JOSEPH LASH

1936 - 1945
February 7, 1936

My dear Mr. Lash:

I read your letter and the program and was much interested, though I think the Student Union is not on a firm foundation in all the positions they take. It is good to encourage thought and discussion along these lines.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Mr. Jos. P. Lash
American Student Union
112 E. 19th St.
N.Y.C.
February 4, 1936

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

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt,

You evinced such a sympathetic interest in the work of the American Youth Congress last week, that I am emboldened to think that you will be similarly interested in the American Student Union, the organization which I represented at the Washington Council meeting.

The American Student Union is attempting to enlist students in a movement for peace, freedom and security. It attempts to provide a side of the curriculum usually omitted from official catalogs, to present facts and interpretations that instructors do not—either because of fear or ignorance—present in classrooms. It attempts to awaken students to the peril presented to academic freedom and elementary liberty by such men as William Randolph Hearst.

The Union is absolutely non-political in character and has won, since Christmas, when it was established, great support on all sides. Student governing bodies, religious organizations and cultural groups have affiliated.

We believe the Union has a genuine service to perform in American life.

I am very anxious for you to read the enclosed program of the Union and would be pleased to know your reactions to it.

Again thanking you for the pleasant tea, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Joseph P. Lash
National Executive Secretary

JPL; IF
BS&AU
12546
Ohio Conference Forms American Student Union

Hearst Leads Bitter Attack on Meeting

Establishment of an American Student Union participated in the strong anti-communist and democracy movement. The attack culminated in a demonstration in support of the conference, which was then met with a fierce counterattack by the conference. The American Student Union then decided to form a progressive student organization. The conference report followed:

Student Union

Stirs Support by Progressives

In a debate about messages from every part of the country, progressive leaders and organizations met to support their efforts for the American Student Union following the American Union's recent action. The Union's main goal is to "spread the American way of life".

Charles Haines, president of the New York chapter of the American Student Union, hailed the Union's recent action as "a significant step in the right direction". He noted that the Union is working towards "progressive education, with emphasis on the needs of the people".

Other noted figures in the national war effort who have contributed to the Union's activities include:

- Professor Robert E. Wood of the University of Chicago, who exhorted the Union to "get the real stuff going now!"
- Howard Thomas, national leader of the Socialist party, and a member of the conference, called it "the most significant development in American history since the Civil War!"

Federal Appeal Prominent

Robert Hillyer of the students introduces the "patriotic" slogan and introduces the idea of the New Student Union movement. He states that the movement is "the most significant development in American history since the Civil War!"

To climax the appeal, the American Union sent a strong appeal. The American Student Union's message was received and was circulating throughout the nation. The movement is "the most significant development in American history since the Civil War!"

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Delegates of 113 Schools

Unite to Establish First Progressive Coalition

Columbus, Ohio, Dec. 18—Nearly 200 delegates from colleges and high schools throughout the country joined today in the establishment of an American Student Union. The unity convention represented the first full alliance in this country of students, labor, progressive political groups, and the American Union. The American Student Union has already created a network of active organizations, the result of which is now the formation of a National Student Union. The delegates are to be held at a meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, next month, at which time they will be met by students and labor leaders from all parts of the country.

A.S.U. Will Publish "Student Advocate"

The first issue of "The Student Advocate", monthly supplement of the American Student Union, will be published on the first of February.

Delegates Elect Campus Leaders to Direct Union

The first national committee of the American Student Union, elected at the convention, includes delegates from the University of California, University of Texas, University of Wisconsin, University of Illinois, University of Michigan, University of Notre Dame, and University of Chicago.

Lamb is Elected

Joseph F. L. Lamb, leader of the student anti-war bloc last year, a graduate of the University of California, is elected president of the American Student Union. Other officers of the Union are:

- Constance H. Black, president-elect
- Robert Hillyer, executive secretary
- Howard Thomas, treasurer
- Charles Haines, national leader

The Union's program includes:

- A student anti-war bloc
- An educational program
- A political program

The Union is expected to make a strong effort to establish a network of active organizations across the country.

To Federal Student Bodies

The first national convention of the American Student Union was held today in Columbus, Ohio. The convention was attended by delegates from 113 schools throughout the country.

By FARRELLE DUTTON

Washington, D.C., Dec. 18—Nearly 200 delegates from colleges and high schools throughout the country joined today in the establishment of an American Student Union. The unity convention represented the first full alliance in this country of students, labor, progressive political groups, and the American Union. The American Student Union has already created a network of active organizations, the result of which is now the formation of a National Student Union. The delegates are to be held at a meeting in Cincinnati, Ohio, next month, at which time they will be met by students and labor leaders from all parts of the country.

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- An educational program
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because American students want peace.

Because they, like their generation, are devoted to freedom and equality.

Because they seek educational and economic security.

Add because present-day society is increasingly denying them these elementary necessities; students in America's high schools and colleges have formed a powerful alliance, an American Student Union. This Student Union strengthens the student's role for security and safety to make their hope of a welfare future. It strives to free the schools of repressive influences. It educates students to the causes of their plight and to the need of allying with labor and other progressive forces in the achievement of these ends.

Together with teachers and professors everywhere, the American Student Union stands in the breach against these social trends which would endanger American education and intellectual life and reduce this to the meager milieu of culture under Fascism.

The Right to Education and Security

Our society can and should provide a high school education for every person. This ambition is not a luxury born from ambitions of laissez-faire economic state.

Today a conexion school or state, public education is taking shape. The Teacher, in order to become useful, must take the side of the right education, of the teacher, and to make the teacher his education, to make him the product of the welfare future, to educate the student to the causes of his plight and to the need of allying with labor and other progressive forces in the achievement of these ends.

The Student and Peace

Throughout the world our generation is being deformed for war.

By the next year, the test of our generation in arms. America's war is being fought by the student and the American student union must be in the forefront of the struggle to save our generation from the war.

American students have many times demonstrated their willingness to defend the American student union against the attacks of the Fascist press.

The American Student Union was founded in 1930. The American Student Union is a network of high school and college students. It is a network of high school and college students. It is a network of high school and college students. It is a network of high school and college students.

Estimation of educational facilities can be arrived at only if an attempt is made to measure the educational and economic security of students and the educational and economic security of students.

The American Student Union encourages and maintains the establishment of educational facilities, housing, and food centers.

Widespread unemployment has led to many mass movements of the students of the American Student Union to the organization of thousands of students.

The American Student Union encourages and maintains the establishment of educational facilities, housing, and food centers.

In Defense of Academic Freedom

Today, when education is providing inquiry and enlightenment to every citizen, every intellectual interest and every intellectual interest is being attacked on all sides. The student who wants to work and spell out the test of the test is being denied the full satisfaction of his intellectual life.

Without regard for truth, learning, or human welfare, they do as all the students of the academic and society whose interests demand social improvement.

Within the University these financial groups are represented by boards of trustees, dominated by industrial, banking, and corporate boards. These groups vigorously support the University and the intellectual life of the University. They exert every effort to students to maintain the intellectual life, to exploit social discord, and to organize for permanent peace and a more wholesome life.

They are the forces behind liberal influence of professors who have the support of the intellectual forces of society. Discouragement, suppression, and intimidation are their tools. Group interests are in their employ. Identified with these groups are the forces of the intellectual life of the University. They exert every effort to students to maintain the intellectual life, to exploit social discord, and to organize for permanent peace and a more wholesome life.

These movements are indicative of the student body's perception of the intellectual forces of society. Discouragement, suppression, and intimidation are their tools. Group interests are in their employ. Identified with these groups are the forces of the intellectual life of the University. They exert every effort to students to maintain the intellectual life, to exploit social discord, and to organize for permanent peace and a more wholesome life.

The School and Minority Races

The evidence of racial discrimination which are increasingly apparent in our educational institutions are the immediate sources of the A.A.U. The fundamental democratic beliefs in human freedom and equality of opportunity are completely denied by such practices as racial quotas, segregation, and exclusion.

The A.A.U. is committed to the belief that the social reality of the minority race, and the progress of society, is that of the minority race. The A.A.U. is committed to the belief that the social reality of the minority race, and the progress of society, is that of the minority race.

The A.A.U. agrees that the social reality of the minority race, and the progress of society, is that of the minority race.

The Student and Society

Students everywhere are increasingly seeking a way to preserve their rights, to enforce the struggle for their existence, for the right to work, and the right to learn.

In the struggle for the right to work and the right to learn, the A.A.U. believes that the struggle for the A.A.U. is the struggle for the right to work and the right to learn.

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December 3, 1938

My dear Mr. Lash:

After receiving your letter of November 14, Mrs. Roosevelt made several efforts to secure a suitable speaker for your meeting on December 28. She asked Dr. W. L. Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, and the Honorable Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, both of whom will be too busy at that season.

She asks me to tell you, however, that Mrs. Thomas McAllister, of the Democratic National Committee, will be glad to speak for you if you still need someone and think she will be satisfactory. Mrs. McAllister is a very good speaker and if you wish to have her, will you let her or Mrs. Roosevelt know how much time will be allotted to her?

Very sincerely yours,

Administrative Officer
Social Correspondence

Mr. Joseph F. Lash
American Student Union
112 East 19th Street
New York
N.Y.
November 28

Memo to Miss Thompson:

Mrs. McAllister says she will be very glad to go. Asks how much time will be given her for her speech.

Mrs. McAllister would like an appointment with Mrs. Roosevelt on December 10th, if possible.

Mollie

[Handwritten note:]

Write the boy that she is good to tell how much time she is into the 10th.

Then get her room.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 19, 1938.

MEMORANDUM FOR
MRS. ROOSEVELT

Why not ask Frank Sayre
or M. L. Wilson?

F. D. R.

Add them to the list of the
old 2.5% as friends
in that. The age they are
50 years. Will suggest
their names.
November 18, 1938

F.D.R.

I refused but here is his second letter. I cannot go the 28th, but could offer to be there the 29th in the morning. Should I do so or have you in mind a better person to go?

E.R.
My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I was indeed very sorry to learn that you would not be able to speak at our Convention - more so because it came after the elections, which indicate the strenuous job there is ahead and impels me to address this personal note to you.

I believe I sent you a copy of our Election Manual "Keep Democracy Working by Keeping It moving Forward". With that document, for the first time the American Student Union entered politics and with both feet. We did so because we felt that the New Deal had been youth's deal, and that we had a responsibility for safeguarding it.

Being relatively inexperienced, our election record was, that of an amateur, but I anticipate that in the future we will be of greater assistance to progressive candidates. One thing is clear - we are the one organization on the campus that is prepared to battle courageously and frankly for progressive political action, and I believe that progressives outside of the universities who desire to see within the universities sympathy for the objectives of the New Deal need to work along with the American Student Union.

Let me say this categorically - that if anyone could prove to me that the objectives of the New Deal could be advanced in the universities more effectively through other student channels, I would be prepared to give the utmost support in that direction. I do not believe that organizational egotism should be allowed to stand in the way of the struggle to safeguard democracy in the United States.

However, if the American Student Union is or will become the rallying point for students who want to safeguard American democracy by having it serve human needs, then it seems to me that progressives in all walks of life must give whatever help they can to the American Student Union.

Our coming Convention, as I believe I wrote to you, has as its general theme "Keep Democracy Working By Keeping it Moving Forward". We had hoped to have the outstanding spokesmen for American democracy speak at our sessions. As yet, we have not been very fortunate. Both yourself and Mr. Aubrey Williams have been unable to accept our invitations, - similarly Dr. Thomas Mann.
Frankly, I am in a quandary at the present time. I know of your great sympathy for young people and patience in listening to our problems, so I have decided that the best thing to do is just to lay our problems before you.

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph P. Lash

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

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

The American Student Union is now planning its Fourth Annual Convention, which is to be held from December 27th to December 30th at one of the colleges in New York City. The theme of our Convention is to be "Keep Democracy Working by Keeping It Moving Forward." Under that general theme, we plan to discuss — the university we want to study in, the America we want to live in, the world that will give us peace:

We anticipate having about 1,000 delegates from colleges and high schools throughout the country.

We believe that the central problem today concerning the American Student Union as well as all other organizations of good will is to make of democracy a fighting faith. You are one of the most eminent spokesmen for democracy in the United States, and if American youth has a hero, or shall I say a heroine, it is Mrs. Roosevelt. I can think of no one in public life for whom there is a more genuine personal regard.

For all these reasons, we would be very honored if you would accept our invitation to speak at a plenary session of our National Convention, Wednesday morning, December 28th. This plenary session will be from 9 to 10:30 in the morning. I am sure you will find speaking at our Convention an inspiring experience, just as your presence will be an inspiration to us.

Cordially yours,

[Signature]

Joseph H. Lash, National Secretary
December 16, 1938

Mr. Roosevelt

Secretary to Mr. Roosevelt

Washington, D.C.

I must say that I am deeply grateful for the letter you addressed to me this morning, December 28th. We had a splendid time on our trip to the old west and the post office department has already received a letter from you. I hope that you and your wife are well and that the Christmas festivities went off without a hitch.

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph P. Kennedy

National Secretary

American Student Union

The Student Advocate

112 East 19th Street
New York City

Telephone: Algonquin 1-0012
December 14, 1938

My dear Mr. Lash:

On December 5th we wrote you that Mrs. Roosevelt had made several efforts to secure a suitable speaker for your meeting on December 28th. Neither Dr. W. L. Wilson of the Department of Agriculture nor the Honorable Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, could accept.

However, the letter went on to say, "Mrs. Thomas McAllister, of the Democratic National Committee, will be glad to speak for you if you still need someone and think she will be satisfactory. Mrs. McAllister is a very good speaker and if you wish to have her, will you let her or Mrs. Roosevelt know how much time will be allotted to her?"

Mrs. Roosevelt has not heard anything further from you, and Mrs. McAllister has just telephoned to ask if you are expecting her on the 28th. Will you please let Mrs. Roosevelt know?

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt

Mr. Joseph P. Lash
American Student Union
112 East 19 Street
New York, N. Y.
December 13th

Miss Thompson:

Mrs. McAllister telephoned re: the attached. She would like to know whether she should plan to make this speech or not.

Mollie
Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt
Hyde Park
Poughkeepsie, New York

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I wrote you previously about our Student Leadership Institute. It has shaped up splendidly and we will have forty students from colleges throughout the country. The Institute is held on Locust Farm, which is near the village of Poughquag, Poughquag is about twenty miles southeast of Poughkeepsie.

If you should be in the vicinity during the time the school is in session, we very much hope that you will drop in and see our school in operation.

You will have a chance to meet some of the best leaders of our chapters throughout the country and learn about the work of the American Student Union, and it will be our opportunity to pay our respect to a person to whom all young America is devoted.

I assure you there will be no publicity attendant on this.

Respectfully yours,

Joseph P. Lash
Executive Secretary
My dear Mr. Lash:

I am sorry that I do not feel I have observed enough of the work of the American Student Union to form an opinion of what they are doing. In any case, I could not provide any scholarships as all the money I have to give has been pledged and allocated.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Joseph P. Lash
American Student Union
118 East 19th St.
NYC
April 27th, 1939

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt  
Hyde Park, New York  

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Fifty undergraduate organizers for the social objectives of the New Deal! Fifty key campus men and women who will help unify the educational community for the policies of the President in 1940! This is what the American Student Union hopes to accomplish at its Second Student Leadership Institute, which we are holding this summer. I am enclosing a copy of the folder describing the Institute.

The project is tied up with what we hope to accomplish in 1940, particularly the Student Assembly for Liberal Action. Some day, I do hope you will find a moment which you can spare so that I can tell you about the success of our Roll Call and our plans for the Student Assembly. I described them yesterday to Mrs. McAllister, and she was very enthusiastic about them.

The point of this letter, however, is to ask whether you can help us provide some scholarships for the Institute. There are some students who should come who cannot afford the $100. Could you help provide one or two scholarships?

May I take this opportunity to say that I thought the President and yourself made the most realistic contributions at the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy.

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph P. Lash  
Executive Secretary
American Friends Service Committee
20 South Twelfth Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

May 10, 1939

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

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

We have a young man who spends most of his time visiting colleges and who is a very liberal spirit. I find that he feels quite negative about the total effect of the American Student Union on most campuses. They are practically always a divisive factor in the student community and all too often their chief contribution is simply to be divisive and not constructive.

Of course I know that often student bodies need to be wakened up by vigorous opposition but from what I can find out I doubt whether their leadership is wise enough to know the difference between simply raising a rumpus and awakening people to the need for creative change.

Very sincerely,

Clarence E. Pickett
Executive Secretary
APPLICATION
To be mailed to A.S.U. Student Leadership Institute,
112 East 19th Street, New York City

Name________________________ Age________________________

College______________________ Class______________________

Home Address__________________

Are you a member of the ASU?____ How long?____

What ASU positions have you held?________________________

What are your other undergraduate activities?________________________

What is your major?________________________

What is your hobby?________________________

Do you have any special training in:

☐ Speaking  ☐ Organizing sports
☐ Dramatics    ☐ Journalism
☐ Musical Instruments    ☐ Carpentry
☐ Group singing    ☐ First Aid
☐ Library work

Have you had any experience in the progressive movement outside the ASU?____________

What do you expect to do next year?____________

How is your health?________________________

Two references:

Name________________________ Address________________________

Name________________________ Address________________________

Please enclose with application a statement of why you want to come to the Institute.

The first ASU Leadership Institute as some of its students see it:

"I expected the school to give me a more or less complete orientation in the American student movement; instead it gave me the world. I have been given an insight into the methods of dealing with all sorts of affairs—intellectual, moral, social, personal, political,—which will result in my being truly one who acts as a man of thought and thinks as a man of action at Swarthmore."

"The school helped to give me many new ideas, to open up new fields, to give me the angle from which to approach them. It also helped to clarify, consolidate, and classify many of my formerly heterogeneous and confused ideas and convictions...."—Vassar.

Two students, collaborating on their final analysis (Harvard and Brooklyn) said: "We wish to make emphatic our opinion that the leadership of the school has been not only good; it has been inspirational. This venture in training student leaders has been a happy one. It has been portentous for the future of the American Student Union."

