PRESIDENT'S PERSONAL FILE

PPF 9
Gifts A
Sept.-Dec. 1942

PPF900021

PPF-9-A

BRAUN, Miss Bessie
Philadelphia, Penna.
September 2, 1942

Letter to the President, sending a handmade afghan.

Ackd. September 2, 1942.

vsr

SEE - PPF - 9 - B

Your old friend,

Geo. H. Maines

George H. Maines,
Editor, "DEFENSE"

Col. Marvin Mc Intyre,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Oklahoma City, Okla.
ROANE WARING
Sterich Building
Memphis, Tenn.

[illegible] MADISON AVENUE — NEW YORK, N. Y. — PLAZA 8-1042

P.P.F. 9-A

September 10, 1942

My dear Commander Davidson:

Many thanks, in the President's behalf, for the inscribed copy of THE ARMY & NAVY UNION, USA, A HISTORY OF THE UNION AND ITS AUXILIARY, which was left at this office by Captain George H. Maines. He is most appreciative of your friendly thought in presenting the book to him.

XP.P.F. 9-B

Very sincerely yours,

Grace G. Tully
Private Secretary

B

Sidney Z. Davidson, Esq.,
National Commander,
Army & Navy Union, USA,
707 Powers Building,
Rochester,
New York.

x492
x P.P.F.
4701

dd

Bloomington, Illinois
ROY HOFFMANN
1414 No. Hudson
Oklahoma City, Okla.
ROANE WARING
Sterich Building
Memphis, Tenn.

grasp,

Your old friend,

Geo. H. Maines

Col. Marvin Mc Intyre,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

George H. Maines,
Editor, "DEFENSE"

[illegible] MADISON AVENUE — NEW YORK, N. Y. — PLAZA 8-1642

September 10, 1942

My dear Captain Maines:

Secretary McIntyre has handed me your letter of August thirty-first. The book which you left at this office has been placed before the President and he is pleased to have it. Your courtesy in the matter is much appreciated.

A note of thanks has been forwarded to Commander Davidson direct.

Very sincerely yours,

Grace G. Tully
Private Secretary

Captain George H. Maines,
808 Stevens Street,
Flint,
Michigan.

dd

McBarnes Building
Bloomington, Illinois
ROY HOFFMANN
1414 No. Hudson
Oklahoma City, Okla.
ROANE WARING
Sterich Building
Memphis, Tenn.

grasp,

Your old friend,

Geo. H. Maines

Col. Marvin Mc Intyre,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

George H. Maines,
Editor, "DEFENSE"

545 MADISON AVENUE — NEW YORK, N. Y. — PLAZA 8-1642

ack

Study
GGT

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 26, 1942

ack 9/3/42 dd.

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mary Eben

The attached book was brought in by Captain Maines as a gift for the President from Sidney Z. Davidson, National Commander.

W. D. S.

OUNDERS

ack 9/10/42 dd.

National Publicity Officer
GEORGE H. MAINES
808 Stevens Street
Flint, Michigan

contact you in Wash-
t, as I was there only
a message.

a copy of the
ress, autographed by
er, for The President,
nion history.

oldest active veteran
ation, and recently held
ention in Buffalo. They
iles long, or more, and
olicity.

ed the President's program
neral Mac Arthur was
York garrison. Seven
st years, have been active
s now in the hands of
Mac.

ate a check by you on the
h the young man at the
nsylvania ave. He was very
ok was gotten out by a
printed by us here, and
was autographed by Sidney Z. Davidson,
National Commander,
Army & Navy Union, USA,
707 Powers Bldg.,
Rochester, N.Y.

Best personal wishes, and a hand-grasp,

Your old friend,

Geo. H. Maines

George H. Maines,
Editor, "DEFENSE"

Col. Marvin Mc Intyre,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

1942 Cheremoya Ave.
Hollywood, Cal.
MORTON M. DAVID
423 E & C Building
Denver, Colorado
LEON SCHWARZ
Post Office Box 197
Mobile, Alabama
WILLIAM C. MUNDT
McBarnes Building
Bloomington, Illinois
ROY HOFFMANN
1414 No. Hudson
Oklahoma City, Okla.
ROANE WARING
Sterich Building
Memphis, Tenn.

595 MADISON AVENUE — NEW YORK, N. Y. — PLAZA 8-1842

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 26, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR: Mary Eben

The attached book was brought in by Captain Maines as a gift for the President from Sidney Z. Davidson, National Commander.

