Adams and I, of course, believe her and told her so. I hope she won't endanger herself and she must, of course, expect lies and misrepresentations.

I have another copy of the N.R.P.B. report, so just keep the one I sent.

I am enclosing an itinerary of our next three weeks. I wish it were possible to get to Westbrook, but I don't see how it can be worked out. I'll try to come out to see you after I get back.

I'm so glad Lissie found the candy so good. she wanted more.

My best love to you both.

Miss Esther Lape
Westbrook, Conn.

SALT MEADOW

March 18, 1943

Dearest Eleanor:

My old "college friend" Ethel Sturtevant, now an associate professor at Barnard, sent me the enclosed comment on your visit there.

However, Ethel's own impression was that you did not see the most characteristic or the best of the students. And I should add the carping criticism that Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer and Professor William Braun aren't the most hopeful of trustees and faculty! However, I suppose you are used to meeting, in all the places you go, the run of the mill rather than the best.

Yes, indeed, I will be careful of the N.R.P.P. report and return it on demand any minute. I would certainly have hesitated to ask for your copy. We are eager to go over it and I did not think I would be likely to get it by writing. *Many thanks*

You are sweet about Jo Adams. I have admired her complete disregard of personal advantage and comfort in her pursuit of the things she believes in.

*This report on her troubles is a lot but sometimes I still believe she is straight — and too intelligent to claim to "represent" you even if she were not straight —
yet I'm troubled. (true)*

Have you any possible dates in mind -

on which I could write -

There seems to be real enthusiasm -
here.

And with Lizzy & me -

Lizzy is as she was - I
cannot work for Schuvaloff this
morning - but the things he would
like her to do - such as putting
them - are just what she seems
unable to manage.

My Day *By Eleanor Roosevelt*

NEW YORK, Tuesday.—Last evening I went to a meeting for the support of Bethune-Cookman College, at which Mrs. Pearl Buck made a most interesting address. She has been studying Thomas Jefferson. Perhaps a little study of his writings would be valuable to the country as a whole at this time, when we are trying to make democracy mean something to the whole world.

I reached New York this morning and was glad of a few hours at home before starting by subway for Barnard College. Even in my native city I don't always strike the right subway, and instead of taking one which would have landed me on Broadway I found myself at Lenox Avenue and 116th Street.

I had to take a taxi across, and then, because the taxi driver could not find the number I stepped out two blocks away. A rather harried young girl awaited me at the gate, and she had a relieved expression when she ushered me into the Deanery and Miss Gildersleeve's presence.

It is always a pleasure to be with Dean Gildersleeve. The only other guests were four very attractive students. We were through lunch on time in spite of my tardiness, and the assembly began at the appointed hour. Afterward I met a small group of students and they escorted me back to the right subway station!

Two youngsters went all the way down to 14th Street with me. They are majoring in foreign languages and one of them told me she had to write a composition in Spanish and French once a week.

This evening I go to the Girl Scouts dinner. I was glad to have word today from Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse, national director, that 11 youth-serving agencies are joining together in coordinating their projects.

Reprinted from the New York World-Telegram with permission of United Features Syndicate.

Our Version

We reprint above Mrs. Roosevelt's report of her visit to Barnard last Tuesday. For the enlightenment of *My Day's* reading-public, the "rather harried young girl" who "awaited me at the gate" was Residence Halls president Phyllis Hagaoe, who served a cold sentry-duty at the main gate from eleven-thirty to twelve-twenty. Undergraduate president-elect Joan Carey waited in vain at the green gate and arrived last for the luncheon in the Deanery.

The other two of the "four very attractive students" were Undergraduate president Mary Milnes and — us.

After the assembly Mrs. Roosevelt was closeted in Dr. Harrington's office with Student Council members and Beverly Vernon, president of Political Association, who were each presented to her. Mrs. Annie Nathan Meyer, senior trustee, and Professor Wilhelm Braun also came in to pay their respects. At the same time that she posed for campus photographers and the press, Mrs. Roosevelt kept up a lively conversation. Following up her assembly message she stressed again the responsibility of young people in tackling post-war problems and making certain the world does not crawl back into the old shell.

Mrs. Roosevelt was trailed to the subway by an enthusiastic crowd, just as happened seven years ago on her last visit to Barnard. Emma Bugbee reported yesterday in the Herald-Tribune that Mrs. Roosevelt stood up in the subway until 96th Street, and a radio sleuth Tuesday night described the surprise of the newsstand dealer at 116th Street when he handed over an afternoon paper to the First Lady of the land.

We are left with the impression of a great woman, with as much energy and warmth and spirit as we expected, plus a great faith in American women. We hope to do our part to live up to that faith.

