

TRUDE (PRATT) LASH

1940 - 1945

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November 18, 1940

Dear Mrs. Pratt:

Now that the campaign is over, I want to tell you how very much I appreciate and admire the splendid work you did for my husband. I honestly feel that the women did a valiant job, and I know that what you did helped not only in the national result, but as a great factor in the New York State one.

I have heard so many favorable comments on the dignity and honesty of our campaign that you can justly feel a sense of personal satisfaction in having contributed very largely to the victory.

My husband knows of your work and is deeply grateful. I hope you will find something constructive in which you will be interested - you are much too capable to be wasted!

I shall look forward to seeing you soon.

Very cordially yours,

0

Mrs. Eliot Pratt
1 East End Avenue
NYC

DEC 6 1940

JLB

December 5, 1940.

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

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Thank you very much for your letter. It makes me happy to think that I could contribute my small share to the re-election of the President.

These last months have meant a great deal to me. Now I really know that I have been accepted as an American Citizen. The common work for a common goal with a great many Americans finally gave me security.

It was a great joy and an exciting adventure to work with wonderful women like Mrs. Morgenthau, Mrs. Leach, Mrs. Tillett-- and Mrs. Poletti. When we first started our "Research Department" I was worried. I knew nothing about political organizations but I had a very strong conviction that to work with a party meant compromise of ideas and beliefs and continuous caution lest some important person's feelings be hurt. I felt rather ashamed when I saw that the Womens Division certainly was completely and honestly "New Deal" (Miss Hickok has also been giving me very stern lectures about the great achievements of party organizations). From the beginning, we collected all the Republican literature. How well we came off in a comparison with them with our rather simple factual statements. It must have been very difficult for the Republican organizations to attack such solid and progressive accomplishments. More than once I thought

I discovered underneath the specially violent attacks, a feeling of despair.

The success of the Motorcade was really due to the many volunteers who worked hard and anonymously. I have never seen such devotion and complete belief in the rightness of a cause as in the many women who came in every day willing to do whatever was needed, to cart around heavy packages of literature to distribute on the streets, to take abuse from fanatical opponents. Many of them rushed through their house work in the morning in order to have time free for the campaign. Many of them that never before spoke in the public hesitated to say anything the first few days and in the end, as one speaker said, "It almost took machine guns to make them stop every night".

I am very grateful to you that you believed me when I said last summer I wanted to help. I should like to go on at whatever point my contribution would seem best. Hoping to see you very soon, I am

Yours very devotedly,

TP:fm

Trude Pratt

7-10-11
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

MR. MAGEE:

Mrs. Eliot Pratt's new address is

8 West 9th Street

N.Y.C.

please tell Mrs. Lund.

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September 29, 1941

Dear Trade:

I am delighted that we are to have the I.S.S. Subcommittee meeting of the Washington Student Service Bureau here at the White House, and I am counting on all of you staying for lunch with me.

Affectionately,

Mrs. Eliot Pratt
1 East End Avenue NYC

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TELEGRAM

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The White House
Washington

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Sine
Mrs Eliot Post

NEW YORK NY 933AM OCT 9 1941

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE

DELIGHTED TO COME TO DINNER LOVE.

TRUDE.

955AMD

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October 27, 1941.

Dear Trude:

Mrs. Roosevelt has written Mrs. LaRue Brown and Mrs. James Jackson, (I am enclosing carbons of her letters) in reference to Boston dinner. As we are to be away she has asked them to write to you.

Mrs. Roosevelt says January 14, is all right for the dinner at the White House. Mrs. Helm will handle the details on that.

The end of January, on a Thursday or Friday, would be good for the New York dinner.

Affectionately,

Mrs. Eliot Pratt
8 West 9th Street
New York, New York.

VLS

Rush
10/27/41

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of the
INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE

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Josephine Lee
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October 24, 1941

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

Dear Tommy:

When I told Mrs. Roosevelt last Thursday that ISS is planning to form a group of interested people in Boston, who might be responsible for a money raising dinner there, she offered to give me the names of some of her friends. As we already have two dinners in January we should like very much to have the dinner in Boston in December and, therefore, will have to start working right away. *(She asked me to remind her!)*

Mrs. Roosevelt gave us January 14 for a party at *OH* the White House and promised to speak for us in New York either the end of January or the beginning of February. *(in New York)* We have not set a definite date for the New York dinner *and office* because I wanted to be quite sure that we chose the very best possible one for Mrs. Roosevelt. *in Feb.*

I know this letter will make you sigh as Mrs. Roosevelt is doing much too much already and I apologize for adding to her burden.

Love,

Trude

Mrs. Eliot Pratt

TP:LE

P E N D I N G

November 15, 1941.

Dear Trude:

I will be glad to go to the
Forum to be held by the Immigrants'
Conference, at 3:30 p.m. on December
third. Will you please let me know
where it is to be held?

Affectionately,

Mrs. Eliot D. Pratt
8 West 9th Street
New York, New York.

V/S

MRS. ELIOT D. PRATT
EIGHT WEST NINTH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

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ack
11/15/34

And here I come with a problem
again. Paul Tilliel, professor
at Union Theological Seminary
is working with an organization
called, Immigrants' Conference.
Their task is mainly to help
the non citizen* but loyal
immigrant in the very difficult
situation in which he finds
himself. Naturally there is
great eagerness among those who
with us have found & have been
persecution - to do their part
in this nations defense effort.

* and those who only recently became
citizens.

But there is also fear about
the future.

To discuss mainly the
part immigrants can play
in Civilian Defense - the
Conference will hold a Forum
in New York on December
Third. It would reassure them
and give them confidence if
you could come to the Forum
- if only for a few minutes.

Would you go there if you are
in New York that day? The
Forum is now planned for
the afternoon, but they would
change the time of day to

ghe

IMMIGRANTS' CONFERENCE

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55 WEST 42ND STREET
ROOM 124B
NEW YORK, N. Y.
PHONE LONBACH 8-1688

MEMORANDUM

The Immigrants' Conference was founded in 1939 as a coordinating body of organizations formed by immigrants who had left Europe recently because of Nazi and Fascist persecution. The organizations connected or affiliated with the Conference comprise practically all those represented by recent immigrants of Austrian, Polish, German, Dutch, Italian and Czech origin. The organizations are non-political and have members of different creeds and backgrounds. A list of the associations connected or affiliated with the Immigrants' Conference is attached herewith.

Immigrants' Conference tries to make the individual immigrant feel, think and act as part of the American community. This can be greatly facilitated by self-education and self-organization of the immigrant in close cooperation with the American community, government and private agencies.

The organizations connected with the Conference, whether they are professional, social charitable or religious, educate their members to become loyal and devoted citizens of the United States. The coordination of the efforts of these organizations is assured through the work of several committees established by the Conference.

A number of round-table conferences have brought together Americans and Immigrants to deal with special problems concerning the successful Americanization of children, adolescents and women. Members of the Society for Ethical Culture, the New School for Social Work, Y.M.C.A. and Y.M.H.A., the New School for Social Research and the National Refugee Service and different Community Centers and Congregations have participated in these conferences and are now members of permanent committees (Children's Committee, Immigrant Youth Council, etc.)

The Immigrants' Conference maintains a Board of Arbitration to arbitrate differences between recent immigrants, a Guidance Group to provide personal guidance to those who have been deeply uprooted by the persecutions in Europe, and who could not be taken care of by the ordinary refugee committees.

Since the last year the Immigrants' Conference cooperated with the Greater New York Federation of Churches

and the American Committee for Christian Refugees in administrating and maintaining Friendship House at 1010 Park Avenue, New York City, as a club for newcomers devoted to the Americanization and incorporation in American life. Immigrants' Conference sponsors the magazine "International Science" which is devoted to the study of cultural interaction and interpenetration of different cultures.

Immigrants' Conference, conscious of the gravity of the political moment and of the contribution that recent immigrants can give to the American effort for national defense, has organized a standing Committee on National Defense to deal with government agencies on the following matters:

- a) employment of recent immigrants in defense work or in the armed forces of the U. S.,
- b) possible wholesale emergency measures affecting loyal immigrants in a discriminating way.

The standing Committee on National Defense will supply, on request, government agencies with the best available information and data of political, statistical and social character concerning immigrant organizations and individuals and will carry out at its best any research that may be needed for the purpose.

In order to facilitate the cooperation of recent immigrants in the defense of the U. S. the Committee on National Defense calls the government's attention to the following points:

A. National Defense Program:

The immigrants who have special training, as engineers, nurses, chemists, physicians, economists, etc. are actually excluded on the ground that they are foreigners. While this prohibition applies generally to direct government employ only, the private employer working on defense jobs usually discourages the non-citizen who is willing and able to do defense work. The Immigrants' Conference believes that all our recent immigrants will give their best in order to cooperate with the national defense program. Therefore, their efforts to be employed on defense jobs should not be discouraged. To this purpose the Committee is ready to supply, to the government agencies, any available data on recent immigrants in order to complement the information that the government may gather on these prospective workers or employees.

B. Army and Navy:

The immigrants who have already their first papers, are now called to the colors as selectees, but they cannot be used to the fullest of their capacities for they cannot be promoted or, if fit, be used in special offices

like the intelligence office or as army technicians, etc. The Immigrants' Conference asks that recent immigrants who have the right requirements could be promoted and be used in special offices. The Immigrants' Conference is ready to supply any information we can collect and to recommend those selectees who, in the opinion of the Conference, are morally and politically reliable and worthy of such recommendation.

C. Civilian Defense:

While the Office of Civilian Defense does not discriminate against non-citizens, some precinct captains or local authorities still discourage the enrollment of immigrants. The Immigrants' Conference has tried to reassure all immigrants willing to enlist as raid wardens or in first aid squads, etc. that, they will be accepted and has encouraged them to participate wholeheartedly in the American effort of preparedness.

IMMIGRANTS' CONFERENCE

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List of Associations

connected with the Immigrants'
Conference.

55 WEST 42ND STREET
ROOM 1245
NEW YORK, N. Y.
PHONE LONGACRE 8-1688

American Association of former European Jurists

American Federation of Jews from Central Europe

Austrian American League

Immigrant Jewish War Veterans

Jewish Foreign War Veterans

T.G. Masaryk Club

New World Club

Selfhelp of Emigres from Central Europe

Jewish Unity Club of Newark

Association of Jewish Refugees and Immigrants from Poland

Netherlands Jewish Society

Italian Jewish Club

Burschenschaft Convent (B.C.) a fraternal organization
of former collegians

Jewish Club from Switzerland

Notgemeinschaft deutscher Wissenschaft, N.Y.

Members of the Executive Board.

Wilfred G. Hulse, M.D.	Vice-president of the New World Club Chairman of the Publishing Committee of the Aufbau
Max Ascoli	Professor of the New School for Social Research
D.A.J. Cardozo	Reverend of the Spanish & Portuguese Synagogue President of the Netherlands Jewish Society
Gustav von Gruenebaum	Professor of the Iranian Institute
Paul Tillich	Professor of the Union Theological Seminary President of the Selfhelp of Emigres from Central Europe
George M. Wunderlich	President of the American Association of former European Jurists
Otto Strauss	Secretary of the Federation of Jews from Central Europe Director of the Selfhelp of Emigres from Central Europe
Louis M. Planer	Treasurer of the Jacob Ehrlich Society Chairman of the Committee on labor, employment and profession
Jacob Appenzlack	President of the Association of Jewish Refugees and Immigrants from Poland
Adrian Barnouw	Professor of the Columbia University
Mehred George	Editor of the Aufbau
Leopold Landenberger	First Commander of the Immigrant Jewish War Veterans
Frank G. Opton	Chairman of the Guidance Group Co-chairman of the Board of Arbitration
Fausto A. Pitigliani	President of the Italian Jewish Club
Fritz Schlesinger, D.D.S.	Vice-president of the Federation of Jews from Central Europe
Henry Selver	Social worker and counselor of the Youth Group
Curt Charles Silberman	President of the Jewish Unity Club of Newark
Joseph Stein	Secretary of the T.G. Masaryk Club

Pratt

MRS. ELIOT D. PRATT
EIGHT WEST NINTH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

free

November 19, 1941

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

Dearest Mrs. Roosevelt:

I want to thank you ever so much for your generous financial contribution to ISS which, in addition to all the other help you have given us, is overwhelming. Life in ISS could be peaceful and our work could progress much faster if all our members were as understanding as you. Quite often lately I have been very troubled about the fate of our organization, but I think now that the idea will prove stronger than all the obstacles.

U Professor Tillich told me that he will write to you himself about the place of the forum of the Immigrant's Conference. They are deeply grateful to you for being willing to come, and I know your presence will give them hope and assurance.

Much love

Pratt

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November 21, 1941. 101

Dear Trude:

I am enclosing a list of names
which Mrs. James Jackson sent me.

I have not heard from Mrs. LaRue
Brown to whom I also wrote, and wonder if
she sent her list directly to you.

Affectionately,

Mrs. Elliot Pratt
8 West 9th Street
New York, New York.

VDS

April 6, 1942.

Dear Trude:

I imagine Mrs. Roosevelt told you she hopes to get to Boston around 3:00 o'clock on the 15th, and will go to the Statler and have a press conference immediately after she arrives. She will probably take a plane around 3:25, as she did when she went to Wellesley.

Affectionately,

Mrs. Elliot D. Pratt
International Student Service
8 West 40th Street
New York, New York.

VDS

Handwritten:
C. ...
Apr 15
file 100

UNITED STATES COMMITTEE
of the
INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE

ack
4/6/42

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Elizabeth Robertson
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
Jane Seaver
George Shuster
Robert O. Spivack
Ingrid Warburg

March 31, 1942

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

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

We are now planning the publicity for our Boston Dinner and the good newspapers seem to be very willing to cooperate. Frank Buxton of the Boston Herald and Larry Winship of the Boston Globe, have offered to write editorials and to print pictures of Campobello. I am very eager to cooperate with them to the fullest extent, as I expect attacks from Catholic circles which will lose much of their effect if the Boston Press in general is on our side.

Frank Buxton is very eager to know when you will arrive in Boston, where you will stay and whether you will consent to grant an interview at your hotel. Would you let me know what you wish me to answer?

The Boston people are very thorough in their preparations and this promises to be "a little jewel of a dinner" unless in the process of planning, the soul of it flies out the window, but then you will bring it back and Back Bay will have to wake up.

Much love to you,

Thud

Mrs. Eliot D. Pratt

TP:EW

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Monica Owen
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Margaret J. Brown
Refugee Secretary
Josephine Lee
Assistant Refugee Secretary
Molly Yard
Secretary, Washington Bureau

Frank Buxton
will call
at 5
have conference at

May 1, 1942.

file
100

Dear Trude:

When is the May and June International Students Service executive committee meeting? I'd like to have one more staff party as a kind of house warming at my apartment. If you think the night before or after the meeting would be good, and I can manage it, I'd like to do it. What kind of a party would they enjoy? Perhaps we could wait until Joe has leave for a week end.

Affectionately,

Mrs. Eliot Pratt
8 West 9th Street
New York, New York.

VDS



Mrs. Elliot Pratt

Dear Trude

When is the May and June ISS executive committee meeting? I'd like to have one more staff party as a kind of house warming at my apartment. If you think the night before or after the meeting would be good and I can manage it I'd like to do it. What kind of a party would they enjoy? Perhaps we could wait until Joe has leave for a week end.

affec.

e.r.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE

of the United States

8 WEST 40th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

MAY 6 - 1942

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May 5, 1942

Handwritten initials

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

LIOT

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

The staff is very enthusiastic about your invitation for the evening of May 21st. They all agree, I think, that it would be most fun not to have somebody from the outside talk to us. The evening everyone liked best was the one when you talked about civilian defense. We had thought that the evening might be used to discuss ISS, but that immediately brings up a problem. Should Elizabeth Robertson be invited and should the people from WSSF, who have never been included and felt rather hurt about it, be invited this time? In that case we could not discuss ISS, because we would rather not let either NSFA or WSSF look into our innermost thoughts. Perhaps your apartment is not big enough for so many people? !

For the moment, we shall invite only the members of the "inner circle" and wait for your decision.

My love to you,

Trude

TWP:fy

fy

did you answer?

file

**INTERNATIONAL
STUDENT  SERVICE**

of the United States
8 WEST 40th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

100
MRS ELIOT PRATT
June 1, 1942

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JOSEPHINE LEE
Assistant Refugee Secretary
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Secretary, *Washington Bureau*
JANEY VAN LOON
Campus Affairs Secretary
ELIZABETH ROBERTSON
Chairman, *N. S. F. A.*

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

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

As last year, we hope to have among our lecturers at least one or two who are not citizens of the United States. We have invited Ambassador Hu Shih (and he has accepted), and Krishnalal Shridharani, who told us that he was very eager to come if he could do so under the present immigration laws. There probably will be one Chinese student and one refugee. That, as far as I know, will be the complete number of the non-citizens. Ambassador Hu Shih, I am sure, will have no difficulties with the immigration authorities, but I am worried about the rest of them.

I do not know what arrangements were made last year, but I remember that everything went very smoothly and easily. Please forgive my bothering you with this, but I am rather at a loss what steps I can take to assure arrangements similar to last year's.

Much love,

Trude

TNP:fy

Mr. Lash - General Secretary
with for name - Margaret

June 15, 1942

100

Dear Irude:

I am enclosing my check for
two scholarships for the Summer Institutes.

Jim Carey tells me that Mr. Phillip
Murray is free on June 28 and I am asking
Mr. Murray, Mr. Golden, and Jim Carey to
dine here at 7:30 and hope you can be here
too.

Affectionately,

Mrs. Eliot Pratt
ISS
8 West 40th Street
NYC

DD

Jim Carey says

Mrs. Lund

x Mr Murray ✓

x Mr Greden ✓

x Mr Carey ✓

will be here - June 23rd - 7³⁰ He says they
are allergic to dinner coats etc. so I
told him business suit is OK —

add - x Louis Weiss ✓

x Judge Palmer ✓

x Mrs Pratt ✓

June 15, 1942

100

Trude:

Should this go to Elisabeth?

E.R.

+
Wm. C. Farrar
Associated Students
Univ. of Calif., Los Angeles

Mrs. Eliot Pratt

INTERNATIONAL
STUDENT  SERVICE

of the United States

8 WEST 40th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

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EDWARD LADD—Yale
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Director of Work Camps

HENRY B. HERMAN
Associate Director

MARGARET J. BROWN
Refugee Secretary

JOSEPHINE LEE
Assistant Refugee Secretary

MOLLY YARD
Secretary, Washington Bureau

JANET VAN LOON
Campus Affairs Secretary

ELIZABETH ROBERTSON
Chairman, N. S. F. A.

JFK

111

June 15, 1942

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

Dearest Mrs. Roosevelt:

Many thanks for your contribution to our scholarship fund. We have granted an appalling number of scholarships, but I believe that ISS can make a greater contribution by working with good people even if they have no money than by concentrating on students who can pay their own way.

I am not sure about the 23rd. May I delay a definite answer until I know whether I can get an air plane reservation for that afternoon? I would have to take the midnight train back as Janet and I are starting out for Campo on the afternoon of June 24th.

There was so little time yesterday that I completely forgot to discuss with Joe the question of his car. Both Janet and I feel that we could manage the trip by ourselves and that we have no right to take along a third person to help us. It would be wonderful if we could take Joe's car, but it is still possible for me to requisition our own station wagon.

My love to you,

Moll

TWP:fy

I am sending reservation wagon to Schaeffer when possible. So just you + Janet up? The hotel at Red + tree will be in case.

INTERNATIONAL
STUDENT  SERVICE

of the United States

8 WEST 40th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

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Secretary, Washington Bureau
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Campus Affairs Secretary
ELIZABETH ROBERTSON
Chairman, N. S. F. A.

*100 Mrs. Roosevelt
has good work
June 16, 1942
Send for a
revised list*

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

Dear Tommy:

Because of my very hurried departure last Friday, I forgot to tell you about the meeting we are planning for next Saturday afternoon at 5:30. Mrs. Roosevelt suggested that we could have it at the White House, though she herself will not be able to be present. Louise Morley will be on her way down to Asheville, and she and Hildur Coon have very gratefully accepted Mrs. Roosevelt's invitation to stay at the White House Saturday night. Those invited to the meeting include Dr. Zook, Dr. Reeves, Kenneth Holland, Molly Yard, Joe, Louise Morley, Hildur Coon and myself. Molly thought she might add one or two people to the ones mentioned and she was to give you the names of those who definitely plan to attend towards the end of the week.