W. D. S.

OUNDERS

nlk 9/10/42 LD.

National Publicity Officer
GEORGE H. MAINES
808 Stevens Street
Flint, Michigan

ontact you in Wash-
, as I was there only
a message.

a copy of the
ress, autographed by
er, for The President,
ion history.

oldest active veteran
ation, and recently held
ention in Buffalo. They
les long, or more, and
olicity.

d the President's program
eral Mac Arthur was
York garrison. Seven
t years, have been active
s now in the hands of
lac.

ate a check by you on the
h the young man at the
nsylvania ave. He was very
ok was gotten out by a
government agency, printed by us here, and was autographed by Sidney Z. Davidson, National Commander, Army & Navy Union, USA, 707 Powers Bldg., Rochester, N.Y.

Best personal wishes, and a hand-grasp,

Your old friend,

Geo. H. Maines

George H. Maines,
Editor, "DEFENSE"

Col. Marvin Mc Intyre,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

STUART S. GOODE
1942 Cheremoya Ave.
Hollywood, Cal.
MORTON M. DAVID
423 E & C Building
Denver, Colorado
LEON SCHWARZ
Post Office Box 197
Mobile, Alabama
WILLIAM C. MUNDT
McBarnes Building
Bloomington, Illinois
ROY HOFFMANN
1414 No. Hudson
Oklahoma City, Okla.
ROANE WARING
Sterich Building
Memphis, Tenn.

TOI:

Bill Simmons received this book last week and gave it to Mary Eben.

EAK

OUNDERS

ack 9/10/42 dd.

National Publicity Officer
GEORGE H. MAINES
808 Stevens Street
Flint, Michigan

IRWIN IRA RACKOFF
160 East 48th St.
New York City, N. Y.

National Secretary and Treasurer
JOHN E. FERRIS
2820 No. 40th St.
Milwaukee, Wis.

National Chaplain
JOHN W. INZER
Asheville, N. C.

National Executive Committee
LEE F. WARNER, Chairman
McGill-Warner Co.
St. Paul, Minn.
JOHN J. SULLIVAN
1801 Smith Tower
Seattle, Wash.
JOSEPHUS DANIELS
American Embassy
Mexico City, Mexico
FRED BLAIR TOWNSEND
Luhrs Tower
Phoenix, Arizona
THEODORE ROOSEVELT
14 West 49th St.
New York City, N. Y.
FRANKLIN D'OLIER
Prudential Insurance Co.
Newark, N. J.
ERIC FISHER WOOD
233 Oliver Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
LEMUEL BOLLES
1437 Rhode Island Ave. N. W.
Washington, D. C.
BERTRAND W. GEARHART
(Fresno, California)
House Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C.
STUART S. GOODE
1942 Cheremoya Ave.
Hollywood, Cal.
MORTON M. DAVID
423 E & C Building
Denver, Colorado
LEON SCHWARZ
Post Office Box 197
Mobile, Alabama
WILLIAM C. MUNDT
McBarnes Building
Bloomington, Illinois
ROY HOFFMANN
1414 No. Hudson
Oklahoma City, Okla.
ROANE WARING
Sterich Building
Memphis, Tenn.

Dear Mac:

I tried to contact you in Washington last week, but, as I was there only one full day, I left a message.

I also left a copy of the first book off the press, autographed by the national commander, for The President, of the Army & Navy Union history.

This is the oldest active veteran association in the nation, and recently held its 55th annual convention in Buffalo. They had a parade three miles long, or more, and receuved a lot of publicity.

They endorsed the President's program 100%. At one time General Mac Arthur was commander of the New York garrison. Seven presidents, in the past years, have been active members. The order is now in the hands of responsible people, Mac.

Will appreciate a check by you on the book which I left with the young man at the booth, main gate, Pennsylvania ave. He was very courteous too. The book was gotten out by a government agency, printed by us here, and was autographed by Sidney Z. Davidson,
National Commander,
Army & Navy Union, USA,
707 Powers Bldg.,
Rochester, N.Y.

Best personal wishes, and a handgrasp,

Your old friend,

Geo. H. Maines

George H. Maines,
Editor, "DEFENSE"

Col. Marvin Mc Intyre,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

... AVENUE — NEW YORK, N. Y. — PLAZA 8-1642

B B - lets have the ack on the book please Mary E.