"The school taught me to work with a group, and to profit by the experiences of others who were doing the same work. In addition, I obtained valuable experience in preparing a speech, presenting it, and conducting a meeting. Finally it gave me a sense of solidarity—of roots. ... Almost overnight I came into the student movement as I did not when I signed my ASU membership card. It has been the most exciting thing in my life to realize that there were many other young people in the United States who felt as I did and had expressed themselves through ASU work. It is the sort of spiritual "pick-up" which is of immeasurable value."—University of North Carolina.
"Think as men of action; act as men of thought."

PURPOSE: The last decade in the United States has witnessed an unparalleled growth of campus and community movements dedicated to having American democracy more adequately serve human needs. The growth of trade unions, of consumer and cooperative movements, of progressive political groups, of liberal journalism, have created vocational opportunities for young men and women with social convictions and organizational abilities.

Simultaneously movements awakening the student out of thoughtlessness and apathy have developed on the campus and involved hundreds of thousands of undergraduates. This has been markedly accelerated by Munich. Outstanding among these movements has been the American Student Union. As the A.S.U. has grown and demonstrated stability, the need for a trained leadership has become more urgent.

The summer Student Leadership Institute of the A.S.U. was inaugurated last year to give undergraduates of ability training in the program and techniques of the progressive student movement, and an understanding of the latter in the framework of larger social forces and historical developments.

CURRICULUM: The Institute is divided into two curriculum periods. The first is devoted to acquiring an understanding of the world, offensive against democracy and peace. This includes a critical review of events in Europe, the Orient and Latin America, an analysis of the status, program and strategies of the democratic forces in those areas. A similar study is made of the United States. This will include an evaluation of the economics of the New Deal, the status of civil liberties, a survey of the history and problems of the labor movement, study of the cooperative movement, analysis of the position and problems of the Negro. There will be discussions of housing, public health, and other elements of a legislative program, all culminating in an exhaustive canvass of the resources for action through the organization of community groups and progressive political forces.

The second period relates this general understanding to problems of student and youth. A student health program, campus housing and co-ops, students and labor, the student peace movement, academic freedom, political action on the campus, a program for higher education in a democracy, N.Y.A., the American Youth Congress, the United, Student Peace Committee are some of the items that will be discussed. It will be practical discussion in terms of techniques and hows. In addition A.S.U. organizational problems receive detailed attention—how a model chapter functions, how a chapter finances itself, chapter publications, educational techniques, chapter social life, etc.

ORGANIZATION: Great stress is laid on learning how to work collectively since this is the essence of leadership in a democracy. The student body is divided into groups of from five to ten members. Each group has a staff counsellor. Groups are assigned projects equivalent to the number of their members so that each student will have the opportunity to present one topic to the whole Institute. Like a candidate for a doctor's degree, he must defend his thesis for content and delivery. Each student must present an hour session of the Institute to become familiar with parliamentary procedure. Each group takes a turn at entertainmg the Institute with songs, skits, etc. Each group takes a turn at the wall newspaper. There are reading and sports periods daily.

LECTURERS: Among the lecturers and fireside speakers last summer were Dr. Max Lerner, professor of Williams and former Editor of The Nation; Roger Baldwin, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union; Michael Quill, member of the City Council and head of the Transport Workers Union; Eliot Janeway and Dr. George Marshall, economists; Clarence Hathaway, Editor of the Daily Worker; Betty Shields-Collins, Int'l Secretary of the World Youth Congress; L. S. Tse of the All-China Student Union; Joel Sedman of the League for Industrial Democracy; James Wechsler of the Nation staff; Professoroberner of New College, and many others.

STAFF: Director of the Institute is Joseph P. Lash, S.A.; and Executive Secretary of the American Student Union. He is one of the persons best versed in the history and policy of the youth and student movement since he played a large part personally in shaping them. He is Vice-Chairman of the American Youth Congress and of the United Student Peace Committee. Assisting him will be members of the staff of the American Student Union.

FACILITIES: The Institute is held at Locust Farm which is 60 miles from New York City in lovely surroundings. With a pond for swimming, a tennis court and ball field. Buildings include mess hall, lecture hall, library, and separate cottages for men and women.

CALENDAR: The Institute will be held for seven weeks from June 26-August 14. Special events include expedition to summer theatre at Awlton, lawn party for neighbors, ball game with Poughquag village nine, shiskabob roast.

COST: $100 for the seven weeks. This is inclusive of everything except fare, bedding, towels and laundry which the student himself provides. Food is ample and vastly satisfying. Nearby farms supply fresh vegetables and pure milk in abundance.

ELIGIBILITY: Any undergraduate may apply who is or plans to be active in the progressive student movements in any of its many aspects. The school will admit a few students who are active in organizations other than the A.S.U. Selection of students will be on the basis of past achievements in the progressive movement and promise for the future. Chapter scholarship students will be given first consideration. Applications must be in our hands by April 30.

More than knowledge, more than health is to be gained at the Institute. It is a spirit and a vision that comes from association with like-minded fellow students. It is character, determination in the face of obstacles, loyalty to convictions, the ability to see things whole, purposefulness. It is a spirit summed up by Bergson's injunction:

"Think as men of action; act as men of thought."
November 10, 1939

Dear Mr. Lash:

I am very much interested in what you tell me of the plans for the fifth annual convention of the American Student Union and I should like to attend it. However, most of my family will be here the week after Christmas and I cannot leave.

Thank you for sending me a copy of the News Letter.

Very sincerely yours,
November 7, 1939.

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

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

The American Student Union is now planning its fifth annual convention, which is to be held during Christmas week at the University of Wisconsin, at the invitation of our chapter there. The University League for Liberal Action. We anticipate 600 delegates from universities and schools throughout the country, with a very substantial group coming from such predominantly rural states as Iowa and Wisconsin.

The theme of this year's convention is Education's Contribution to A Lasting Peace, but the significance of the convention goes far beyond the theme. You will remember your brief remarks at the dinner of the American Youth Congress last February - "We have bought ourselves time to think." They were the remarks of a great woman and have deservedly become known all over the country. The question is whether we are making use of the time that we have. Certainly we do not if the universities and colleges do not fearlessly explore all questions regardless of whose toes are hurt in the process. In a couple of weeks the Dies Committee is going to start operations on the schools and colleges. They will search for "communism" and "communist control" but I submit that their purpose will be to intimidate faculties and student bodies everywhere so that there will not be an honest and objective exploration of the problems confronting the American people. The American Student Union has been subpoenaed to appear on November 22. We are grateful for the opportunity to present our side of the case, but we are more concerned that the next few weeks not lead into a period of intolerance and provincialism and smug acceptance of the status quo in the educational system. That to us is the importance of our convention. We want to make our convention a symbol that the liberal forces in the colleges and schools have not been intimidated and intend to move forward.

Would you be able to speak at our convention? We would like you to speak about what problems you would seek an answer to, what books you would search out, what methods you would undertake to develop, if you were today back in college. I am sure that this would be of intense interest to all of us and very helpful to this college generation. Our convention will take place from December 27 to 30. You can choose the time that is most convenient to you.
I am sure that this convention will reaffirm the faith of the American Student Union in the democratic way of life, and of its belief that while the outbreak of war has made the problem more difficult, we can make democracy work in this country.

I am enclosing a copy of our Newsletter which tells something of our recent activities.

Most Sincerely,

Joseph P. Lash,
National Secretary
ON THE CAMPUS

"Make yourself twenty-thousand times stronger, Join the American Student Union today," says M.I.T. They had a slide-rule class for freshmen attended by 260, besides commissions on peace, politics and chemical supplies for students.

This is only one of the thirteen New England chapters to attend the Fall District Conference, says Toni Gross, Smith '38, district secretary who travels about in "Agos." From Bennington Char Watson writes of a successful neutrality panel—Harvard's big chapter named in sections and its Progressive features an article on problems of tenure for younger faculty members. Smith's Focus, the campus literary magazine of the ASU, will soon appear.

The University of California at Berkeley came east in an envelope bulging with twenty-eight new members and enthusiastic letters from Robin Taber and Justin Vanderhaak about the Student Workers Federation, activity to permit showing of "All Quiet on the Western Front" on the campus, and distribution of leaflets. Thanks to ASU Coop Committee and an alert student government (two of whose officers have just joined the ASU) the University bookstore gives rebates this year. Enter a air-mail letter pledging a $50 Halloween Birthday Party.

Los Angeles opened the season with a brand new district constitution, says Jack Channon. $300 worth of business done by the Stanford ASU's Book Exchange in first month of school, "amazing success"—Bob Low.

Continued on page 4

HAROLD J. LASKI SENDS A GREETING

"I think the American Student Union has done a really important work. No body, in my own knowledge, has done more to awaken the American undergraduate to a realization of the fact that he or she should play an active part in public affairs; it has emphasized the obligation of intellectual learning to move on to the plane of action. I wish it great success in the future." (August 1939)

THE SECOND LEADERSHIP INSTITUTE

If a bright young man in your chapter says "Be 'tough-minded'—don't assume that he's been reading William James. It probably comes from Max Lerner's opening talk at the Second ASU Summer Leadership Institute.

To Locust Farm in Poughquag, New York, came thirty-four students from college ASU's both nascent and mature in all parts of the country.

"Keep your eye on the ball" was Joe Lash's constant admonition (or "first things first") and groups carried it out in preparation of chapter programs dealing with questions such as government spending—a mortgage on youth's future or an investment—tolerance, coops, study government, curriculum, peace and how to make the ASU function more effectively in each chapter.

Daily baseball practice prepared both male and female players for a sound thrashing by the Poughquag Firmen. But many local triumphs were enjoyed in intra-school tennis, volley-ball and swimming. A fantastic costume ball climaxed the series of Saturday evening "original entertainments."

If one were to mention a few of the many liberal leaders beside Dr. Lerner who came for unforgettable teaching—discussions on the key questions facing our democratic way of life, perhaps they would be Dr. Otto Nathan of N.Y.U., Leo Huberman, President Harry Gideonse of Brooklyn College, Mary Dublin, and Louis Fischer.

Continued on page 3

ARE YOU SURE U KNOW?

1. What NEC stands for?
2. Who is the National Chairman of the ASU?
3. Whether N.O. is (a) a negative response, (b) ASU headquarters, (c) a foreign spy outfit.
4. Why we celebrate the ASU's Fifth Birthday this year?
5. Whether chapters are dominated by the national headquarters?
6. Where to find all about the ASU?

ANSWERS ON PAGE 5

ASU CHARTS A FALL PROGRAM

An ASU program for peace, for democracy and activity in all phases of campus life were topics of discussion at the Fall Planning Conference attended by over a hundred NEC members and chapter leaders early in September.

Support of lifting the arms embargo, cash and carry, an embargo on Japan, U. S. influence for a just and lasting peace were crystallised in the slogan "No More Waste of Peace in America, Blackout Aggression," and "Hitler and Chamberlain Have Made The War, the Peoples Must Make the Peace."

What will the ASU do? Primary consideration was the job of the ASU, as the student organization with a positive program, for holding large meetings which would bring the fullest discussion and clarification to a student body seething with questions about the war and the desire to keep America out.

On the home front—vigorous defense of the social gains of the New Deal locally and nationally came forward as part of our program to keep America out of war and for citizenship training.

Launching of the ASU Fifth Birthday Fund marked a new high in organizational realism. How will each chapter carry out its important tasks with pep, vim and vigor at this crucial time? One meeting each month—a meeting of importance to the whole campus, forums, movies, or skits—was suggested as the norm for each chapter. Suggested topics for this fall were, the international situation, national unity, and pre-convention annual meeting.

Let us devote ourselves solely to meetings, the important work of commissions was strongly emphasized with three main lines of activity suggested, membership drive and Birthday Fund on the organizational side; a concrete project carried through for our peace program, such as aid to the Pat Eastern Students Service Fund and a project of local value, either a coop or help for students workers, or setting up a student-faculty curriculum committee or a curriculum survey. Through, fun, dances, and meeting the special interests of members were stressed.
ALUMNI

The ASU's first National Chairman, George Edwards, is International Organizer for the West Side Local of the UAWA. He is one of the up and coming figures in Detroit, where he lives with his wife, Margaret Connell, Connecticut '56, used to be an ASUer too.

You've certainly read Jimmy W shofer's articles in the Nation. Be careful what you say to Jimmy! It might appear 'In the Wind'.

Nina Parrington, Mr. Holyoke '39, studies nursing at Yale. Jean Westheimer, Radcliffe '39, is at the New York School of Social Work. Sarah Coaman of the class plans to study and do creative writing and cartooning in Boston.


Newspapermen—Kay Meyer on the Washington Post; on the staff of Look is Ben Welt, Vassar '36. Joan Wolcom, Swarthmore '39, did a cooking assignment for a Philadelphia paper—in which 1 th. appeared as 2 !? Hugh Dean, Harvard '39, is a Christian Science Monitor correspondent in China. Continuing around the world with the ASU—Abbot and Helen Levi Simon in Paris carry on for the World Youth Congress. Bernard Redmont, Pulitzer Prize winner from Columbia School of Journalism, is back from Europe—under protest.

Joel Leighton, Wesleyan '36, organizes youth groups in North Carolina in connection with the trade unions. Minnie Sween, of the first NEC, is secretary of the Oregon Commonwealth Federation. Bruce Bliven, Jr., first president of the Harvard Student Union, writes, edits for the New York Post. Ralph Kuhnsenb, second president of the HSL has

Boost the Birthday Fund! Join the ASU Alumni Fellowship to receive further issues of this monthly News Letter, and tell us what you are doing. $1 makes you a member for a year; $25 for life. — — Nathan Hale had only one life to give—who has nine lives for the ASU? Who has $5, $15, $50?

Give this News Letter to someone who is not an ASU member.

Continued from page 1

We have 106 new members at the University of Wisconsin, and a promise of 500 by the convention. In Chicago Sister Scherz presides over a growing membership drive while at the U. of C. N. E. G. T. E. M. Emmie Shields homesteers at open house for new comers. Central Y chapter sports a booth at the Student Activities Fair! "All chapters will have Hallow'en parties—" Ken Born and Barney Winner.

Joe Lash is visiting Green'ell's Student Conference on International Relations, also the U. of Iowa, Business Women's Club at Webster City, U. of Minnesota and Chicago.

Ohio State University has officially taken over the ASU's Town Meetings, reports district secretary Mark Hopkins. From Wilberforce, another insatiable Rem Stokes, continues to shower us with membership cards. Did you know that Wilberforce University is the only Negro college in the country with all Negro trustees and teaching staff?

A few other highlights—Goucher's opening musicale (also featuring Bill Hood, Philadelphia district secretary) Cornell's peace discussion led by Carl Becker, head of the history department, North Carolina's research on the records of candidates for governor in 1948, Vassar's 75th anniversary project on academic freedom—and those Birthday parties for the ASU.

In New York a district staff of 20 under Bert Witt, exec., secretary, with an administrative secretary, membership and financial directors, high school secretary and office manager, turns out everything from model budgets to Henry Foner's Mikado-esque skit on the local elections. Chapters have had meetings of from 50 to 400 on a peace program, seminars with faculty members. Membership shows a good beginning with about 200 new members and equal reenrollment. His show of the year is "Pens and Pencils of 1939" to be given at City 323 St., Nov. 24 and 25—to save one of these evenings if you will be in New York for Thanksgiving. N. O. runs a party after the show.

Something new in democracy is going on at the University of Kentucky according to Peter A. Grega of the Independent Association. In its seventy-four years of existence there was no student self-government—until the first constitution was ratified this September. Action is due to work of Kentucky Karu, faculty and individuals in honor societies who deplored campus stagnation and recommended democracy as a cure. ASU coming up?

Every chapter secretary is a special correspondent of the News Letter. Send us your stories!

SPEEDLINE CORONAS
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L. C. Smith & Corona Typewriters Inc.
Syracuse, N. Y.
My dear Mr. Lash:

I entirely agree with what you say in your letter of September 7. However, circumstances change so fast we are going to be constantly reversing our opinions on what is the right thing to do.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Joseph P. Lash
American Student Union
1860 Broadway, Room 915
NYC
Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I noted in this morning's paper your comment about your concern for youth attitude in the present war crisis. For the last three weeks I have thought of nothing else but the consequences the outbreak of war will have for the youth of our country. I have talked with many young people, spoken at large youth meetings in order to get a better sense of whether the outbreak of European war in the way that it has produced cynicism, fatalism, self-defeating isolationism.

Apart from questions concerning the immediate course of events that led to the invasion of Poland, I have found that the questions go more deeply than inquiries into the facts behind the headlines. Young people want to know why 12 years after Versailles, it has happened again? Is war an inevitable visitation upon the human race? Why did humanity's high hopes - best expressed in the League of Nations and the Kellogg Pact - come to this end? Will this war result in another Versailles, possibly a worse one, and the tragic cycle again run its course? These are the questions that young people are asking in addition to questions about our country's position vis-à-vis the European war. And I believe we should encourage this line of inquiry.

Because, it seems to me, it is only in answering such questions that the present crisis begins to make sense and indicate methods of avoiding such in the future. I myself find the answer in the ideal Hitler and the appeasers have made the war; the peoples must make the peace. The basic question confronting humanity today is who will make the peace. If the men who have brought humanity to the present tragedy make the peace, the cycle begins all over again. If the people, i.e. governments representative of the peoples make the peace, there is a final peace which will eliminate, as far as it is possible to do so, the continued use of force between nations. And if we examine the course of post-war history I think it is clear that when governments have been those expressive of the interests of the common people, such governments have acted in a decent way at one. A government which endeavors to meet human needs within, is a government that will not be concerned with empire and aggrandizement without.

And for that reason, continuation of the New Deal is more important than ever. It is in the continuation of a New Deal government that I see the greatest hope that U.S. influence will be for a just, a generous, a more lasting peace. I hope that the American Student Union will be able to clarify student opinion along these lines.

Very sincerely,

[Signature]
December 11, 1939

My dear Joe:

I appreciate your note very much and was very glad to go to the Dies Committee hearing when you testified. I had a feeling that your political opinions were not completely clarified, but I think on the whole you did a pretty good job.