I am enclosing the formal receipt for Mrs. Roosevelt's contribution toward our Summer Institute Scholarship Fund.

My love to you,

Trade

TWP:fy
enc.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 19, 1942

MEMO FOR MR. CRIM:
MR. TOLLEY:
MISS THOMPSON: ✓

JL

The following people will come
for a meeting of the I. S. S. on June
20, at 5:30 p.m.

Dr. Floyd Reeves
Dr. George Zook
Mr. Kenneth Holland
Dr. Alvin Purich
Mr. Wilbur Schramm
Mrs. Eliot Pratt
Mr. Joseph Lash
Miss Louise Morley
Miss Hildur Coon
Miss Molly Yard

M.T.L.

100

June 29, 1942.

Dear Trade:

I am enclosing a letter of introduction for you to use to the Mexican Ambassador. I am quite sure if you ask Mr. Welles to transmit a similar letter of introduction to Fadillo, with a note saying they are in favor of the conference, that he will be willing to do so.

I will write to Mr. Milo Perkins. I do not think I would press Lord Halifax very much more at present.

Affectionately,

Mrs. Eliot Pratt
International Student Service
8 West 40th Street
New York, New York.

VDS

June 29, 1942.

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

I am giving this letter of introduction to Mrs. Eliot Pratt, the General Secretary of the International Student Service. Mrs. Pratt would be deeply appreciative of an opportunity to discuss with you the Assembly which the International Student Service is planning to hold in Washington, in September. We hope to have a large attendance of representative young people at this Assembly, and Mrs. Pratt is very anxious to have an opportunity of presenting the plans to you.

Very sincerely yours,

Senor Dr. Don Francisco Castillo Najera.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
The Mexican Embassy
2829 Sixteenth Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

VDS

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE

of the United States

8 WEST 40th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

encl
6/29/42

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

- ALVIN JOHNSON
Chairman
- MRS. HENRY GODDARD LEACH
1st Vice-chairman
- MRS. ELIOT PRATT
2nd Vice-chairman

June 23, 1942

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

Dearest Mrs. Roosevelt:

Joe and I finally got to work on the Assembly and he gave me that feeling of security which I needed so badly for a job which still seems rather overpowering as I have never before been responsible for such a big undertaking.

I am enclosing the copies of my letters to the President and to the Vice President. I hope very much that Mr. Wallace will let me see him and will agree to speak to the young people. I do not think it proper to tell him that ISS was the first organization which the morning after his speech ordered a great many copies from the Free World Association, but when and if I see the Vice President, I hope to convince him that we want to put all our resources to work for the beliefs he has stated so strongly.

(enc + 2)
We talked a great deal about the possibility of sending a delegation to Russia, and it would be wonderful if it could really be done. Joe suggested that such a delegation might consist of three people - a representative of the students, the young workers and the armed forces. One of them probably should be Catholic and one Negro. Irene Murray might be a possibility, as she is both Catholic, a good representative of American students, and besides will be by the end of summer well trained for such an important mission. Joe suggested that the worker's representative might well be somebody like George Edwards, who is now a member of the Detroit City Council and who is on the Board of the United Automobile Workers. If then the Americans could invite Russian youth to send a delegation to this country and if ISS could tour them around the country it might be excellent both for the war effort and for ISS. As you see, we have suggested to the Ambassador from Great Britain that he help us get an English delegation to the Assembly. Perhaps we could make arrangements for that delegation with American universities. If in addition we are able to prepare the students at our Summer

- ALGERNON D. BLACK
- ALFRED E. COHN
- STEPHEN DUGGAN
- CLYDE EAGLETON
- A. ROLAND ELLIOTT
- ENGAR J. FISHER
- WILLIAM FLETCHER
- CARL J. FREDRICH
- HARRY GEDSONSE
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- GEORGE SHUSTER
- ROBERT G. SPYACK
- JOHN W. STUBENAKER
- INGRID WARBURG
- GEORGE F. ZOOK

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- ALBINE AUSTIN-Bernard
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- LOUIS HARRIS-U. of N. Carolina
- EDWARD LADD-Yale
- JANE PLIMPTON-Vassar

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Assistant Refugee Secretary
- MOLLY YARD
Secretary, Washington Bureau
- JANEY VAN LOON
Campus Affairs Secretary
- ELIZABETH ROBERTSON
Chairman, N. S. F. A.

Institutes for very concentrated war work, especially in connection with price control, the road would be clear for ISS to build up really strong support in a great many colleges and universities. I am so convinced that ISS can become a really important factor in helping young people find themselves and discover their responsibilities that it seems right to consider all these possibilities in connection with ISS.

Kenneth Holland mentioned on Saturday that Mr. Padilla might be a very good speaker for one of the plenary sessions during the Assembly. Joe and I thought the best way to invite him would be through the Mexican Ambassador, if I could have an introduction to the Ambassador from you and Mr. Welles and ask him to transmit a formal letter of invitation to Mr. Padilla, he might be willing to add his recommendation. Do you think that would be correct and effective?

There is just one more question. We hope to have Milo Perkins as chairman of one of our commissions during the Assembly. That commission would deal with modern economic warfare and would discuss mainly mass production. It would take place on September 3rd at 3 P.M. Molly thought that we would have very little chance of getting him unless you asked him. I am enclosing a copy of the letter I wrote to him. Would you write him a note if you feel you can?

My love to you,

Trude.

TWP:fy
encl.

Should we press Halifax even more?

June 23, 1942

The Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

Last year Mr. Leah spoke to you about our plans for a Student Assembly which would bring together students of the United Nations for a discussion of "Student Responsibility in Winning the War and Planning the Peace". You expressed great interest in the proposed Assembly and indicated that you might use it as an opportunity to address the young people of the world.

Plans for that Assembly have moved forward. Before starting with our preparations, we consulted with your State Department and were given their approval. Mr. Welles has assigned Mr. Lawrence Duggan to work with us on program and speakers. I have had the pleasure of discussing our plans with the Ambassadors from Great Britain, the U.S.S.R. and China, who not only were genuinely interested in the project but felt it would be a real contribution to the war effort. As a result of these discussions, I am hopeful that they will aid us in securing delegations from their own countries.

Although arrangements for the Assembly are still in the initial stage and no formal announcement has been made, the response from students, educators and government people has been enthusiastic. We presented the idea of the Assembly to the "Conference of Foreign Student Advisers Arranged Under the Auspices of the Institute of International Education in Cooperation with the Department of State, the United States Office of Education, and the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs". The faculty advisers of foreign students have been completely cooperative in securing foreign student delegates. The majority of the representatives from foreign countries will consist of students studying in this country now. Owing to the problem of housing in Washington, we have limited attendance to three hundred and have secured American University for the conference. The meeting there-
fore will impose no additional strain on Washington's housing facilities.

The Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt - Page Two - June 23, 1943

It is particularly appropriate that this Assembly be held in Washington, the Capital not only of the United States, but of the United Nations. We hope very much that you will be able to speak during the Assembly to the young people of the world, for you represent to them the Four Freedoms and the hope for a better world for which they are giving their lives. The dates of the Assembly are September 3rd to 5th. I shall be glad to supply any additional information.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Eliot D. Pratt
Acting General Secretary

TWP:fy

D

June 23, 1942

The Honorable Henry Wallace
Vice President of the United States
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Vice President:

The United States Committee of the International Student Service will hold in Washington an International Student Assembly from September 3rd to 5th on "Student Responsibility in Winning the War and Planning the Peace". We are inviting three hundred delegates. Most of the foreign student representatives are being selected from those now studying in this country. In addition, we hope to have delegations from the leading United Nations. The United States delegation is limited to 125. We have been fortunate in securing American University to house the delegates and so will be no burden on Washington's housing facilities.

Before proceeding with our plans, we consulted with the State Department and have secured their approval and cooperation. Mr. Lawrence Duggan has been assigned to us as adviser on program and speakers. I have had the pleasure of discussing our plans with the Ambassadors from Great Britain, the U.S.S.R. and China, who not only were genuinely interested in the project, but felt it would be a real contribution to the war effort. We have also presented the idea of the Assembly to the Cleveland "Conference of Foreign Student Advisors Arranged Under the Auspices of the Institute of International Education in Cooperation with the Department of State, the United States Office of Education and the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs". The faculty advisers since then have been completely cooperative in securing foreign student delegates for the Assembly.

Under the general theme of "Student Responsibility in Winning the War and Planning the Peace" we will discuss three topics:

1. The End of Imperialism - Equality of the Peoples
2. The Peoples' Century - Opportunity for the Peoples
3. The Peace of Interdependence - Unity Among the Peoples.

As you no doubt see, the direction of the discussion has been greatly influenced by your great speech before the Free World Association, which has made it easier to face the real nature of the war and the goals we must set for ourselves. It is for that reason that I would greatly appreciate the opportunity to talk with you about the Assembly.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Eliot D. Pratt
Acting General Secretary

TH:fy

June 23, 1942

The Right Honorable Viscount Halifax
The Ambassador of Great Britain
The British Embassy
3100 Massachusetts Avenue
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

Following our conversation of a few weeks ago, I have discussed with members of our Executive Committee and trusted friends outside the advisability of arranging a "United Nations Evening". They have all agreed that in the light of recent foreign political developments, it would be extremely valuable especially for the young people of this country to take part in a demonstration of unity. It is still necessary to impress on our people the fact that the goal of the United Nations both in the war and in the peace can be reached only if our government is solidly supported in its policy.

Since I spoke with you, I have had the pleasure of reading a speech you delivered to the students of Oxford at the beginning of the war, and I have been deeply impressed by your great ability to understand the problems of young people and to talk to them in a way that evokes their genuine response. I hope more than ever now that you will give favorable consideration to our invitation to speak on the evening of September 8th. If the objectives for which we are fighting are to be realized, it is more important than ever that there be understanding between the United States and Great Britain, especially among the young people of our countries. Your participation in the meeting will contribute greatly to that end.

In this connection, we hope that it will be possible to have a delegation from English universities come to this country for the Assembly. They would meet there 125 leading American students. It would be excellent if it were possible for them to extend their visit, as we know that American universities would welcome greatly to hear from English students about the part English youth is playing in the war.

I do not know how to urge you more. Perhaps, as you are so over-burdened, it is improper to tell you that without you the United Nations meeting would not be a United Nations meeting, but it is the truth nevertheless. You told me during our conversation that you would not be able to give a definite answer now. May we hope for a favorable one as soon as possible?

Yours very sincerely,

Mrs. Elliot D. Pratt
Acting General Secretary

TEP:fy

June 23, 1943

Mr. Lawrence Duggan
Adviser of Political Relations
The State Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear Larry:

Kenneth Holland told me that you had informed him of the State Department's approval of our Assembly. We are very grateful to you as we hope to secure through the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs at least some of the funds we will need for our South American representatives. Mr. Holland assured me that such a grant was entirely within the realm of possibility and that he would personally support our appeal. It would help him and us if we could enclose in the material we will send to the Coordinator's Office a letter from the State Department merely stating that you approve of the Assembly, have seen the program and are advising us on speakers. As Mr. Holland is to leave for Mexico in the near future, it is essential to make the formal appeal to the Coordinator's office as soon as possible. I should therefore appreciate very much if we received such a letter at your earliest convenience.

Last Saturday I talked with Mr. Vallas (on the telephone) about an entirely different matter which might, however, eventually be connected with the Assembly. It was reported in the Washington press last week that Russia has asked England, and that England is considering favorably to send an English delegation of English youth to Russia. It seemed to me a good idea to send a delegation from the United States as well. Mr. Vallas told me that he would get information from our Ambassador to Great Britain and then talk to Mrs. Roosevelt, who is much interested in the matter.

You will remember that we are very eager to secure a Mexican speaker. Mr. Equival Padilla, the Foreign Minister of Mexico, was highly recommended to us, and we were told that there is a good chance of his accepting an invitation to speak, if such an invitation were forthcoming through the proper channels. We should like to invite him. I should like to get an introduction to the Mexican Ambassador to whom I have been introduced by Mr. Vallas before.

Mr. Lawrence Duggan - Page Two - June 23, 1942

but such a long time ago that that introduction probably will not hold good, from both Mrs. Roosevelt and Mr. Welles to explain to him the purpose of our Assembly and to ask him to transmit the formal letter of invitation to Mr. Padilla. Would you consider this procedure correct and effective?

I am enclosing a copy of a letter I just wrote to the Ambassador from Great Britain. If you wish, I shall send you copies of all letters that are addressed to officials from either this or other countries.

Plans for the Assembly are proceeding well, but we still need speakers from South American countries and a permanent chairman. I should be grateful for any suggestions you might give me in that field.

Yours very sincerely,

Mrs. Elliot D. Pratt
Acting General Secretary

Ellis

J.P.

Hyde Park, N.Y.
July 7, 1942

100
MRS. ELIOT PRAIR

Dear Trude:

I am enclosing my check for \$50. which is to pay Medley for the first month he has worked.

I am asking Linnea how much we owe her and will pay her through you and send you a check to cover what is due her and also Harvey Johnson.

Medley
Linnea
Harvey Johnson
J.S.S.
51-
Witell

July 27, 1942

100

Dear Trude:

Mrs. Roosevelt asked me to send you this check and will you send an ISS check to Linnea?

This bill is for putting the houses in order for the Institute. The pumping is only until July 1 and Mrs. Roosevelt will send a check for that when the bill comes in.

Affectionately,

Mrs. Eliot Pratt
International Student Service
8 West 40th Street
New York, New York

DD

Noted

August 7, 1942

100

My dear Mrs. Pratt:

I am enclosing Mrs. Roosevelt's
check to cover Hedley Wilson's wages for
August 1 and thirty-one days pumping for
Linnea Calder.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt

Mrs. Eliot Pratt
International Student Service
6 West 40th Street
New York, New York

DD

100

September 9, 1942

Dear Trude:

I am enclosing Mrs. Roosevelt's check for \$143.60 to cover \$95.60 for Anna McGowan and \$50. for Medley Wilson for September. Will you please send the checks?

Mrs. Roosevelt thinks she sent the I.S.S. a check to cover Linnea Calder's bill. If not please let her know.

Affectionately,

Mrs. Eliot Pratt
International Student Service
8 West 40th Street
New York, New York

L. Noted M.T.L.

Ads
9/19/64

I received my cheque from the
Institute for ^{the} August pumping but
not for the four days in September
nor for the gas and oil. I had sent
the bill before Mama received your
letter. It came to fifty six dollars and
sixty cents. My Cheque was for thirty one
dollars. That leaves a balance of twenty
five dollars and sixty cents.

Yours sincerely,

Lennee Calder.

International Student Service

Did I send money for taxi or
do I owe you? 
-LL

50. To redly for Sept.

Campobello
Sep the 1-1942

Mrs G L Roosevelt

Cleaning House 17 days	51.00
12 bed covers pick	60
	<hr/>
	51.60

Mrs James Roosevelt House
14 days Cleaning House 42.00

51.60
42.00
<hr/>
93.60

Anna M. Loran

FROM

The White House
Washington

100

file

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

5.2.107
MRS TRUDE PRATT
8 WEST 9th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

I AM DEEPLY SORRY I CAN NOT BE WITH YOU TONIGHT BUT HAVE ONLY JUST REACHED HOME MY WARM GOOD WISHES TO YOU. I AM MORE CONVINCED THAN EVER THAT INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS DAY IS IMPORTANT AND THAT THE FUTURE WILL BE MUCH INFLUENCED BY THE WAY STUDENTS OF TODAY PREPARE FOR THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

100

August 10, 1942.

Dear Trade:

Mrs. Roosevelt has asked me
to send you the enclosed letter from
Mr. M. Bostrom, the Minister from Sweden.

Affectionately,

Mrs. Eliot Pratt
International Student Service
8 West 40th Street
New York, New York.

VDS

100

July 24, 1942.

My dear Mrs. Pratt:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your note of July 23, enclosing Mrs. Roosevelt's letters and your letters addressed to the Ambassadors and Ministers of Australia, Egypt, Iran, New Zealand, Sweden and Switzerland. I have sent them by hand to Mr. Welles this morning.

Very sincerely yours,

Administrative Officer
(Social Correspondence)

Mrs. Eliot D. Pratt
International Student Service
6 West 40th Street
New York, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL
STUDENT  SERVICE

of the United States
8 WEST 40th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

ALVIN JOHNSON
Chairman
ELIOT D. PRATT
Acting General Secretary

July 23, 1942

Dear Mr. Magee:

I am enclosing (1) Mrs. Roosevelt's letters; (2) my own letters to the Ambassadors and Ministers of Australia, Egypt, Iran, New Zealand, Sweden, and Switzerland.

Also enclosed is a note from Mrs. Roosevelt to Under Secretary Welles.

Before her departure, Mrs. Roosevelt, I believe, informed you what she wanted done with these letters.

Yours very sincerely,

Eliot D. Pratt

Mrs. Eliot D. Pratt
General Secretary

TWP:fy

*Sent to
Hon. Sumner Welles
State Dept.*



100

September 16, 1942

Dear Trude:

I am sending you copies of the letters we have from the Ambassadors and Ministers.

Will you return all the letters you have from Ambassadors and Ministers? We will make copies and send you. The originals should be in our files.

Sincerely yours,

Enc:	British
Bolivia	Soviet
Turkey	Greece
Panama	Paraguay
Chile	
Egypt	

0

Mrs. Eliot Pratt
International Student Service
8 West 40th Street
New York, New York

Letter put with copies of letters to each minister and copy to...

100

September 17, 1942

Dear Trude:

Thank you for sending me a copy
of Mrs. Lasker's letter about Mr. Wertheim
It is indeed disappointing.

Affectionately,

Mrs. Eliot Pratt
International Student Service
8 West 40, NYC

INTERNATIONAL
STUDENT  SERVICE

of the United States

8 WEST 40th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

ack
9-17

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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Student Members

ALBINE AUSTIN—Antioch
NORTH BURN—U. of Washington
LOUIS HARRIS—U. of N. Carolina
EDWARD LADD—Yale
JANE PLEMPTON—Yassar

STAFF

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C. MAURICE WIKTING
Field Secretary
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Conference Secretary
MONICA OWEN
Assistant Conference Secretary
IRWIN ROSS
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JOSEPHINE LEE
Assistant Refugee Secretary
MOLLY YARD
Secretary, Washington Bureau
ELIZABETH ROBERTSON
President, N. S. F. A.

September 11, 1942

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

Dearest Mrs. Roosevelt:

After having written to Mr. Pierre Wertheim twice, I presented the problem to Mrs. Lasker. The enclosed letter is her answer. There is probably nothing we can do about it though we have been led to believe (by both Mr. and Mrs. Lasker) that Mr. Wertheim's contribution was definite.

My love to you.

Final
W. A. R. 10/1/42
ESP

TP:EW

COPY.

SUN VALLEY LODGE
SUN VALLEY, IDAHO

September 2, 1942

Mrs. Eliot D. Pratt
International Student Service
8 West 40th Street
New York City

Dear Mrs. Pratt:

In answer to your inquiry about Mr. Pierre Wertheimer's contribution to the International Student's Service, I doubt whether there is anything further we can do about the matter. I was told by my husband that he was not interested in contributing, and as he has not sent the contribution, (although my husband had sent him the address of where he was to send it) I feel that he changed his mind. However, if I get a chance to talk to him this fall, I will find out why he changed his mind.

Many thanks for the clippings of the International Student's Institute. I am sorry not to be able to attend the Assembly in Washington, which will be starting today. I am sure it will be very interesting and useful.

All my good wishes to you and the organization.

Cordially

Signed: Mary Woodard Lasker

100

September 26, 1942

Mrs. Eliot Pratt
International Student Service
8 West 40th Street
New York, N.Y.