B B ok - books Clarke M E

OUNDERS

nk 9/10/42 ds.

National Publicity Officer
GEORGE H. MAINES
808 Stevens Street
Flint, Michigan

IRWIN IRA RACKOFF
160 East 48th St.
New York City, N. Y.

National Secretary and Treasurer
JOHN E. FERRIS
2820 No. 40th St.
Milwaukee, Wis.

National Chaplain
JOHN W. INZER
Asheville, N. C.

National Executive Committee
LEE F. WARNER, Chairman
McGill-Warner Co.
St. Paul, Minn.
JOHN J. SULLIVAN
1801 Smith Tower
Seattle, Wash.
JOSEPHUS DANIELS
American Embassy
Mexico City, Mexico
FRED BLAIR TOWNSEND
Luhrs Tower
Phoenix, Arizona
THEODORE ROOSEVELT
14 West 49th St.
New York City, N. Y.
FRANKLIN D'OLIER
Prudential Insurance Co.
Newark, N. J.
ERIC FISHER WOOD
233 Oliver Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
LEMUEL BOLLES
1437 Rhode Island Ave. N. W.
Washington, D. C.
BERTRAND W. GEARHART
(Fresno, California)
House Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C.
STUART S. GOODE
1942 Cheremoya Ave.
Hollywood, Cal.
MORTON M. DAVID
423 E & C Building
Denver, Colorado
LEON SCHWARZ
Post Office Box 197
Mobile, Alabama
WILLIAM C. MUNDT
McBarnes Building
Bloomington, Illinois
ROY HOFFMANN
1414 No. Hudson
Oklahoma City, Okla.
ROANE WARING
Sterich Building
Memphis, Tenn.

Dear Mac:

I tried to contact you in Washington last week, but, as I was there only one full day, I left a message.

I also left a copy of the first book off the press, autographed by the national commander, for The President, of the Army & Navy Union history.

This is the oldest active veteran association in the nation, and recently held its 55th annual convention in Buffalo. They had a parade three miles long, or more, and receuved a lot of publicity.

They endorsed the President's program 100%. At one time General Mac Arthur was commander of the New York garrison. Seven presidents, in the past years, have been active members. The order is now in the hands of responsible people, Mac.

Will appreciate a check by you on the book which I left with the young man at the booth, main gate, Pennsylvania ave. He was very courteous too. The book was gotten out by a government agency, printed by us here, and was autographed by Sidney Z. Davidson,
National Commander,
Army & Navy Union, USA,
707 Powers Bldg.,
Rochester, N.Y.

Best personal wishes, and a handgrasp,

Your old friend,
Geo. H. Maines

George H. Maines,
Editor, "DEFENSE"

Col. Marvin Mc Intyre,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

AMERICAN LEGION FOUNDERS

Honorary President
GEN. JOHN J. PERSHING

National President
JOSEPH H. REASS
804 Market St.
Wheeling, W. Va.

National Vice Presidents
JOHN BLACK
228 Campbell Ave.
East Williston, Long Island, N. Y.
IRWIN IRA RACKOFF
160 East 48th St.
New York City, N. Y.

National Secretary and Treasurer
JOHN E. FERRIS
2820 No. 40th St.
Milwaukee, Wis.

National Chaplain
JOHN W. INZER
Asheville, N. C.

National Executive Committee
LEE F. WARNER, Chairman
McGill-Warner Co.
St. Paul, Minn.
JOHN J. SULLIVAN
1801 Smith Tower
Seattle, Wash.
JOSEPHUS DANIELS
American Embassy
Mexico City, Mexico
FRED BLAIR TOWNSEND
Luhrs Tower
Phoenix, Arizona
THEODORE ROOSEVELT
14 West 49th St.
New York City, N. Y.
FRANKLIN D'OLIER
Prudential Insurance Co.
Newark, N. J.
ERIC FISHER WOOD
233 Oliver Ave.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
LEMUEL BOLLES
1437 Rhode Island Ave. N. W.
Washington, D. C.
BERTRAND W. GEARHART
(Fresno, California)
House Office Bldg.
Washington, D. C.
STUART S. GOODE
1942 Cheremoya Ave.
Hollywood, Cal.
MORTON M. DAVID
423 E & C Building
Denver, Colorado
LEON SCHWARZ
Post Office Box 197
Mobile, Alabama
WILLIAM C. MUNDT
McBarnes Building
Bloomington, Illinois
ROY HOFFMANN
1414 No. Hudson
Oklahoma City, Okla.
ROANE WARING
Sterich Building
Memphis, Tenn.

nk 9/10/42 ds.