File

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

3-30-43

100

Miss Thompson:

^{Esther}
Miss Lape

has sent a big envelope of newspaper clippings with a little note: "Dear Eleanor - This is the British and Canadian grist". It was so bulky to send air mail I took the liberty of opening it as I didn't think you would want to be bothered with it unless it were something you were particularly anxious for. Do you want it out there?

D. Dow

Done to
the President

Done - 4-6-43

SALT MEADOW

March 29, 1943

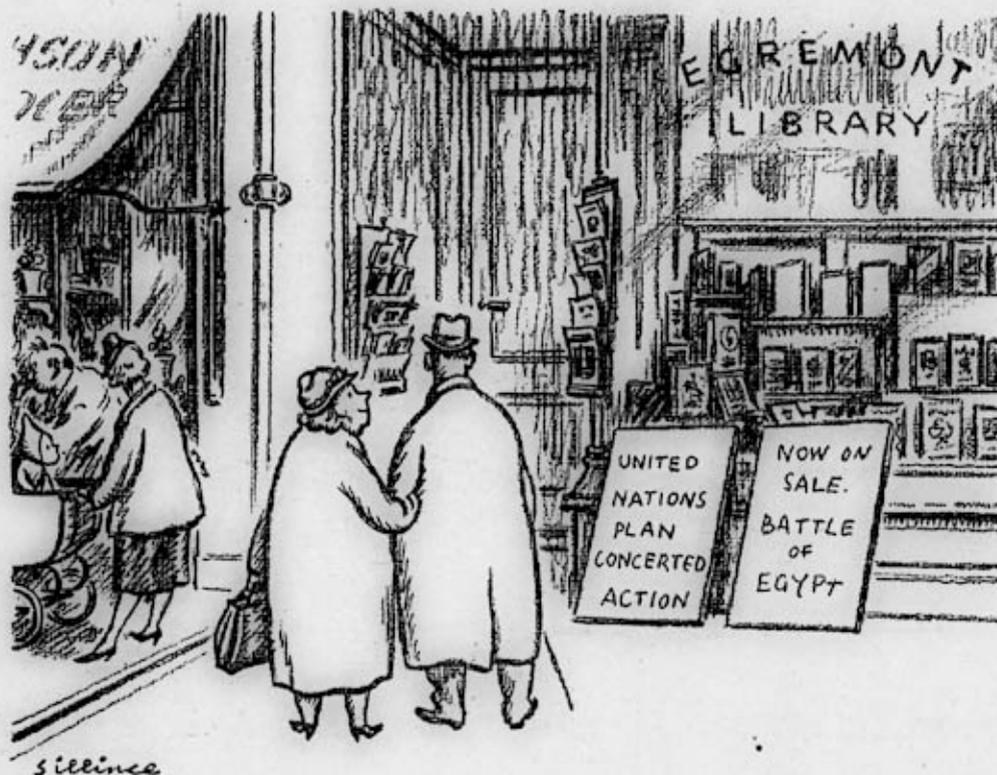
Dearest Eleanor:

I think the reference to "muddling through much more scientifically" than we used to be doing, is pretty apt for the U.S.A. as well as for Britain.

Much love to you and Tommy from us both.

2.5 Mrs

FC



"We seem to be muddling through much more scientifically now than at the beginning of the war."

Football

IT takes a good deal to upset what may be called the morale of Lieutenant Sympson, but he was certainly shaken when the Major instructed him to referee the final of the inter-section football competition, between Section Six (Sergeant Ngunua) and Section Twelve (Sergeant Sawama).

"Surely," said Major Fibbing, "you have refereed a football match before?"

Sympson had to admit that he had.

"But that was in England," he pointed out. "It is the language difficulty that perturbs me. I can't possibly referee a football match in Swahili."

"Most of the necessary words are the same in Swahili as in English," said the Major, who particularly did not want to referee the match himself, having been crushed between Sergeant Gawama and Private Kufungo, both

charging at the same time, in the semi-final.

Sympson could see that the Major was in one of his adamant moods, so he just gave him a cold look and retired to his tent to think the matter over.

"I must have an interpreter," he decided at last. "Bomba must follow me like a faithful shadow over the field, and then if I have to explain anything to the combatants he will be at hand."

Bomba, who is a tall thin man with a distaste for exercise of any sort, did not seem keen on acting as assistant referee. He said that he was supposed to be teaching English to Corporal Sirakasi and Lance-Corporal Chupa at the time of the match, but Sympson said that Sirakasi and Chupa could act as linesmen.

At the appointed hour both teams turned up, and Sympson was surprised to see that they wore neither shirts nor boots, and looked very much more savage than they do when properly dressed. In uniform the Walongas have rather a sedate, church-going appearance, but dressed (or rather undressed) for football they looked like part of one of those Cecil B. de Mille films of the old silent days when the cannibals descended in force on the bungalow where the white girl with the amazingly permanent wave in her hair stood guard alone over her decrepit grandfather.