Following wire received by Mrs. Roosevelt quote "Womens Institute of Saint Paul opening meeting Wednesday September 30th. Audience twelve thousand women. Have promised to include bond drive speaker on program and best one possible would be Lieutenant Ludmila Pavlichenko who will be in Minneapolis Sunday through Tuesday. Can you assist in arranging to hold ^{her} over here for institute meeting. Agnes Kennedy Womens Institute unquote

Malvina Thompson
Secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt

SEP 25 5 11 1942

WB62 52

STPAUL MINN SEP 25 1942 311P

MRS FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

WHITE HOUSE WASHDC

WOMENS INSTITUTE OF SAINTPAUL OPENING MEETING WEDNESDAY
SEPTEMBER THIRTIETH. AUDIENCE TWELVE THOUSAND WOMEN. HAVE
PROMISED TO INCLUDE BOND DRIVE SPEAKER ON PROGRAM AND BEST
ONE POSSIBLE WOULD BE LIEUTENANT LIUDMILA PAVLICHENKO WHO
WILL BE IN MINNEAPOLIS SUNDAY THROUGH TUESDAY. CN YOU ASSIST
IN ARRANGING TO HOLD HER OVER HERE FOR INSTITUTE MEETING
AGNES KENNEDY WOMENS INSTITUTE.

Forward by me to Stude

100

September 28, 1942

Mrs. Eliot Pratt
International Student Service
8 West 40th Street
New York, New York

X Mrs. George Cellhorn

Following message to Mrs. Roosevelt has been received: Thank you for your letter announcing visit of team of representatives of international Student Assembly. Several groups here anxious to greet them. Have wired Mrs. Pratt for confirmation of dates. Russian War Relief Committee of St. Louis has no information as yet regarding visit of team. Sincerely Edna Cellhorn, St. Louis, Missouri.

MALVINA C. THOMPSON
Secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt

C

Message forwarded by wire to Mrs. Pratt 9-28-42.

SEP 27 1942

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STLOUIS MO SEP 27 1942

MRS FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE

THANK YOU FOR YOUR LETTER ANNOUNCING VISIT OF TEAM OF REPRESENTATIVES OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ASSEMBLY. SEVERAL GROUPS HERE ANXIOUS TO GREET THEM. HAVE WIRED MRS PRATT FOR CONFIRMATION OF DATES. RUSSIAN WAR RELIEF COMMITTEE OF STLOUIS HAS NO INFORMATION AS YET REGARDING VISIT OF TEAM
SINCERELY

EDNA GELLHORN.

100
October 11, 1942

Dear Trude:

I am enclosing two checks from
Mr. John Golden, for \$500.00 each. This
money is to go into the IBB fund, but as
it is a gift to me, I wish to have it
 earmarked for us either for the Assembly
 or for back debts, as you think wise.

Affectionately,

Mrs. Ellet Pratt
International Student Service
8 West 40th Street
New York, N.Y.

October 17, 1942

100

Dear Trade:

I am enclosing Mrs. Roosevelt's
check for \$101.60, and she asks that you
pay the enclosed bill at once.

Affectionately,

Mrs. Eliot Pratt
International Student Service
8 West 40th Street
New York, New York

DD

NOTED

100

October 29, 1942.

My dear Mrs. Pratt:

In view of the fact that Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Thompson are now in England and the time they will return is more or less uncertain, I am sending you the enclosed copy of a self-explanatory letter which has just been received from the Secretary of the Navy.

Very sincerely yours,

Administrative Officer
Social Correspondence.

Mrs. Eliot Pratt
International Student Service
8 West 40th Street
New York, New York.

VDS

INTERNATIONAL
STUDENT  SERVICE

of the United States

8 WEST 40th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

100
MRS ELIOT PRATT

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

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ALVIN JOHNSON

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MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
ROBERT C. SPIVACK
JOHN W. STUBBAKER
INGRID WARBURG
GEORGE F. ZOOK

Student Members

ALMINE AUSTIN--Antioch
NORTH BURN--U. of Washington
LOUIS HARRIS--U. of N. Carolina
EDWARD LADD--Yale
JANE PLEMPTON--Vassar

STAFF

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ROBERT CLURMAN
Business Manager, Threshold
ELIOT D. PRATT
Director of Work Camps
JOSEPHINE LEE
Assistant Refugee Secretary
MOLLY YARD
Secretary, Washington Bureau

December 1, 1942

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

Dearest Mrs. Roosevelt:

By now Joe has probably told you that I shall not be able to come down for his birthday party. I am terribly sad about it, but I am sure that I should not travel around before I am all well again.

At least, while I am unable to move around, I can work out new plans for the ISS. If the Executive Committee will lose its timidity and fear, we might be able now to do some very exciting things. I am enclosing a little memorandum which I hope to present to the members of the small Executive Committee next Friday. It may not be very important, but if we can get people accustomed to the fact that they will receive information about universities in other countries from us, we might later on be able to publish important studies about reconstruction.

The ISA meeting last Saturday (rather the USSA meeting, as the American Committee of ISA is to be called, United States Student Assembly) went very well. Six members of the student committee met and decided to create committees for different phases of the work they hope to do with ISS. The three most important ones are: (1) a committee to deal with war service committees; (2) a committee to deal with conferences; (3) a committee to keep in touch with men in the armed services.

As to (1), it has long been my hope that we would be able to make a really good survey of all the war service committees in the colleges and to publish an information bulletin. So many of these committees are concentrating on protective services only, or perhaps protective services, the sale of bonds, the collection of scrap and blood donating. All these services are of course of great importance, but they leave out completely any service they might render to the community, especially in helping with day nurseries, housing surveys, or community forums and consumer education. Harvard has done under Adam Yarmolinsky's direction a rather good job in all these fields. If we can cooperate rather closely with the appropriate agencies in Washington to make

all necessary information available to all colleges, to point to achievements in special colleges and get others to try to do the same, I think we would be doing an important job. We could help prepare young people, those of them who will not go in the armed services, for war industries and farm work in the summer or for community work. We will publish in THRESHOLD the account of the three Vassar girls about their work in mobilizing a small community in the middle west. We will also publish their experience in our war service bulletin.

Lyman Bryson apparently is planning for the OWI together with OGD a large number of community forums all over the country and hopes to recruit his personnel for these forums mostly from colleges. If we work with college students and administrations, we might be able to help them to work these forums into useful channels. Apparently, the spirit in which these forums are planned in many places is not a very positive one. People say, as we have not had any air raids, our defense organizations are going to pieces and therefore we must give them something to do, so we will talk. It would be so much better if the organization of these forums could be undertaken by people who say it is terribly necessary that we now help people to realize what the peace will mean and therefore there is no time to lose, and we must have forums in every community of the land."

I was interested this morning to read in the Times - on the front page - that it might be possible to separate Italy from Germany and induce the Italian people to accept a separate peace, and on the editorial page that now we should really know what kind of a peace to propose, that we should think over the problem of the peace before the war ends. That from people who have rather ridiculed speeches by Vice President Wallace and stressed the necessity for thinking of the war not only first but exclusively!

The students will see, I believe, if we do our job well, that their war services and their thinking about the peace and trying to face now the problems we will encounter must be of one piece and that number one can only be done well if number two is done at the same time.

This, of course, is only repeating what you have said for so long and what you have tried to realize in the OGD. In ISS we have never been successful in combining thinking with the doing, but I am convinced that we shall not have any place at this time unless we can do just that.

As far as December 8th is concerned, I have written to Dr. Snavely, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Gideonse, and Dr. Zook. Had you thought of including a student in the group? These men would probably want to talk over with the Secretaries of War and the Navy the service they feel they can render in the education of young people, perhaps even those who are being trained for the armed services. They might want to talk of the disastrous effects conflicting statements from high sources have on colleges, of the need for an all-over survey of the necessary manpower for both the armed services and industries and essential professions. I am enclosing Sir Hector Hetherington's memorandum which was published in last Sunday's Times and which stresses, I believe, the most important questions rather well. If by December 8th the question of who will be responsible for manpower is decided, it would be marvelous if he or his deputy could be present.

All these educators I think realize all the mistakes colleges

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt - December 1, 1942 - Page Three

have made, the lack of preparedness they have shown, the ~~superficialness~~ *Selfishness* they have often exhibited, and the great lack of understanding. They also realize that it is very possible that many parts of the college curriculum that might have to be abandoned should never be restored, and that this might be the chance to transform college education into a better preparation for living. It could be a very exciting meeting, and I know that your influence will make everyone try to do his best.

Maury Maverick suggested yesterday that the students should do their own janitor work and that colleges should strip themselves of all the non-essential services. Doesn't that seem like a good idea to you? Perhaps Dr. Zook would work for it.

I have just had an after-thought. If you would like to include still another person in the group, Dean Bradshaw, who represents, I believe Dr. Graham when he is in Washington, might be a good addition. Molly knows him well and could write to him.

This has turned into a very long and rambling letter, but it is so wonderful to talk with you because I know that you will be sympathetic even if my ideas prove to be rather impractical, that it is difficult to stop.

Much love to you and Tommy,

Trude

TWP:fy
Enclosures

Special Delivery

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE

8 West 40th Street
New York City

April 1942

MEMORANDUM

From: Joseph P. Leah

To: The Staff

The staff has asked me to define my conception of the present function of ISS.

Both the staff and the Executive Committee have been trying to define ISS since the adoption of the new program in 1940. We have sought a single formula to illuminate our purpose. I do not think we have succeeded, and it may be we never will. ISS is a many faceted organization. Different groups find different kinds of usefulness in it. Thus the work program of our work camps is of interest on the one hand to educators. For them it is an educational device which may lead to a technique for introducing work experience into the college curriculum and which has made the college aware of the need for such work experience. In addition, its study program based on the local community may be a helpful device in the study of the social sciences. On the other hand, students are interested in our work program not because it is an interesting educational experiment, but because they are anxious to serve their country in some useful way. They are anxious to learn about vital social problems and be helpful in their solution; they want the comradeship of the camps.

If ISS literature or policy is motivated exclusively by the concern of the educator, it will lose its interest for the student. We must constantly keep this in mind. But what interests the student, what the needs of young people are is not always apparent to the educator, or if it is apparent, different pressures make it impossible for him to act on his realization. What I am trying to bring out by the work camp program example is that if ISS becomes a movement dominated by and exclusively in the interests of educators, that will be the kiss of death, and our very usefulness to educators will be lost. The genius of ISS has been our combining an organization young people felt was theirs and which at the same time educators and others have felt reflected their serious concerns.

I would like to go at this point in another way because it is so basic to the future of ISS. The International Relations Clubs formally undertake to do much of the same work as ISS. Their campus organizations endeavor to stimulate an interest in public affairs. They hold regional conferences. Each unit is sent a set of books each year. Lecturers are financed and sent around by the Carnegie Endowment. All of us would agree, however, that the IRC is not doing the needed job. Certainly there is not the feeling of life and purposefulness about the IRC that there is about ISS. It is not getting beyond the small nucleus of students professionally interested in international law. I think it is worth studying why it is that the IRC's, which have no problem of financing, have not done the job. Several reasons occur to me;

1. Students do not feel that it is their organization. It tends to become the property of a faculty member. This happens even where the faculty officer does not want it to happen, the reason being that there is no policy of training a student leadership able to manage the affairs of the local IRC.

2. It has become a routine educational function. Participation in an IRC conference does not give a sense of helping to shape the course of history.

3. This feeling is deepened by the formal character of IRC conference agendas. They do not face as boldly or forthrightly as necessary the real and most challenging problems - and they are primarily and almost exclusively concerned with "international" problems.

Contrast the approach of the IRC with our approach to a project like the International Student Assembly or Campobello. I mention these two things because they are the type of project that are giving a personality to ISS and make it an exciting project to students. In both of these projects what strikes one is that through them students not only study the problems basic to the crisis but also feel they are able to serve in the crisis.

You know that I have had a favorite speech in describing the work of ISS. I have said that young people have two needs growing out of the crisis: one, to explore and understand it; two, to have a share in solving it. What the experience of ISS teaches is that you cannot do the first without the second. We are in an era of decisive and swift political change. Everyone is being sucked into the political vortex. This is particularly true of young people. That is why we have student and youth movements. If ISS divests itself of all elements of a youth movement, it will fail as an educational force. Please understand me - by youth movement I do not mean becoming a pressure group. I do mean youth participation and leadership in our program; a courageous facing of the real problems; and finally a judicious taking of sides. I cannot define "judicious". Our statement adopted after Pearl Harbor represented a judicious taking of sides. The statement we sent to the students of India is another illustration. The statements we propose to draft at the Assembly are still another.

We have brought ISS to the point where it will now become a great national movement in the college world or it will disintegrate. This is illustrated by the kinds of problems we face. People say our staff is not sufficiently representative in geographical terms or religious terms. They say our Executive Committee is not sufficiently representative. These problems come up, however, only when the organization has come to people's attention and people are ready to use it if it meets certain conditions. I believe that it is necessary for ISS to get a staff and an Executive Committee that is representative of the entire country and of all the elements that make up the country.

The most difficult problem confronting ISS at this moment is an organizational one. However, the difficulties that we confront in the field of organization reflect the difficulties that we have in defining our purpose. On the one hand we are a service organization: as such adult participation in the shaping of the program is highly desirable and the need for local representation in the form of membership is not urgent. On the other hand, we are a movement of students, as well as of older people, trying to provide channels by which they can express themselves intelligently in the present crisis. As such, membership is necessary and leadership by students is necessary.

This problem is by no means insoluble. Nor is its solution to be found in ISS's becoming exclusively a service organization or exclusively a student movement. If it were one or the other the organizational expression would be simple. Because it is neither, it is more difficult for us to find our proper scheme of organization. This should not make the staff despair. It means that we must experiment and move forward avoiding an artificial structure.

On a national scale the structure indicated seems to be a bicameral one: an Executive Committee governing ISS as a service organization, guiding the student groups insofar as they seek guidance in their policies, with student representation in that Executive Committee, but consisting predominantly of adults. I use the term Executive Committee in a very broad sense, envisaging the creation of regional committees in the future, as our work becomes firmly rooted in different areas of the country. The creation of these regional committees will in all likelihood necessitate the convening of an annual meeting of those committees or at least of representatives of those committees, along with the Executive Committee. This would be one side of organization in ISS. Let's call it for the moment the Senate.

On the other hand, there is ISS as a movement of young people, acquiring through it the experience that comes from running their own organization and adopting policies with respect to contemporary affairs. It is this part of ISS which it has been most difficult to work out. There are several possibilities open here. One, that in time NSFA becoming the lower house in ISS. The weaknesses here are the following: Student governments vary widely in character. On many campuses to entrust the work of ISS to a student government would mean to have it ignored. (Of course, the success of such a relationship with NSFA would depend on its working out here in the office.) We have found from our past experience that interest in public affairs is not confined to any one organization. On one campus it will be expressed through a political forum; on another through the International Relations Club; on a third through the student council; on a fourth through the student newspaper; on the fifth through the student action group. This would seem to me to be the chief obstacle.

2. The group with which ISS has worked most closely on a local campus has been the forum organization. We are hoping through the Student Assembly to bring about a closer relationship between the many campus forums and ISS. But do these forums answer the needs of students for a movement?

3. The third type of organization with which ISS has had a close relationship has been the action groups such as the Student League of America, but it would be impossible for us to establish local chapters of ISS with a program and membership in the way the SLA has done.

4. There is a fourth approach to the question of campus organization - and that is to look on the lower house in ISS as a congress of student organizations. Any and every student group interested in public affairs should be invited to affiliate with ISS. We should provide a home and assistance to the NSFA, to the forum groups, to the action groups. Once a year there might be a congress of all these groups along with social action commissions of the Y's, IRC's, etc. I think we ought to plan such a congress for next Christmas. I think that congress would solve the structural problems of ISS. This congress should have full autonomy. The call for it might go out in the name of ISS and endorsed by NSFA, the forum groups, the SLA, etc. It would set up a permanent staff which would be our Campus Affairs Department.

One final word on organization. The key to it is maintaining a staff which has on the one hand the confidence of students on the campus, and on the other, the confidence of older people. I believe that is the kind of staff we have had. To remain such, it must be a young staff.

-4-

You will remember that the Association of American Colleges, impressed with the conferences organized by ISS, set out to organize its own conferences. Many factors have caused them to abandon that program. I believe it is now possible to get Association support for our work. This will bring us the support of college presidents everywhere and enable us to plan our program in national terms.

We have had some cooperative relationships with Catholic colleges. I believe much more is possible here. Certainly we can achieve the degree of cooperation within the country that there is between ISS and Pax Romana on an international scale. One of the greatest services we can render to American democracy is to provide a place where there can be an interchange of ideas and experiences between students in the Catholic colleges and students in other colleges.

I have felt all along that one of the useful services of ISS would be to create a greater understanding of the trade union movement in the colleges. We have not done anything in this field, but it is one that will be of increasing importance. One way of doing this is to organize a model ILO conference.

We should be constantly mindful of the international responsibility of the United States Committee of ISS. I have carried on correspondence with the committees in England and Canada, stressing as tactfully as possible the need for being an independent organization and launching into the type of program that we have developed in this country. Our Student Assembly can be a good launching point for our international program. We should remember in organizing the Assembly to arrange for telegrams of greetings from youth organizations in Latin America, Asia and Europe. In the international sphere it is important to see the role of the United States Committee less as a service organization than as one representing the democratic faith among young people. This is so because there is no other youth agency conscious of this need.

CONCLUSION

I have not tried to define exhaustively the work of ISS. I am sure that I will be sending in letters dealing with things I have forgotten. Nor have I spoken of the various departments of ISS, because I wanted to make a more central point.

Above all, the staff must think creatively - and that thinking must grow out of a sense of the vastness of the crisis in which we find ourselves, a consciousness of our responsibility for giving leadership and a singleminded determination that out of this war will come a better world. We have collected a good staff in ISS. We will probably lose all the male members of that staff before long. We have an unbeatable combination of women. Many of them will no doubt become national leaders in their own right. As a combination, however, they will make history. Hold together.

MEMORANDUM

November 30, 1942

To: The ISS Executive Committee

From: Trude W. Pratt

At our manpower conference in Washington, D. C. November 13th and 14th, one of the speakers who interested the students most was Lt. Richard Miles, who reported on developments in British universities. It was obvious that among college students and probably among many faculty members and members of the administration, there is a general lack of knowledge of developments in other countries but our own. Lt. Miles, who toured the United States as a member of a United Nations team under the auspices of ISS, reported that at every college the team visited, the greatest number of questions were asked about the status of the British universities.

Sir Hector Hetherington, an authority on university developments in Great Britain, just finished a tour through the United States and incorporated his findings and suggestions in a memorandum to the Rockefeller Foundation. Excerpts from that memorandum were published by J. H. Willits of the Rockefeller Foundation in a letter to the New York Times which appeared Sunday, November 29th. As Lt. Miles, he found American students and university people in general extremely eager to learn how English universities faced the crisis we are facing now. I just heard from Lt. Miles that he has suggested to the British Information Services that a pamphlet be published answering the questions he has been asked.

It would seem to me that ISS would fulfill one of its main functions, namely that of providing information about universities in other countries, if it either co-sponsored such a pamphlet, or if that is not possible, if the pamphlet were published under ISS auspices, or in case that too seems inadvisable, if it took over distribution of such a pamphlet to American colleges and universities. It would be understood, of course, that this pamphlet would be intended to provide information and not British propaganda.

The same lack of information exists as far as Chinese and Canadian universities are concerned, and it might be useful if ISS could collect the necessary information for both of these countries and prepare articles or pamphlets on China and Canada as well. In this way the way for further studies on universities in foreign countries and the needs of educational reconstruction could be opened.

Manpower Problem One Demanding Intensive Study

British Authority Reports to Rockefeller Foundation Results of His Investigations Here in the Light of His Own Country's Experiences

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

In the late Summer the Rockefeller Foundation invited Sir Hector Hetherington, vice chancellor of the University of Glasgow and a member of the Permanent Committee of the Vice Chancellors of Great Britain, to visit the United States to confer with educational and governmental administrators on the difficult problems of student manpower confronting this country. This invitation was extended at the suggestion of a number of university and college presidents and after conferences with government officials who thought a helpful contribution might thereby be made.

Before Sir Hector left on Nov. 6 he was asked by an American university president to put in writing his comments, which were designed to bring British experience to bear on those aspects of the American problem to which it seems to be relevant. Several presidents have since requested that the essence of this statement be made widely available. A summary of his notes follows:

"I assume that in the war effort the United States will find the same scarcity of highly trained technical, scientific and professional skills as Great Britain has found and will therefore seek to safeguard the future supply of these men as Great Britain has had to do. The scarcities are: (a) engineers, especially mechanical and electrical engineers and including naval architects; (b) physicists, including radio experts; (c) medicals, dentals and veterinarians; (d) chemists; (e) metallurgists; (f) agriculturists and foresters; (g) mathematicians; (h) biologists; (i) geologists.