National Publicity Officer
GEORGE H. MAINES
808 Stevens Street
Flint, Michigan

Aug. 31,1942.

Dear Mac:

I tried to contact you in Washington last week, but, as I was there only one full day, I left a message.

I also left a copy of the first book off the press, autographed by the national commander, for The President, of the Army & Navy Union history.

This is the oldest active veteran association in the nation, and recently held its 55th annual convention in Buffalo. They had a parade three miles long, or more, and receuved a lot of publicity.

They endorsed the President's program 100%. At one time General Mac Arthur was commander of the New York garrison. Seven presidents, in the past years, have been active members. The order is now in the hands of responsible people, Mac.

Will appreciate a check by you on the book which I left with the young man at the booth, main gate, Pennsylvania ave. He was very courteous too. The book was gotten out by a government agency, printed by us here, and was autographed by Sidney Z. Davidson,
National Commander,
Army & Navy Union, USA,
707 Powers Bldg.,
Rochester, N.Y.

Best personal wishes, and a handgrasp,

Your old friend,
Geo. H. Maines

George H. Maines,
Editor, "DEFENSE"

Col. Marvin Mc Intyre,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

INSCRIPTION IN BOOK

To the Honorable
Franklin D. Roosevelt
President of the U.S.A.

With the respect and affection of the oldest active Veterans

organization in the U. S. A.

Sidney Z. Davidson
National Commander

Buffalo, N. Y.
Aug. 22, 1942
55th Annual National Conv.
Army and Navy Union
U. S. A.

- - - - - - - - - - - -

THE ARMY & NAVY UNION, U.S.A.
A HISTORY OF THE UNION AND ITS AUXILIARY

9-A

MONTROSE"

Los Angeles, Calif.

595 MADISON AVENUE — NEW YORK, N. Y. — PLAZA 8-1642

P.P.F. 7-

HALL, Mrs. William Cuthbert
(Mrs. Jessie C. T. Hall)
Lakeville, Conn.,
Sept. 11, 1942.

Miss Tully wrote thanking her on behalf of the President for her kind thought in wanting to give the President her automobile and the trouble she took to bring it down to Hyde Park. Miss Tully said the President did not need another car, but he suggested that if Mrs. Hall really wanted to give her car to the Government or to the Office of Defense Transportation in order that it might be used to take defense workers to their work, that the President thinks that would be a very fine and generous thing to do. Miss Tully said Mrs. Hall might get in touch with Guy Richardson, Division of Local Transport, Office of Defense Transportation, Washington, D. C.---Attached is memo. from Supervising Agent Reilly, of the Treasury Dept. to Miss Tully, dated Aug. 25th, transmitting a letter handed to one of his agents by William Plog, Supt. of the President's Estate. Mr. Reilly said it appears the writer attempted to deliver a car to the President's Estate for the use of the President or the Government but that the car was not accepted.---Attached is letter to Mrs. Hall from Preston Brown, dated July 17th, dealing with the matter of her car and her desire to give it to the Government.

P. P. F.

9-A

SEE P.P.F. 6168
AS

MONTROSE"

Los Angeles, Calif.

P.P.F.

P.P.F-9-a

WISE, Rabbi Stephen S.
American Jewish Congress
New York, N. Y.
September 9, 1942

Letter to the President enclosing an advanced copy of "Jewish Affairs," a booklet which has for its subject "Jewish Religion in Axis Europe," this study of Hitler's attempt to destroy the institution of the Jewish religion, has been prepared by the Institute of Jewish Affairs, established by the American Jewish Congress and the World Jewish Congress. Ack'd September 12, 1942. Notation - "To Study." Notation on publication "Acknowledge and file."

mcg

See - 76 - C

MONTROSE"

Los Angeles, Calif.

P.P.F. 7.

ELLINGSON, Herbert V.,
Los Angeles, Calif.
9-18-42 (ack. 9-25-42)

Sends gift of a stamp album to the President. (study)

See P.P.F.9-E

br

P.P.F. 7
9-a

"MONTROSE"

Los Angeles, Calif.