If you ever feel that you would like to see me and talk over things, either in New York or here, I shall be glad to have you come either alone or bring any one you want with you.

My best wishes to you.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Joseph P. Lash
494 Hudson St.
NYC
New York City,
December 6, 1939

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt,

I want to express my thanks for your great kindness to me last week.

I know that you have not wanted to stir up another Democratic meeting by beginning the A-E-U, and so I am all the more grateful for your appearance on Friday morning when I testified.

I regret that I did not do a better job. When one's political opinions are in a violent state of flux, one should go to a lullage rather than before a Congress Committee with the thousand tongues. Next time better!

Thank you for your hospitality at the White House.

Sincerely,

Joseph P. Kennedy
January 5, 1940

My dear Joe:

I am very much interested in your letter as I am in all the accounts of what happened in the American Students Union Convention. I would like to talk about it with you some day.

I think you are wise, having reached the great age of thirty, to come out of the Youth group and into some of the other work which is going on. I was talking yesterday with a Mr. Wise and a Mr. Ingersoll who are planning to get out a new paper which I think has great possibilities from the youth point of view. I hope you will see them sometime.

In the meantime, I really meant my offer of a haven for a few weeks. If you want to go up to my cottage you are welcome to bed and board. However, you would be pretty much isolated. The room which you would have has two beds so you could take some one with you if you wished to. There is only one maid there and except for occasional visitors you would be very much by yourself.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Joseph P. Lash
494 Hudson St.
NYC
January 10, 1940

Dear Mr. Lash:

I am so glad you are going to Hyde Park. If you will let me know ahead of time what train you are taking, I can let my son know and he can meet you. Do use the Poughkeepsie station — not Hyde Park.

There is a horse you can ride or drive at Hyde Park and if it is cold enough you can skate on the pond.

I do not know when I can see your German friend, but will let you know. In the meantime will you send me his name?

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Joe Lash
494 Hudson Street
NYC
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt,

I was sure that you meant your offer of a haven at
your cottage, but I have been kept in New York by the need
of finishing up some business in connection with the
ASU and by my desire to talk to some friends about my
future work. Next week I plan to be in Washington in con-
nection with the Conference on Children in a Democracy.
The week after that, providing I would be getting in
no one’s way, I would like to accept your invitation. I
believe the change from the city will be a swell tonic.
Do I take a taxi from Poughkeepsie to Hyde Park?

There is a wonderful German who has just arrived in
this country. I have met few men in whose features and
utterances, the phrase “leader of men” is written so unmis-
takeably. He is the leader of an opposition group to
Hitler. Most of the members of the movement are young peo-
ple. I met this man first in 1933 when he bluntly shattered
all our illusions of weakness in the Hitler regime, or
possibilities of imminent revolution in Germany. They have
been building very carefully and very slowly. As a result
this group has had the fewest number of casualties. His
viewpoint is extremely interesting and I believe you would
enjoy meeting him. He expressed a great desire to meet
you. Would it be possible?

Sincerely,

[Signature]
February 17, 1940

My dear Joe:

I was very glad to get your letter. I have been mulling over my impressions ever since the Institute because, of course, I have to contend with the world in which I grew up, and that is not always easy.

When I come back and go to New York, I should like to have a long talk with you and I am saving your letter until then to go over point by point with you, as well as to tell you some of the things which I have in mind and which as yet, I cannot formulate.

I expect to be in New York on March 5th, and will write you before that. I hope you will let me know what you are doing and how you fare in job hunting.

I am enclosing a note of introduction to Mrs. George Backer which has been unduly delayed and for which I apologize.

Anything you want to get to me while I am away can be sent to the White House and it will be forwarded.

Very cordially yours,
February 17, 1940

Dear Mrs. Backer:

I am giving this note of introduction to Mr. Joseph Lash, and shall appreciate it very much if you can find the time to see him.

He is looking for a position and has done some writing, and I think he is very capable.

With many thanks for anything you can do, I am

Very cordially yours,
February 23, 1940

Dear Mr. Lash:

Mrs. Roosevelt asks if you can come to the apartment, 20 East 11th Street, at 12:00 on Wednesday, March 6, if you are not busy, and stay for a bite of lunch.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt

Mr. Joseph Lash
494 Hudson Street
New York
N.Y.
Some - can see his 20.6.11
May of 9.20 for 10 minutes
My name is Lee - May 6
Mr. Morgan began

met Joe back
said to come to 31 6.11
at 17 30 May 6th if he
sent busy or stayed for
late of French -

Mr. Morgan Sign
Alone - can see the sea

Get at 7:30 for 1st movement.
By 12:00 we will leave

Don't be late.

Mrs. Magee Sages
Dear Miss Thompson:

I now definitely know that Wednesday, March 6 at 12:00 is a good time. I will have finished jury before then. You may expect me at Mrs. Roosevelt’s apartment at the time she suggested them.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Mrs. Malvina Thompson
The White House
Washington, D.C.
March 8, 1940

My dear Joe:

I talked over with the President your idea on his papers and he thinks it is grand. He says he knows that Judge Roseman, who did the work on these public papers, would be delighted to give you any help or suggestions he could and talk the whole thing over with you if it would be of any assistance. Judge Roseman might also give you an introduction to the publishers. I am enclosing a note of introduction to him on the chance that you do not know him.

I also talked to the President about the summer camp and he thinks that is a very good idea. He wants me to talk to Mrs. McAllister and to Mat Adams about it for the Young Democrats. He also was willing to give three hours of an evening later in April or in May for a meeting with a group of youth leaders. He does not want it to be wholly Youth Congress, but to represent as many different groups as we can get together and whom we can trust not to go out and talk about it. I think that twenty-five would be a good number so as to allow for discussion. Will you talk this over? I think we should have two or three young democrats and any groups that you wish to consult and think wise to have. I feel that there should be represented church groups, peace groups, labor groups, student groups, Youth Congress, agricultural groups, and then certain well-known leaders in the whole youth movement.

It was grand to see you and I look forward to seeing you again soon.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Joe Lash
494 Hudson Street, NYC
March 8, 1940

Dear Sam:

This will introduce to you Joseph Lash, who is interested in doing a popular abbreviation of the President's public papers to show the general trend of the President's philosophy of government. I have talked it over with Franklin and he thinks it excellent. It is at his suggestion that I am giving Joe this letter to you because Franklin knows your advice and interest will be valuable.

I have suggested that Random House might be interested but I leave it to you to make any better suggestion.

Cordially,

Honorable Sam Rosenman
135 Central Park West
NYC (Sent to Joe Lash)
My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

A close friend of mine, Dr. Daniel Bronstein, who teaches philosophy at the City College of New York, is in Washington with the purpose of explaining to public officials and others who are residents of New York the issues growing out of Bishop Manning's protest against the appointment of Bertrand Russell to the faculty at G.C.N.Y.

I believe he intends to write - or has written - to you for an appointment. I hope you will find the time to see him as I believe you will be interested in the question of whether a free, city-run school board can permit interference by the church.

I will write you a long letter very soon concerning the work I have in progress.

As ever,

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

I will have the list of youth leaders for you at the end of this week. I want to pull together a list in which every name counts and there is as little overlapping as possible, for I realize how important this meeting with the President can be.

There was an item in the newspapers that the Republican National Committee is sending out invitations to students in 800 colleges to join "College Republicans of America" clubs. I wish that the Young Democrats would bestir themselves. The Republicans have nothing to offer youth except pious "Bartonisms," but they can gain a big following simply by default. We once had a discussion with Mat Adams about a real educational and organizing campaign among young people, but I have seen little evidence of it. Would it not be possible in connection with the nationwide dinners of the Young Democrats to do something in the colleges? I would write directly to Mat Adams except that he may consider it butting in where I have no business to be. I will write, however, to Mrs. McAllister.

The summer camp plans have been held up because Mrs. Richards has rented out most of the cottages at Locust Farm and I hesitate to move until I have a definite place. I have written to the other places that I know about near New York which might be available. The enclosed prospectus describes the project more specifically than when I discussed it with you. I would appreciate your comments.

I was thrilled when you wrote that the President thought my idea on his papers good. Frankly when I mentioned the idea to you it never occurred to me that I might be considered able enough to carry through the job. But when you seemed to take it for granted that I could do the job, I disgracefully never even mentioned the many people who should be considered ahead of me. Anyway I am busily at work. I see Judge Rosenman on Wednesday and I have written to Mr. Gerf for an appointment.

I thought you would be interested in the following prayer attributed to St. Francis of Assisi and quoted by Archbishop Spellman this week:

"Lord, make me an instrument of Thy peace!
Where there is hatred, let me sow love.
Where there is injury, pardon.
Where there is doubt, faith.
Where there is despair, hope.
Where there is darkness, light.
Where there is sadness, joy."
"O Divine Master, grant that I may not so much seek
To be consoled, as to console;
To be understood, as to understand;
To be loved, as to love,
for
It is in giving that we receive;
It is in pardoning that we are pardoned;
It is in dying that we are born to eternal life."

It is a tranquillizing outlook on life.

Sincerely,

Joe [signature]
March 23, 1940

My dear Joe:

The President says he will be delighted to write a foreword for you but, of course, he will have to see your material first. He thinks that Judge Rosenman has the latest papers almost up to date. If he hasn't, you can certainly come down here and get at them. Let me know if and when you want to come.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Joseph P. Lash
494 Hudson Street
NYC
March 26, 1940

Dear Joe:

I have written the letter to Dr. Herring and I hope it will be of some value, though I confess I do not know why he should pay much attention to me.

The date for the meeting with the President is now set for Sunday night, May 5. I am going over the list and will have a letter written to them all emphasising the fact that this is an informal meeting, not to be talked about nor quoted afterwards.

I am also asking the groups to an informal buffet supper with me before the meeting with the President.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Joseph P. Lash
494 Hudson St.
NYC
My dear Mrs. Roosevelt,

Here is an envelope bulky with requests for various kinds of assistance. I hope that some day I shall be able to help you.

I saw Max Lerner this afternoon and he gave me some information concerning the Harvard fellowship. According to a letter he received from Pendleton Herring, Secretary of the Graduate School of Public Administration, I am too old for the junior fellowship, and lack the requisite experience in public administration as well as the necessary background in the social sciences for the senior fellowship. So that Dr. Herring does not consider my chances too hopeful.

Max Lerner, however, feels strongly that my experience in the youth movement would enable me to contribute to the research program being developed by the School, and that by diligent application I could make up my lack of formal training in the social sciences. He has written again to Dr. Herring to that effect. Would you feel yourself in a position to send a letter to the School? I am enclosing some pages from the School's catalogue which describe the School's purposes. The letter, if you decide to write, should be addressed to:

Dr. Pendleton Herring, Secretary
Graduate School of Public Administration
Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass.

There are two other enclosures in this letter - the list of young people for the meeting with the President, and the letter of invitation from some boys at the City College of New York.

I hope you have a nice trip to the west.

Your devoted friend,
FACULTY

DONALD HOLMES WALLACE, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Economics and Tutor in Economics.

ERWIN NATHANIEL GREWOLD, A.M., LL.B., S.J.D., Professor of Law.

EDWARD PENDLETON HERRING, A.B., Ph.D., Secretary, and Assistant Professor of Government and Tutor in Government.

MILTON KATZ, A.B., LL.B., Lecturer on Law.
HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION

In November, 1935, Harvard University announced the gift of two million dollars from Mr. Lucius N. Littauer, '78, for the establishment and maintenance of a Graduate School of Public Administration. In October, 1937, the University announced an additional gift of $250,000 by Mr. Littauer to make possible the construction of a larger building than was originally planned. The Harvard Corporation decided that before the instruction of regular students was undertaken, there should be a period of a year or more during which the new school would devote its energies to the task of becoming familiar with the problems confronting it. It was planned that during this period officials holding high positions in the federal, state, and local governments be brought to the University to consult with the Faculty.

Accordingly the Graduate School of Public Administration began its activities on March 1, 1937, by a series of conferences with public officials. Professor W. B. Munro organized these sessions and funds were provided by the Rockefeller Foundation to finance this consultative work of the School. Nearly three score officials took part in the conferences during the spring of 1937.

They were asked how the resources of the University could most effectively be used in improving and aiding the public service in the federal, state, and municipal governments. From the discussions ensuing three conclusions emerged: (1) that the existing faculties of the University should be drawn upon in constituting the faculty of the School; (2) at the outset the School should be concerned primarily with able students drawn from the government service and qualified for advanced graduate study; and (3) that the instruction should consist in part of group seminars dealing with governmental problems in their broadest aspects.

GENERAL STATEMENT

The widening sphere of government activities and the increasing complexity of administrative functions make an imperative call upon the social sciences to assist in the better understanding and
more effective management of governmental problems. Through
the program of research seminars offered by the School in 1939-40,
problems of basic and continuing significance to government are
studied. Important fields of broad public policy are explored such
as, for example, various aspects of fiscal policy or problems of col-
lective bargaining. Research is carried into various phases of the
administrative process. The seminars offered emphasize those
economic, legal, and political problems of vital concern to public
administrators.

Through the agency of the new School an attempt is made to
direct the work in the social sciences at Harvard more specifically
and effectively toward the larger problems of policy and adminis-
tration with which modern governments are confronted. From this
interest has sprung the composition of the faculty, the character of
the new building, the qualifications which have been prescribed for
the holders of the Littauer Fellowships, the experiment of having
public officials cooperate with the faculty as resident and non-
resident consultants, and the research seminars which comprise the
program of work.

The program of the School is designed for the further develop-
ment of the graduate instruction in the social sciences now available
in this University. Research is undertaken that the University
has heretofore lacked resources to attempt and inquiry is carried
further in other fields where important work has already been ac-
complished. In close cooperation with the other University libra-
ries, and particularly with Widener, the Graduate School of Public
Administration is building up the University's public document col-
collection together with other materials pertinent to the study of gov-
ernmental problems. The School likewise provides the professors in
charge of research seminars with research assistance. As the pro-
gram of the School continues, new seminar topics will be developed
and the fields already built up under the auspices of the School will
be carried forward by the social science departments of the Univer-
sity. Thus the School will serve to stimulate research in the social
sciences over a broad range of questions relating to public policy
and administration.
The Graduate School of Public Administration offers instruction in the social sciences at an advanced graduate level to the students holding Lucius N. Littauer Fellowships and to a limited number of qualified graduate students. Training in the social sciences is of essential importance in many governmental posts. The School does not attempt to prepare expert technicians for particular branches of the public service. It seeks rather to provide a thorough grounding in the fundamental principles and problems of public administration without reference to a particular branch of the public service. The instruction, while necessarily familiarizing the student with many specialized governmental problems, is designed primarily to provide a grasp of public administration in its broader phases.

A primary objective of the School is to attract students of real intellectual distinction and to bring them together in an atmosphere of research and inquiry conducive to a better understanding of the long-range significance of public problems. The Lucius N. Littauer Fellows participate in the special research seminar program offered by the School and are permitted to take whatever further graduate study in the University may be desirable in each individual case.

Experienced officials and scholars from other universities are invited to the School at frequent intervals to participate in the seminars where their research or experience relates to the problems being studied. Among the Fellows at the School are officials on leave from the government service. These men in most cases are completing their graduate training in the social sciences. The background of practical experience acquired through their work in various governmental agencies is a definite asset in the research work of the seminars in which they participate. By bringing in as consultants for one or more seminar meetings responsible officials and by associating regularly with the seminar work throughout the year younger men with governmental experience, the School encourages a continuing interchange between the University and the public service.

The active cooperation of persons with academic experience and government officials who are actually handling the problems in question should be helpful to both. Scholars may be too far removed from the practical aspects of public problems while public officials may often be too near their problems and under too much pressure. Thus it is hoped that through a cooperative approach the broad significance of public policies can be analyzed in a more realistic fashion.

GENERAL INFORMATION

The Littauer Center of Public Administration

The building is designed not only for the school itself but for the social sciences in general. Mr. Littauer gave an additional $250,000 to make possible a building approximately twice the size of that originally planned, and the University has undertaken to provide the yearly income of an equal sum for servicing and maintenance. In this building, offices are provided for all members of the Departments of Economics and Government giving instruction in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences as well as for the Faculty of the Graduate School of Public Administration. With its auditorium and lounge, its eight large seminar rooms which are used as workshops by the fellows, consultants, and faculty, its reading room and cubicles for graduate students, the statistical laboratory, and the library with a capacity of 200,000 volumes, this building provides a center for activity in the social sciences on the graduate level. Such a center, it is hoped, will acquaint the faculty better with each other's points of view, diminish to some extent the departmentalization of different disciplines within the social sciences, and enable faculty and students to focus more effectively than in the past upon the problems of public policy and administration which have always, and increasingly in recent years, been a main concern of the social sciences.

Faculty

The Faculty of the School, as originally selected, was drawn from the already existing graduate schools and departments of Harvard devoted to the social sciences, and mainly from economics, government, law, and business administration. To this group have been added Dr. Alvin H. Hansen, formerly of the University of Minnesota, as Lucius N. Littauer Professor of Political Economy, and Dr.
Heinrich Bruening, the former Chancellor of Germany, as Lucius Littauer Professor of Government. Mr. Milton Katz, formerly Special Assistant to the Attorney General, has been appointed as Lecturer on Law for the academic year 1939-1940.

The principle has been adopted that every member of this Faculty shall at the same time be a member in full standing of some other faculty of the University, and all members of the Faculty at present participating in the seminars are also giving instruction in another department or school devoted to the social sciences.

Admission
Registration in the School is limited to Littauer Fellows and a small number of similarly qualified students.

Littauer Fellowships
The Lucius N. Littauer Fellowships are open to students who have completed one or more years of graduate study in the social sciences. Practical experience in the government service is considered a positive asset. Fellowships are awarded for one year but may be renewed. They carry stipends up to $1,500.

Tuition
The tuition fee is $400 per annum and must be paid from the stipend awarded.