Civilians Pro Tem

"I believe the order of scarcity is more or less that which I have listed. In Great Britain all these men and women are held in the universities for varying periods. During their university courses they remain civilians, though they do a modest amount of military training.

"Two factors distinguish the situation in Great Britain from that in the United States. (a) The first is that the manpower problem is handled by a single department of the government—the Ministry of Labor and National Service.

"The Cabinet, not the Ministry, decides how many men are to be sent to each of the services. But when that major decision has been taken, the Ministry decides who is to go, so that in the distribution of trained manpower a balance can be kept between military and industrial requirements. (b) University students are in Great Britain, percentage-wise, a much smaller body of men and women than in the United States. Therefore, it is how to do the screening for higher scientific and technical training, which in Great Britain has already been done by the time a boy reaches the university.

Details Needed

"My notes are concerned with the second point—the problem of the selection and training of the men who are going to hold responsibilities of officer level either in the technical branches of the services, or in industry, or in the maintenance of the civil life of the nation on which the whole war effort depends.

"From this point of view two things seem to be wanted:

"First, a study of the approximate

The man can then be told that he must stay where he is; for it is important that any such system should operate as far as possible by directions issued to the student.

"2. What is to be done with the men who are already in colleges or universities but who are at only an early stage of their courses?

"The problem becomes more difficult when it approaches this much larger number of men from whom the later entrants to the professional schools will be drawn. At the earliest, these men will not be ready for employment in their trained capacities for, say, two and one-half to three years. One can't help hoping, therefore, that by that time the worst of the war will be over, and it can be argued that the best thing to do with these men is to make as many as possible of them into fighting soldiers and so hasten that most desirable event.

Considerable Risk

"But it would be a big risk to take this line—partly because there is no certainty that the worst of the war will then be over, and partly because, even if it is, most of these men, especially the doctors, will be wanted for civilian work. It seems, therefore, that the sensible thing to do is somehow to select the men who ought to get their higher training, either for war or for peace, and to keep them back from serious military service.

"How is it to be done? On the evidence which they can give, experienced deans and other admissions officers of the professional schools could pretty easily make the necessary choices. But there is the complicating factor that many of these men have already joined the reserves, under service obligations and orders. That situation will somehow have to be ironed out. It seems to be necessary that in disposing of these men the Navy and the Army should call the University officers into close consultation, and on the basis of an agreed policy release the men from service obligations at least during their period of training. Similarly, as regards the men who are not enlisted in the reserves, those who are chosen for this higher training ought to be withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Selective Service boards and instructed to finish their training.

"On this matter, I should venture, on the basis of British experience, to make two remarks. First, I do not believe it is good policy to aim at two different objectives—to try to train men as half soldiers and half technicians. That is warlike. And second, in the main, the selection ought to be made by the universities or approved institutions of professional training. They are used to this kind of function and they will do it better than any one else. Hence, my general notion is that some central institution should nominate the group of institutions which are to give higher training and should prescribe for each institution its annual quota, including a margin for casualties of each category of admissions. I am certain that in a way of wisdom it is to lay the maximum responsibility on the institutions—responsibility for admissions, the curriculum and for deciding which students are worth retaining and which are not.

Officer Material

"The balance of the manpower in colleges who are not given the higher technical training will go into the military service in the ordinary way,

as they come to 18 years of age are to be allowed to go to college at all, seems must be—partly to provide the field of selection for technical officers, partly to keep alive even in a meager way the civilizing studies of the liberal arts and partly to provide a proportion of the officers for the fighting services. The job will be to pick—this time without any college evidence—the men who will best repay a year of general training, whether in direct military service at the end of it or in the longer period of professional training to which they will be assigned.

Strain on Conscience

"Plainly, as little as possible ought to be left to the young man or his parents. The assumption is that from the age of 18 he is at the disposal of his government and that it is the government's business to tell him how best he can be employed. Anything else imposes an intolerable strain on the young man's conscience. Hence the selection should be done by a national authority on a basis as objective as possible, such as school records and reports, together with school-leaving examinations and interviews.

"This, broadly, represents the kind of system which, so far as I see, would best apply to American conditions the lessons which we seem to ourselves to have learned in Great Britain.

"4. It would be well, I think, now that the age of military service has fallen to 18, to discourage active campaigns for voluntary enlistment into the services. For the ordinary boy, the staple of the citizen-soldiers of any democracy, the right thing is that he should go forward to the services at the normal time and in the normal way, without the need for any exceptional decision on his part. When the time comes a boy can be given the opportunity to express his preference for his service, and thus preserve in the Navy and the Air Corps—as in Great Britain—that element of voluntary choice which is so strongly written into their traditions.

"5. Whether voluntary recruiting is continued or not, there are two tidying-up jobs to be done. One is the relation between the 'reserves' and the potential inductees now on the campuses. The necessary step now is to get the right men from both groups passed to the higher technical training. The second will be particularly troublesome if the system of separate recruitment for the Navy and Army continues to operate. All fit young men will find themselves in one of these services and presumably will be treated to higher training in such numbers as they may be needed for that service.

Policy Not Clear

"It looks as if civil industry and the civil services would like to rely for their recruitment upon the physically unfit. This danger is so obvious that arrangements have no doubt been made to cover it, though I have not heard of any clear policy. Presumably the Army and Navy will undertake to train and then to assign for civilian use a fair share of the available supply of competent men. There are evident possibilities of trouble so long as the decision as to the numbers to be trained and later assigned to industry remains in the hands of the services. That is why I have suggested the more logical plan is that training should not be tied to a service but should be available for assignment wherever they are required.

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Civilians For You

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Details Needed

"My notes are concerned with the second point—the problem of the selection and training of the men who are going to hold responsibilities of officer level either in the technical branches of the services, or in industry, or in the maintenance of the civil life of the nation on which the whole war effort depends.

"From this point of view two things seem to be wanted:

"1. A study of the approximate probable needs of the United States for each of the above-listed categories of men. A short survey ought to establish quickly and pretty accurately the upper and lower limits of the demand; and, broadly speaking, it would then be wise to work toward the upper limit. In a fairly short space of time you can find need to turn a chemist into a fighting man; but you cannot turn a fighting man into a chemist.

"2. It ought to be recognized that the training of these men is a quite separate business from the training of the soldier. They are not going to be fighting soldiers, though many of them will join the forces. For the war effort they are just as important as fighting men, and they take longer to make. Hence it is a waste of their time as well as of the Army's training facilities and therefore a diminution of the national manpower pool, to give them much in the way of military training.

Pertinent Questions

"The actual filling of the need seems to raise three separate questions:

"1. What is to be done with the men who are well along in their scientific, technical or professional courses?

"The answer in principle seems to be easy. They will all be wanted. Hence so long as they are in good standing in their studies, they ought to be kept where they are, their training expedited in such measure as is possible, and as they graduate, from the universities and professional schools, distributed into the service, military or civilian, where they are wanted.

"This seems more or less universally agreed. There are questions as to how it is to be done. These men are within the scope of the Selective Service system. It would, therefore, seem to be necessary to establish some nation-wide scheme whereby men of this seniority who are in attendance at institutions of approved standing can be dealt with not by the local boards but by some central board which will have before it a report on each student from the institution at which he is studying;

professional schools could pretty easily make the necessary choices. But there is the complicating factor that many of these men have already joined the reserve formations of the services and are, therefore, under service obligations and orders. That situation will somehow have to be ironed out. It seems to be necessary that in disposing of these men the Navy and the Army should call the university officers into close consultation, and on the basis of an agreed policy release the men from service obligations at least during their period of training. Similarly, as regards the men who are not enlisted in the reserves, those who are chosen for this higher training ought to be withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Selective Service boards and instructed to finish their training.

"On this matter, I should venture, on the basis of British experience, to make two remarks. First, I do not believe it is good policy to aim at two different objectives—to try to train some as half soldiers and half technicians. That is waste. And second, in the main, the selection ought to be made by the universities or approved institutions of professional training. They are used to this kind of function and they will do it better than any one else. Hence, my general notion is that some central commission should nominate the group of institutions which are to give higher training and should prescribe for each institution its annual quota, including a margin for casualties of each category of admissions. I am certain that the way of wisdom is to lay the maximum responsibility on the institutions—for curricula and for deciding which students are worth retaining and which are not.

Officer Material

"The balance of the manpower in college who are not going into higher technical training will pass into the fighting services in the ordinary way, and a large proportion of them will reach commissions. I cannot pretend to speak for the British Army. But all the evidence which the British universities have had is that the general arts students are a very satisfactory source of supply of officer material, and that from the point of view of officer training, the army thinks that a year of university experience between 18 and 19 years of age is a very good investment. It may be relevant to add that when the system of 'reservation' for certain categories of scientific and technical students came into operation in Great Britain there was no evidence of any material increase in the applications for admission to the 'reserved' classes. Students did not change the direction of their studies merely to escape the liability to combatant service.

"2. That is to be done with the men who are not entered college, but who are so source of supply of those men in so more distant future?

On the basis of our British experience it seems reasonable to suppose that those men will get, at the most, one year of general college training after 18, with also a bit of military training, during which or at the end of which it should be possible to make a first selection of the men who are to pass on to further professional or scientific training. Those so selected will mature for technical service in four or five years' time; and it may perhaps be hoped that they will not be wanted for actual war duty. It may, therefore, be reasonable to take a chance on training for the scientific and technical services a rather smaller number than that under consideration in the two previous sections. But some should certainly be held. Aside from military necessities, war imposes heavy strains on older men, and even under the most favorable conditions the need of replacements around 1946-47 will be heavy.

"Hence the immediate problem in this group is to decide how many of the high school graduates and others

staple of the citizen-soldiers of any democracy, the right thing is that he should go forward to the services at the normal time and in the normal way, without the need for any exceptional decision on his part. When the time comes a boy can be given the opportunity to express his preference for his service, and thus preserve to the Navy and the Air Corps in Great Britain—that element of voluntary choice which is so strongly written into their traditions.

"3. Whether voluntary recruiting is continued or not, there are two tidying-up jobs to be done. One is the relation between the 'reserves' and the potential inductees now on the campuses. The necessary step now is to get the right men from both groups passed to the higher technical training. The second will be particularly troublesome if the system of separate recruitment for the Navy and Army continues to operate. All of these men will find themselves in one of these services and presumably will be routed to higher training in such numbers as they may be needed for that service.

Policy Not Clear

"It looks as if civil industry and the civil services would have to rely for their recruitment upon the 'physically unfit'. This danger is so obvious that arrangements have no doubt been made to cover it, though I have not myself heard of any clear policy. Presumably the Army and Navy will undertake to train and then to assign for civilian uses a fair share of the available supply of competent men. There are evident possibilities of trouble so long as the decision as to the numbers to be trained and later assigned to industry remains in the hands of the services. That is why I have suggested the more logical plan is that trainees should not be tied to a service but should be available for assignment wherever they are required.

"In ending, I should like to say how strongly I feel the magnitude of the educational opportunity offered to the American colleges and universities at the present time. They will have to work in patterns sometimes, though not always, very different from those to which they are accustomed. But if the service departments give them the chance, they will be able to have under their influence, for a longer or shorter period, and at a receptive and critical moment, a high proportion of the best young talent of the nation of all social backgrounds. It will be hard not to have them for longer. But it is clear to me, after many talks, that even within the time available the colleges and universities are able and anxious to make a contribution of immense importance, both to the war effort and to the years thereafter. I very much hope they will be given the chance."

JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS,
Director for the Social Sciences of
the Rockefeller Foundation.
New York, Nov. 24, 1942.

REVELLIE

So easy to make glorious or betray,
Bright day unmarred, what will be done
with you?
Day, before Dark a great or doleful
day!

To be remembered as a shining view
Of Heaven's steadfast sentinels breaking
through.

Or as thick darkness gathered to betray
Credulity of fools that lose their way,
Led sheeplike off some false, precipitous
view.

But yet this flattery to the thought be
hid:

Stumbling, or riding straight to gain
the goal.

It hides a certain comfort to the soul
To know that Justice like a peak shall
stand

God's sun upon her, at the Truth's
right hand—

And that Man's Life is finally not
betrayed!

HARRY KEMP,

INTERNATIONAL
STUDENT  SERVICE

of the United States
8 WEST 40th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

ALVIN JOHNSON
Chairman

TRADE W. PRATT
Acting General Secretary

December 11, 1942

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

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Dr. Johnson has asked me to inform you that because Tuesday, December 15th, is not a convenient date for most people, the meeting which was scheduled for that time has been postponed until Tuesday, December 22nd. Will you let me know whether you will find it possible to attend? The meeting will be held at my house, 8 West 9th Street, at 8 p.m.

My love to you,

Trade

TWP:fy

100
MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
J.C.

INTERNATIONAL
STUDENT  SERVICE

of the United States

8 WEST 40th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

100
MRS ELIOT PRATT

file

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Assistant Refugee Secretary
- MOLLY YARD
Secretary, Washington Bureau

December 15, 1942

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

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

We have finally heard from Louise, though her letter is written so early that it does not contain any real information. She also sent us a copy of the "Call To Action" issued by the International Youth Conference. It strikes me that this Call, while fashioned after the Declaration of the Assembly, is far from being the serious and important document the Declaration proved to be. I am terribly tempted to send both documents to members of the Executive Committee together with reports on what the students think about the Declaration, but on second thought it would just be a new irritant. It is very strange that we have heard so little about the International Youth Conference. Have you ever received a full report?

I am also enclosing a letter from Dr. Zook, who suggests that we might be able to arrange a meeting with representatives of the Manpower Commission soon after the Army and Navy plans are made public. That apparently happened yesterday, and I should like very much to talk over with you possible dates for such a meeting.

My love to you,

Trude

TWP:fy
Enclosures



C
O
P
Y

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON EDUCATION

744 Jackson Place
Washington, D.C.

December 11, 1942

Mrs. Trude W. Pratt
International Student Service
8 West 40th Street
New York City

Dear Mrs. Pratt:

Replying to your letter of December 10 may I say that it was thought that the plans of the Army and Navy would be available for publication at any time during the past week. At present it looks as if they might be available early next week. I should think therefore that it is somewhat unlikely that any meeting could be scheduled with Mr. McNutt, Dr. Elliott or Dr. Kelly prior to the publication of the plans. However this does not seem to me to be a matter of great importance so far as a possible conference is concerned. After all the plans involve only two things: what the Army and Navy are to do with their respective reserve corps and secondly the number of persons from the military services who will be sent to universities and colleges in the future for training. It will be possible, as I see it, to develop policies and regulations governing these matters after the Army and Navy plans are publicized and particularly it should be possible to develop other plans for the training of necessary civilian personnel after the plans of the Army and Navy are revealed as to the training of military personnel. I should advise, therefore, waiting until we hear about the Army and Navy plans, which I truly believe will not be much longer delayed, and then possibly holding the suggested conference shortly thereafter.

Yours very sincerely,

George F. Zook
President

C
O
P
Y

Louise Morley
c/o Miss Ruth Mary Penfield
American Embassy
1 Grosvenor Square, London
November 18

Dearest Trude:

There is so much to tell - I don't quite know where to begin and how much to say. Since my departure I have been treated with infinite kindness by everyone, the other voyagers managed to keep my morale from cracking a couple of times when delays set in and especially when to all intents and purposes it looked as though I wouldn't even see the conference after all. As the juvenile in the show I feel I was rather pampered by all. But in any event I was never able to feel lonely even though I felt quite blue at certain points.

Things have definitely picked up now; although no one will ever realize my regret at being late for the meetings. I shall try desperately to make up for lost time now as I am fully cognizant of the importance at this end of creating a feeling that American young people are working diligently for the principles of the United Nations. The situation is complicated but I shall be involved in all the follow-up work and will report as much information as I can. A call to action was adopted by the conference here and signed in the name of the United States by Debbie Douglas' sister who pinch hit for me. I shall enclose a copy. Some kind of proposal for a world council was also drawn up and I shall endeavor to see what plans are involved here although at the moment I haven't ascertained whether we were represented in the meeting where it was discussed and formal adherence to the Call To Action did not seem to include the other. I arrived just in time to appear at the final session, made a brief speech and read the Declaration which aroused considerable enthusiasm. From now on my best work will I think fall into the category of reporting on activities at home and acquiring background and information on activities here. That seems to be the most useful thing which I can do. For the moment I am a trifle at sea - but that is natural. It seems quite strange to realize that I am in England, not the United States. When I start to explain things I have to start from scratch instead of between second and third base (mixed metaphor). Nevertheless I sense at this point that the problems will turn out to be quite similar to those I have always faced previously and somehow I have begun to realize that I have quite a store of background to draw from.

Yesterday morning I made the recorded broadcast which you doubtless heard. Afterwards I had coffee with the Czechs, Yugoslavs, and Poles - shades of conferences at home. They immediately asked after their colleagues who worked with us at the Assembly and I shall do as much as I can to bolster my information on the International Students Council here so as to put them in touch with the Assembly people. As yet I haven't seen Alan or David, nor have I had a chance to talk with the Russians. Neither Alan nor David were at the meetings here so there was definitely no liason with the British delegation to our Assembly.

There is no way of telling at this point how long I shall be here. I am in constant consultation about the things I can do with the powers that be. It is felt that probably I should stay about six weeks but that is vague and by no means definite. In the interim I shall be busily behaving as I do on all field trips, going to see people and trying to do as much good as I can in my own small way.

Take care of your health and give best love to all at ISS. I send best personal greetings to Mrs. Roosevelt whose visit here did infinite good and to whom all, including myself, are infinitely grateful.

In the meantime I am certainly happy that I had a week of rest before coming since I feel vigorous and almost too energetic.

Love,

(signed) Louise

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CALL TO ACTION

INTERNATIONAL YOUTH CONFERENCE

We, the youth of thirty nations, the Armed Forces, Merchant Navy, workers, students, meet at a supreme hour in the people's struggle against fascism. The offensive phase of the war has begun. We who have worked, trained, served and fought in order to make this offensive possible, now pledge that we will redouble our efforts to smash the enemy completely.

For many months we have been impatiently awaiting offensive action. Our heartfelt sympathy goes out to the Soviet peoples who today bear the main weight of our principal enemy. We are filled with a desire to share in their sacrifice, to take some weight off their shoulders. Before Leningrad, Moscow, Sevastopol, Stalingrad, Hitler's plans have been thwarted by the heroic resistance of the Red Army, thus giving us the opportunity to prepare the great offensives which are now opening up. We greet the fighting youth of the Soviet Union.

In occupied Europe the youth fights on with ever growing strength against tyranny and oppression. By their courageous fighting unity they too are preparing a war for offensive. To the youth of countries overrun by the aggressor we say: hold on, destroy the enemy, undermine his strength.

We greet the guerilla fighters of Yugoslavia, Greece and Albania; and the brave youth of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Austria, Denmark and all the occupied countries.

We salute the youth of Britain who on the seas, in the air, and on the land strike powerful blows for freedom. We salute the valiant youth of China now striking back in the sixth year of their war of national liberation. Greetings to the American forces in many lands, fighting to ensure that freedom shall not perish from the earth.

We salute the Allied Youth of Asia, Africa, Australia, and Latin America who have rallied from all parts of the world to the cause of freedom.

We pay homage to the fallen heroes of every land who have perished that freedom may live.

These proud examples are the inspiration of our generation.

United and strengthened by our spirit of brotherhood and equality and by the common sacrifice and in the united fight we shall make our voice heard throughout the world, calling for the freedom of every nation to forge its own fate, for the brotherhood of nations.

Our fight is not only for the destruction of fascism but to win for our generation the opportunity to build a new and democratic world.

This is our Charter for the Youth of all the Nations.

Freedom from want
Freedom from fear
Freedom of conscience
Freedom of expression.

Let us, the Youth of all the world fight on for its fulfilment.

Our soldiers, sailors, airmen and men of the mercantile marine will make every sacrifice in order to speed victory, our workers in factories, mines, docks, offices, and farms will give every moment to increase production. Our students and cadets will train conscientiously for their task.

Every day which we speed the victory we save our young men for the work of reconstruction. Every day we speed the victory we shorten the ordeal of the peoples of the Occupied Countries.