"I have a frimbi," said Bomba with a wide grin.

"Splendid!" said Sympson, not having the slightest idea what a frimbi was. It turned out to be a whistle, and Bomba began blowing it

SALT MEADOW
WESTBROOK, CONNECTICUT

TELEPHONE
WESTBROOK 11 RING 23

Dearest Tommy:

October 11, 1943

This is a detail: Marion says that in the cellar at 20 East 11 there is an old straight chair with a broken cane seat, marked with your name. (I hope the seat did not get broken while the chair was in the cellar, but that is possible!)

The chair can stay in the cellar just as long as you want it to--as you will well know--but I thought it was possible it was something you wanted and had forgotten.

Leave it there by all means but this is just to remind you that it is there, in case you thought it was lost.

It did not suit either of us not to have you last week. Lizzie is still talking about it!

It would be wonderful if you could run out for a walk in the woods while the leaves are still on the trees, but that won't be long. *And I know you don't expect*

to have them - But if you do - Come.

Our dear love

Lester

SALT MEADOW

October 11, 1943

Dearest Eleanor:

Lizzie and I did wish that we had been able to send you a wire today, but it didn't seem fair--when you are the recipient--to cook up a blind wire which would fool the Western Union operator into thinking it was not a birthday greeting!

I have the enclosed letter from Mr. Bristol this morning. They are assuming that November 14 is "settled" and I think this is the way you wanted it to be? I hope the Pacific picture can be shown because I think it would interest this particular audience much more than the British.

Will Tommy write me about the "honorarium", and will she also write me about the subject?

I certainly think that the Forum should pay your expenses and I think there are men connected with the outfit who are able to produce that much.

You can't guess with how much love the miscellaneous little package was sent you from Salt Meadow this morning. We were all glad that last night's frost had left a few corn-flowers, which do seem particularly to belong to you.

Lizzie particularly wants me to send you her love and she was annoyed that she could not wire. I almost broke down and tried it!

Esmer
For Eleanor's gift
you for
the night
just
100 G. Finley
What for
350. What
Jan 1943

THE CONNECTICUT  LIGHT & POWER CO.

A. C. BRISTOL
DISTRICT MANAGER

ESSEX, CONNECTICUT

October 9, 1943

Miss Esther Everett Lape
Salt Meadow
Westbrook, Connecticut

Dear Miss Lape:

I was glad to receive your letter this morning which stated that Mrs. Roosevelt suggests November 14 for the Essex Forum. This date is perfectly satisfactory to us and we are very glad to have this date settled. We can now proceed with the printing of the program for the coming season.

There is one thing, I think, which has not been mentioned which might be very important, and that is what honorarium will Mrs. Roosevelt expect. Our Forum is supported largely by the collections taken at each meeting, supplemented by some contributions from interested people. We have, so far, paid our bills but we very seldom have a great deal of money in our treasury at any time. We like, however, to plan our expenses in order to take care of these matters properly and if you can tell us what we will have to do for Mrs. Roosevelt, we will plan for this expense.

There is one other thing that we should know sometime before November 14, and that is whether Mrs. Roosevelt is to show pictures, or whether she is going to talk on the general subject of the Forums for the season.

Please accept our thanks for your efforts in this matter. We know that without your help, we would not have been able to obtain Mrs. Roosevelt as one of our Forum speakers.

Sincerely yours,

A. C. Bristol

A. C. Bristol
Chairman Forum Committee

ACB:GG

SALT MEADOW
WESTBROOK, CONNECTICUT

TELEPHONE: SAYBROOK 11 RING 23

Dearest Eleanor -

fel

If you are going back
to Washington from here on Monday
a la November 15 - the 11.46 goes
through to Washington - and would
be better ~~for~~ than the 10.41 which
goes to New York -
Plus better for Lizzy and me!

Oh - ever you?

Dearest love

Esther -

~~See full text~~

100

October 14, 1945

Dearest Esther:

I have not taken any fee since 1941,
so all I can accept is my fare from Washington
and back. The British film is 35 mm. and the
Southwest Pacific film is 16 mm.

I'll come out on the 4:00 p.m. train
on Sunday the 14th and am delighted to have
another chance to see you and Lizzie.

Much love to you both,

Miss Esther Lape
Westbrook, Conn.

JESSEY FORUM

100

October 15, 1943

Dear Essie:

The crumpets were delicious and we
enjoyed them at every meal. You were
more than kind to make them for me.

With many thanks, I am

Sincerely yours,

File under ↓

Sent to Miss Esther Lape
Westbrook, Conn.

0

100

October 15, 1945

Dear Albert:

It was very kind of you to make the
cranberry jelly. It is the best I have ever
had and we enjoyed it very much with our
chicken.