Plans of Study
Under the plans of the School, students are enabled to work out individual programs of study. They may concentrate in one of the social sciences. Or they may combine two or more fields in a manner suitable to the needs of the particular student. They should also include one or more of the advanced seminars offered by the School. It is contemplated that the programs of men who have already completed the residence requirements for the doctorate will consist mainly of research looking toward completion of their doctoral theses, and will be conducted mainly in connection with the seminars offered by the School.

Degrees
A certificate is awarded to students registered in the Graduate
March 30, 1940

Dear Joe:

I am enclosing a copy of the letter which I have written to those whose names are on the list which I enclose also.

I took the list which you sent me and the list which I got from Joe Cadden and together there were only 47 people and I decided that as there will be a number who cannot come, or who on talking it over decided that one should represent the organization, that it was well to invite them all.

I am not sending a copy of the list of those invited to the others - just to you and Joe Cadden.

I am off today for New York and then to Seattle, but you can always reach me through the White House.

Very sincerely yours,

P.
Mr. Joseph/Lash
494 Hudson Street
New York
New York
My dear Mr. Lash:

Mrs. Roosevelt will be in New York late on Friday, April 19, as she is flying up from Washington. She would like very much to have you come in to her apartment about eight o'clock for a little supper. If you have a friend you would like to bring, she would be glad to have him too.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt

Mr. Joseph P. Lash
494 Hudson Street
New York, New York
My dear Mrs. Roosevelt,

I have checked on the pamphlet by Max Weiss, "In A Soviet America - Happy Days for American Youth," Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Plavner have their sequence of events wrong. The Youth Congress could not have borrowed from the Communist pamphlet for it was written and published after the Detroit Congress at which the "Declaration of Rights of American Youth" was drawn up and adopted. The reverse seems to have been the case, namely, that the Young Communists simply appropriated the most eloquent sections in the Declaration, hoping thereby to get a wider hearing for their own ideas.

It is interesting to note that while Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Plavner point out the similarities between the Youth Congress Declaration and the Communist pamphlet, they neglect to point out the divergences - and that after all is the essential thing.

The essence of the Communist pamphlet is that this potentially splendid country can only be restored to its people by the establishment of a Soviet Socialist America" through a "working class revolution." "Laws protect Bosses," says the Communist pamphlet."If, therefore, the workers continually violate the law when they fight for their rights, it must be because the law not only does not defend their interests but contradicts them. It can only be because the laws are enacted to protect and defend the capitalists...In order to change the conditions under which we live, completely, it is necessary to abolish the rule of the capitalists completely."

The Youth Congress in no way advocates the overthrow of capitalism and the essence of its position is that we must work within the existing framework of legality and constitutionality for the improvement of the conditions of youth and the strengthening of the American system of government. I am enclosing the Weiss pamphlet, which I would like to have back for my files.

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Plavner ask at the beginning of their article, "Do you suppose if Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt had known that - the credo of the AYC, which she so graciously endorsed, was simply a rewrite of Communist doctrine..." I presume they are referring to the Creed of the American Youth Congress. Now if that Creed is simply "a rewrite of Communist doctrine" it has fooled an awful lot of anti-communist Americans. If I remember correctly when Bill Hinkley read the Creed to the Dies Committee, the Committee itself was very impressed with it, and the acting-Chairman, Mr. Starnes, wagged his head approvingly. Now if the Dies Committee is being taken in by Communist doctrines, what is poor America to do?

The authors complain about the lack of receptivity at Youth Congress meetings to their ideas. If they would come in with proposals on how to get youth jobs, how to strengthen a program for peace and civil liberties, there is no question that
the Congress would be happy to entertain their proposals. But there is a widespread suspicion among us that the only concern of Mr. Flavner and his associates is to disrupt the Congress with no concern for its value as an instrument on behalf of youth's legitimate aspirations for jobs, peace and civil liberties.

Cordially,

Joe

I want to thank you for a very nice evening. Lewis and I will remember it for a long time. I hope we did not weary you.
April 25, 1960

My dear Joe:

The President has just sent me word that he will not be in Washington on May 8th, and I have notified all the people who were invited to meet with him.

I am afraid he is not going to feel free enough to have this meeting in Washington on a Saturday or Sunday as he is so busy and has so much on his mind. A weekday would be easier for him, I think, but I know that is not as satisfactory for the people invited.

I am notifying all the people that this meeting has been postponed, but am not giving them another date until I have a chance to talk to the President or to some of you.

Do you think it would be wise to postpone this meeting until sometime later and have it at Hyde Park when I am sure the President will be there? He always feels less pressed for time at Hyde Park.

I will be back in Washington on Monday, April 26th, and will expect to hear how you feel about this.

Very cordially yours,
This is the text of the announcement of the book to be run in the fall catalogue of Duell, Sloan & Pearce:

PROGRAM FOR DEMOCRACY: The Social Philosophy of Franklin D. Roosevelt
With an Introduction by the President
Selected and Edited by Joseph P. Lash

"Sheer opportunism", "regimentation", "democracy's last best hope" are only a few of the clashing descriptions of Franklin D. Roosevelt's philosophy of government. But the millions of people who twice elected him President of the United States were not merely endorsing an individual; they were registering their approval of a new and invigorating approach to the problems of our democracy.

When the present problems have disappeared and new administrations have come into office, the approach will still be valid and fruitifying.

This book selects from the public papers of the President the core of doctrines which represent his basic philosophy and which, when assembled together, provide a continuing program for American democracy.

Here you will find in convenient compass the President's views on the deeper purposes of democratic government. Here is the first integrated presentation of Mr. Roosevelt's proposals for an economic constitutional order in which private economic power would be subordinated to public interest. Here are his vigorous opinions on "tweedledum and tweedledee" politics and his conception of the Democratic Party as the vehicle of a militant progressivism. Here you will find in great detail the President's approach to world affairs.

The book will be invaluable as a guide to the last weighty years of our history: it will also serve as a handbook for liberalism in the next decade.

Student of political theory, politician, and average man—for whom it will provide an eloquent but simple political credo—all, will find this book of use.
April 25, 1940

My dear Mr. Lash:

Mrs. Roosevelt has advised all the people who were invited for May 8th, that the meeting has been postponed, and that they would be advised later if another date is set.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt

Mr. Joseph P. Lash
404 Hudson Street
New York, New York
April 30, 1940

My dear Joe:

I am planning on having the postponed meeting on either May 15 or May 16 here in Washington.

I will write Miss Kirchwey about you and I will say prayers.

Very sincerely,

Mr. Joe Lash
494 Hudson St.
NYC
My dear Mrs. Roosevelt,

The chief consideration in my own mind in thinking over the matter of another date for the meeting with the President, is that it take place, if at all possible, before the Geneva Congress. Although another factor to be borne in mind is that the "Y" people are usually taken up with encampments and summer conferences toward the latter part of June, and I am very anxious to have them hear the President's views. If the meeting could be at Hyde Park early in June, that, I believe, would be the most satisfactory arrangement. Otherwise I would favor a weekday meeting, even if some people can't make it. With the changeable foreign situation and the 1940 campaign in the offing, it is easy to realize the President's problem in finding an evening for us.

I had a long talk with the managing editor of the NATION. There is a post open there. It is that of editorial assistant and the work would be technical - editing manuscripts, writing titles, indexing, handling the letter page, talking to callers, etc. I had hoped there would be some writing attached to it, although I have the impression that with time an enterprising young man would be invited to participate in policy discussions and given writing assignments. While not an ideal job, it would be working in an atmosphere of ideas and with very congenial people. Would you be in a position to recommend me to Miss Kirchwey? A word from you would carry great weight. You have been so kind to me that I hesitate to make another request, and I leave it completely to your wise judgment to turn it down, if you feel unable to.

Next week is a momentous one for me. I am taking a few chapters up to the publishers and I shall await their reaction with trepidation. I should hear from Harvard. My fate will be decided both at the NATION and at "P.M." where my name is still being considered. Can you make place on your hectic calendar to send up a little prayer on my behalf?

Cordially,

Joe fals

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

The Cabinet tabled indefinitely our statement on the "American Youth Congress and Public Opinion." The vote was 17 - 5, with all of the mail votes except one against us. The arguments against the statement were--

that it embodied new policy and should therefore be left to the Geneva meeting - new policy in respect to aggression in Finland and in respect to the specific condemnation of the Soviet dictatorship (the resolution we adopted last July condemning communist dictatorship did not necessarily mean that the delegates had the Soviet Union in mind, we were told)

on the other hand another argument against adopting the statement was that it merely reaffirmed what was in the Creed and was on that account superfluous.

the statement was attacked on the grounds of the motives of those introducing it; we were told that our purpose was not to help the Congress, but to confuse it, to divide it, to divert it from the real issues.

it was an attack upon the civil liberties of the communists and if adopted would mean that the AYC was joining with the FBI, the Dies Committee, etc. in promoting hysteria against radicals, which hysteria was but a method of getting us into war.

the effect of the statement was to line us up with the Allies and with the Roosevelt Administration which was leading us into war and which for that reason had abandoned its program of social reform.

It is an interesting fact that at the same time that a majority of Cabinet members were arguing that we had no power to change policy, the Congress's policy had in fact gone through a complete revolution. Whereas last July the position of the Congress was one of collective security and friendliness to New Deal efforts to meet human needs, today the Congress is actually the leading, isolationist, anti-Roosevelt agency among young people.

Furthermore there is an intolerance and hostility toward those of us who do not agree with the prevailing opinion and who stand up for our convictions, that makes the atmosphere of a Cabinet meeting highly unpleasant.

I think the Cabinet meeting was a pretty good forecast of what will happen at Geneva and I am not optimistic about the situation.
I believe in youth-led organizations, and I am for the objectives of jobs for young people, civil liberties and peace. I do not associate them, however, with hostility to the Allies or opposition to the Administration. If the majority of the Congress leadership feel that the Congress program is meaningless without its anti-Roosevelt, isolationist orientation, then they will exclude many young people from the Congress.

I had a nice letter from Harvard gently informing me of their regret at being unable to award me a Fellowship. Dr. Herring wrote that I was at a "disadvantage when competing with many able candidates who have had several years in the public service." My name is being placed on a list of alternates in case a vacancy occurs.

The NATION job likewise fell through. They wanted someone who had no ambitions whatever "in the direction of either writing or policy formation."

This letter wasn't meant to sound like a dirge. Despite my disappointment, I am quite cheerful and hard at work.

 Truly,

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D.C.
May 6, 1940

Dear Joe:

Thank you very much for the suggestions you gave me in your letter of April 29. You were most helpful.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Joseph Lash
494½ Hudson St.
NYC
My dear Mrs. Roosevelt,

The date of the Detroit meeting of the AYU was July 3, 1935. One other small question of fact - on page six of your manuscript, the ninth line from the bottom, it might be more correct to say that "even the cabinet can not make (new) policies..."

Concerning the article as a whole, I wonder whether it would hang together better if slightly reorganized. On page one, paragraphs 3 and 4, you point out Archie Roosevelt's significant failure to take advantage of your invitation. Would it not be wise to follow that with the section on the manner in which Archie Roosevelt and his associates introduced their resolutions and their purposes - the section running from the paragraph beginning "Then our young authors..." on page 5 to the paragraph ending with the words "...or lack courage," on page seven? I suggest this because both sections really deal with the same question - the good faith and wisdom of the tactics of A. Roosevelt and M. Flavin. The rest would then follow.

On page five there is a paragraph starting "In the article a statement is made that 'All..." etc. My own feeling is that the paragraph does not strengthen your argument and might well be left out.

And finally with regard to your specific defense of individuals, might it not be better to make a general statement of your confidence in the leadership of the AYU without referring to specific people keeping pretty much what you now have on page nine - lines 6 to the end of the paragraph? The readers will have forgotten the specific allegations made concerning individuals, and will really be concerned with the leadership of the AYU as a group. It might be relevant and certainly interesting to the public if you included here your views on how one distinguishes communist from non-communist in public life.

I hope these suggestions may prove of some value.

Cordially,

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

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

The effort some of us made to build the ASU as the campus tribune of progressive democracy, allied to the New Deal and the labor movement, seems to have failed, unless the national liberal caucus set up at Madison succeeds in reversing the present trend. We had hoped that a student movement could be created which would do a significant job of leavening middle class opinion, reconciling it to the idea of a humane democracy in which planning, adequate social services, collective bargaining, etc. would mitigate and avert the social and economic disasters which have doomed political democracy elsewhere. It is this framework which the ASU seems to have renounced, if I interpret the spirit and resolutions of our Madison convention correctly.

That new spirit of intransigence and dogmatism can best be illustrated by the fate of an amendment referring to the recommendations of the American Youth Commission. The amendment hailed the efforts of the Commission to obtain jobs, health and education for American youth. It urged support for the Commission's proposal of jobs for unemployed youth at an annual expenditure of $400. This amendment was attacked on the ground - rarely invoked about much more doubtful propositions - that we lacked sufficient information about the specific proposals, although every delegate had a copy of the Commission's pamphlet. The real ground of the attack was that the Commission had on it men such as Owen D. Young, Henry I. Harrison, Matthew Wall, and their ultimate purpose in sponsoring aid to youth could only be to entice it into support of war! This is precisely the reverse of the argument that any proposal that has the support of Communists is ipso facto suspect.

Many times during the convention and in the recent bitter weeks I have asked myself how people could so abruptly swing around in their opinions - why my arguments and those of Molly Yard and others seemed to carry so little weight, when I knew we were still respected and even loved by the very people who would no longer accept our opinions.

Part of the answer seems to me to lie along the following lines: young people, particularly students, caught up in a world convulsed by social and economic catastrophes, are seeking more than jobs, health, etc. They want a world picture - a Weltanschauung - which will embrace and explain all developments and whose very structure dictates the possibility, nay, the inevita-
bility, of a new world—not a slightly patched-up world—but a completely new one. They want a globe-girdling fighting faith with themselves enlisted as militant crusaders. As part of such a crusading world order they are capable of self-abnegation and loyalty which enables them to withstand the scorn of public opinion and persecution. To sacrifice a semester's savings and the Christmas holidays to one's interest in liberal social reform is not as likely as sacrificing the same for a chance to come to a convention which is viewed as part of a worldwide struggle to usher in a new world.

But this whole picture of a world revolutionary fellowship tumbles to the ground if one loses faith in the Soviet Union, and with the tumbling down of that world these young people are divested in their own eyes of their shining garments and are left stranded alone in a terrible world, just another group of little men and women. To hold onto this faith which humanizes the world and impenetrates it with meaning and hope, these young people calmly accept a double set of values, one of which they apply to civil liberties, standards of living, and foreign policy in the USSR, and the other set they apply to other countries.

Oleaving, of necessity, to their faith in the Soviet Union, they must then accept an analysis which transforms Finland's resistance to aggression into a plot by world capitalism against Russia. Criticism of Soviet policy as well as sympathy for Finland becomes in their eyes part of the world crusade against socialist Russia. And the President because of his sympathy for Finland is thereby denominated an agent of capitalist imperialism acting to involve us in war. It therefore follows a priori that the President will now make his peace with his former adversaries. Drives against civil liberties, failure to go ahead on a program of social reform, a large armaments budget, are all invoked to substantiate this analysis, while the conservative state of public opinion, the rebellious attitude of Congress are ignored.

I do not believe that the Administration should be exempt from criticism. We must not rest on past laurels. Progressives must push forward and prepare the ground for another crop of reforms. I do believe that a program for America must be rooted in American facts, conditions and ideals and constructed in terms of the realities of American politics. The starting and ending points of our analysis must be the United States. What light and guidance the Soviet experience can shed on our problems must be utilized, but a movement which seems to assume that the USSR is above reproach will not obtain the allegiance of American youth. And a faith which refused to examine the objective evidence which calls it into question, will crash all the harder later on.
Much of the program adopted at Madison is of course good, but our refusal to apply the same criteria to the Soviet Union that we do to other nations will compromise all efforts to gain campus support for the valid sections of that program. To the carrying out of the latter, as well as to the ASU, those who now lead the Union have a grave responsibility.

A national liberal caucus was set up at the convention, to endeavor to secure a referendum which the convention voted down on grounds of costliness, interference with spring program, and that it would cast doubt on the integrity of the delegates. However, if ten percent of the chapters, or ten percent of the membership demands such a referendum it will have to be granted. Chapters such as Harvard, Swarthmore, Emnington have indicated that they will call for a referendum. Aggie Reynolds agreed to election as organizational secretary only on the assurance that such a referendum would be sought, since she is out of sympathy with the present trend of ASU policy.

It was not a happy convention for many of us. Only now can we see all the support that the ASU has had in the past, and how much it has meant to liberals everywhere.

I myself am going out of the youth movement. I am thirty. Youth movements should be led by young people. Every year that goes by while I remain in youth activities makes the transition to another form of work more difficult. I would like most of all to take a few months off and do some studying but that hardly seems possible.

In closing I would like to say that one of the most inspiring things about being in the leadership of the youth movement has been the opportunity it gave me to meet you and to take heart from your courage and faith in the people and in our democracy.

In all sincerity,

Joseph P. Lash
Dear Mrs. Roosevelt,

I hope your weekend at Hyde Park was a pleasant and restful one. I am sure it must have been for the country is lovely these days. I too am going to the country on Monday to a place where I can work in quiet.

I greatly enjoyed staying at the White House with the many opportunities it afforded to talk with you. Tell me, do I give the appearance of shirking the problem of finding a job? At this juncture of events it is sickening to have to flounder around and worry over problems of personal destiny, when human life has become so cheap and civilization itself is in jeopardy. But where is one's post? At heart I am a political agitator and have to feel myself part of a movement working for the liberation of humanity to work selflessly and effectively. I am devoted to the President and yourself, for I consider your democracy's last best hope. And I know that the defeat of Hitler is a necessary condition before there can be any discussion of a better society or the liberation of mankind from economic bondage.

But I also know that the defeat of Hitler will not of itself assure a better world for the common man. That will depend on whether within nations systems emerge which will make the benefits of our great technologies available to all the people. That is the fight we have been carrying on here at home since 1933. If Hitler wins that fight is lost. But there is also a chance of losing that fight as we gird for the struggle against Hitler. The way that reaction here is trying to move back into power under the guise of an emergency is sufficient proof that not even the horror of the war will persuade them voluntarily to ease a privilege or mitigate their acquisitiveness.