We call to the youth of the world. Work harder, provide the weapons to annihilate the German and Italian Armies in North Africa. Work still harder. Provide the weapons to beat them in Europe. The offensive must not end with the successful conclusion of operations in North Africa. We must continue the great offensive on the European Continent and strike the German Army where it will hurt the most. Where it will be split between two powerful fronts. In this way will we help our Soviet Allies. In this way will we liberate the occupied countries from Hitler tyranny. In this way will we smash the Nazi military machine - the greatest threat to freedom-loving people all over the world.

Our leaders have called us to action stations. Our answer is - we are ready, we are united, we are going all out for victory.

FORWARD FOR YOUR FUTURE

UNITE, FIGHT, ATTACK, WIN

100

Mr. Eliot

December 17, 1942

Dear Trude:

I am glad to be a member of the
Sponsoring Committee for the International
Study Center's Music Project.

May one take tickets for the series of
concerts? I don't know when I may be able to
be present.

Affectionately,

0

INTERNATIONAL STUDY CENTER
FOR DEMOCRATIC RECONSTRUCTION

1010 PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK, N. Y.

TEL. BUTTERFIELD 8-1103

*ack
12-12*

December 14, 1942

*Franklin D. Roosevelt
29 Washington Square West
New York City
- copy on letter
of 12/14/42
of democratic
also to the parent
E.P.*

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
29 Washington Square West
New York City

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

As a member of the Advisory Committee of the International Study Center I am pleased to invite you to become a member of the Sponsoring Committee of the Music Project of this Center.

The purpose is to serve as an Art and Study Center for all nations, with special interest in promoting American cooperation in the creative forces of exiles dedicated to the common cause of freedom and reconstruction.

This aim is to be achieved by a House of Studies which is just being established in the splendid buildings of the former Friendship House at 1010 Park Avenue, at 85th Street in New York City.

The Center is to provide study and conference rooms, lecture and music halls, and a library for the various groups and organizations interested in the study of the problems of post-war reconstruction.

Furthermore, the Center is to aid research, literary and art projects of refugee writers and other exiles who are handicapped by difficulties of language, non-citizenship, age or lack of American training and hesitate or refrain altogether from applying for relief. Academic positions are no longer available or not suitable for them, especially with the growing stringency of college budgets.

Among the refugees the writers are those who most hope to return to their native countries after the war. The Center is to take a special interest in them by means of Fellowships and a Consulting Service and will attempt to give them a more adequate experience of America before they leave this country.

The Founding and Fellowship Fund of the Center is to be raised in considerable part by a concert program. Leading artists of all nations are being invited to participate. The first series of these concerts is to be opened by a joint concert by Lotte Lehmann and George Chavchavadze to be held at the International Study Center Hall, 1010 Park Avenue, on Monday, December 28, at 8:30 p.m.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt - Page Two - December 14, 1942

Other artists who have accepted so far are Elisabeth Schumann, the distinguished lieder singer, Nemone Balfour, the Scottish soprano and Rene Leroy, the French flutist.

I am sure that you appreciate this great effort of practical reconstruction, especially since the guiding spirit is represented by those who fought first and sacrificed most for their opposition to the forces of tyranny.

The arrangements for the Music Project are in the hands of Elisabeth Schumann, Nemone Balfour, Hugo Burhauser, former President of the Philharmonic Orchestra in Vienna and Anna M. Selig, the Director of the Center. They are assisted by a Committee of Sponsors, which includes Mrs. J. A. Q. Franks, Mrs. Elliot D. Pratt, Dr. Robert W. Searle, Mrs. William Jay Schieffelin and Dr. Paul Tillich. I am sure that you are helping a worthy cause in adding your name to our list of Sponsors.

I would appreciate any suggestion on your part as to names of other people who might be interested in sponsoring or contributing to this cause.

Hoping to be able to welcome you at our first concert, I am

Sincerely yours,

Trudell

Sorry, - (about the form of this letter) - The Project is great!

Love
Trudell

INTERNATIONAL
STUDENT  SERVICE

of the United States

1 WEST 40th STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Li
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MRS. LEWIS PRATT

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Assistant Refugee Secretary
MOLLY YARD
Secretary, Washington Bureau

January 11, 1943

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
29 Washington Square West
New York City

Dearest Mrs. Roosevelt:

I am sending back a number of documents which I took by mistake last week.

The letter from the gentleman of Toronto (whose name seems to be Schofield, but I am not sure) is especially interesting. He describes, of course, the work which is done by our best progressive schools now, the only difference being that only rather wealthy parents can pay for such education. It would be the only thing worthy of democracy if this education could be given to all children. Then a year of service to the nation would become very logical as the nation will have served its future citizens so well. That should be possible with full employment, which again becomes the main problem. In that connection, Governor Dewey's remarks in his inaugural speech concerning government employment were, I think, extremely unfortunate. If people are given the impression by those in office that employment by the government is not quite honorable, and that only employment by private industry makes a man or woman a self-respecting citizen, I do not see how we will survive the period immediately after the war.

Did you hear the Chicago Forum yesterday afternoon? Max Lerner, I thought, did an excellent job and made life rather uncomfortable for Governor Stassen.

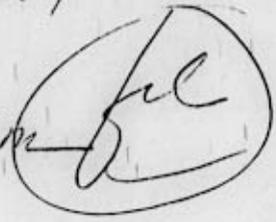
Much love to you,

Trude

TWP:fy

Mr. Lewis accepts
for lunch -

Sat - 1 P.M.

A circular stamp or signature containing the word "ful" in cursive script. The word is written in a fluid, handwritten style, with the letters "f", "u", and "l" connected. The stamp is positioned to the right of the text "Sat - 1 P.M." and partially overlaps it.

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of the United States

8 WEST 40th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

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JOSEPHINE LEE

Assistant Refugee Secretary

MOLLY YARD

Secretary, Washington Bureau

January 19, 1943

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
29 Washington Square West
New York City

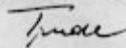
Dearest Mrs. Roosevelt:

Some time ago we discussed the plan for a youth radio worked out by Dr. Leo Matthiae, a friend of mine. You thought that the O.W.I. might be interested in the plan or at least might give some advice about the feasibility of such a project at this time. Unfortunately, I have no copy as I gave you the only one in my possession. Could we talk over what to do about it next Wednesday?

Louise has, I believe, sent to you a letter outlining her plans, or better her hopes, of what she might do during the next months. Do you think the meeting of a number of people responsible for work with young people to whom Louise could report her experiences in England, would be advisable? I saw in last Sunday's Times that the Director of the YWCA USO activities, Dorothy Richardson, reported, after a trip through the country, that it is absolutely necessary to do more with the teen-age group if we want to avoid sharply raising youth delinquency and a general lack of enthusiasm and interest. Probably, Washington would be a better spot for such a meeting if one is to be held than New York though, of course, a number of organizations have their headquarters here.

I still have not heard from Dr. Johnson about plans for the immediate future and I am getting ready to leave as soon as I have cleared up my work.

My love to you,



Trude W. Pratt
General Secretary

TWP:mp

INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE

of the United States

8 WEST 40th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

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ALGERNON D. BLACK
STEPHEN DUGGAN
CLYDE EAGLETON
EDGAR J. FISHER
WILLIAM FLETCHER
CARL J. FRIEDRICH
HARRY GIBSONNE
KENNETH HOLLAND
WALTER KOTSCHNIG
JOSEPH KRUCER
JOSEPH P. LASH
MAX LERNER

MRS. DAVID M. LEVY
ARCHIBALD McLEISH
MRS. DWIGHT MORROW
WILLIAM A. NEILSON
MARJORIE NICHOLSON
REINHOLD NIKRUH
MRS. WILLIAM PALEY
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NORTH BURN—U. of Washington
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EDWARD LAED—Yale
JANE PLIMPTON—Vassar

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IRVINE MURRAY
Business Manager, Threshold
ELIOT D. PRATT
Director of Work Camps
JOSEPHINE LEE
Assistant Refugee Secretary
MOLLY YARD
Secretary, Washington Bureau

*Notre answered
cannot come*

January 21, 1943

Dear Executive Committee Member:

There will be a meeting of the Executive Committee on Wednesday, January 27th, at 4:30 p.m. at the home of Mrs. Eliot D. Pratt, 8 West 9th Street, New York City.

This meeting is to consider the financial situation of ISS and policy for the immediate future. Dr. Johnson has asked me to send out a special appeal to members to come to this meeting.

Yours very sincerely,

Trude W. Pratt

Trude W. Pratt
General Secretary

TWP:fy

Enclosure

100

February 2, 1943

Mrs. Trude Pratt
8 West 9th Street
New York, New York

Must Louise be at USSA meeting. She could meet me at Biltmore under
clock around three oclock. Thanks for news of Joe. Love

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

100

February 10, 1943.

Dear Trude:

Mrs. Roosevelt thought you might be interested in the following quotation from a letter she received from Mr. Houston Peterson, Head of the Division of Social Philosophy, The Cooper Union:

"If you or your New York friends ever have any problems about topics or speakers that come within my range of interest, please do not hesitate to call on me."

Affectionately,

Mrs. Eliot Pratt
68 West 9th Street
New York, New York.

VDS

THE COOPER UNION
COOPER SQUARE
NEW YORK, N. Y.
DIVISION OF SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY

HOUSTON PETERSON
HEAD OF THE DIVISION

FREE PUBLIC FORUM
EXTENSION COURSES
FOR ADULTS

February 2, 1943

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

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

May I thank you again most heartily for your kind hospitality to Mrs. Peterson and me and for your profoundly helpful talk to that eager audience at The Cooper Union. Our new program could not have been started more effectively. The other speakers in the Sunday evening course will now proceed to elaborate, I am sure, on many of the themes that you set forth.

I sincerely hope that you have not been unduly annoyed by the newspaper comments on your reply to the question about Mr. Flynn.

If you or your New York friends ever have any problems about topics or speakers that come within my range of interest, please do not hesitate to call on me.

With all good wishes,

Very sincerely yours,

Houston Peterson

Houston Peterson

HP:LC
Enclosure

P.S. Enclosed is a check for seventy-five dollars - fifty as the customary fee for a single lecture in the Forum and twenty-five for expenses from Washington and return.

HP

Henry Thaw

ack
2-6
Mrs. Lusk

100

February 20, 1943.

Dear Trude:

Mrs. Roosevelt has asked me to send you the enclosed booklet, "Social Education", so you could read the summary marked on page 57.

Affectionately,

Mrs. Eliot Pratt
8 West 9th Street
New York, New York.

VDS

100

March 3, 1943.

Dear Trude:

I am enclosing a letter from
Rev. Paul H. Streich, Chairman of the
Young People's War Service Council.

Mrs. Roosevelt asks if the
U.S.S.A. should join. -

Affectionately,

Mrs. Eliot Pratt
8 West 9th Street
New York, New York.

VDS

100

March 28, 1943

Mrs. Trude Pratt
8 West 9th Street
New York, New York

Earl Robinsons address is 200 East 16th Street, New York City.

Malvina C. Thompson

The White House
Washington

*Adm
3-28-43*

WB18 27 NL

WR 28 9 43 AM 1943

CHICAGO ILL MAR 27 1943

MISS DOROTHY DOW

THE WHITE HOUSE

PLEASE SEND FIRST THING MONDAY MORNING EARL ROBINSONS ADDRESS

NEWYORKCITY TO MRS TRUE PRATT 8 WEST 9TH HE IS MUSIC

COMPOSER WHO HAS BEEN TO WHITE HOUSE

MALVINA C THOMPSON.

United States Student Assembly

AFFILIATED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ASSEMBLY

APR 21 1943

8 WEST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
LACKAWANNA 4-2553

April 19, 1943

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

MRS ELIOT - D. PRATT

Dearest Mrs. Roosevelt:

We are now beginning our campaign to raise at least enough money for the U.S.S.A. for the months of April to October, that is, about six months. They need between \$7,000 and \$7,500 for that time, and we are extremely eager to find that money before the end of May.

Last year Mr. John Sargent gave \$1,000 to the International Student Service through you. His contribution came on September fifteenth. Do you think he might be willing to support the U.S.S.A? It would, of course, be quite sufficient to get his pledge by September 15, 1943.

Also, do you think Mr. Baruch might really be interested in seeing one or two of the young people of the U.S.S.A? They could tell him the following:

1. That they have found in their College War Service Survey that a majority of the colleges - both men and women - have either classes in post-war planning or informal student groups. The U.S.S.A. makes it its business to make material available to them, to get them in touch with each other, and to quicken their interests in every way possible.
2. In the same survey they have found that less than 25 per cent of the colleges have planned programs to provide for summer work on farms or in industry. That information goes not only to the Department of Agriculture and the Manpower Commission (who are trying to convince college students that their help

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FLORENCE YARD
Office Manager

April 19, 1943

is urgently needed if the harvest is to be brought in), but to all colleges, and especially those who have not cooperated.

3. That they are the one student organization with a real United Nations program; that they are closely cooperating with young people in Russia and China.

4. That they are planning to promote the study of the National Resources Planning Board plan wherever possible.

I am not sure whether Mr. Baruch would consider these things essential, but I remember that he always seemed especially interested in making young people conscious of their duties as citizens, particularly where the thinking of the post-war world is concerned. I think his questions about the real contributions of students to the war could be easily answered, as the U.S.S.A. has certainly been pushing hard to make young people realize that they must do everything in their power and has shown them ways to be useful.

Last year Joseph E. Davies made a contribution to the International Student Assembly. Do you think that he might again be willing to contribute, especially when he realizes how much the U.S.S.A. is working with Russian young people? They are now planning an American-Russian conference (strictly without the help of Communists).

I am writing all this because it is so difficult to talk everything over during the short moments when I see you. There is always so much to ask and to report. My love to you.

TWP:HW

Trude

100

May 1, 1943

Mrs. Trude Pratt
8 West 9th Street
New York, New York

Taking earlier plane. Arrive airport eleven thirty. Love

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

MRS. ELIOT D. PRATT
EIGHT WEST NINTH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

May 4, 1945

file

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

Dearest Mrs. Roosevelt:

These last few days remind me very much of our battles before the conference at New Brunswick, only then we had Joe, who had the situation so firmly in hand that even party members knew that their chance of taking over was slim.

It seems that the Y.C.L. has decided to either take over the U.S.S.A. or break it. When the first attacks started, it was still possible to consider them as "local outbreaks." Now, however, they have come from so many sides, coupled with an overwhelming flood of registrations from dental and medical schools, that the pattern has become clear. Word has gone out, first to pack the U.S.S.A. conference, and then to capture the Executive Committee. If they should be successful, there will not be a U.S.S.A. on Monday morning. I doubt, however, that they will be successful.

It all started with the blunt statement of the U.S.S.A. that they would not accept Communist groups for membership. As was to be expected, these groups interpreted that statement as opposition to Russia. Too many young liberals have either forgotten or have never known the struggle in the youth movement, and now fall easily for such maneuvers.

The U.S.S.A. has made one mistake, namely, to hold a constituent assembly now, when it was not yet sure of its constituency. They have therefore had to decide to exclude certain groups, like the dental and medical students' associations. Otherwise they have done everything in their power both to build a sound program and to have a good group of democratic students. Among the speakers are Jim Carey and Jim Wechsler, whose position is of course clear.

I do not think that there will be any trouble before Saturday afternoon, as the organization meetings will be held Sunday, but I wanted to tell you about the situation. It is all just a new chapter of the old struggle.

Much love to you.

Trude

TWP/hw

May 5, 1943.

100
✓

Dear Trude:

I am returning the College War Service Survey. I think it very good and hope it will be widely distributed because I do not think the record is very good.

Much love.

Returned manuscript "College War Service Survey"
by C. Maurice Seiting.

Mrs. Trude Pratt
U. S. Student Assembly
8 West 40th Street
New York, New York.

VDS

United States Student Assembly

AFFILIATED WITH THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ASSEMBLY

8 WEST 40TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
LACKAWANNA 4-2553

APR 26 1943

April 19, 1943

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
c/o Mrs. Elliott Roosevelt
1101 Penn Street
Fort Worth, Texas

Dearest Mrs. Roosevelt:

I am sending you a copy of our College War Service Survey because you might be interested in the summary of what colleges are doing for the war. It seems that many of them have to be prodded into much greater effort.

This report will go to all Government agencies who are interested, to all colleges, and to any other organizations for whom it might prove helpful.

My love to you.

TWP:HW

Trude

*Return material to
Linda & her mother I think
very good photo
should be kept
the material
reference to
not think so
good*

THOMAS MATTERS, *Chairman*
Harvard College
ALBINE AUSTIN
Antioch College
TED BROWN
Denver University
HOWARD DUDA
DePauw University
MAURICE FRIEDMAN
Harvard College

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Office Manager

File

The White House
Washington

100

JUN 17 8 41 PM 1943

WB37 13 TOUR

CHICAGO-ILL JUNE 17 1943 631P

MRS FRANKLIN D ROOSEVELT

WHITE HOUSE

JUST SECURED SPACE ON 8.15 PM TRAIN ARRIVE 10.10 PM SATURDAY

MUCH LOVE

TRUDE.

Pratt

100
November 8, 1943.

Dear Trude:

X Mrs. Roosevelt has a letter from
Dr. Henry N. MacCracken, President of Vassar
College, and thought you would be interested
in the following quotation from his letter:

"Thank you for your suggestion of the
Hiltwyck School in your letter of
October 27th. I have made some in-
quiries among our professors, and find
that our students have already visited
the institution. Its situation unfor-
tunately is too far from us at this time
to allow any work there, so far as we can
see now.

"As you know, a good many of our students
are working in the Catherine Street Color-
ed Community Center, and also in Lincoln
Center in Poughkeepsie, where forty percent
of the children cared for in the Center are
Negro."

Affectionately,

Mrs. Trude Pratt
U. S. Student Assembly
8 West 40th Street
New York, New York.

VUS

104-15

100

November 25, 1943

Copy to TRUDE Mrs. Pratt to check names.

X
Dr. W. Green
Austro-American Tribune
236 W 55 NYC

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ *Letter from Mark Price re free ~~xxxxxxx~~
instruction to ~~serve~~ men and women,
and also re opening of new Manhattan
Center.

December 17, 1943. 100

Dear Trade:

Mrs. Roosevelt asks me to send
you the enclosed letter and press release
which was sent to her by Mr. Mark Price.

Affectionately,

Mrs. Trade Pratt
U. S. Student Assembly
8 West 40th Street
New York, New York.

VDS

706
January 10, 1944

Dear Trude:

The drawings and a copy of
George Carlin's letter have been sent
to Joe.

Mrs. Trude Pratt
245 West 11th Street
New York, New York

L

Memorandum

Copy letter + full copies
with these drawings in-
box for Joe Rash -

Send original letter
to Mrs Pratt say
drawings returned to Joe

MRS. TRUDE PRATT
242 WEST 11TH STREET
NEW YORK 14, NEW YORK

December 14, 1943

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt :

Mrs. Trude Pratt asked me to
send you the enclosed pictures.

Respectfully yours

Helde Frankel

Secretary to Mrs. Pratt

January 13, 1944

Jan 20
1944
Jan 24

Dear Trude:

Mrs. Roosevelt has asked Mr. Norman Cousins to bring Madame Ouspenskaya to tea at the apartment, on January 24, at 5:30. She has also asked Mr. and Mrs. William Brown Meloney.

Mrs. Roosevelt thought you might like to join her.

Affectionately,

Mrs. Trude Pratt
245 West 11th Street
New York, New York

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT LIBRARY
HYDE PARK NEW YORK 12238
COPY FROM

106

MRS. TRUDE W. PRATT
245 WEST 11TH STREET
NEW YORK 14, N. Y.

Jan 31 1944

file

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

Dearest Mrs. Roosevelt :

I send back Louise Morley' s letter. I still have not written her and have an extremely bad conscience. But somehow I am neglecting everyone as I feel writing to Joe is much more important. Some time I have to learn how to organize a day. It is always evening before I am through with half of the work I had planned to do.

Bob Fealey seems to be very much " around." Joe writes that he receives regular V mail reports about the state of the world, but that Bob never expresses an opinion. Joe also writes that those reports rather bore him !

I saw " Gong Ho " with the children yesterday. They were deeply impressed, but also shocked. Peter was saying over and over again : " This cannot be true. War cannot be so terrible. Why, we would not stand for it. No one would. We would not sleep and would not eat, and we would hide every soldier rather than let him go to fight the Japanese . "

I wonder whether Peter is so different from many of us. After listening to the reactions of people to the report of the Japanese treatment of our war prisoners I have come to the conclusion that we really have not quite faced the worst implications of war.