P.P.F. 9-A

September 25, 1942

My dear Mr. Adams:

Many thanks, in the President's behalf, for the inscribed copy of your book to which you refer in your letter of September seventh. He much appreciates your friendly thought in sending it to him.

Very sincerely yours,

Grace G. Tully
Private Secretary

P.P.F. 9-B

Charles W. D. Adams, Esq.,
Cecil Hotel,
640 South Main Street,
Los Angeles,
California.

dd

I mention this knowing how pleased you will be to learn it.

May the First Lady and yourself find my book interesting.

Very respectfully,

Charles William Dunlop Adams

Charles William Dunlop Adams
"MONTROSE"

Cecil Hotel
640 So. Main St.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

EPHONE SAN PEDRO 7606
TELEGRAPH { WUX LOS ANGELES
PXX LOS ANGELES

YARD
TERMINAL ISLAND
LOS ANGELES HARBOR

ack
Study
GST

CALIFORNIA SHIPBUILDING CORPORATION

P. O. BOX 966
WILMINGTON, CALIFORNIA

ack 9/25/42 D.

IN REPLY REFER TO
(Labor Day)

September 7th 1942

The Honorable Franklin Delano Roosevelt,
President of the United States of America,
Executive Mansion,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Under separate cover I am sending you a copy of my book -

NUMEROLOGY FOR EVERYBODY,

a 1940 publication by the Blue Ribbon Books Inc., subsidiary of Doubleday-Doran, New York City, in which I made an analysis of your birth-date and name. This is the first book I had the privilege to have published.

At present I am an employee at the California Shipbuilding Corporation at Terminal Island near Wilmington, California where in June of 1942 we built 15 ships and launched 11. Those of us, including myself, who participated in breaking the record were awarded "AWARD OF MERIT" pins for our part from the Maritime Commission, which we are all proud of wearing.

I deeply appreciate the interest my coworkers have shown in the sale of my book, but above all for the cooperation and patriotic response so evident among us. From the Bond Department of California Shipbuilding Corporation at Terminal Island I obtained the following information:

$6.09 is the average amount each man pays for bonds each week;

$18,500,000 - maturity value by Dec. 31, 1943;

29,200 men signed payroll deduction

Average weekly sales-over 6000 bonds.

$20,000,000 - goal.

I mention this knowing how pleased you will be to learn it.

May the First Lady and yourself find my book interesting.

Very respectfully,

Charles William Dunlop Adams

Charles William Dunlop Adams
"MONTROSE"

Cecil Hotel
640 So. Main St.,
Los Angeles, Calif.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF DECORATORS INC.

HOLD

P.P.F. 9-a

OFFICERS

MISS NANCY V. MCCLELLAND
PRESIDENT

WALTER E. JOHNSON
VICE-PRESIDENT

MRS. FRANCIS H. LENYGON
VICE-PRESIDENT

MISS MABEL SCHAMBERG
VICE-PRESIDENT

CARROLL A. SAGAR
SECRETARY

PAUL R. MACALISTER
TREASURER

MISS MIRIAM SMYTH
ASST. SECY.-TREAS.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

THEODORE A. SIMPSON, CHAIRMAN
ALBANY

FREDERICK C. BACON
BOSTON

LEE COOK
NEW YORK

MRS. EMILY KEMPSON DOW
CHICAGO

MRS. ROSALIE R. FASSETT
CHICAGO

MRS. JEANNE HENKEL
DETROIT

RAY W. IRVIN
CLEVELAND

WALTER E. JOHNSON
NEW YORK

MRS. FRANCIS H. LENYGON
NEW YORK

PAUL R. MACALISTER
NEW YORK

WILLIAM MACARTHUR
MILWAUKEE

MISS NANCY V. MCCLELLAND
NEW YORK

JOSEPH MULLEN
NEW YORK

MARC T. NIELSEN
CHICAGO

NEEL D. PARKER
SAN FRANCISCO

CARROLL A. SAGAR
LOS ANGELES

MISS MABEL SCHAMBERG
CHICAGO

LOUIS L. SCHWARZ
BALTIMORE

MISS MIRIAM SMYTH
NEW YORK

MRS. RACHAEL H. WADE
PITTSBURGH

GUSTAV F. WEBER
MINNEAPOLIS

FRANCIS H. LENYGON
HONORARY

FRANK W. RICHARDSON
HONORARY

JOHN R. SCHWINZER
GENERAL COUNSEL

MRS. M. M. GIRARD
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

ack. 10-3 cb

September
twenty-fifth
1 9 4 2.