If a new and better order of things is to emerge after this war, the struggle must be carried on now at home as well as abroad. I am looking for a post where I can serve these purposes. Please do not think me a muddlehead or morbidly introspective.

Were you as surprised as I was the other night at the meeting with the President that so few questions were asked about his foreign policy? That very afternoon many of those young men and women had, because of distrust of the President's policies, voted to have the Congress call an emergency peace meeting in Chicago for the beginning of August, and yet none of them asked him questions about foreign policy. I am afraid that the attitude of many of the kids was like that of that sweet boy from Missouri, who at the end of the evening made exactly the same speech as he might have made at the beginning - they weren't listening; they were telling the Government! But the meeting was worth while if only to show that we have the kind of Government that can be told without people being clapped into jail.
About fifteen of us met in between the Cabinet meeting and dinner to discuss what might be done at Geneva. People were invited irrespective of their attitude on foreign or domestic policies so long as they were concerned to have a Congress that would be inclusive and tolerant of diverse points of view, and which would command the confidence of the community.

We decided that the most realistic thing to aim for was the election of a Presiding Committee at Geneva and a Cabinet for the coming year which would command the confidence of all groups. Since the present Cabinet recommends a list of names to the Geneva meeting for election to the Presiding Committee, there would be no technical difficulty with electing a Committee that would command universal respect - providing Joe and Frances agree. But I am not optimistic about securing their agreement. The majority group in the Congress sees it more and more as the spearhead for the propagation of a special point of view, and consider the rest of us obstructionists.

Will you hear whether the State Department was able to do anything to secure a transit visa for Dr. Eliaaberg? I should like to know the outcome.

My address during the coming week will be o/o Mrs. Trude Pratt, New Milford, Conn.

Again thank you for a very delightful stay in Washington.

Cordially,

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D.C.
June 10, 1940

My dear Joe:

I have been over your "Program for Democracy" and so has the President. I think it is very well arranged and very well done. The President was really pleased with it and so am I. Your choices seem to me excellent.

Of course, you do not give the appearance of shirking the problem of finding a job. I know exactly what you are going through and I think what the President said today applies to you somewhat, but I also think that many of you young people are not recognizing the fact that while you can not be sure of the future, there are immediate things that have to be handled now and we have to go on feeling confident in our ability to go on fighting for the other things in the future.

I could tell you plenty of things about the way everyone of us here has to fight reaction every day and be on the look-out but that does not mean we must not use the people who sometimes unconsciously would push us back. They know nothing else and they may learn and it keeps us alive trying to keep up with them.

I think you ought to be in some of the things down here and Mr. Hopkins and I have been talking about it. The President agrees but I am not perfectly sure that you want to be tied to a political party even temporarily. How would you feel about it?
I was surprised the other night that there were so few questions asked on foreign policy and I have a letter from Joe Cadden saying that he wished it had been a smaller meeting so certain questions could have been followed up.

I was amused by my Elliott's reaction to the boy from Missouri. He said he did not think him sincere and I am afraid that was my feeling too.

I had word from Mr. Welles that Dr. Ellasberg and I asked him to cable at my expense for further information. I am terribly troubled because Italy has now declared war and I do not think the President's speech will make them feel any more kindly toward Americans or those we are trying to help. I will let you know anything definite I hear.

Would you like to come up and spend some days with us at Hyde Park after we get settled. We will be driving up every Tuesday and Thursday so we could take you along if you feel like coming. You could work as much as you liked and in any case you would have to be prepared to look after yourself part of the time. I would be glad to ask anyone you wished to bring with you.

Very cordially yours,
Dear Mrs. Ferris,

I returned to town late today and only then found your note. It was a nice note and I am ever so grateful to you. When I was a kid I daydreamed a lot, always reshuffling the world according to my heart's longing. That required the intercession of very superior kinds of people endowed with miraculous powers of perspicacity. But I never would have believed the fact would had such understanding friends.

I would like to come up to Hyde Park next week, but don’t know whether between the book and the Grand Opera I will be able to. Would it interfere with plans of yours if I came up on Friday the 21st, for a few days?

Sincerely,

Joe Kobe
October 16, 1940

Dear Joe:

Mrs. Roosevelt wants to know if you would like four tickets for the Army-Navy game on November 30. Will you let me know as soon as you can?

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Joseph P. Lash
Hotel Carteret
206 West 23rd Street
New York, New York
Dear Joe:

I am sending you a copy of a letter which was sent to me, with the idea that I might know of some place where this man's offer could be accepted. I have not found any place yet and I wonder if you know any group which would like to take it up.

Very sincerely yours,

Dr. Joseph F. Lash
International Student Union
8 W. 40th St. NYC
December 27, 1940

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

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Regarding your letter of December 14 in which you enclosed a copy of the letter from the West Virginia Student Service Project, I am sorry the West Virginia Student Service Project could not avail themselves of this offer. However, among the many others of similar projects in which you are interested you might find one in which a plan of this kind would be of considerable help to the boys and girls in that particular locality.

I believe you acted for the best interests of the country, also the Newspaper Guild of New York in endorsing the logging slate.

There is absolutely nothing that I could say that will add anything to the many fine things which you have done and are doing now for this country. I wish you and Mrs. Thompson and the President continued good health for many years to come.

Sincerely yours,

F. W. Danne

FWD:AS
Secretary to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Enclosed please find an official receipt for the
graceful gift which Mrs. Roosevelt has made to the
International Student Service.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph P. Lash
General Secretary
INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE
8 WEST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK

RECEIPT

N° 493

Received from

Mrs. Frances E. Reeves

$100.00

One hundred dollars

in payment of

International Student Service

Florence Green
February 3, 1941

Dear Joe:

Mrs. Roosevelt asks if you will send someone as a speaker, as requested by Mr. Earl Simon in the enclosed letter.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt

Mr. Joe Lash
International Student Service
8 West 40th Street
New York, N.Y.
September 29, 1941

MEMO FOR MR. CRIM:

MR. TOLNY;

MRS. MERRITT;

MISS THOMPSON;

There will be a meeting of the
International Student Service at the
White House on October 1st at 12 noon.
The following people will attend:

Mrs. Henry Goddard Leach
Dr. Harry Gideonse
Dr. Alfred S. Cohn
Mr. Alan Gottlieb
Mr. Kenneth Holland
Mr. Archibald MacLeish
Miss Fiore Mariotti

This group will have luncheon after
the meeting.

Miss Jane Seaver
Miss Molly Yard
will also be in this group.

Mrs. Leach has been invited to arrive
on Tuesday afternoon and to spend the night.

M.T.L.
INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE
of the United States
8 WEST 40th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

February 3, 1941

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

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I tried to reach Mrs. William Duncan at the Waldorf over the weekend but no one by that name was registered there.

You wrote me sometime ago about Mr. Danner's offer to equip a resettlement project with a small printing plant. I haven't been able to think of any youth group that would meet the specifications. The work camps are only summer affairs and college students are favored enough as it is. If an idea does occur to me on how to utilize his offer, I will write you.

I am returning the letters from Varian Fry which were very interesting. Will be over tomorrow.

Yours,

Joseph P. Lash
General Secretary
March 17, 1941

Miss Malvina Thompson
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Tommy:

Perhaps it isn't necessary to bother Mrs. Roosevelt with this. We are having a conference at Yale University on the subject of 'The Role of the University in National Defense.' It occurred to me that perhaps in connection with the Volunteer Home Defense program some plans had been worked out to utilize the student and college. Do you know who might be able to supply me with information on what college students may be expected to do in such a program? If you were to send me the names of the people, I could then write to them directly. I am enclosing a copy of the Conference program.

I hope your trip was very nice.

Cordially,

Joseph P. Lash
General Secretary
THE ROLE OF THE UNIVERSITY IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

A Conference
Sponsored by International Student Service
In collaboration with Yale University

Yale University
New Haven, Conn.
April 5, 6, 1941

YALE ADVISORY BOARD

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Dean of Yale College

Harvey C. Mansfield,
Assistant Professor of Government

Samuel W. Dudley,
Dean of School of Engineering

Nicholas J. Spykman,
Sterling Professor of Int'l Relations

Abraham H. Feller,
Associate Professor of Law

John E. Vance,
Assistant Professor of Chemistry

William G. Fletcher,
Instructor in Gov't and
International Relations

Arnold Wolters,
Professor of International Relations

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Yale Law School

James Hitchcock, '41

W. Liscum Borden, '42
Edward T. Ladd, Graduate Student in
Kenneth Burgess, '41 Education

William Ford, '42
John K. McLean, '43

William F. Hallmuth, Graduate
Louise B. Morley, I.S.S.
Student in Economics

Donald A. Schmechel, Yale Law School

John S. Stillman, Yale Law School

Philip H. Wooton, '41

I.S.S. CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Clyde Eagleton, Chairman
William G. Fletcher
A. Roland Elliott
Louise B. Morley
Edgar J. Fisher
Robert G. Spivack
THE ROLE OF THE UNIVERSITY IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

A Conference
Sponsored by International Student Service
In collaboration with Yale University

Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, April 5, 6, 1941

April 5th
9:30 - 11:00 a.m.
Registration
Welcoming Addresses

Political Union House
Political Union House

11:15 a.m.
WILLIAM C. DE VANE, Dean of Yale College
Chairman, Advisory Board

JOSEPH P. LASH, General Secretary, International
Student Service

ERNEST W. JENKINS, Chairman, Yale Organizing Committee

ARNOLD WOLFE, Chairman of Conference,
Presiding

12:30 p.m.
Luncheon
D. K. H. House

2:30 p.m.
Plenary Session on Military Training

BRIGADIER GENERAL LEWIS B. HERSEY, Executive Officer,
Selective Service System

LIEUTENANT COLONEL DEAN HUBBUTT, U. S. Army

COMMANDER DANIEL M. MCQUARIE, U. S. Navy

JAMES McGEE S. WILKINSON, Department of Personnel Study
and in charge of Bureau on Military Service Information, Yale
University

ARNOLD WOLFE, Chairman of Conference, Presiding

Outline of subjects to be covered:

A. Present Situation - Analysis of all alternatives for military training existing
at present including:
- Selective Service
- Marine Corps
- Army and Navy Service
- C.I.A.
- U.S. Air Force
- Military and Naval Air Service

B. Criticism and Recommendations for possible changes:
- Information
- Compulsory R.O.T.C.
- Swiss training system
- Calling by classes
- Deferments
- Functional Selection
April 6th

9:30 a.m.

Commission I. Curricular Preparation for National Defense
A. To what extent should the university train for national defense? By what methods?

B. What is the price which the universities must pay for this training? Sacrifice of the liberal arts? social sciences? pure science and long research?

C. What other changes of courses should be made?

D. To what extent should the university do research on post-war planning as well as contribute to national defense?

E. To what extent has the university obligation for preservation of foreign cultures?

F. To what extent has the university obligations toward refugees?

Advisory Expert: PRESIDENT LEONARD CARMICHAEL
Tufts College

Commission II. Positive Philosophy in the University. Problems of Democratic Morale.
A. To what extent should personal convictions and the democratic faith be advanced in the university?

B. To what extent should we keep up democratic morale in the university? By what methods?

C. To what extent should we maintain democratic institutions in the university? Toleration of foreign cultures? Civil liberties? By what methods should these institutions be maintained?

Advisory Expert: JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

Commission III. Extra-Curricular Preparation for Defense
A. What modifications should there be in present types of term-time activity? Should there be greater emphasis on physical training, public affairs, community, help, home defense?
B. What modifications should there be in the use of summer vacations?

Invited Expert: JOHN KIERAN

Commission IV. Peculiar Problems of the Women's Colleges

A. What is the role of the Women's Colleges in building up democratic morale?

B. Does the national defense program necessitates any changes in the curricula of the women's colleges?
   1. Should there be more emphasis on training for executive positions in industry?
   2. Should women as well as men participate in courses that train for careers in engineering, aviation, skilled work in factories?

C. Does the national defense program necessitate re-orientation of extra-curricula activities in the women's colleges? Should community work, public affairs, volunteer service, mechanical training, nurses' training, ambulance training, etc. be emphasized as proper jobs for women in defense?

D. In comparing the work done by Defense Committees on the various women's campuses what would you suggest as the goals to be sought after by those Defense Committees? What further steps would you recommend for the achievement of these goals?

Invited Advisory Expert: PRESIDENT
KATHARINE BLUNT, Connecticut College for Women

10:50 a.m. Adjourn for Chapel
12:30 p.m. Commissions (continued)

It is hoped that during the first part of the morning delegates will discuss "ends" and during the latter part "means".

3:00 p.m. Dinner D. K. E. House

3:00 p.m. Final Plenary Session Political Union House

Reports Discussion

4:00 p.m. Adjournment.
April 7, 1941

Dear Joe:

I am sending this letter from the Georgia State Woman's College. Mrs. Roosevelt thinks this may be a faculty member. Ann Parkman is the president of the student government body, and she is probably a better person to whom to write.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Joseph F. Lash
International Students Service
8 West 40th Street
New York, New York
TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

JOSEPH LASH
30 WEST 9TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

IS SWARTHMORE STUDENTS UNION A GROUP FOR WHICH MRS ROOSEVELT
SHOULD SPEAK THEY HAVE INVITED HER

MALVINA THOMPSON
DEAR MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

The next meeting of the Executive Committee will be the evening of May 22nd at the home of Mrs. David Levy, 300 Park Avenue, New York City, at 8:15. This will be the last meeting before the fall. The various departments have been asked to prepare reports summarizing the accomplishments since the beginning of the year, the problems that have arisen, and the program contemplated for next year. There will be a basic discussion of the relationship of ISS to student action groups. We hope, therefore, that everyone of the Executive Committee will plan to attend. Will you let us know on the enclosed postcard whether you will be able to come?

The April meeting of the Executive Committee was omitted in order to assure a full attendance at the May meeting. We are, however, enclosing reports of work in progress from the various departments, as well as a statement regarding our finances.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]
Joseph F. Lash
General Secretary

[Handwritten note]

Read this
May 15, 1941
6:45 PM
I will attend the meeting on
May 17 at 8:15. My plane was
away me be a little late.
The Refugee Department is currently attempting to devote its entire facilities to scholarship placements for the year 1941-42. The scholarships which have so far been offered in response to the appeal letter signed by Dr. Johnson and Mr. Einstein are as follows:

I. Full Scholarships, including stipend for personal expenses:

- Loretto Heights College
- College of Chestnut Hill
- Louisiana Polytechnic Institute
- Mount Holyoke College
- Furman University
- Hollins College
- Saint Mary’s College
- Radcliffe College
- Montana State College (2)
- Luther College

II. Scholarships covering board, room, tuition, and fees, but making no provision for personal expenses:

- Sarah Lawrence College
- Rockford College
- Wabash College
- Waynaburg College
- Sterling College
- Carleton College
- University of Dubuque

III. Partial Scholarships:

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<th>Obligation of ISS</th>
<th>Room and Board</th>
<th>Fees</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>Heidelberg College</td>
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<td></td>
<td>550</td>
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<td>Elmira College</td>
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<td>375</td>
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<td>University of Idaho (2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ferris Institute</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central College</td>
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<td>W. Va. Wesleyan Col.</td>
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<tr>
<td>University of Arizona</td>
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<td>High Point College</td>
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<td>Kansas State College (2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Illinois College</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rollins College</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Plus estimated personal exp. 1000
Plus transportation 300
Total $5104

In a conference with Mr. Kotschnig, chairman of the Refugee Committee, and Mr. Lash, it was decided that the department should accept no partial scholarships until the Refugee Committee has approved a budget based on expectations of next year’s income.
During the month of April ISS has held two successful small conferences: one at Yale on "The Role of the University in National Defense" and one at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy on "War Aims and Peace Plans". About forty students attended each conference and profited greatly from the discussion. We now have the impression that through the conference work ISS is fairly well entrenched in New England as we managed to persuade students from colleges that had not participated in any of our previous conferences to attend the one at the Fletcher School. Bates, Bowdoin, Colby Colleges and Clark University were represented there in addition to the colleges in the Boston area.

Discussion at both conferences was exceedingly constructive. The delegates to the Yale conference analyzed with President Wriston of Brown, President Carmichael of Tufts, President Eliot of Connecticut and other college people who attended the problem of sacrifice to national defense and maintenance of the traditional role of the colleges throughout the crisis. The consensus of opinion in general could be described as one of willingness to make personal sacrifices where necessary but unwillingness to sacrifice the long-range usefulness of university work because of the immediate crisis.

The special institute at the Fletcher School was admirably arranged by the local committee as the Yale conference had been. There was a different sort of atmosphere because the School is small and the students are all specialists in the field of international affairs. The result was an exceedingly constructive set of meetings in which Professor Hajo Holborn of Yale, Professor Eugene Staley of Fletcher, Dean Howard LeScourd of Boston University, John Thomas Dunlop, instructor in Economics at Harvard and William Fletcher performed the functions of leadership. President Carmichael of Tufts who enjoyed the Yale conference visited some of the meetings on Sunday upon his return from Washington, made a brief speech and entertained representatives of ISS and the Fletcher Committee at tea.

The Yale conference unfortunately had a deficit because fewer students than we had anticipated attended. This deficit was $57.00. The Fletcher conference, on the other hand, will have a profit of about $2.00 when the accounts are closed.

Plans for the conference in Rockford on "War Aims - The Elements of a Just Peace" are progressing but it has been difficult to organize the conference by methods of remote control. We have had considerable difficulty finding speakers, and for that reason the invitations are late in going out. The resulting conference will probably be small but we hope that it will start to build up a nucleus of students interested in ISS around Chicago. The following people have expressed their willingness to sponsor the conference: Lloyd V. Ballard, F. Lee Beams, Anton J. Carlson, Gordon E. Chalmers, Mary Ashby Cheek, Kenneth Colegrove, Donald Cowling, Carter Davidson, C. A. Dykstra, Lloyd K. Garrison, Charles W. Gilkey, Georgia Harkness, Augustus Hatton, Willard Harst, Robert M. Hutchins, Wayman C. Krueger, Walter Laves, Mrs. Andrew MacLeish, Irving Maurer, Paul A. Palmer, Ernest E. Price, Ivan M. Stone, W. Hayard Taylor, James T. Watkins, Clifton W. Utley, Edwin E. Witte, Quincy Wright.