With many thanks, I am

Sincerely yours,

File under

Sent to Miss Esther Lape
Westbrook, Conn.

0

ESTHER EVERETT LAPE
SALT MEADOW
WESTBROOK, CONNECTICUT

100

*This to be
enclosed
letter to
Princess*

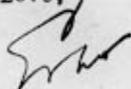
October 16, 1943

Dearest Eleanor,

I omitted to send you the article that Dr. G_ovin enclosed with her letter, yesterday. It shows that Dr. Gerson's dietetic theory in the therapy of tuberculosis is. I enclose it now.

If the Princess Juliana is really serious, I do hope you can direct her to Dr. Helen G_ovin whom she would certainly like and who could help her immensely.

Love,



SALT MEADOW
WESTBROOK, CONNECTICUT

100
TELEPHONE
SAYBROOK 11 RING 28

October 25, 1943

Dearest Tommy:

LIII L
The Essex Forum would like to have a press picture to use in the local papers at the time of the lecture. Would you be able to send me one of the happier pictures for press purposes? The Essex Forum would be glad to pay for the pictures.

Dearest love from Lizzie and me, —

Send what we can

E

sent 10-27-43
- 0

SALT MEADOW

October 13, 1943

Dearest Eleanor:

The two men that came to see me about the Essex Forum lecture were very intelligent. Apparently the Sunday night audiences (there are to be six forums in the course of this winter) are intelligent and really interested in doing a bit of thinking.

As I told you over the telephone I had told them that I had passed on to you their statement that the general subject of the six sessions of this winter is to be "Problems of World Government," and I had also told you that yours would be the first talk. And then I added, on my own, that I knew you would not feel you could set forth any definite proposals or express any definite views as to the ways in which the post-war government should be organized or the post-war problems settled. They really understood and their suggestion was--I think a good one--that perhaps you would block in the subject, raising the questions, handing them back to the audience for a reply.

I am sending a copy of the letter I have written to Mr. Bristol this morning to avoid misunderstanding.

Some way or other we have to save time for a little talk with Lizzie. Perhaps we can get it in Monday morning after breakfast. Or at sometime.

Dearest love from us both,

Ester -

enc.

*We are glad you're coming -
Ester on such a mission -*

COPY

October 18, 1943

Dear Mr. Bristol:

This confirms the essential points I made to you over the telephone on Saturday as to the subject of Mrs. Roosevelt's talk.

She understands that the general subject for all your Forum sessions this winter is "Problems of World Government," and I have told her that her talk is the first of a series of six.

She would be unable, for obvious reasons, to express opinions as to how the problems of world government should be settled in a post-war world. I explained this in some detail to you and to Mr. Riggan and I felt that you also were convinced of the impossibility of her expressing views and opinions on this subject.

She would, however, be entirely willing to raise the questions without indicating the answers. She would, in short, be willing to etch in the problem with some indication of its dimensions and with some reference to the kind of questions we must all be pondering if we are to meet the problem of post-war decisions in any permanently constructive way; and I think she will be willing to indicate how international accord and international decisions ramify into every division and condition of our domestic life. She will formulate the questions but will pass them back to the audience for reply. Perhaps that is the utmost that anybody could do at this time, but whether or not this is true, she would certainly not regard it as wise to present her own opinions, knowing well how likely these are to be labeled as official forecasts or reflections.

Mrs. Roosevelt will be very willing to answer questions and I think likes to participate in a genuine threshing out of a subject. I understood from you and Mr. Riggan that you do not anticipate any questions intended to be troublesome rather than illuminating and that, if any such questions were raised the chairman would rule them out without referring them to Mrs. Roosevelt for reply. It seems to me, however, that it would be

necessary for the chairman to rule out not only questions intended to be merely provocative but also questions demanding an expression of personal views on the ways in which post-war questions should be settled. In short, I think the audience, both in listening to the lecture proper and in addressing questions to Mrs. Roosevelt afterward, would have to understand thoroughly that it will not be in order to ask for an expression of her ~~views~~ ^{views} as to the ways and means of settling any particular ^{problem}.

I understand that while the local papers are allowed to report this meeting there are no news releases sent by you to the metropolitan dailies.

This is not a matter of importance one way or the other; I should merely like to stress again the point that any or all announcements of the lecture should be so phrased as to show that Mrs. Roosevelt's lecture will be devoted ~~rather~~ to an enumeration of problems, an indication of the challenging scope of the decisions that await us, and that she is not presenting programs, opinions or suggestions as to the ways and means of dealing with any of the questions raised.

Faithfully,

Esther Everett Lape

Mr. A. C. Bristol
The Connecticut Light & Power Co.
Essex, Connecticut