Mr. Stephen Early,
Private Secretary to
The President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Early:

The National Board of the American Institute of Decorators have asked me to present to His Excellency President Roosevelt, a copy of the 1942 Annual, believing that he will be interested in knowing what this national group is doing to help with the war.

XP.P.F.9-B

To make sure that this book is put into the President's hands, I am addressing it directly to you and sending you this personal request to see, if possible, that it will get on his desk. As you will see, the book contains timely articles by the Canadian Minister to the United States; by General de Gaulle; by Walter Dorwin Teague, and a Washington representative of the O. P. A.

Raymond Gram Swing has given us a fine address on "Democracy and Post War Policy".

We shall greatly appreciate your taking a personal interest in this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

Nancy V. McClelland

President

Nancy V. McClelland/md.

October 3, 1942

Dear Miss McClelland:

This is to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of September twenty-fifth, and copy of the 1942 Annual of the American Institute of Decorators which was received in this office today.

You may be sure that I shall be glad to make this book available to the President at the first opportunity. In the meantime, I know he would want me to thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending him a copy of this Annual.

Very sincerely yours,

STEPHEN EARLY
Secretary to the President

Miss Nancy V. McClelland,
President,
American Institute of Decorators, Inc.,
595 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Copy of acknowledgment and book sent to Mary Eben.

mb:cb

Mary Eben.

mb:cb

PPF
9-a

October 3, 1942

Dear Miss McClelland:

This is to acknowledge and thank you for your letter of September twenty-fifth, and copy of the 1942 Annual of the American Institute of Decorators which was received in this office today.

You may be sure that I shall be glad to make this book available to the President at the first opportunity. In the meantime, I know he would want me to thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending him a copy of this Annual.

Very sincerely yours,

STEPHEN EARLY
Secretary to the President

Miss Nancy V. McClelland,
President,
~~American Institute of Decorators, Inc.,~~
595 Madison Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Copy of acknowledgment and book sent to Mary Eben.

mb:cb

vnh.

THOMPSON, Robert M.,
Erie, Pa.
9-30-42 (ack. 10-5-42)

Sends a basket of apples to the President.

See P.P.F.9-T

br

P P 7
9-A

vnh.

DALTON, Elias,
Pearisburg, Va.
10-6-42 (ack.)

Sends acorns to the President with perfect V in Pod.

See P.P.F.9-D

P.P.F. 9-a

br

vah.

P.P.F.
9-a

FORD, Edsel,
President, Ford Motor Company,
Dearborn, Michigan
September 22, 1942

Writes to the President telling him that at the time of his (the President's) departure from the Willow Run Bomber Plant they left in the train a small model of the B24E Consolidated heavy bomber which is being built at the Willow Run plant. They thought the President might be interested in having one of these original models, as well as the knocked-down pieces, which represents an exact reproduction on a small scale of the assemblies as they are being forwarded by road in the special trailers to the assembling plants in Tulsa, Oklahoma, and Fort Worth, Texas.--Attached is a letter to Mr. Early - same date - from Mr. Ford explaining that they would like very much to send a better finished one of the above-mentioned models, if, as Mr. Early states, the model may be placed in the Museum at Hyde Park. Asks to have the model returned for more appropriate mounting and cleaning.--Attached is Presidential memo for STE, 10/6/42, as follows: "Prepare a nice letter for me to send to Edsel Ford --- saying I would be delighted to have it."--On 10/6/42 the President wrote to Mr. Ford stating that he sill be delighted to have the model of the B24E Consolidated heavy bomber being built in Willow Run plant. The President states: "It will symbolize in striking fashion the splendid contribution you are making to the war effort and will also serve as a happy reminder of my very interesting visit to the plant last month."--Mr. Early also wrote to Mr. Ford on 10/6/42 to the effect that in accordance with the latter's request he is returning under separate cover the model which he gave for the President, that Mr.Ford may have it re-mounted.

See P.P.F. 680

October 7, 1942

PPF 9-a

My dear Mrs. Abdelnor:

Your letter of October first to the President, with the enclosed booklet, has been received and he wants you to know that he is indeed grateful for your prayers. PPF 9-B

By the President's direction, your communication is being brought to the attention of the appropriate officials of the Government.