Louise Morley,
Conference Secretary
PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT
April 30, 1941

There have been no startling departures in the work of the Publications Department during the past month. In addition to issuing press releases and publishing the Bulletin, the work has mainly consisted of enlisting the interest of students and faculty people in our forthcoming magazine.

A four-page folder describing the purposes and probable contents of the journal was issued and sent to nearly two thousand faculty members and fifteen hundred students. The folder is not designed to elicit subscriptions, but rather manuscripts, and in general to create some advance interest. In the fall, when publication is imminent, additional promotional material will have to be issued.

Correspondence with interested college authors has increased during the past month, and in many instances our efforts have been compensated by a return flow of manuscripts. The editor of the Yale Literary Magazine, for instance, submitted five essays at one time. Our authors are not all as prolific, however.

In addition to the manuscripts that have come in, about ten are in preparation, following voluminous correspondence between author and editor. It is impossible to say how many will finally be worthy of publication; probably half.

In an endeavor to contact all the college magazines in the country (we already have a complete list of the newspapers), a mailing was sent to college registrars, asking for the names of editors and business managers. Sixty per cent replied. We are writing those magazines with which we have not already been in touch.

Every week we receive two or three dozen college newspapers, and several undergraduate magazines. This material receives at least a cursory reading and sometimes—if the subject matter seems to warrant it—more extensive perusal. We are on the lookout for material worth reprinting in our magazine (five or six printable pieces have been turned up) and authors to whom we might suggest ideas.

To some extent, our work has been circumscribed by the fact that finances still do not permit us to have a stenographer. A stenographer is essential as soon as we can afford one; we will also need a business manager as the publication date approaches.

In addition to editorial planning, the following tasks will have to be completed before September: a) a promotional campaign mapped out, to be sprung at the beginning of September; b) the format designed; c) a printer secured; d) advertising solicited. Even if we have to print free advertising in the first issue, it will be worthwhile in order to make the magazine look professional; e) circulation media secured. If we send the journal direct to 300 college bookstores, that will mean that some one will have to keep 300 separate book-keeping accounts—a whale of a job.

It is impossible to embark on many of these projects, however, until we know how much money will be available for the magazine.

Irwin Ross
Publications Secretary
Recruiting:
The most effective method of recruiting is through former work campers. Throughout the year we have kept in touch with work camp alumni, held periodic meetings and reunions, issued news letters, etc. The activities of former campers at Harvard, Yale, Swarthmore, Wisconsin, Smith, and Vassar have been particularly fruitful.

Supplementing this activity have been the letters to Deans suggesting meetings with our speakers. Dr. Richard Goethe has been assigned to the Southern colleges, Fred Rosenberg and Raymond Bennett to New England colleges, and Algernon Black, Edward Wright, or the Work Camp Secretary to colleges in the Middle Atlantic States. This has been only partially successful.

Releases have been issued to the general press (an excellent notice appeared in the New York Times), the college press (featuring support by three college presidents), and the religious press.

Material, with supporting letters from leaders in their organizations, have been sent to the YMCA secretaries in the colleges and the members of the Student Defenders of Democracy. General mailings have been sent to the ISS list and the former Work Camps for America list, and a poster has been issued to supplement the pamphlet.

The result of this activity is still not available although inquiries and requests for application blanks indicate a considerable increase of interest over last year. However, about 70% of this interest is from girls.

Staff:
The following staff appointments have been made:

\section*{Grafton:}
- Thomas and Ruth Quimby, Directors
- Allan Gottlieb, Assistant Educational Director

\section*{HIGHLANDER:}
- Calvin Bellaver, Director
- Emil Willimetz, Junior Assistant

\section*{WILKES-BARRA:}
- Edward Wright, Director
- Stephen Riddleberger, Junior Assistant

\section*{Hudson:}
- C. H. Page, Director (tentatively)
- Allan Geller, Junior Assistant

\section*{Mauldin:}
- Fred Rosenberg, Junior Assistant
- Elizabeth Munkelt, Junior Assistant
- Ralph Victor, Medical Counsellor
Educational Program:

Mr. Eliot Pratt has consulted with Eduard Lindeman, Roger Baldwin, and Algernon Black and has prepared a general outline of the study program — to be supplemented by specific information on each camp area. Study materials are now being assembled.

June Conference:

Mrs. Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to come to a Work Camp Conference on June 13th. The Work Camp Committee has tentatively planned to make the various proposals for youth service the theme of the conference. It is intended to be small (between 25 and 50) and to bring forth the ideas of those who have given some thought to the various proposals for a youth service movement.

Robert E. Lane
Work Camp Secretary
There has been a good response to the announcement of our Summer Student Leadership Institute. At the present time applications have been received from 17 students. In addition, the Mount Holyoke Student Council has voted three $100 scholarships to be given to Mount Holyoke Students interested in attending the Institute. While we will probably not be able to accept three students from one college, the action of the Student Council indicates the support there is for the Summer School. The press release announcing the Summer School received widespread publication. It was also spoken about over the radio.

The Executive Committee will be interested in the applications we have received. They are as follows:

**Fieldston School:**
George Fishe (will attend University of Wisconsin next year)
Undergraduate Activities: School newspaper and magazine; Progressive Club; Printing

**Kansas State College:**
Merrill D. Paterson - Sophomore
Undergraduate Activities: Varsity Intercollegiate Debate Team, 2 years; Oratory; theatre work; Student organizer for Democracy's Volunteers and Federal Union; Independent Student Party

**Mount Holyoke College:**
Anne Oehm - Junior
Undergraduate Activities: Editor-in-Chief of newspaper; debating; Secretary of Dramatic Club

**Arax Simsarian - Sophomore**
Undergraduate Activities: International Relations Club; Secretary of Student League for Progressive Action; Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies; Sport Teams

**University of North Carolina:**
Louis E. Harris - Junior (this application came to us through Dr. Frank Graham)
Undergraduate Activities: Chairman, Radio Roundtable, weekly on current issues; Chairman, Student Government Committee; Chairman, Campus Affairs Committee, YMCA; Editor, Carolina Mag; at present running for Editor of Daily Tar Heel, student paper; member of Carolina Political Union; 2 years reporter on Daily Tar Heel; one year columnist and editorial writer; member, Amphoterothen, secret honorary discussion society; Student
Government Editor, Freshman Handbook, Studies
Editor, Freshman Handbook; member of Freshman
Orientation Committee.

University of Oregon:
Anne Frederiksen - (out of college one year)
Undergraduate Activities: Phi Beta Kappa; Mortar Board and President of
Associated Women Students for the eleven western
states; organized, planned and led Western
Sectional Associated Women Students Convention
April 1940; Executive Council; Educational
Activities Board; Student Affairs Committee;
YWCA Council; Women's Athletic Board

Hope Hughes - Junior
Undergraduate Activities: Active in church work; the Girl Reserves;
high school and college student government
and organizations.

Phyllis Munro (out of college one year)
Undergraduate Activities: Development and work in the Co-operative
Living groups - Scholarship Chairman, Vice
President and Social Chairman, and President of
University House; Executive Council of the girls'
association, and the Inter-Co-operative
Council which coordinates activities of three
boys' co-operative houses and the three girls'
houses.

Rockford College:
Betty Ann Southwick - Senior
Undergraduate Activities: President of student body; International
Relations Club; American Student Union;
dramatics; athletics.

Sarah Lawrence College:
Bonnie Farber - Junior
Undergraduate Activities: International Relations Club Executive;
President of Spanish Club; Chairman of Debate;
French and German Club; Book Editor of
"Campus"

Simmons College:
A. Freda Ulman - Junior
Undergraduate Activities: Chairman of Ivy-S; Student Refugees Committee;
member of YWCA; Reporter of Simmons News;
Executive Board of Menorah.
Report of Summer School - Page 3 - May 5, 1941

Smith College:

Caroline Hillman - Junior
Undergraduate Activities: Vice-President of Political Forum; Vice-President of IRC; Christian Association Representative; Member of House of Representatives; Athletic Association Representative; Cutting Club; Soccer Team; Junior Usher

Alice Kahn - Sophomore
Undergraduate Activities: Dance Group; Christian Association Cabinet; Cutting Club; Choir; Cosmopolitan Club; Representative to S.C.M. Social Action Committee; Sophomore Push Committee; Political Forum

Elizabeth Woodruff - Senior
Undergraduate Activities: International Relations Club; Democratic Club; Union Now Committee; Labor Study Group of SCAOW.

Vassar College:

Natalie Davis - Sophomore
Undergraduate Activities: Editorial Board of Vassar Miscellany News; Church Board, Negro Center in Poughkeepsie; Cooperative House.

Jane Plimpton - Junior
Undergraduate Activities: President of Junior Class; President-elect of Political Association; Editor, Vassar Miscellany News.

Blythe Morley - Freshman
Undergraduate Activities: Miscellany News; SIE; Political Problems Club

The Summer School Committee will make its decision on applicants toward the end of May. To secure as wide and representative a group of applications as possible, the announcement of the Summer School has been sent to all college papers. Individual letters have been written to some 100 college presidents and professors. Particularly qualified students have been personally approached by members of the staff.

Dr. William Nilsson is at present working on the curriculum to whip it into final shape.

Joseph P. Lash
General Secretary
## UNITED STATES COMMITTEE of the INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE

### Statement of Income and Expenses for the period Sept. 1, 1940 to April 28, 1941

#### 3/28-4/28

**Income**

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<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributions for Administration</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contributions for Refugees</td>
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<tr>
<td>Contributions for Work Camp Scholarships</td>
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<td>Work Camp Registration Fees</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL INCOME</strong></td>
<td><strong>$22,779.59</strong></td>
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**Expense**

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<td>Refugee and Relief Work***</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aid Allowances</td>
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<td>Misc. and Incidentals</td>
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<td>To Geneva</td>
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**Excess of Income over Expenditures for period ending April 28, 1941**

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**Less Advance by J.D.C.**

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**See Loans Receivable**

Of the Net Worth:

- $353.90 is for Administration
- $1262.27 is for Work Camp Scholarships
- $2115.17
- $1406.21 ($1051.21 in Bank; $350 Whitney Fund; $5 Work Camp Registration Fee)
- 709.96 Refugee Dept. owes Work Camps
May 29, 1941

My dear Mr. Lash:

Mrs. Roosevelt has asked me to send you the enclosed Association of American Colleges Bulletins.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt.

Mr. Joe Lash,
20-H, 94th Street,
New York, N. Y.
INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE
8 WEST 40th STREET
NEW YORK
RECEIPT

May 9, 1941

No. 701

Received from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

Three-hundred and twenty-five and 00/100----------------------------------- Dollars

in payment of Contribution to ISS for General Purposes

International Student Service

Joseph P. Lash
General Secretary

$325.00
INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE
8 WEST 40th STREET
NEW YORK
RECEIPT

No. 779

Received from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

Two hundred and 00/100 Dollars

in payment of Contribution to Student Leadership Institute for Scholarships

$200.00

International Student Service
June 4, 1941

Dear Joe:

Mrs. Roosevelt asks me to send you the enclosed letter and to say that she hopes you will get in touch with Dean Nixon about the possibility of including Robert Lunt in the Campobello group. I have told Dean Nixon that his letter is being forwarded to the International Student Service with a request that it be given every consideration.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt

Mr. Joseph P. Lash
International Student Service
8 West 40th Street
New York, New York
TELEGRAM

The White House
Washington

WELCHPOOL, N. B., July 23, 1941

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT:

School has just seen Pegler's column. If you would like to invite gentleman here entire school would second invitation and be glad to show him every courtesy. Have sent you air mail letter Washington. It contains the bad news we feared, the chin is up, however. Love.

Joe. L. A.
August 25, 1941

Dear Joe:

Will you send a copy of the report of the Summer Institute to

Mrs. George Backer
Sands Point
Long Island, N.Y.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Joe Lash
International Student Service
8 West 80th Street
New York, New York
Publicity sent by Secretary Morgenthau to Mrs. Roosevelt in form of letter from Alan Barth to Fredinand Kuhn, Jr. entitled "One Increasing Purpose".

August 26, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LASH:

Mrs. Roosevelt is sending the attached for your information.

MILVINA G. THOMPSON.
September 11, 1941

Dear Joe:

Mrs. Roosevelt has received the attached letter from Dwight L. Bolinger and will appreciate it if you will answer his inquiries direct.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt

Mr. Joseph Lash, Secretary
International Student Service
8 West 40th Street
New York, New York
September 17, 1941

Dear Joe:

I enclose a letter from Dr. Snavely. I suppose I could go to Memphis in early December if you think it really vital, because that is one of the places where I could fly, weather permitting.

I am pleased that Trude made such a grand impression, and that they will take her when they can not have me. I shall feel much less the need to go.

I am going to talk to General Hershey today and find out what his objections are, and then I will talk to Franklin.

As far as I now know, I could be on your broadcast on October first. Is it from New York or from here?

I have written Dr. Loeb that I did not expect to leave here and be in New York City until the 28th. If things are still the way they are now, I will go up to Hyde Park for the 27th, and make my first radio broadcast in New York City on the 28th, so I could see them either that afternoon or evening. Of course, I can see them down here before that time.

You know by now Robert Straus' letter on the Youth Services. I did mean you to keep Miss Clarkson's letter and send her any information you could, so I return it herewith.
STRAIGHT WIRE

September 23, 1941

MR. JOSEPH P. LASH
30 West 9th Street
New York, New York

Mrs. Roosevelt asks me to say that if the broadcast on October first is in Washington would that not be a good day for your meeting. She could have you all stay to lunch.

Tommy
September 26, 1941

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

Dear Tommy:

Enclosed is a letter which I have sent to the attached list of members of our Executive Committee regarding the meeting of the Washington Student Service Bureau. Perhaps Mrs. Roosevelt will want to send letters directly to these people inviting them for luncheon, so I am giving you their addresses. If she is not planning to be in Washington next Wednesday, we will go ahead with our meeting anyway and will do whatever is convenient for her.

Yours,

JPLFF
Enc.
Dear ---------:

The other day I wrote expressing our hope that you would serve on the subcommittee of the Washington Student Service Bureau. Without giving you time to reply, I am writing to ask whether you can be present at a meeting of the subcommittee in Washington Wednesday, October 1st. Mrs. Roosevelt has invited us to have the meeting at the White House and to stay for luncheon. The meeting would be at noon, E.S.T. and we can then continue until we have finished our business.

I trust that you will be able to serve on the committee and that you can make the meeting in Washington on October 1st.

Very sincerely yours,

Joseph P. Lash
General Secretary
INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE
Subcommittee of
Washington Student Service Bureau

Mrs. Henry Goddard Lesch
Mrs. Eliot Pratt
Dr. Alfred E. Cohn
Dr. Harry Gideonse
Mr. Alan Gottlieb
Mr. Kenneth Holland
Mr. Archibald MacLeish
Miss Flora Mariotti
Mrs. Dwight Morrow
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

170 East 64th Street, New York City
1 East End Avenue, New York City
Rockefeller Institute, 66th St. & York Avenue, New York City
Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1756 Que St., N. W., Washington, D.C.
American Youth Commission, 726 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.
Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.
2 Thomas Circle, Washington, D. C.
Next Day Hill, Englewood, N. J.
The White House, Washington, D. C.
Dear Dr. Cohen —

I am delighted that we are to have the JES Subcommittee meeting at
West Sun Ben here at the V.H. I am counting on all of you playing
for lunch with me —

Cordially,

John

...and I hope we will be able to work closely

on our map.

EC
Mrs. Read—

Dear Agnes—

I am some time in your playing here when you come down for the JSS meeting.

I hope to see you on Tues. July 4 before midnight.

I am glad you are coming.

Susie afternoon? I am sorry I won't be here for dinner as I have to—

me rope, but you are welcome to stay here till I'll be home by that evening. I hope you will play our beds to you can save trouble.

ap 8/1
Letter from S. Z. Henry, Secretary, Maritime Regional Secretariat, St. Thomas University, Chatham, N. B., Canada. Wants information regarding International Student Service, and asks if copies of proceedings and discussions held at summer school are available.

September 29, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LASH

For your information and reply direct to writer.
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.  

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I had a note this morning from Bill Fletcher, who, you know, is a member of our Executive Committee. He is to be in Washington on Friday and Saturday and asked whether it would be possible to see you very briefly. He says he has some ideas on student inter-American relations which he is anxious to discuss with you. He is stopping at the Blackstone Hotel in Washington. I know that your schedule is an awful one these days, and I can see Tommy shaking her head, but it would be good if you could fit Bill in for a few minutes.

Yours,

[Signature]

JPL; FY
upwma;16
October 3, 1941

Dear Joe:

The following is copied from Douglas Fairbanks, Jr.'s. letter:

"We are coming east on the 12th of October, and after making a speech in New York on the 18th, for the United Youth for Defence Committee rally, I am returning to Washington immediately and shall be there, according to present plans, about the 17th."

What do you know about this?

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. Joe Lash
30 West 9 Street
New York, New York
International Student Service
8 West 40th Street
New York

Receipt

October 6, 1941

Received from: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

The White House, Washington, D.C.

One and 10/100 ____________________________ Dollars

in payment of One subscription to Threshold and four copies of first issue

International Student Service

$1.10
October 22, 1941

Memorandum for Joe Lash

To send information about conferences, summer camps, Campobello, and magazine, to

Dr. H. Lealio Sawyer
President, Colby Junior College
November 10, 1941

Dear Joe:

Mrs. Roosevelt asked me to send you the enclosed check for $500.00 as a contribution to the International Students Service work.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt

Mr. Joseph P. Lash
International Student Service
8 West 40 Street
New York, New York
Cher leneu —

[Handwritten text appears to be damage or unclear]
INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE
8 WEST 40th STREET
NEW YORK

RECEIPT

November 13, 1941

Received from  Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
White House, Washington, D. C.