Much love to you

Trude

enc

100

February 25, 1944

Dear Trude:

Mrs. Roosevelt asks if these pamphlets are of any interest to you?

Affectionately,

Tommy

(Dictated by Miss Thompson
but not signed before she
left)

Mrs. Trude Pratt
245 West 11th Street
New York, N.Y.

0

March 16, 1944

File

100

My dear Mrs. Pratt:

We will watch out for the package sent by you from Mr. Lash's mother and send it on when it arrives. Mrs. Roosevelt did not give any specific instructions about sending packages to Mr. Lash while she was gone, but we can forward anything that is to go to him and have already sent one package in her absence.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. Trude Pratt
245 West 11th Street
New York 14, New York

DD

MRS. TRUDE PRATT
242 WEST 11TH STREET
NEW YORK 14, NEW YORK

March 15, 1944

Miss Dow
The White House
Washington D.C.

Dear Miss Dow :

I am sending on a package from Mr. Lash's
mother. Mrs. Roosevelt told her to send it to
the White House, but she addressed it to me instead.

I do not know whether Mrs. Roosevelt arranged
for any packages to go to Mr. Lash during her absence.
Would you let me know ?

Yours very sincerely

Trude Pratt

I'm pulling all my punches, I've flung my week away
It's been two months, at very least, since last I drew my pay;
I'm tired of being a dogface; so help me God, I am---
Of eating molded biscuits, with margarine or spam;
Of fighting dirty, stinking Japs in bushes on my own
When I think of dear America-- and my pals who stayed at home.

Jul 100

I can see them walking down the street- chests puffed out with pride,
And hear them talking to the girls, safe in their precious hide!
While I'm here in New Guinea, not safe to show my head
For fear some skulking Jap might see and fill it full of lead.

Back when I told the folks at home I'd volunteered to fight
They said " God bless you, boy, and bring you home all right!
I was called a chocolate soldier; a uniformed tourist, too,
They said, you' ll never see the front, or even get a view!
What's more, you' ll have a picnic across the ocean's foam.
But they made damned sure they didn't go-- they'd rather stay at home.

You know, those guys were not bad shots trailing a rabbit track,
But hell, there ain't no danger, see, ' cause rabbits don't shoot back
They shine among the stay- at- homes in the United States,
Where dance Halls, bars and poolrooms are where they meet their fates,
cut slick is their rifle and their beer is rich with foam---
Where are no bullets there to dodge; my pals who stayed at home!

It's time for post and rifle; to buckle my belt about---
I'm only a common dogface, but I'll see this damned thing out;
If a bullet has my number, I'll die without a moan,
For all the things worth fighting for-- and my pals who stayed at home!

MRS. ELIOT D. PRATT

Sent to Mrs. Trade Pratt
245 West 11th Street
New York, New York.

100

4/4/44

Letter addressed to Miss Lucy Randolph Mason by ~~Jack B. Smith~~
Birmingham Planning Board, Birmingham, Alabama. Re contemplated
projects for post-war action.

MRS. TRUDE W. PRATT
245 WEST 11TH STREET
NEW YORK 14, N. Y.

100

April 5, 1944

Miss Melvina Thompson
The White House
Washington D.C.

for

Dearest Tommy :

Thank you ever so much for all the material on City Planning. It is interesting material - quite apart from the USO job. I am wondering a little how much of this eager concentration on planning for post-war employment on the part of the industries is honest concern with the economic future of our country, and how much a strong desire to " get Government out of business " and save free enterprise. I guess one should be suspicious, but after a while the economic planners always confess that the first prerequisites for a healthy post-war development are :lowering of tax rates, certainly essential lowering of the surplus profit tax to enable industries to put aside more money, and a quick and cheap transferring of Government owned plans to private ownership.

We are all locking forward to Easter. Many thanks for sending us the tickets.

Much love to you

Trude

100

May 17, 1944.

Dear Trade:

The enclosed excerpt is from
a letter written Mrs. Roosevelt by a
friend of hers.

Mrs. Roosevelt thought you
would be interested to see it.

Affectionately,

Mrs. Krude W. Pratt
245 West 11th Street
New York (14), New York.

VDS

Dear Margaret:

Do not work yourself to a frazzle. You sound as though you got back and plunged into everything you could possibly find.

I am hoping we will not have bells rung all over the country I am going to write a column about it soon. Heaven knows this is such a big country that in some parts of it everyone will do whatever they feel like doing, of that I am sure.

I am delighted that you are encouraged about your book and I shall be keen to see the articles as you write them. I think if you wrote for less high brow magazines you would get more money but I do not suppose you want to try anything of that basis.

Mrs. Curtin spoke to me about you and was sorry not to see you again. She came to lunch as you know, and I enjoyed her just as much as I did the first time.

I had a few busy days in New York and one hectic one in Pittsburgh.

Franklin is back and looking perfectly fine but the doctors think if he really wants to do a big job, he has got to curtail some of his activities and so he going to take long week ends

off which will be a good thing.

If you and Margaret come down for John's graduation even though I will not ~~xxx~~ be here in August be sure to let me know and come and stay at the White House. It will make it easier for you and it is apt to be very hot.

Try to come to see me when you can this summer.

affec.

copy marked parts and send Mrs. Anna Rosenberg
A friend of mine who knew what you are trying to do in NYC
wrote me the enclosed and I thought it might be useful
in your work in Phila.

affec.

e.r.

e.r.

100

pu

MRS. TRUDE PRATT
242 WEST 117th STREET
NEW YORK 14, NEW YORK

June 1st, 1944

Dearest Mrs. Roosevelt :

I suddenly realize that I have not given you the addresses of Judge Delany and Paul Robeson whom you wanted to invite for tea on June 12th :

Judge Hubert T. Delany, 467 West 144 Street
New York City

Mr. Paul Robeson, Enfield Street, Enfield, Conn.

Much love to you

Trude

>

July 6
100
✓

June 15, 1944

Dear Trade:

This is just to let you know that Mrs. Roosevelt has asked Mr. and Mrs. Lasker for the night of July 6th. She has asked Mrs. Ascoli, Judge Delany, and Mr. Robeson for lunch that day.

Affectionately,

Mrs. Trade Pratt
245 West 11th Street
New York, New York

0

Mrs Albert Lasker
39 Beckman Pl.
N.Y.C.

I hope you + Mrs
Lasker will be free +
care to come to H-1^o
on July 6th for the
night.

There is a good
train at 9³⁰ AM from
Grand Central Sta to
Alex + I'm meet you at
the train + take you
to Willingale which is

just across the River
We will be back at
H.P. in time for lunch -
Looking forward
to seeing you

E/R

Write Mrs. Max Aspin
(Crotin address)

I am asking a
few people who are
interested in building
to come to their own
July 6th when I will
take them over to Wilmings
School. There is a good
train which leaves for Cuckat

at 9³⁰ Am for Paris.

We should be able
to reach the school &
to look in H.P. in

time for lunch. There are
good afternoon. I'm looking
~~for~~ Looking forward
to seeing you.

ER

Same to Paul Watson
Judge Delaney

but not for night

MRS. TRUDE PRATT
220 WEST 111TH STREET
NEW YORK 14, NEW YORK

File
6/29/44
100

Bags

- 1 black - king black
- 1 brown " tan
- 1 dark green " green
- 1 red " navy

Mrs. Lucie
Here will come
from Boston, Boston
Here must return
that name

August 30, 1944

100

Memorandum for Mrs. Pratt:

The enclosed check for \$100 is Mrs. Roosevelt's contribution to the Wiltwyck School.

M.C.T.

Noted - DD.

The Wiltwyck School for Boys, Inc.

TRUDE W. PRATT
Secretary
245 West 11 Street
New York 14, N. Y.

October 8th, 1944
J.P.

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

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt :

This will acknowledge formally, receipt of your check for one hundred dollars, contribution to the Wiltwyck School for Boys.

On behalf of the Board of Directors of the Wiltwyck School, may I thank you for the generous gift and the encouragement which it brings to all of us.

Sincerely yours,

Trude W Pratt

(for the record!)

The Wiltwyck School for Boys, Inc.

57TH FLOOR • 350 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

TELEPHONE: PENNSYLVANIA 6-5400

September 12, 1944

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*In Government Service

file

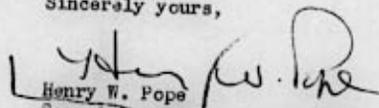
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

This will acknowledge receipt of your check for one hundred dollars, contribution to the Wiltwyck School for Boys.

I deeply regret that absence from the office on vacation has delayed official acknowledgment of this very much appreciated evidence of your continuing interest in the Wiltwyck School.

Sincerely yours,


Henry W. Pope
Secretary, Board of Directors

HWP:elw

100
September 20, 1944.

Dear Trude:

I am enclosing some pictures taken
by ~~Sylvia~~ Sylvia Lapin when Mrs. Roosevelt visited
Wiltwyck on August 8th.

Mrs. Roosevelt is sending them to
use in the report if you think wise.

Affectionately,

Mrs. Trude Pratt
245 West 11th Street
New York, New York.

VDS

October 3, 1944

100

Dear Trude:

I am enclosing Mrs. Roosevelt's
check for the Wiltwyck School.

Affectionately,

Mrs. Trude Pratt
245 West 11th Street
New York, New York

DD

Hotel

October 15, 1944

Memo. for Mrs. Pratt:

Will you let Mrs. Roosevelt
know about this organisation?

M.C.T.

100 ✓
0

X Dorothy Norman, Oct. 7
about Young Liberals
branch of Liberal Party

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a full-rate Telegram, or Cablegram, unless the symbol shown in the box is indicated by appropriate symbol should be placed coding the address.

WESTERN UNION

1901

SYMBOLS	
DL	Day Letter
NL	Night Letter
LC	Deferred Cable
NLT	Cable Night Letter
Ship Radiogram	

The filing time shown in the date line on telegrams and day letters is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination.

C364CC 51 8 EXTRA

SI NEWYORK NY 237P OCT 9 1944

MRS ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

29 WASHINGTON SQ WEST NYK

WE ARE ANXIOUS TO RALLY YOUTH FOR LIBERALISM AND RELECTION
 OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT/STOP COMMITTEE OF YOUNG LIBERALS YOUTH
 SECTION OF LIBERAL PARTY WISHES INTERVIEW AT EARLIEST CONVENIENCE
 STOP MAY WE ALSO ASK THAT YOU BE ONE OF OUR SPONSORS AS PREVIOUSLY
 REQUESTED

DOROTHY NORMAN CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON YOUTH
 RICHARD D HEFFNER TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN YOUNG LIBERALS

340P

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

EST 104 TH ST 5B
QUIN 4-2096

*S.J.C.
books up*

JK

MRS. TRUDE PRATT
242 WEST 11TH STREET
NEW YORK 14, NEW YORK

100
[Signature]

X Paul Hagen gave me some of these documents a few months ago; I remember showing them to you and we discussed whether some of the Government agencies should not see them. I discussed it with Paul Hagen and advised him to go to Mr. Biddle himself and to ask Jim Warburg, who at that time was still working with the OWI, to talk with Elmer Davis. He agreed that for the moment that would seem the best step to take.

Paul Hagen was to get in touch with you if he felt that more should be done about it. I do not know whether Mr. Seiferheld's letter constitutes "a getting in touch with you".

If you want me to, I shall talk with him.

I feel very strongly that it would be inadvisable to do anything, without knowing what has happened in the last few months.

Much love---- and apologies
for my very bad typing

T,

Please do get in touch. Find out
what has happened & talk to me -
[Signature]

Livingston
Hotel Board E. Lee

245 WEST ELEVENTH STREET
NEW YORK 14, NEW YORK

170
November 17

Dearest Tommy, when we left sent you a Christmas package for George was ready to be sent to Livingston. Mrs. Frankel gave me a note which I meant to send you - but it disappeared among letters, bills, books and papers involved pamphlets - and only turned up now. I apologize for always sending packages haphazardly.

George's address is on this only, I think. But in case it is not - see it is:

X Lt. George Bengel 056 5189

PW + X Detachment, 415

APO # 418, c/o Postmaster L.Y.

We are settled - perhaps even for the whole time in the Board E. Lee. - with real chairs, table, and a bath and a half. We are poor supporting Mr. Moses, the owner of the R.E.L. - should smile kindly, but it seems worth it! We can stretch out for a few minutes at lunch time, and we don't absolutely have to go to bed at six in a restaurant from 7 P.M. on. - We keep on working out after that, of course, Mrs. Higgins' presence was not so bad, but in just a little while we will break down and tell all! - I'm terribly copy, Tommy, - and feel much younger and wiser.

much love to you

TRUDI

Trudi Lash

*Letter and survey "What Do the American People Think About Federal Health Insurance?".
X Dr. Henry B. Richardson, 33 East 61st Street, New York
(21), New York.

November 28, 1944. 100

Dear Trude: *Pratt*

Mrs. Roosevelt will appreciate
your returning this to our files when you
have seen it.

M.C.T.

VDS

TRUDE LASH

Lid

December 27th 1944

Dear Boardmember :

Enclosed please find the minutes of the Meeting of the Board of Directors held on December 19th at the house of Mrs. Justine Wise Polier.

May I call your attention to the fact that a considerable part of our budget is still to be raised. Our task is made more difficult as we had to collect a large fund to renovate and modernize the school in a relatively short time which meant that it was not possible to slowly build a large group of contributors but that we had to rely mainly on increased contributions from our former friends and donors. During the next months we shall have to interest new people in the Wiltwyck program and to convince them that we need their financial support. The Finance Committee will be grateful for any help and suggestions from Board Members.

Yours Sincerely,

Trude W. Lash

Trude W. Lash

Secretary, Board of Directors.

P.S/ Important Notice : The Wiltwyck Office is now located at :
271 West 125 Street New York City

THE WILTWYCK SCHOOL FOR BOYS, INC

MINUTES OF MEETING OF DIRECTORS.

The Meeting of the Board of Directors of Wiltwyck School for Boys, Inc. was held at the home of Mrs. Justine Wise Polier, 175 East 64 Street, New York City, on December 19, 1944

The following Directors were present :

Dr. Eugene C. Carder	Hon. Stanley M. Isaacs.
Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers	Dr. Marion E. Kenworthy
Mr. Frank Totton	Mrs. Trude W. Lash
Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop	Mrs. David M. Levy
Mr. George E. Cohron.	Mr. O. Cley Maxwell
Mr. Benjamin Day	Judge Justine Wise Polier
Judge Hubert T. Delany.	Mr. Benjamin C. Robeson.
Mr. Maxwell Hahn	Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
Miss Esther Hilton	Mrs. Louis S. Weiss
Mr. Robert Cooper	Dr. Max Winsor.

The following persons were present by invitation :

Dr. Henry L. Bibby
Miss Dorothy Fritz
Mr. N. Stillman

By unanimous consent, the President, Dr. Carder, acted as Chairman of the meeting, and Mrs. Trude W. Lash acted as Secretary.

Mrs. Lash, as Chairman of the Finance Committee reported about the financial situation of the school.

A budget of \$ 95, 000 was voted by the Board of Directors in June for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1944 and ending June 30, 1945. Of this sum the Welfare Department of the City of New York will contribute roughly \$ 38,000 while \$ 57,000 have to be raised from foundations and individuals. Up to December 15th about \$ 44, 000 has been raised or pledged while \$ 15, 000 is still to be found. Mrs. Lash suggested a general appeal letter and personal solicitation by members of the Board of Directors from people who in the past have been donors.

A capital investment fund of \$ 32,000 to be used for the renovation and modernisation of the physical school plant has been raised in full. This was made possible only through a contribution of \$ 10,000 from the Rosenwald Fund. A motion

was duly made and seconded that in the name of the Board of Directors a letter of thanks and appreciation should be sent to the Rosenwald Fund.

A purchase fund of \$ 4, 000 to be used for the purchase of furniture and equipment is still to be completed. Only \$ 2,500 have been raised so far.

Mrs. Lash stressed that by far the major part of our contributions so far have come from large contributors. During the next few months it will be necessary to secure support from the community in general.

Mrs. Levy and Dr. Kenworthy pointed out that most of our support has come from one segment of the community only while help from Protestants who should feel mainly responsible for the school has been extremely small.

Dr. Carder suggested that a committee of three or four be appointed to work with the Protestant Community, especially with the churches and that any full time Public Relations and Finance Staff member should concentrate on arousing interest and a feeling of responsibility among Protestants.

The financial report was then accepted with a motion of thanks to the Chairman of the Finance Committee and the members who have been especially active in raising money.

At the request of Dr. Carder Judge Polier reported on the conclusion of negotiations between corporation and social service employees Union, Local 19, of the United Office and Professional workers of America, Congress of Industrial Organizations. The present Board of Directors took over an institution with a seriously underpaid staff. Wiltwyck is now among the child-care institutions with the best salary scale.

Judge Polier also reported on the teacher situation at Wiltwyck School. The academic school is the weakest link in the whole Wiltwyck program. The Board of Education has always sent substitute teachers to Wiltwyck. Since September 1st we have had only three of our quota of four. This meant serious disorganization of the classes. Judge Delany and Judge Polier were asked by Dr. Carder to carry on negotiations with the Board of Education in an attempt to secure for the school the full quota of four.

Judge Folier suggested that the Board of Directors employ a staff person, well qualified to undertake remedial work with children at Wiltwyck who need it.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted :

RESOLVED that Mr. Cooper be authorized to employ at the earliest possible moment a staff person qualified to undertake remedial work with those children who need such work.

Mrs. Roosevelt suggested that we might such a person among the returning disabled veterans and offered to get in touch with the Veterans Administration.

Dr. Winsor asked that a special appeal be made to teachers pointing out to them the opportunities Wiltwyck offers for further training and work experience with retarded and difficult children.

The Secretary was asked to inquire whether a foundation, not interested in the Wiltwyck program as a whole , might not be willing to contribute towards a special education fund.

Mr. Cooper reported about the work of the school during the first 6 months of the present budget year:

The summer was extremely successful; the school had a full counselor staff; 12- 14 different Arts and Crafts groups were working at all times. The Arts and Crafts program created great enthusiasm among the children, several of whom showed outstanding artistic talent. The staff situation deteriorated very seriously in the fall but new counselors have been found and due to our excellent employment policy better counselors than ever before. The school population now consists of 75 colored and 5 white children. No race problems have been created for either staff or children.

The school plant has been renovated and is now in good order.

We shall have to decide whether to concentrate on our present program or whether to enlarge the school.

40 more children can be placed in the now vacant " Field Building " with comparatively little cost. Should they be children of the same age or older children ?

Mr. Cooper suggested not to enlarge Wiltwyck School proper as the well integrated program might be endangered. He proposed an "annex" to the school under the same administration but for older children and with a separate program.

Mrs. Roosevelt suggested that the most important factor of the Wiltwyck program is, that it creates a pattern which similar institutions all over the country can follow. This pattern should be strengthened and not endangered because of its importance for interracial work in the whole country.

Judge Polier pointed out that no institutions are now undertaking work with mixed racial groups for adolescents and that an experimental program for adolescents might be of greatest value.

Judge Delany stated that a school for the adolescent group is urgently needed and that some of the children now at Wiltwyck would profit greatly if instead of being sent back too early into the community they could stay at Wiltwyck even after they have reached the age of 12. Miss Hilton seconded Judge Delany's statement and stressed the increasing difficulties of finding foster homes for children returning from Wiltwyck.

The following resolution was unanimously approved :

RESOLVED that Dr. Carder appoint in the near future a committee consisting of representatives of Board and staff to consider a program to enlarge the work of the school through use of the "Field Building."

The need for more psychiatric care was discussed and while it was agreed that Mr. Cooper's work would be made a great deal easier by more psychiatric help it was decided that at this moment the employment of a qualified person to undertake remedial teaching and the expansion of the Arts and Crafts program should be the first step towards the intensification for the work with children.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

245 WEST 11TH STREET
NEW YORK 14, NEW YORK

*Mrs. Roosevelt
No. 100*

January 17, 1945

MP
Dearest Tommy :

Mrs. Roosevelt asked me to relay to Lt. Col. Shreve her invitation to luncheon for Monday, January 22nd at 1 o'clock. He gratefully accepted the invitation. I enclose his letter to Mrs. Roosevelt.