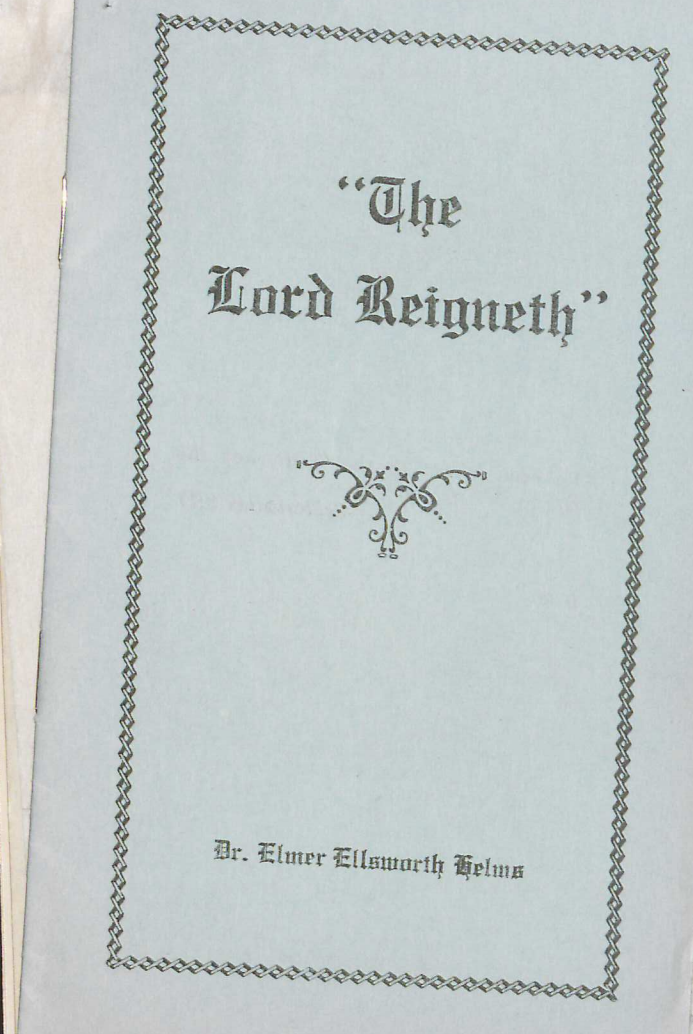
Very sincerely yours,

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

Mrs. Manon Abdelnor,
360 Henry Street,
Brooklyn,
New York.

dd

WAR MANPOWER COMM. & JUSTICE (Immigra. & Naturalization Serv.): RE Son-in-law, Frank Fowler, is unable to get work because he is citizen of England. Cannot locate birth certificate and does not have citizenship papers. Asks if President can help him.



Iginal - JUSTICE (Immigration and Naturalization Service)
py - WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION
- File

60 Henry Street,
rooklyn, New York..
October 1, 1942

sed phamplet before. It had been out at
e it will help to read it. You sure need
I want you to know that I remember you
y. You have a very heavy burden upon
will sustain you and guide you and under-
exceeding abundantly above all that we ask
that worketh in us" Eph. 3:20.

mpted me to write to you, dear President.
Madeline Avenue, Clifton, N. J., lost his
rity, a card cutter (silk industry). He
ine (9) months old, and never left America
s birth papers are lost, and I suppose
etc. However, now he cannot work anywhere,
se he has no papers. He is an American
was about to be accepted as a guard in
., but was refused because he lacked citizen-
e sent to England some time ago for duplicate
will never arrive.

birth papers,

I remember hearing what you said about a man not having papers (citizen) as long as it can be proved he loved this country etc. And I can vouch for my son in law. Their money is gone, no coal, they have a ten year old daughter.

I thank God again for such a President as He has given us here in America. My prayers are going up for you and those under you in these trying times.
Thanking you, I am,

Yours Sincerely

/S/ Manon Abdelnor

"The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong."

—Ecclesiastes 9:11.

"The Lord Reigneth"

Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Helms

What God did in the World War is the wonder chapter of history and proves that He does move in a mysterious way His wonders to perform. And also that He makes the wrath of man to praise Him. In the darkest hour of the war someone said to King George of England, "How will it ever end?" King George prayerfully replied, "God will have to work a miracle." He did.