Five Hundred and 00/100----------------------------------------- Dollars.
in payment of  Contribution--administration

$500.00

International Student Service

Harold Lash
November 22, 1941

Dear Member of the Executive Committee:

We have just finished a very successful conference at Vassar College on "The Nation's Responsibilities to the Draftee." There were 57 delegates from 18 colleges, including a good delegation from West Point. At least 100 other Vassar girls participated in the sessions. The conference was particularly gratifying because of the creative leadership demonstrated by the Vassar girls working on the conference. They published a splendid pamphlet called "We're in the Army Now" and produced a playlet dramatizing the adjustment problems encountered by draftees.

Our next conference is at Yale University December 6th and 7th. The subject is "The Role of the University in Homelike Solidarity." A copy of the program is enclosed. Members of the Executive Committee are always welcome at conferences. Will you let me know whether you would like to attend?

Sincerely yours,

Joseph P. Lash
General Secretary
INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE

Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting
November 13, 1941
at the home of Dr. Alfred E. Cohn

Present: Dr. Johnson, Mrs. Pratt, Mr. Black, Dr. Cohn, Dr. Bagleton, Dr. Kateshig, Mrs. Levy, Dr. Nielson, Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Seeber, Miss Warburg, Mr. Lash, Miss Morley, Mr. Ross, Mr. Harold Lash, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Herman, Miss Brown, Miss Lee, Miss Holly Yard

THRESHOLD

Mr. Ross reported on the progress of THRESHOLD magazine. To date, 430 subscriptions have been received. Forty college bookstores are handling the magazine and an effort is being made to build up a string of subscription agents on the various campuses. An extensive mail campaign to sell THRESHOLD is under way. The next issue of THRESHOLD will appear on December 2nd. Articles will include an account of life in an army dump as soon as it is free from the point of view of a college man; the critical future facing NFA and OEO; the undergraduate radio stations, how they came into being and their educational and entertainment value; why student government is unnecessary, which is supposed to be provocative; a reply from the loft to Mr. Lash's article which appeared in the first issue of THRESHOLD. Other articles which are being considered are: one on "Lull in Liberalism" which is an account of the divergent group interests now behind the war effort and how they must vie with each other for supremacy once the war is over; an article on students who marry while in college; two short stories; two poems; the new books by Max Lerner; the Jazz review by Michael Levin; and 188 notes. Two articles - life in the army and student marriage - are not signed; all the others are.

WORK CAMPS

Mr. Pratt reported on the large number of possibilities for next summer's work camps. Colleges, social agencies, government agencies and individuals are being contacted. Sites, personnel and directors are being investigated. A number of trips are being planned by Mr. Pratt and Mr. Herman. Letters have been sent out in an attempt to line up sites from which it will be possible to choose them. Mr. Pratt will travel in the north and south and Mr. Herman is going to the middle west. Mr. Pratt pointed out that this sort of trip is necessary to find definite locations for the camps. The emphasis this year will be on the conservation of land, rather than of people. There are no definite sites as yet. Until we have better representation either through ex-work camps or in various parts of the country or universities, we will have to do a great deal of scurrying around to find proper sites and good recruits. A good number of sites will probably be lined up by the first of January.
Mr. Black presented a recommendation to the Committee that the following people be elected to the Work Camp Committee: Mr. Holland, Dr. Kotschnig, Miss Warburg, Mr. Black and Mr. Gottlieb, all of whom are members of the ISS Executive Committee. Then it was recommended that two more members be elected to the Work Camp Committee who are elected by the work campers. Ornaea Robinson, Director of Associated Junior Work Camps; Ed Wright, a former Director of an ISS camp; and Ralph Bridgerman, Dean of Brooklyn College were suggested as three other people to be added to the Work Camp Committee. The Work Camp Committee would then consist of five ISS Executive Committee members and five non-ISS members. Mr. Black expressed the desire of the committee to eventually add two more people - one from the field of social work and one from the labor movement.

Mr. Black suggested that the Executive Committee might not want to form a Work Camp Committee in which the majority of members were non-ISS, but that in such a case the Work Camp Committee would not take action until the Executive Committee had approved such action.

A motion was made that Mr. Gottlieb, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Wright and Mr. Bridge-
man be made members of the Work Camp Committee and that two ex-work campers be added later. The motion was seconded.

Dr. Cohn asked whether this would be in conformity with the agreement which was made at the time of the merger of Work Camps for America and ISS. Mr. Pratt pointed out that the merger agreement stipulated that there be not more than 14 members of the Work Camp Committee and that a majority of those should be members of the ISS Executive Committee. However, Mr. Pratt said, this must be considered in the light of the time at which the merger took place. The question then was whether Work Camps for America would remain in ISS and whether it would become an integral part of ISS. The situation is quite different now for the Work Camp Department has become very much an integral part of ISS.

Dr. Cohn made a motion that this whole problem be recommitted to a committee to be appointed by the chairman. Dr. Kotschnig introduced an amendment to Dr. Cohn's motion. He suggested that Dr. Cohn's motion be accepted and that we also elect the people now being considered for the Work Camp Committee. Then there would be five ISS members and five non-ISS members. He pointed out that the Work Camp Committee as it is now constituted is extremely weak and that this should be remedied immediately. The motion and amendment were seconded and passed by the Executive Committee. In accordance with Dr. Cohn's motion, a committee will be appointed to determine whether the merger agreement should be abolished or amended. In the meantime, the other two numbers - one from a social agency and one from labor - will not be appointed.

After further discussion, because of Dr. Cohn's objection to not abiding by the agreement, Dr. Engleton offered to serve as a member of the Work Camp Committee in order to give ISS a majority. A motion was made to this effect, seconded and passed.

Dr. Cohn said he would much prefer to proceed in a way which takes into account what the original agreement meant. It was moved and seconded that a committee be set up to investigate the whole question of the agreement between the two organizations - Work Camps for America and ISS - and make the revisions necessary. The motion was passed. Dr. Johnson appointed Mr. Black and Dr. Cohn to serve on the committee.
Mr. Black then brought up the question of a working agreement between the work camps and the Summer Institute. Dr. Johnson suggested that this be brought up at a later meeting, to which Mr. Black agreed.

CONFERENCES

Miss Morley presented the report from the Conference Department. There would be about 40 delegates from about 15 colleges at the Vassar conference on "The Nation's Responsibilities to the Draftee," which is being held over the weekend of November 15th and 16th. There would be a few representatives from West Point and Fort Hancock. The Vassar students have produced a very interesting pamphlet on the community and its relationship to the army. They have also written a play to be presented at the conference. The Yale conference on "The Role of the University in Hemispheric Defense" will be held on December 6th and 7th. A conference will be held at Princeton in February and plans are under way for a conference at the University of North Carolina on post-war planning. It is hoped that a conference will be held at the University of Washington on "Pacific Rim Relations" in March. There are possibilities of conferences at Wellesley and St. John's. Miss Morley announced the appointment of an assistant in the Conference Department, Miss Monica Owen of Smith College.

WASHINGTON STUDENT SERVICE BUREAU

Miss Yard reported on the work in progress at the Washington Bureau. The tea which was held on November 7th at the White House was very successful. There were representatives from almost every government department, commission, and board. Many came up after the tea and offered to help. The first conference is scheduled for the 28th of November through the 2nd of December for economics majors on defense. Stacy Way of CPM, Mr. Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, Mr. Colm of the Bureau of the Budget and Lauchlin Currie have agreed to speak. Meetings have been planned with various Congressional committees and governmental agencies dealing with specific problems in the defense program. American University will be able to take care of almost all the students who come for $1.00 a night or $1.35 a night including breakfast.

One question has been raised by professors interested in conferences. They have asked whether or not I had any way of meeting the expenses of the students attending. Brooklyn College has voted to allow students to miss classes in order to attend the conference. Campus organizations there may be able to raise money to help cover expenses, but it is not certain that this will be possible. Mrs. Pratt said that ISS could not do this for the Washington conferences without doing it for all our conferences and this would be too great an expense. Miss Morley said this should really be up to the colleges sending delegates. Miss Yard believed that some people in Washington would be willing to put up students in their homes, which would cut down the expenses. Mrs. Roosevelt concurred in this belief. Mrs. Pratt said that there were people at the tea who specifically offered to do this. Dr. Neilson suggested approaching alumni associations in Washington who would put up students from their colleges.
Miss Yard said that requests are coming into the Washington Office for services. Two students from the University of North Carolina Political Association had been in and wanted assistance in planning field trips to Washington. NYU is planning its annual trip to Washington and has asked the Bureau for assistance.

Dr. Eagleton asked whether the institutes in Washington fall under the jurisdiction of the Conference Committee. Dr. Johnson asked whether the economics conference was being organized just by the Washington Bureau. Miss Yard said it was under the direction of the subcommittee of the WSSB. Dr. Johnson asked that the Conference Committee and the WSSB Committee get together and bring in a report to the next meeting on the relationship between the two committees.

Mrs. Levy commented that ISS was a very elaborate structure. It seems to be three or four organizations functioning as one. Mr. Lash agreed with this. He recommended that a Constitution Committee be set up to settle this question.

REPORT FROM THE GENERAL SECRETARY

Mr. Lash asked the Executive Committee to confirm the list of members elected to the board of the World Student Service Fund. Dr. Katzschig urged that at the next meeting the whole problem of our relationship to WSSF be discussed. He said there was an enormous reconstruction job which will have to be done after the war and any present lack of interest in the work which is being done by WSSF will result in our losing our chance in the future. That will curtail the use and effectiveness of ISS as a world organization. He added that much of what is being done at the present time should be seen as part of the work being done for the world reconstruction of education. We really ought to look at our refugee work and the WSSF in this light.

A motion to ratify the list of names on the WSSF board was passed.

Mr. Lash presented the name of Elizabeth Robertson, new president of the National Student Federation of America, as a member of the Executive Committee to take the place of John Darnell, former president of NSFA. A motion to invite Miss Robertson to become a member was passed by the Committee.

The report on the projected academic convocation was presented by Mr. Lash. The convocation would be participated in by all the colleges of greater New York and would be a demonstration of solidarity of the New York academic community with the free universities of Europe and China. Dr. Shuster, Chancellor Chase, Dr. Gideonse and Provost Fackenthal were first interviewed and were enthusiastic about the project. A tea was held at Mrs. Loach's home to which representatives of the various colleges and universities of New York came and the meeting moved to go ahead. The program of the convocation would begin with an academic procession. Exiled professors in caps and gowns would bear the flags of their universities. Token delegations from the oldest American universities would be invited to read from their articles of incorporation. There would be singing by college choirs and the audience would sing "Gaudeamus Igitur." The representatives present at Mrs. Loach's home approved of the general idea. It was decided to hold the convocation in Carnegie Hall under the sponsorship of ISS. A letter will be sent out to every college in New York City inviting them to participate in the convocation and will be signed by Dr. Shuster, Chancellor Chase, Dr. Gideonse and Provost Fackenthal.
Dr. Hagleton asked what kind of speeches would be given. Mr. Lash replied that this would be in the hands of the sponsoring committee of college executives taking part in the convocation, student body presidents and others. The technical arrangements will be taken care of by the staff of ISS. Dr. Hagleton asked if the convocation would be in accordance with our principles or if it was all to be left to the sponsoring committee. Mr. Lash said ISS would be represented on the committee by Dr. Shuster and Dr. Cidenson. He pointed out that this undertaking would add great prestige to ISS, that it would not be a political meeting, that it would be within the framework of academic tradition. Dr. Johnson said that such an expression of solidarity is in itself political propaganda against what is going on abroad and that ISS does not have to be so silly pure that it can't have propaganda for academic liberty and solidarity. He added that nobody can control the speeches which will be made. Dr. Hagleton agreed with this.

Mr. Lash said the costs would not exceed $1,000. The colleges participating may make a contribution or tickets to the convocation may be sold.

A motion approving ISS sponsorship of this program was carried.

Mr. Lash, continuing his report, said that from time to time ISS has had negotiations with the Association of American Colleges, chiefly through Dr. Ransom Bird, president of the Association and of Occidental College. Dr. Bird has invited ISS to undertake conferences with the Association. There is to be a conference at Occidental in December and Dr. Bird has asked Mr. Lash to attend that conference. Mr. Lash had discussed with Dr. Bird a series of rallies on the west coast in January to bring ISS to the attention of colleges and universities in that area with Mrs. Roosevelt as the chief speaker at these rallies. Mr. Lash asked whether this would be the best way of building ISS on the west coast. Mrs. Roosevelt said she believed that it would be very much better if those meetings would be held for their own value and not on the basis of her being there. She said she would much prefer to have ISS say it would be delighted to hold the meetings but without her. The meetings might not be as big, but those people who are really interested in finding out about the work of ISS would be there. Mrs. Roosevelt said she would be very much inclined to suggest that it be made very plain that ISS really had no interest in her going to the meetings but that ISS had an interest in holding the meetings.

Dr. Neilson asked what the purpose of these meetings would be. Mr. Lash replied that in this way they would hope to bring the program of ISS to the attention of students and faculty.

Mrs. Levy reminded the Executive Committee that the Chicago dinner which had been planned last spring and at which Mrs. Roosevelt was to speak had fallen through because the Chicago people felt that ISS was so unknown in the middle west that the dinner would not be successful. Miss Morley felt that it would be better to start our work on the west coast with small meetings organized by our contacts out there, such as Martha Nell Plopper at Stanford, Alden Olsen at Occidental, and the students at Seattle College and the University of Washington, all of whom were at Campobello. Mrs. Roosevelt asked Miss Morley if she had had any difficulty last spring in arousing student interest in ISS during her trip to the west coast. Miss Morley replied that she had had the greatest difficulty in selling ISS to the students. Now, however, we have key people up and down the coast. The College of
Puget Sound and the University of Washington are organizing an ISS conference on "Pacific Rim Relations." Faculty people are tremendously interested in the work of ISS.

Finally, it was decided that the wisest thing to do would be to send Mr. Lash to the west coast in December to attend the conference at Occidental College, but not to hold the rallies in January until ISS has laid a really sound basis for its work.

**REFUGEE DEPARTMENT**

Mrs. Levy expressed her opinion that before the Refugee Department undertakes any further work that a survey be made of the colleges which have aided student refugees to find out what the status of the students is, particularly those whom we have helped in the last year, and find out how many can continue their college work without our help. She said that as of January 1st, the Refugee Department would be over $4,000 in debt. She urged that the budget of the Refugee Department be included in the regular fund raising of ISS. The WSSF will probably give ISS something like $5000 for refugees next spring. But before anything further is done, we should get a very clear picture of what accomplishments and failures we have made. This survey should be from the point of view of the colleges.

Dr. Johnson agreed that such a survey would be very desirable and it should be undertaken as promptly as possible to get the opinion of the college and, if possible, of any student organizations in the college.

Mrs. Pratt suggested trying to raise money for the refugee work from those people who would be interested only in refugee work. Mrs. Levy thought it would be better to ask people to make contributions to ISS as an organization, but if they wish to earmark it for any particular department, that would of course be all right. Miss Morley suggested approaching various nationality groups in this country to request contributions for aid to refugees from their respective countries. An individual case might be presented to them which would interest them. Furthermore, the campaign of the Refugee Department should not be only fund raising but also a campaign for tolerance toward people of German descent.

Mrs. Pratt emphasized that the work of the Refugee Department was not merely helping out misery but building for the future.

**FINANCE DEPARTMENT**

Mrs. Pratt agreed with Mrs. Levy that ISS money raising should be done through one apparatus and completely coordinated. She suggested a meeting between the Finance Committee and the Refugee Committee and the Work Camp Committee to decide on money raising through one source.

Mrs. Pratt reported on the Association of American Colleges conference at Wellesley which she attended. She was given 15 minutes to report on ISS and there was great interest among those present in ISS. This was the first conference sponsored by the AAC at which administration, faculty and students were present. Each president or dean brought two students along. The meeting was organized to consider the role of the universities in national defense. Between 125 and 150
delegates gathered to discuss the role of the American university in defense. For the first time, the Association had invited students to take part in one of their conferences (two were invited from each participating college). Most of the delegates seemed especially eager to receive information on how to proceed, what courses have proved successful in other colleges, what were the possibilities of cooperating with the Office of Civilian Defense, what were the chances of college people to find positions in defense industries, what people were needed. President Bird tried to center the discussion around a more basic theme: War Aims and Reconstruction Work. He traced the apathy and confusion of students to a lack of realization of our danger and a lack of belief in our determination to work for a "better world." Only the student from Maine University touched on the same subject. As an outsider, Mrs. Pratt was impressed by the complete absence of any united effort. ISS was the only outside agency invited to participate in the day's discussion. Mrs. Pratt's report was generally well received. While Dr. Bird seemed convinced that through ISS the Association could get the necessary student support, others among the leading delegates seemed to have doubts.

Mrs. Pratt then reported on the meeting which was held at Mrs. Leach's home to acquaint people with ISS and to raise money. The Campobello and work camp films were shown and Dr. Neilson spoke about the aims of ISS. Mrs. Pratt said that people really went away interested and eager to help. The meeting at which Edward R. Murrow and his wife will speak is being held on November 25th. 60 people have already accepted. Mr. Murrow will not only speak about his experiences in Europe, but also about the need for such an organization as ISS. Boston people are being contacted now and there will probably be a dinner there before long. Mr. Oran, who has been employed to raise money for ISS, is preparing a folder about the work of ISS and that will be out soon. It will be used in an appeal to people whom we cannot contact personally or who cannot come to the meetings. A plan is also under way to revive the group of people called "Friends of ISS." It has been suggested that they make a contribution of $5.00 annually and in return they will receive news about ISS and a subscription to THRESHOLD. The purpose of this will be not only for financial reasons but to acquaint people in the United States with ISS.

Pratt
Mrs. Oran reported that the bank balance was alarmingly low right now.

Mr. Leach said that an appeal to the Field Foundation will be submitted at the next meeting of the Foundation.