I apologize for bothering you with the invitations for the inauguration festivities, and I have told Miss McArdle that I had not the slightest idea whether the people would receive invitations or not, but they probably would if their names were on the initial lists. It is my hunch that a great many promises were made by people who had no business promising anything.

My love to you,

Trude Pratt

1-8-45 Sent to Mrs. J. Lash

100

X World Youth Council
Trafalgar Square, London
Vaclav Palacek, Chmn.

✓

X American Youth for a Free World
144 Bleecker St., NYC
Beatrice Allen, Chmn

PAUL E. FITZPATRICK, CHAIRMAN
ALBERT L. WARD, SECRETARY
THOMAS P. DURELL, TREASURER
WILLIAM M. O'REILLY, CLERK

MURRAY HILL 8-8090

DORIS I. BYRNE, VICE-CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM J. A. GLANCY, SERGEANT-AT-ARMS
WILLIAM J. O'SHEA,
CHAIRMAN, LAW COMMITTEE

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE
HOTEL BILTMORE
NEW YORK CITY



February 7, 1945.

Dearest Mrs. Roosevelt:

I am burdening you with yet more papers, but I thought you might want to see the memorandum I wrote about Mrs. Tillett's plan for Dumbarton Oaks Day. It is not at all a thorough job but I wanted to have something down on paper before we talked on Friday.

Just as I was finishing the memorandum, Mrs. Frank Brooks, Associate Chairman of Orange County, called me. She corroborated what I had felt before, namely, that a great deal of work would be done during the next ~~week~~ by non-partisan organizations. I enclose my note to Doris Byrne about my talk with Mrs. Brooks. You probably remember her - she was your hostess at the Newburgh meeting.

I also enclose notes for a possible community program, which might be carried through in New York State.

Much love to you

Trude

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
29 Washington Square West
New York City

700
✓

February 7, 1945

Dear Trude:

Mrs. Roosevelt says that the arrangements for the tea on March 6, as stated in your letter of January 31, are satisfactory to her. She has no list of names to suggest.

Affectionately,

Mrs. Joseph Lash
245 West 11th Street
New York, New York

0

2-7

The Wiltwyck School for Boys, Inc.

TRUDE W. PRATT
Secretary
245 West 11 Street
New York 14, N. Y.

January 31, 1945

Dear Board Member :

*P
Pratt
Jan 31 '45*

You will remember that at the last Board Meeting it was proposed that a tea should be given for Wiltwyck School " to acquaint larger groups of the community with the work of Wiltwyck, and to secure much needed contributions. "

Mrs. Roosevelt has kindly agreed to be guest of honor at a tea to be given by the Board of Directors at my house(245 West 11 Street) on March 6th, 4. 30 pm.

We hope to have from 100- 150 people at the tea. Mrs. Roosevelt will speak and Judge Hubert Delany will ask for support for Wiltwyck.

As we want to have an important and representative group at the tea we are preparing our invitation lists now , and I should be very grateful if you could suggest names of people whom we might invite.

*Sp. L. Pratt
List*

Yours very sincerely,

Trude W Pratt

File

Leah
MRS. TRUDE PRATT
242 WEST 11TH STREET
NEW YORK 14, NEW YORK

100
Mrs. Leona's Books
I think this
what Mrs. Pratt
is pending -

PAUL HAGEN : Germany after Hitler
PAUL TILLICH : The Religious Situation
M.R. PEATTIE : The Return
KAREN HORNEY: Self Analysis
HARLOW SHAPLEY: A Treasury of Science.

A Box of Cigars.

1 - 15

245 WEST 11TH STREET
NEW YORK 14, NEW YORK

Ms. 2 Irindmila Pastichenko
Nikolai Krasavchenko
Ms. Vladimir Pochelintzev

all three can be reached
through the Komsomol
offices at Moscow where
Krasavchenko is one
of the functionaries.

Rec'd
Triple
Sept 21
1945

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mrs Pratt
brother

Mrs. Linn

Mrs Pratt's brother is

Lt Gen WENZEL

0555 187

F10 - ETUSA

APO 654

Postmaster

NYC

Mrs. Roosevelt
I had her board
no ill feelings
to reports

245 WEST 11TH STREET
NEW YORK 14, NEW YORK

J.R.
January 15

Dearest Tommy,

my brother asked (from France) for a number of rings I should like to send him. Do you think it would be possible to send a package - the old way - or would you consider it better if I did not use that channel any longer? I do not want to do anything that adds to Mrs. Roosevelt's inconveniences and troubles.

Much love to you

Truett
L

245 WEST 11TH STREET
NEW YORK 14, NEW YORK

January 24, 1945

Dear Miss Dow :

I am sending on a package for Lt. George Wenzel,
addressed to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Sincerely,

Helde Frankel

Secretary to Mrs. Lash

J-LA

245 WEST ELEVENTH STREET
NEW YORK 14, N. Y.

*Answer King
to Doc of 1/27/45*

Justine sent to Mrs. Roosevelt

February 27, 1945

Dearest Mrs. Roosevelt :

Justine sent me the enclosed additional material about the boy EDWIN CODARRE whose file I gave you yesterday. I guess it is one of those very hopeless cases, and he certainly will never be able to live a normal life. But perhaps he could be sent to an institution for the mentally deficient rather than kept in a men's prison.

Our trip home was very good though I am still full of awe for my companion who talked without stopping for four hours ! The children were home , very rosy, full of hayseed and bits of straw. Joe called in a happy mood, he just wanted to check up on things in general and try to convince me that I should immediately go to bed. But we worked rather late (I worked with Justine and Shad) and prepared a statement which is a pretty strong indictment against the State as far as welfare matters are concerned.

Much love to you,

Trade

Mrs. Roosevelt

245 WEST ELEVENTH STREET
NEW YORK 14, NEW YORK

204
3/2/45

February 27, 1945

Dear Tommy :

I return the papers of Mr. Daniel E. Carney together with the copy of Mr. Cooper's report to me. I am sorry it did not work out. I there anything further I should do about this case ?

Much love to you,

Letting follow

Trude

C
O
P
Y

MEMORANDUM

February 16, 1945

The material re Mr. Carney and your memo concerning the possibility of his getting employment at Wiltwyck was received. The delay in replying to your memo has been occasioned by the necessity of our seeing Mr. Carney personally and discussing the possibility of his joining the Wiltwyck staff. We saw Mr. Carney in New York City as of 2/13/45. He is not eligible for a teaching position in our academic school because he has not yet completed his college work. He is eligible for one of our counsellor positions and we were hopeful that we might interest him in a counsellor job. Mr. Carney has again registered for school at New York University. At the end of his school term, he will have completed all of his work for an A.B. degree in Education. He will then be eligible for a teaching position. He is not available for a counsellor job at the moment and felt that his major interest was teaching. If we could have taken him on as a counsellor, we would have had him join our staff immediately. Our impression of him as a person was distinctly favorable. You asked us to advise you re Mr. Carney so that we would have some report for Miss Tompson, secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt.

SPECIAL DELIVERY

February 12, 1945

File
By Proprietor
ML
Mr. Daniel E. Carney
84 Fourteenth Avenue
Sea Cliff, Long Island
New York

Dear Mr. Carney:

The United States Veterans Administration of New York City has advised us of your interest in the possibility of joining our staff. We are extremely anxious to explore this possibility further; and would like to see you in the New York City office on Wednesday, February 14, 1945.

Could we see you at our New York City office--371 West 125 Street, Room 415 at noon on Wednesday?

If you cannot keep this appointment please telephone our New York City office, University 4-7900. I am looking forward to seeing you in New York City.

Very sincerely yours,

RLC:cn

Robert L. Cooper
Executive Director



VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OFFICE OF
THE ADMINISTRATOR OF
VETERANS AFFAIRS

January 27, 1945

*Send
Mrs. Hark*

My dear Miss Thompson:

Reference is made to my letter to you under date of January 10, 1945 in connection with obtaining a qualified veteran to serve as teacher at the Wiltwyck School for Colored Boys at Esopus, New York.

As I advised you in my letter the matter was referred to our Regional Manager in New York City, and I am inclosing herewith a copy of his letter to me of January 23, 1945 with inclosures.

If I can be of any further help in this matter, please advise me.

Very sincerely yours,

Frank T. Hines
FRANK T. HINES
Administrator.

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



C
O
P
Y

Veterans Administration
215 West 24th Street
New York 11, N. Y.
January 23, 1945

General Frank T. Hines
Administrator
Veterans Administration
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear General Hines:

This will have reference to your letter dated January 10, 1945 to which there was attached copy of a communication referred to you by Miss Malvina C. Thompson, Secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt, wherein you requested me to endeavor to locate a logical applicant for the position at the Wiltwyck School for Colored Boys at Esopus, New York.

After having interviewed the applicant, Mr. Carney, I believe this young man possesses all the necessary qualifications for the type of work described in the letter from Mrs. Roosevelt's Secretary.

From the attached records you will note that he is a veteran of World War II; was discharged on certificate of disability October 3, 1944; had advanced himself to the rank of First Lieutenant; that he performed meritorious service in the Army and comes well recommended by those high in the field of education in New York City.

Mr. Carney tells me that although he suffered a fractured skull in the service for which he was CDD'd and is now in receipt of Officers Retirement Pay; that he does not have any ill effects from his injury, but that he must refrain from performing laborious work. In November 1944 he secured a position with Armak, Inc., where he is employed as a material expeditor. This firm manufactures parts for vessels for the United States Navy. According to his statement his work is largely liaison work in the plant. With his overtime he averages approximately \$46.00 per week. He is six feet one inch tall, weighs approximately 160 pounds, very neat, speaks clearly and correctly.

For your consideration I am enclosing herewith a letter he forwarded for my attention and copies of letters of recommendation

from the School of Education of New York University. In addition to these it may also be stated that he has been recommended by the Officers of the 369th Regiment of the National Guard.

Out of several possibilities this man is the outstanding one I interviewed.

Very truly yours,

(S) E. B. DUNKLEBERGER
Manager.

✓
J
/

Jan 22, 1945

Mr. E.B. Dunkleberger, Manager
Veterans Administration
215 West 24th Street
New York, New York

Personal Attention

Dear Sir:

This letter has reference to our recent conversation concerning a position at Wiltwyck School, Esopus, New York.

I am a recently discharged serviceman who has completed over three and a half years of service with the Army of the United States. For many years I had hoped that I might be able to qualify for a position whereby I could work with young men and boys and help them as I had helped enlisted men. I was called into service before completion of my studies at New York University. My work with men and boys while serving as an officer in the service has enabled me to gain practical knowledge to such extent that I feel that I could successfully fulfill the duties of the position you mentioned.

From September 1937 until February 1938, and from February 1939 until January 1941 I was a student at the School of Education of New York University. My major subjects were Sociology and Health Education. While at the University I was awarded three Charles Hayden Scholarships. These awards were for outstanding scholastic achievement. For two years I was a member of the Varsity Track Team and earned my letters as a middle distance runner. Prior to entering New York University I attended Boys High School in Brooklyn.

On January 13, 1941 my outfit the 369th Coast Artillery (AA) was ordered into active duty. At that time I was forced to suspend my studies as I was a Second Lieutenant in the National Guard of the United States. In March of the following year I was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. My assignments varied during the years of service. They included Platoon Commander of two 37mm gun units, Assistant Provost Marshall, Battery Executive Officer, Acting Battery Commander, Regimental Intelligence, Public Relations, and Athletic Officer, Communications Officer and Battalion Adjutant. In February of 1943, I was hurt in an accident and suffered a fractured skull. From that time on I was suffering from headaches, and ill health. After a long period of hospitalization I was returned to the states and retired from the service. I received my Honorable Discharge in October of 1944.

Listed below are the names of persons that would be only too glad to furnish any additional information concerning my character and ability. I thank you for your time and hope that my application will receive consideration.

Respectfully yours,

Samuel C. Carney
Daniel E. Carney
89 14th Ave.
Sea Cliff, L.I., NY

Dean E. George Payne
School of Education, New York University
Washington Square, New York

Dr. Malcolm Little
School of Education, New York University
Washington Square, New York

Mrs. Francis Howard
409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York City, New York

Col. Wilmer F. Lucas
870th AW(AAA)Bn
APO 953 c/o Postmaster
San Francisco, Cal.

4 Incls.

- 1 - Copy a Letter dated April 28, 1941 fr. E. George Payne.
- 2 - Copy of letter dated Jan. 27, 1939 fr. Harold O. Voornis
- 3 - Copy of letter dated 14 June 1940 fr. Harold O. Voornis
- 4 - Letter dated Feb. 3, 1938 fr. R. Emerson Langfitt

COPY

New York University
School of Education
Washington Square, New York

Office of the Dean

April 28, 1941

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I understand that Second Lieutenant Daniel Carney of the National Guard from New York and a former student here, is making application for a commission as Second Lieutenant in the regular Army.

It is a pleasure to recommend this young man, one of our outstanding Negro athletes, while a member of the Varsity Track Team. He is a boy of pleasing personality and leadership ability, with character above reproach. I unqualifiedly recommend him.

E. George Payne
Dean

COPY

New York University
Washington Square
New York

27 January, 1939

My dear Mr. Carney:

I am happy to advise you that you have been awarded a Charles Hayden Scholarship in the School of Education of New York University in the amount of \$88. Applicable to your tuition fees for the second semester of the current academic year. It does not apply to incidental fees. In case your tuition fees should be less than this award, the value of the award will be limited to such fees. No cash balances are payable nor can unused scholarship allowances be credited to future use.

Congratulating you on the distinction implied in this assignment, I am

Very truly yours,

/s/ Harold O. Voorhis
Secretary

Mr. Daniel E. Carney
254b Monroe Street
Brooklyn, New York

COPY

New York University
School of Education
Wash. Square, New York

Feb 3, 1938.

My dear Mr. Carney:

Permit me to extend to you the sincere appreciation of the administrative officers and all faculty members of the School of Education for your professional cooperation and service during the registration period for the second semester 1937-38.

Your willingness to give so generously of your time to the advancement of the general program of the School of Education encourages the efforts of the members of the faculty to render a high type of professional service to all students. The personal and helpful touch which your service has helped us to maintain is a distinctive aim and purpose of the School of Education which is so frequently emphasized by Dean Withers.

In teaching and in studying, may your experience of this academic year be pleasant and profitable.

Very sincerely yours,

R. Emerson Langfitt

In Charge of Student Advisement

REL:JD

COPY

New York University
Washington Square
New York

14 June, 1940

My dear Mr. Carney:

I am happy to advise you that we have been able to award you continued scholarship aid from the Charles Hayden Fund for the coming academic year, 1940-1941, in the amount of \$154., applicable to your tuition fees in the School of Education. The award is limited to next year only, without commitment of any kind beyond that period. Moreover, it is subject to the same conditions and restrictions as those governing previous awards of the kind. If your tuition bill for the full year be less than the award, the balance will revert to the fund. No cash balances are payable or carried forward to the credit of a beneficiary another year.

Congratulating you upon your scholastic performance here, which has earned you this further aid, and wishing you well for continued progress next year, I am

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Harold O. Voorhis
Secretary

Mr. Daniel E. Carney
254 Monroe Street
Bklyn, New York

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

100

2-45
Nov. 21.

file
abopdc
under
J. Kach

Miss Thompson:

~~Encyclopaedia~~
There are two prices on the
Ency. Britannica - one at \$218. and one
at \$189. I believe the only difference
is in the binding.

It consists of 24 volumes and
the 1944 year book. The higher priced one
also includes the Library Research privileges -
except medical or legal questions.

For ten years you are allowed
to purchase the year book at \$2.85.

There is a 6% discount for cash
which would bring the prices down to \$204.92
and \$177.66.

Rfp 4733

JOE L 11574

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 24
1945

Dearest Mrs. Roosevelt,

The house
is very empty without you! There
was not a sound of any kind.
But I had a bath and break-
fast - and made my calls
to New York. Last night, the heads
of the party in the state suddenly
discussed that no bills could
be brought up after March 1
in Albany, and the only legis-
lative material they had
was that proposed by the women
on 1) Veterans
2) The Friedman Formula
3) Delinquency.

And as they had not given us
any encouragement, nothing was
ready!

It could be rather funny, -
and at times last night it was.
But it was also terribly shocking
and I have not recovered yet.

What joy it would be to work
with you and Joe - without all
his fumbling and frustration.

But it is good schooling for
me - patience has never been
one of my strong qualities

much love to you

—
Mudell.

And now I'm off to see Joe
and he, well looks very bright
malgré tout.

my love to Tommy.

245 WEST ELEVENTH STREET
NEW YORK 14, NEW YORK

100

W Mrs. Joe Lash

March 1st, 1945

Dearest Tommy :

Mrs. Roosevelt told us at the last Wiltwyck meeting that she knew nothing about the Mr. Lewis to whom she has sent an appeal for Wiltwyck School. Mr. Hahn (Marshall Field's representative) inquired on his last trip to Chicago and I thought Mrs. Roosevelt might be interested to have the enclosed information .

Much love to you,

X Maxwell Hahn

Trude
~~*Maxwell Hahn*~~

enc

Maxwell Hahn
250 Park Avenue
New York 17.

February 13, 1945

Dear Mrs. Lash :

Mrs. Roosevelt mentioned the Lewis Foundation in Chicago at our recent meeting in Mrs. Levy's apartment. She was alluding to Frank J. Lewis, a prominent Catholic, who has a Frank J. Lewis Foundation. His principal contributions to date have been the Lewis Memorial Hospital, the Lewis Aeronautical School, and a chapel in connection with the Municipal Sanitarium. Mr. Lewis' office is at 3650 East 111th Street, Chicago. He is reported to be in Florida.

Sincerely yours,

Maxwell Hahn.

FROM

The White House
Washington

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

MRS. JOSEPH LASH
245 WEST 11th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

PLEASE TELL COLONEL SHREVE THAT MR. GOLDEN WILL BE AWAY UNTIL
WEEK AFTER NEXT. HE HAS TALKED TO SEVERAL PEOPLE ABOUT PROJECT
AND THINKS COST WILL BE VERY GREAT BUT ADVISE NOT DOING ANYTHING
UNTIL AFTER WE TALK TO MR. B.

E.R.

100
March 2, 1945.

Dear Trude:

Many thanks for returning the
papers in the case of ^{DANIEL E} Mr. Carney.

Mrs. Roosevelt says there is
nothing farther you should do about the
case.

Affectionately,

Mrs. Joseph Lash
245 West 11th Street
New York (14), New York.

VDS

PAUL E. FITZPATRICK, CHAIRMAN
ALBERT L. WARD, SECRETARY
THOMAS P. DURELL, TREASURER
WILLIAM M. O'REILLY, CLERK

MURRAY HILL 1100

DORIS I. BYRNE, VICE-CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM J. A. GLANCY, SERGEANT-AT-ARMS
WILLIAM J. O'BRIEN,
CHAIRMAN, LAW COMMITTEE

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE

HOTEL BILTMORE
NEW YORK CITY

March 9, 1945.

very interesting

*Thanks for letter to Kay
I pass the letter
Sofia told all your kind
hearing from*

*Pending
April 15th*

Dearest Mrs. Roosevelt:

I am enclosing a copy of Judge Thorp's letter -- he is now one of the most devoted friends of the Women's Division!

We are working very hard to secure support for the McGovern Bill. Did you see the piece in P.M.? The Times will have a story tomorrow, and Dorothy Norman will have two columns in the Post next week.

Much love to you.

Trude

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

*I cannot make this letter
don't get the letter
Please to 12:00
your letter
New York
Garden City
it is all right
I am*

C
O
P
Y

Democratic County Committee
of Nassau County
203 Second Street, Mineola, N.Y.

March 6, 1943

Mrs. Trude W. Lash
Democratic State Committee
Hotel Biltmore
New York City

Dear Mrs. Lash:

There are two trains, either of which Mrs. Roosevelt could take on April the eighteenth, to Rockville Centre for luncheon before going to the Cathedral House at Garden City where she is addressing the Women's Forum.

The trains leave the Pennsylvania Station at 11:25 and 12:05, and arrive at Rockville Centre at 12:12 and 12:37 respectively. The first train would give her a little more time for lunch. However, should Mrs. Roosevelt find the later train more convenient, it will do, as the afternoon session of the Forum will not convene until two o'clock.

There will be about sixteen ladies at the luncheon, all of whom are closely affiliated with our Party. I do hope that you or Miss Byrne, or better still, both of you will find your schedule so arranged, that you can come along.

No publicity of any kind will be given the luncheon.