ISS REPRESENTATION ON THE CAMPUS

Because of the shortness of time, Mr. Leach presented only a summary of this problem. Each department of ISS has a constituency, but ISS as an organization does not. ISS is a service for students, but not a movement of students. We have considered ISS Councils the solution of this difficulty. These councils would not be membership groups but clearing houses for ISS activity. Such councils would coordinate the discussion of public affairs on a campus, would stimulate participation in services to the community and country as a whole.

The obstacles encountered in the establishment of such ISS councils have been:
a. Lack of knowledge about ISS

b. A belief they duplicated existing agencies on the campus.

c. Reluctance to tie up with outside organization.

In other colleges, however, ISS councils have developed just because they desire contact with students in other colleges and with a national organization. Mr. Lash was of the opinion that we should continue to explore the possibilities of ISS councils by concrete experimentation and by seeking the affiliation of such groups as the Vassar Political Association. Mr. Lash commented that "Friends of ISS" would be helpful for if students have a continuous relationship with us, they would then feel a loyalty to the organization as a whole. Mr. Lash was not satisfied that this was the complete solution to the problem. He said that there was still absent in the program of ISS a central, dramatic purpose to enlist the enthusiastic loyalty and support of students. He mentioned Dorothy Thompson's "land army" as the type of project he had in mind.

Dr. Kotschnig asked if the Executive Committee couldn't give the go-ahead sign in attempting to secure student "Friends of ISS" on a $1.00 a year basis.

Dr. Johnson brought up the question of an ISS constitution. Are we too complicated an organization? Dr. Johnson suggested that Mr. Lash draw up a list of our activities, affiliations, different financial relations and that this list then be submitted to Dr. Neilson to study and make recommendations.
December 16, 1941

Dear Joe:

Mrs. Roosevelt has promised to see

Jack McMichael - who offers his services in

support of the military opposition to Japan -

at 49 East 65th St., at five o'clock on

Friday, the 19th. She asks if you will please

be there too.

Very sincerely,

Mr. Joe Lash
International Student Service
8 West 40th Street
New York, New York
Dear Member of the Executive Committee:

You will remember that at the meeting on Monday night at the home of Mrs. Leach, a committee was set up consisting of Mrs. Pratt, Dr. Eagleton, and Dr. Cohn to consider the basis of affiliation with the action groups holding a merger convention at Harvard. This sub-committee drew up the following as a basis of affiliation. It has been presented to the committee of the merging groups who found it acceptable. We were then to submit it back to the Executive Committee for final adoption.

Very sincerely,
Joseph P. Lash

Vast student energies have been released by the entry of the United States into war. The national effort requires that all those energies should be coordinated. The International Student Service is eager to aid in bringing about unification among student organizations.

Involvement of The United States in this war has strengthened the ISS in its original purpose to serve students upon a non-partisan basis, within the framework of democracy. Because the campus as well as the country is now united in the determination to fight to victory and to establish a just peace, it is urgent to secure closer coordination between groups concerned with discussion and service and those concerned with political action. While ISS is not a pressure group, it has always encouraged students to participate actively in such groups as an essential part of the democratic process.

ISS offers therefore to establish a department of campus relations and invites the affiliation of all social action groups or other student groups in sympathy with the purposes already stated. It will serve in general as a clearing house among students. ISS will continue to render
the services for which it has become known, and will not suggest or promote specific political programs.

For the first year, the Secretary of the Campus Relations Department will be named by the National Committee of the Koger Groups. Thereafter, however, he will be selected by a committee consisting of an equal number of delegates from the affiliated student groups and from the ISS. This nominating committee will propose the names of Secretaries to be submitted to the conference (or convention) of the Student groups, for election. He will work as a staff member and will receive his salary from ISS. The affiliated groups will have their own letterhead stating "in affiliation with ISS."

The affiliated groups will maintain complete freedom of action in their political and pressure activities. ISS does not assume responsibility for the policies and activities of these groups. Plans to raise money beyond the allocated budget for special purposes should be submitted for debate in the Executive Committee (ISS).
Dear Aunt Eleanor,

This has been a hectic day. Flossie and I have been toiling over a statement of income and expenses which showed an extra thousand dollars in the bank! We finally made the figures balance, but oh how the time flies when one is hunting for errors in subtraction or addition.

I am enclosing the first drafts of three sections of the pamphlet on ISS. Part I deals with the situation in the student field that led ISS to undertake an expanded program. II deals with the history of ISS as a national organization. III outlines the present activities of ISS. There is to be a fourth section on who makes up ISS and a final one on how the organization is financed. This is a very rough draft which I am reluctant to send to you, except that it will give you an idea of the ground that is to be covered and the general approach so that you can determine whether you will write an introduction (which I very much hope you will) and what kind of introduction it should be.

Also enclosed is Molly's account of the last Cabinet meeting which will interest you. I had a letter yesterday asking whether I would speak for five minutes in favor of the Lease Bill at the Town Meeting. I wrote back saying that I would, but that giving me five minutes on the program did not meet the objections I raised to the one-sided character of the Town Meeting if they had wanted a demonstration in Washington behind the AYC program, they should have said so and not called the affair a "town meeting" which gives the impression that all opinions will get an equal chance at expression from the platform. I noticed in yesterday's Daily Worker that the opening session of the Town Meeting is to be devoted to the Land Lease Bill and turned over to "witnesses who were denied a hearing by the House Committee." So far as I know the Cabinet was not consulted on this at all.

I noticed that Henry Ford cropped up again in your question period at Yale. The Ford case seems to have become a test case to determine how the defense program is to be handled in a way consistent with New Deal principles and policies.

It was awfully nice seeing you on Monday.

Yours,

[Signature]
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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1st Vice-chairman

MRS. ELLOT PRATT
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HENRY B. HERMAN
Associate Director of Work Camps

MARGARET J. BROWN
Refugee Secretary

JOSEPHINE LEE
Assistant Refugee Secretary

MOLLY YANK
Secretary, Washington Bureau

January 8, 1942

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

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Will you put down March 14th as the date for the Oberlin conference?

At the last meeting of the USBB Committee, you said you would arrange a meeting with government personnel officers. Molly asked whether January 19th, when the USBB Subcommittee is to meet, might not be a good time for the meeting. The Subcommittee meets at 5:15 and Molly says that you are free in addition from 2 to 4 on that day. That would be a good time for me.

Cordially,

Joseph P. Lash
General Secretary

P. S. Has there been any reply from Mr. Wallace?
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Mrs. Henry G. Leland
1st Vice-Chairman
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2nd Vice-Chairman
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Harold Lash
Business Manager, Threshold
Elliot D. Pratt
Director of Work Camps
Henry B. Herman
Associate Director of Work Camps
Margaret J. Brown
Refugee Secretary
Josephine Lee
Assistant Refugee Secretary
Molly Yard
Secretary, Washington Bureau

January 14, 1942

Dear Member of the Executive Committee:

The next meeting of the Executive Committee will take place on Tuesday, February 10th, at 8:30 P. M. at the home of Mrs. David M. Levy, 300 Park Avenue. Please indicate on the enclosed card whether you will be present.

Very sincerely,

[Signature]

Joseph P. Lash
General Secretary

JPLay
CVA
uspw416
January 23, 1942

Dear Joe:

Mrs. Roosevelt asked me to send you the enclosed copy of a self-explanatory letter which has been received from Admiral Leahy in regard to Erich Jungmann.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt

Mr. Joseph Lash
8 West 40 Street
New York, New York
January 20, 1942

My dear Miss Thompson:

You will recall that on November 17 you sent to Mr. Welles on behalf of Mrs. Roosevelt certain information concerning the internment in France of Erich Jungmann and that Mrs. Roosevelt was informed by Mr. Welles on November 21 that he had written to Ambassador Leahy asking him to do what he could in the matter.

There is enclosed a copy of a letter received from Ambassador Leahy for Mrs. Roosevelt's information.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Enclosure:

From Ambassador Leahy,
December 27, 1941.

Miss Malvina C. Thompson,
Secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt,
The White House.
EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Vichy, France, December 27, 1941

My dear Mr. Secretary:

I have received your letter of November 21, 1941, concerning Mrs. Roosevelt's interest in Mr. Erich Jungmann, who was a German anti-Fascist delegate to the World Youth Congress and who is said to have been refused an exit permit by the French Ministry of Interior.

Mr. Jungmann's case was discussed informally with a competent member of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs who stated that the French Government was prepared to act favorably on Mr. Jungmann's request for an exit visa and that he had been transferred to an internment camp near Marseille to which aliens are sent as a last step before their departure. From this camp they are permitted to communicate with various consulates at Marseille in order to make the necessary arrangements to leave.

I have requested the American Consul in Marseille to assist Mr. Jungmann in every way possible and suggested that if necessary he might informally express Mrs. Roosevelt's interest in this case to the Mexican Consul in Marseille.

The American Consul in Marseille has been requested to send the Embassy for transmission to you information concerning any developments in this case.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM D. LEAHY

The Honorable
Sumner Welles,
Under Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.
February 10, 1942

Dear Joe:

I am enclosing for your information, memorandum I have received from the Justice Department regarding Dr. and Mrs. Juan Negrín, Jr. When further information is received, we will send it along.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt

Mr. Joseph F. Lash
International Student Service
6 West 40th Street
New York, New York
February 10, 1942

Miss Malvina C. Thompson  
Secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt  
The White House  
Washington, D.C.

My dear Miss Thompson:

Reference is had to your letter of January 23, 1942, relative to Mrs. Roosevelt's desire to be advised as to the present status of the applications for immigration visas submitted by Dr. Juan Negrin, Jr., and his wife, Rosita Diaz Negrin.

You are informed that the issuance of immigration visas comes under the jurisdiction of the Department of State. Therefore, your letter and the enclosures have been transmitted to the Secretary of State for attention and reply to Mrs. Roosevelt's query.

For your further information, the records of this Service disclose that Dr. Negrin and his wife were admitted to the United States on May 1, 1939 as transits in possession of diplomatic passports. According to a statement made by the mother of Dr. Negrin, he was admitted to the United States as an accredited official of a foreign government under Section 3/1 of the Immigration Act of 1924. Inasmuch as there appears to be a misunderstanding as to the immigration status of these two aliens, the Department of State and the immigration office at Ellis Island are being requested to advise this office as to the correct immigration status of these two aliens. As soon as information is at hand, you will be advised further in the matter.

Sincerely yours,

Lemuel B. Schofield  
Special Assistant to the Attorney General
March 14, 1942.

Dear Joe:

Mrs. Roosevelt has asked me to send you, for your information, the enclosed copy of a letter she has just received from Dr. Rensen D. Bird.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Mr. Joseph P. Lash
30 West 9th Street
New York, New York.
March 10, 1912

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

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Thank you for your kind letter. Mr. Douglas, as you know, is completely devoted. His responsibilities are very intricate and many, and I hope that his services to the country will not be too devastating to his own personal affairs.

His source of financial power in his profession, and the goddess who presides over the same is a very jealous one.

You will be glad to know that Helen is completely restored.

I do not know exactly what the circumstances may be in reference to the Citizens Emergency Committee.

You are absolutely right. I am a friend of the National Youth Administration, have been so from the beginning, and as so now. A tremendous amount of good has been done through this agency. Taking a long time view, I can see that the National Youth Administration can become an agency for the training of our young people, through experience, for their responsibilities as citizens and for the profession of public administration.

I recall the conversation with the President on this subject. Through the experiment which has been conducted here locally and through the testing of some such plan as our mutual friend, Mr. Davenport, has developed, a very important and necessary organization of our youth can be wrought by the National Youth Administration for the immediate critical time and for what shall follow.

Furthermore, I am wholly in sympathy with the obviously necessary procedure, called the "New Deal." If our democracy is to stand, it not only must be understood and defended, but there must be a sense of participation in responsibilities and privileges.

I believe it our job as so called "educators" to build intelligence and integrity that the young people coming on may be ready to bring about in their generation greater effectiveness to these ends.

I see so clearly the tremendous possibilities of this country for the good of all the people, and I also am fully aware that plans for social good may be destroyed by greed, ignorance, partisanship, prejudice, malice and pride.
Coming back to the Citizens Emergency Committee, I have no memory on any correspondence on the subject. If this is a sniping organization, intended in this time of chaos to destroy the social agencies, then I have no place on its program. If it was intended, and so stated to me, as an unprejudiced effort on the part of a group of people in America to study governmental expenditures that there might be no waste, I might have given my name though I do not remember having done so.

I had many talks with Dr. Snively when I was president of the Association of American Colleges concerning the colleges and the future post-war conditions. I was appointed to the committee at the Baltimore meeting.

Your letter opens up a flood of questions, and I must not let my response wander on at too great a length.

I wish I could see you.

Affectionately,

P. S. I have just found in my files the following telegram to me:

"I have been chosen secretary national emergency committee to urge curtailment federal nondefense expenditures. Henry L. Wristen president Brown University will be chairman of committee. Hope you will telegraph me your willingness to serve as member of committee. We now have fifty university and college presidents on committee. Public announcement will be made next week. Kindest regards. Guy E. Snively--July 1, 1941."

I can not find yet my answer, but I probably accepted believing that it was a curtailment of nondefense expenditure, that it would in no way interfere in the social trends of the "New Deal", that it was not a partisan movement, and that Dr. Snively had thoroughly explored the matter. Apparently, it was just another one of those things where one has given his name without receiving further explanation.
MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THANKS FOR LETTER. AM WRITING YOU FULLY ON THE MATTER. I
AM CONVINCED OF THE VALUE, NECESSITY AND INCREASING POWER
OF THE SERVICES OF THE NYA. BELIEVE OF COURSE IN CHECKING
ALL POSSIBLE WASTE OF MATERIALS AND PERSONS, KNOW NOTHING
EXCEPT THROUGH CIRCULARS AND NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS OF THE
CITIZENS EMERGENCY COMMITTEE AND ITS ACTIVITIES. APPARENTLY
IT IS INTERESTED IN IDEAS AND OPINIONS I DO NOT HAVE.

[Signature]
HAVE WRITTEN REQUESTING MY NAME BE REMOVED FROM LIST.

THANKS AGAIN

REMSEN BIRD.
INTERNATIONAL
STUDENT SERVICE
of the United States
3 WEST 40th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

March 23, 1942

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

Dear Tommy:

Last June Mrs. Roosevelt was given $1,000 by
a Mrs. Freed of Washington, D. C., to give to whatever
cause Mrs. Roosevelt wanted. That $1,000 was given to
us. I asked Mrs. Roosevelt whether in writing to Mrs.
Freed she had mentioned that the money had been given
to ISS. The reason for my question was whether we could
assume that Mrs. Freed knew about ISS in writing to her
this year. Mrs. Roosevelt didn’t remember and said that
I should check with you.

How have you been? I received notification
from my Draft Board this morning that I am classified
1-A which completely flabbergasted me. You will re-
member that the newspapers reported a long time ago that
I had already been classified 1-A. This doesn’t change
my status of course. I am still expecting to be inducted
into the Army early in April. Proves again, however, that
One should never trust what one sees in the papers! (~
little maxims by Joe - no copyright.)

Affectionately,

Joseph P. Lash
MEMO FOR MR. CRIM:
MRS. HELM:
MR. TOLLEY:
MISS THOMPSON:

Following are the people who will come to luncheon on December 2nd, at 1 p.m.

Corp. Joseph Lash
Mr. and Mrs. Felix Cohen
Mr. and Mrs. James S. Carey
Miss Molly Yard
Mr. and Mrs. James Wechsler

M.T.L.
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

November 28, 1942

MEMO FOR MR. CRIM:
MRS. HELM:
MRS. HESSELT:
MISS THOMPSON:
MR. TOLLEY:

Mrs. Roosevelt has invited
nine people to luncheon on December 2nd,
at 1 p.m.

As soon as the answers are re-
ceived I will give you the list of names.

M.T.L.
December 9, 1943

Sent to Joe Lash today by C.R. Smith:

1 safety razor
January 1, 1944

Dear Mrs. Lash:

It was sweet of you to send me such a wonderful basket of preserves and candy. I am taking it to my New York apartment so I can enjoy it with my friends.

It always pleases me when my friends think of me at Christmas. I wish Joe were here to enjoy some of the contents of the basket with me. I know it must be hard for you to have him so far away. Fortunately, he is not in a dangerous place and we can all pray that he keeps well.

With many thanks and every wish that the New Year will bring back to us safely those whom we love.

Very cordially yours,

Mrs. Joseph Lash
457 West 123 Street
New York, New York
WE156 12 4 EXTRA VIA SD (MVD FM 29 WASH SO=PZN AHITUN VIA CPR
TRUDÉ W PRATT=
VIA POUGHKEEPSIE NY 31
245 W 11 ST

MY LOVE TO YOU AND CHILDREN MRS ROOSEVELT:
JOSEPH LASH.
MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. ROOSEVELT:

Colonel Park turned over to me the attached telegram from Joseph Lash and told me that you would like to know the meaning of "Amitun".

"Amitun" is a secret code word used by commercial telegraph companies to indicate APO 715. This is the Army post office number for some of our troops stationed at Auckland, New Zealand.

E. W. DAVENPORT
Major, General Staff Corps
Asst. Secretary, General Staff
Sent to Joseph Lash - August 19, 1944

Composition (words by Millard Lampell, music by Lyn Murray)
Copy of letter to Mrs. Roosevelt from Lt. George S. Wells
Copy of letter to Justice Byrnes from Bernard M. Baruch & John M. Hancock
Article - CRITICISM by Mrs. Roosevelt (For Ladies Home Journal)
Copy of Speech delivered by James B. Carey - 7/6/44

The New York Times Editorial Section - 7/30, 8/6, 8/13,
The New York Times Magazine - 7/30 - also article from the 8/13 magazine
CHALLENGE TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Magazines:
Common Sense August 1944
Survey Graphic August 1944
Foreign Policy Reports 7/15/44
Foreign Policy Bulletin - 7/7/44, 7/21/44, 7/28/44, 8/11/44
Daily Mail - 7/19/44, 7/26, 8/2, 8/9
The Galesburg Post - 7/20/44
The New Republic 7/10/44, 7/24/44, 7/31/44, 8/7/44, 8/14/44,
MY DAY columns - 7/31/44 through 8/18/44