Please advise me at the first opportunity which train I am to meet at Rockville Centre.

With kind personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

(Signex) John S. Thorp

MRS. JOSEPH LASH
245 WEST ELEVENTH STREET
NEW YORK 14, NEW YORK

March 8, 1945

Dearest Mrs. Roosevelt :

Harry Brandt gave me a message for you which I am afraid I might forget during my short visit on Saturday. He told me that he had joined the Liberal Party, motivated mostly by a talk he had with you last summer, and he hoped you would approve of his action. When he told me about the people with whom he is working and the kind of things they want to do I felt rather envious. It would be nice to work with a group of people who are really interested in a progressive program.

You were wonderful at the tea on Tuesday and people went away moved and interested. I felt the money-raising part was rather badly done, and when Harry Brandt told me of his disappointment in the evening I immediately made him promise that ~~at~~ the next Wiltwyck meeting he would take on that part.

True

Much love to you,

Thrale

FOR RELEASE WEDNESDAY MORNING PAPERS MARCH 7, 1946.

Statement by Doris I. Byrne,
Vice Chairman, Democratic State Committee
Hotel Biltmore, Room 524
New York City - DA 6-9090

The Democratic State Committee today announced its endorsement of a Bill into the State Legislature introduced by Assemblyman Owen McGovern, aimed at alleviating what the Committee calls a "condition of gross neglect of delinquent, mentally ill and mentally deficient children of this State."

The Bill would establish as a matter of public policy state responsibility for the adequate care of these child groups to the extent that private agencies fail to meet their needs. It would set up a Temporary State Commission composed of legislators and public-spirited citizens to conduct studies and to propose remedial legislation to the Governor and Legislature not later than January 15, 1946.

Citing the need for such legislation, the Democratic State Committee quoted from official reports revealing overcrowding and understaffing of state institutions for delinquent and mentally handicapped children, inability of children desperately needing care to gain admission to appropriate institutions, and failure to provide adequate non-institutional care for children belonging to these groups.

The Democratic State Committee, in a statement listing its reasons for sponsoring the McGovern Bill, declared:

"The latest annual report of the New York State Mental Hygiene Department shows that on March 31, 1943, the five state schools for mental defectives were over 20 per cent overcrowded, with a total population of 15,636 as against a certified capacity of 11,713. The report indicated further that many mentally deficient children were being refused admission because of already overcrowded conditions.

"The state school for mental defectives at Letchworth Village, in its latest report, revealed overcrowding of 27.7 per cent over capacity. The Letchworth Village report states:

"Two hundred children slept on mattresses in the halls and living rooms of dormitory buildings. Buildings are 20 to 30 per cent overcrowded month after month, and quality of care must suffer."

The same report bluntly declares that "the admission of babies and small children is so urgent that it cannot be ignored." It further charges that legitimate calls on the State are being dodged in these words:

"Taking refuge behind rules which limit admission to children five years of age or older, by requiring that all such applications be referred to the

the Mental Hygiene Department at Albany for preliminary action, while making admissions more difficult, does not solve a serious and pressing social problem. It is cheaper and more humane for the State to accept responsibility for babies and small children than to face the possibility of broken homes and domestic tragedies which neglect of obvious duty may entail."

The report on The Care of the Mentally Ill in the State of New York submitted last year by a Commission appointed by Governor Dewey, commented on the overcrowding problem in State schools as follows:

"The figures (on overcrowding) do not graphically present conditions as observed by actual inspection. To give only one example, at Letchworth Village space intended for treatment rooms was utilized as a ward for infants with 32 children in 16 cribs, so crowded together that it was barely possible for the nurses to pass between them."

The Democratic State Committee stressed the fact that failure of the State to provide institutional facilities for mentally defective children under five years of age placed tremendous emotional and financial burdens on families with grossly defective infants requiring institutionalization.

The Committee also pointed out that the Children's Pavilion at Rockland State Hospital for mentally sick patients, which normally accommodates 150 children with serious behavior problems requiring psychiatric treatment is now accommodating only 69 (March 5, 1945). Dr. Russell L. Haisdell, superintendent of the institution, explains this with the statement that the Children's Pavilion now has a staff of only 16 workers, including two physicians, whereas its normal complement is 35. The institution has had to return some children to their homes, he says, and others have been transferred to the King Park State Hospital, which has no facilities for adequately treating this type of emotionally -- disturbed children.

Trained observers report appalling conditions in state schools for mentally defective children, the Committee declares. Small children in need of skilled handling are often placed in the care of older mental defectives, it is charged.

The Committee further pointed out that there is no separate institutional provision at all for mentally and emotionally disturbed children over twelve years of age. Such children must be sent to general institutions for the mentally handicapped, where they are intermingled with adult psychoneurotics.

As a result of these conditions, the Committee statement continues, social agencies, parents and juvenile court judges are often reluctant to send children to state institutions, although they are in dire need of care and even though their presence in the community may endanger the welfare of the children,

the family and the neighborhood alike.

The situation respecting institutional care of delinquent children is equally depressing, the Committee stated. It declared:

"Today private charitable institutions, because of limitation of purpose and policy, will accept only a part of the delinquent children urgently requiring institutional care. Yet the State has so neglected to provide for them that Judges of the childrens courts are being compelled to send young boys to jail where some languish for as long as four months in an institution intended for adult offenders charged with crimes.

"Commencing in November 1943 the intake at Warwick was suspended and the suspension continued for seven long months. During this same period many private institutions were full to capacity. As a result, where institutional commitment was necessary and children could not be paroled they were detained for safe-keeping and without the benefit of treatment for month after month. In turn when shelter facilities became overcrowded the courts were forced to choose between releasing children who should not be in the community or confining them in prison pending the reopening of the State School. In New York City in May 1944 there were 37 boys under 16 years of age held in the Tombs who had been committed to the State School but who had not been admitted by it. During the period from January 1st to April 29, 1944, approximately 90 boys were remanded to City Prison pending admission to Warwick after commitment by the Court.

"According to reports by Childrens Courts to the Department of Correction the number of delinquent cases disposed of by such courts constituted 62.8 per ten thousand of the school population for the balance of the State for the year 1943. A breakdown of the New York City figures show that the number of children brought before Court as alleged delinquents in that year (1943) represented a fifty per cent increase over the last peacetime year, 1941, which rose to fifty-three percent in 1944.

"There is every reason to expect that the end of the war will aggravate rather than diminish the needs."

"The time has come when New York State through its legislature must declare a policy and define its responsibility for the care of delinquent, mentally ill, and mentally defective children. It can no longer continue to neglect these needy children nor to waste the precious resources inherent in our children.

"This is not a partisan issue. There can be no political partisanship in a matter so vitally affecting the welfare of children in need. We urge non-partisan passage of the McGovern measure."

Febr. 14, 1945

Dearest Trude :

It has been quite lively around here, not enemy interference, but a lot of new fields have been opened ever since the military collapse of Germany became apparent. It is, in many ways a good sign, although one tends to underrate our intentions since all are slightly late, that is, many are too late. Yet, better now than never. These new fields have given us a lot of headaches but, like everywhere, one does adopt a certain routine, and soon it will be just as tedious a work as before.

There is actually very little I can tell you from here, politically as well as in every other field, you over there are much better informed than any man out here. I could go on with some personal gripes but they also become repetitious and complete tripe in the light of everything else. What matters most to some of us is beyond our reach and without it we have decided to lead a life of hermits-- no question nor queries, just an everyday GI, making plans and also realizing that as soon as we return we will try a hand at the political picture over there, making a mess of it at first because some of us have forgotten that others want to participate in responsibilities also. There will be a great many GI's who have lost all responsibilities also. There will be a great many GI's who have lost all perspective of a civilian life and how much an individual has to be concerned of his town's alderman. In the Army one either gives orders or takes them, no other alternative. Then farther up on the front one does run wild losing a great deal of values which have to be regained to fit into a peaceful setting. Besides there are perhaps 2 million GI's who like the Army and its reckless existence and would probably be happy to stay in some NCO capacity. It is true there are certain things the Americans have discovered by their participation in this war. The most important thing is perhaps the fact that Europe's well being is in direct relation to our condition and that it is bunk to disclaim any necessity to be concerned about the things which are going on in this world. In addition they begin to realize how wonderful the States are although there are thousands of gripes, but none of them is so big that it cannot be handled once one has recognized the evil.

I was worried about your cigarette box ever since I left England. Had to leave it behind and ask a soldier to mail it for me, a not to clever thing to do with a temptation of that kind. I knew you would like it, its simplicity. I saw it once and had to get it. I could see it standing on the low table in the living-room, or in front of the couch. How do the cigarettes fit, that is if you have any fit IX. When I bought it, a friend suggested to fill it with cigarettes, not as a present, but at that time our rations did not come thru and knowing our Army's way it was a logical conclusion to foresee a shortage in the States. It has been like that with everything-- whenever we could not get an article over any length of period the States clamped down in allotting to the civilians.

The money I am sending you was intended for war bonds. My class B. allotment was cancelled over here, and to renew it, a mile of red tape had to be disposed of which gave the impression that no one was too keen to have us purchase our monthly bond. Next month I shall have a nice excess of francs and shall send them to you for war bonds. Money here in France is different than over there in England. In London one could spend a month pay in one evening, in France one had to give it away. The only expenses are laundry, food, rations, some wine, whiskey and champagne, a little of everything, not much, but it helps to cheer up once or twice a week. Ever so often we manage to find our favorite restaurant willing to supply us with a meal. 10 dollars per person, but what food. The most deliciously prepared stuff I have ever eaten. Last night for

example we had 1. omelette Lorraine (fresh eggs in a pie crust, seasoned with God knows what) 2. one dozen snails in their houses. The snails were caught at least six months ago and put into a brine, then fried in pure butter, put back into the houses and the sauce poured after them, flavored and served, swimming in sweet butter on a specially designed plate. The hotel is apparently worldfamous for the escargos. 3. Meuse river trout, two 8 to 9 inches one, again fried to the bone in butter. They were fresh and prepared as only a French chef can do. No potatoes, no vegetables. 4. Fresh mushrooms with a steak underneath and a most wonderful sauce. 5. Sherbet, cherries, and whipped cream. 6. Black coffee and cognac, as much as one could stand. During the meal four of us emptied four bottles of Bordeaux 37. It took us over two hours to taste every bite and were very happy on our way home. It was my first afternoon off in 2 months and I decided to take in everything unusual. (For a moment I thought you might know that place; it is still possible.)

It is late now and I'm hungry again but nothing really good to eat, sweet stuff; it works whenever the stomach rumbles.

Give my very best to all, and I hold my thumbs for Joe. Am I right to assume that in case he finished with an excellent he will have a chance to go to OCS ? I thought you mentioned it once before.

All my love,

George.

STATE OF NEW YORK

No. 2182

Int. 1971

IN ASSEMBLY

February 28, 1945

Introduced by Mr. McGIVERN—read once and referred to the
Committee on Ways and Means

AN ACT

Declaring the policy of the state with regard to the states responsibility for providing sufficient and appropriate facilities, treatment and care for delinquent, mentally ill and mentally deficient children, and creating a temporary state commission to make studies and to make recommendations designed to meet the needs of children in this state and making an appropriation therefor

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

- 1 Section 1. (a) The legislature hereby finds and declares that the
- 2 provision of sufficient and appropriate facilities, treatment and
- 3 services for the care of children found to be delinquent, mentally
- 4 ill or mentally deficient is a matter of state concern and respons-
- 5 ibility, and that the failure to make such provision threatens the
- 6 healthy development, adjustment and rehabilitation of children
- 7 and thereby does injury to them, their families and the community.

EXPLANATION — Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [] is old law to be omitted.

1 (b) The legislature further finds that the insufficient capacity
2 of existing institutions, continued and serious over-crowding, under-
3 staffing, limited programs of treatment in existing state institutions
4 for delinquent, mentally ill and mentally deficient children, and the
5 failure by the state to provide non-institutional care in appropriate
6 cases, are conditions injurious to the general welfare.

7 (c) The legislature further finds that such conditions are speci-
8 fically injurious in that:

9 (1) They discourage parents, social agencies, hospitals and courts
10 from securing timely treatment on behalf of children.

11 (2) They prevent the treatment of children to the detriment of
12 other children in the home and to the detriment of children and
13 adults in the community.

14 (3) They contribute to the development of socially maladjusted
15 and criminal adults.

16 (4) They are responsible for the waste of human resources that
17 could be developed or constructively directed.

18 (d) The legislature further finds that the cost of private place-
19 ment of children in these groups is beyond the financial capacity of
20 the vast majority of the citizens of this state, that private charitable
21 institutions are not available for mentally ill or mentally deficient
22 children, and provide appropriate facilities, treatment and services
23 for only a limited number of delinquent children.

24 (e) The legislature, therefore, declares that it shall be the policy
25 of this state to provide diversified and adequate facilities, treatment
26 and services for delinquent, mentally ill and mentally deficient

1 children to the extent that private institutions and private agen-
2 cies are unable or fail to meet the needs of such children.

3 § 2. A temporary state commission is hereby created to consist
4 of seventeen members of whom not fewer than six shall be members
5 of the legislature. The governor shall appoint nine members none
6 of whom shall be an employee of the state. The president pro tem-
7 pore of the senate shall appoint two members and the speaker of
8 the assembly shall appoint four members. The commission shall
9 select a chairman and a vice-chairman from its own members.

10 § 3. It shall be the duty of the commission hereby created to make
11 studies of the existing facilities, treatment and services, both public
12 and private, now available to delinquent, mentally ill or mentally
13 deficient children throughout the state of New York and of the
14 extent of the need throughout the state for additional facilities,
15 treatment and services. In making such studies, the commission
16 shall concern itself not only with the quantitative adequacy, but
17 also with the quality of facilities, treatment and services available
18 and required to meet the needs of children of this state. In con-
19 nection with these studies the commission shall examine existing
20 laws, make recommendations designed to secure adequate provision
21 for the establishment and administration of adequate facilities,
22 treatment and services for delinquent, mentally ill and mentally
23 deficient children, and submit such recommendations, together with
24 such proposed legislation as seems necessary, to the governor and
25 to the legislature on or before January fifteenth, nineteen hundred
26 forty-six.

27 § 4. Such commission may employ counsel and such other staff

1 as may be needed, and may fix their compensation within the amount
2 made available by appropriation therefor. Such commission may
3 meet anywhere in the state, may take testimony, subpoena witnesses
4 and require the production of books, records and papers and other-
5 wise have all the powers of a legislative committee under the legis-
6 lative law.

7 § 5. The members of such commission shall receive no compensa-
8 tion for their services, but shall be reimbursed for their expenses
9 actually and necessarily incurred in the performance of their duties
10 hereunder.

11 § 6. The sum of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), or so
12 much thereof as may be needed, is hereby appropriated out of any
13 monies in the state treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and made
14 immediately available for use of the temporary state commission
15 created by this act, payable on the certificate of the chairman of
16 the commission after audit by and upon warrant of the comptroller.

17 § 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

for Mrs Joe Lusk

100

March 22, 1945

Dearest Trude:

I sent you a wire stating that any time you care to arrive on Friday evening, will be all right with me. I will be here Saturday, but leave Saturday night for New York and Worcester, Mass.

On the 18th, I will take the first train I can make to Rockville Center and go directly to the lunch if they can get me to the meeting by two o'clock.

After the meeting I am going to Mr. and Mrs. George Carlin for tea and then back to New York, so I think it would be better for you not to go out. I'll pick you up when I get back to town if you are free and we can have dinner together, either at Charles or at the apartment.

PAUL E. FITZPATRICK, CHAIRMAN
ALBERT L. WARD, SECRETARY
CARL SHERMAN, TREASURER
WILLIAM M. O'REILLY, CLERK

MURRAY HILL 6-9090

DORIS I. BYRNE, VICE-CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM J. A. GLANCY, SERGEANT-AT-ARMS
WILLIAM J. O'SHEA,
CHAIRMAN, LAW COMMITTEE

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE
HOTEL BILTMORE
NEW YORK CITY



March 19, 1945.

Dearest Mrs. Roosevelt:

I have a great many questions which I had hoped to discuss with you before this. Now I am looking forward to next Saturday. Did Joe tell you that I had a telephone call from Col. Shreve? He thinks he will be sent overseas very quickly and would like to talk with me before he has to go. Joe and I thought it would be best if I take a train Friday evening to Washington, I planned to spend the night in Washington (if that suits you) have a very early luncheon with Col. Shreve and take the 1:45 train to Petersburg. Sunday night I would arrive in Washington at 8:30, just in time to take the nine o'clock train back to New York. I can't stay away too long as the children and the nurse will be alone in the house.

(Now my problems)

1) I have written to Judge Thorp telling him that you can't be there in time for luncheon and passing on to him your suggestions that he go ahead anyhow and that you would then join him and his guests for a few minutes before you have to go to the Forum, which starts at 2 P.M. Judge Thorp lives at Rockville Center. There is one train leaving Pennsylvania Station at 12:30 which would bring you to Rockville Center at 1:12, and another train leaving Pennsylvania Station at 1:03 which brings you to Rockville Center at 1:37. In both cases you would be met at the station and would have a few minutes for Judge Thorp. Miss Byrne has accepted his invitation to luncheon. I thought I would stay here but I shall be delighted to go out with you if it is alright with you. WHERE DO YOU EAT? Perhaps I could meet you at your train from Millbrook with hot coffee and sandwiches! Judge Thorp will write to you directly confirming the arrangements I have suggested.

2) A few days ago I saw a very wonderful old gentleman whose name is Dr. I. Steinberg, and whom Felix Cohan had sent to me. Dr. Steinberg has been doing a wonderful job in the field of refugee resettlement. He is neither a Zionist nor anti-Zionist, but he believes Palestine alone is not the answer for the Jewish people. He spent almost four years in Australia and found that a non-political settlement would be possible there -- that Australia needs people, that a great deal of land is available and that the land is rich and can be developed easily. He

*Will pick her up
at 10:30
I'll get a free ride
to see her
if she can't
make it*

*Miss
OR -
John
Byrne*

*John
Byrne
I'll
pick her
up
at
10:30
I'll
get
a
free
ride
to
see
her
if
she
can't
make
it*

*John
Byrne
I'll
pick her
up
at
10:30
I'll
get
a
free
ride
to
see
her
if
she
can't
make
it*

*John
Byrne*

PAUL E. FITZPATRICK, CHAIRMAN
ALBERT L. WARD, SECRETARY
CARL SHERMAN, TREASURER
WILLIAM M. O'REILLY, CLERK

MURRAY HILL 6-9080

DORIS I. BYRNE, VICE-CHAIRMAN
WILLIAM J. A. GLANCY, SERGEANT-AT-ARMS
WILLIAM J. O'SHEA,
CHAIRMAN, LAW COMMITTEE

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE
HOTEL BILTMORE
NEW YORK CITY



Mrs. Roosevelt - Page #2

arrived here not many months ago and is now trying to interest American people in this plan. His organization is called the "Free Land League." Sumner Welles is very interested and would be willing to join a Council they hope to form -- so would Judge Irving Lehman. Dr. Steinberg has also talked to Secretary Morgenthau who showed great interest. I wonder whether you would be willing to see him? I have rarely been so impressed by any one and after discussing the matter with Joe yesterday we thought that his idea was sound and deserved help.

See Mary Wing
3) As the result of the Wiltwyck Tea a number of people would like to come up and see the school. They are all potential contributors. One of them is young Mrs. Michael who sat next to you during the meeting, another one is Mrs. Walter Hirsch. Charlotte Carr said Miss Mary Wing of Washington would be interested and there are two or three others. Do you think we can plan a trip to Wiltwyck for later on in the spring?

See April 5th
4) Mrs. Levy has just heard that an old very wealthy gentleman, his name is Stettenheim -- plans to distribute a good amount of his money during the next few months. She wonders whether during one of your trips to New York you might have a few minutes to come to tea, or whether you could arrange some time when she and Mr. Stettenheim could see you.

I am dictating this in the office as Mrs. Frankel is very ill. She has some sort of poisoning and I don't know yet whether it will be a long drawn out thing or whether she will recover quickly.

The children are coming back from the hospital today. Peter is arriving for his spring vacation tomorrow. It will be wonderful to have the family together and I only wish Joe could be with us. After awhile, even knowing the reasons for the war and for the sacrifices, doesn't seem to help any more.

Much love to you,

Trude

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