"Lord God of hosts, whose Almighty hand
Dominion holds on sea and land,
In peace and war Thy will we see
Shaping the larger liberty.
Nations may rise and nations may fall,
Thy changeless purpose rules them all."

That is the answer. Because God is the God that doeth wonders among nations, is why Germany had the war won seven times and then lost it.

HATH THE WIND A FATHER?

1. It was at four o'clock on the afternoon of April 22, 1915, that the Germans at Ypres turned loose for the first time their deadly gas on the Allies. It was all unexpected, and the Allied soldiers, all unprotected, fell in wind-rows. They were piled up like bloated cord-wood. All that Germany now needed to do was to march through, take the English Channel, and the world was hers. Then, why didn't she do it? And why was this particular time selected to turn loose the gas? It was not the military but the meteorological Department which announced to the German general in charge that the direction of the winds was fixed and settled for thirty-six hours to come, and that they would carry the gas far out over the Allied lines. So the gas was turned loose—when, all of a sudden, it whirled and flung itself back of the German army. And the Germans gasping, strangling, staggered by the thousands to their deaths. Dr. Schamus, in his

Naturali-

AND
D BY
OR
REET
ITY
t at
need
ou
nder-
e ask
ent.
his
He
rica
where,
n
n
tizen-
licate

birth papers, which I believe will

I remember hearing what you said about a man not having papers (citizen) as long as it can be proved he loved this country etc. And I can vouch for my son in law. Their money is gone, no coal, they have a ten year old daughter.

I thank God again for such a President as He has given us here in America. My prayers are going up for you and those under you in these trying times. Thanking you, I am,

Yours Sincerely

/S/ Manon Abdelnor

official report, said, "In forty years of meteorological records of the German government the wind never acted so peculiarly before." And the doubly strange and striking thing was that the wind whirled in only that small area.

Columbus' sails were set straight for the New Jersey coast. The wind tugged and tugged southward. The sailors said, "Admiral, see the wind. Follow the wind." And he turned the prow southward and landed in the West Indies. As a result, that southland was settled by the Latin and Catholic, and God saved this land to the Puritan and Protestant. Who sent that wind? God! Who sent the wind at Ypres? God!

A little book which most people call the Bible, which can be called the "Encyclopaedia Universalis," raises by implication a most interesting question—"Hath the wind a father?" Who sends the wind?

What saith the "Encyclopaedia"? "He made a great wind to pass over." "Johovah blew with a great wind." "He walketh on the wings of the wind." "Awake north wind, awake and blow." In the story of Jonah we read, "And Jehovah prepared a vehement wind." Where is the factory where the winds are made? "He bringeth the wind out of his treasury." That is the manufactory. A hundred and sixteen times the Bible tells of God's doings and dealings with the wind.

HATH THE RAIN A FATHER?

2. We have come to the darkest June of the war. Austria and Germany have swept down the Alps to swallow Italy. Just before them lies Venice. Venice is the heart of Italy. To have taken Venice at the time would not only have broken the heart of Italy but the Central Powers would easily have taken Florence, Rome, Naples, Milan, Italy. If, at that crucial hour, Italy had fallen, the Allies would have lost. All there was between the Central Powers and victory was the Piave river. The Piave is a slow, sluggish stream that sleeps itself away one hundred and twenty-

five miles into the sea. The banks are so flat that it is easy to fling over bridges or cross by boats. The Austrians and Germans poured over by the tens of thousands. They took no food, for the granaries of Italy were just ahead. Every soldier carried an empty chest. There were automobile trucks by the score to bring back the loot. They are now within six and one-half miles of Venice The sky is red with the flame of their victory and the air is rent with their shouts, when, all of a sudden, out of what had been a dead and dry sky an hour ago, there bursts a Niagara. And in an hour the Piave was a racing, roaring, mad, wide sea, sweeping before it boats, bridges, trees, soldiers—whole battalions of Austrian and German soldiers were cut off without supplies, a great terror seized them, and the Italians captured or killed more than forty thousand of them. General Foch said, "General Diaz did his best." What would his best have amounted to without God's best? General Diaz recognized this, when sobbing, he said, "Deus fecit"—God did it.

Napoleon will fight the battle at Waterloo at six in the morning, and by two o'clock all will be over. And it would have been, for Wellington could not win without Blucher, and Blucher could not arrive until five o'clock. But Napoleon did not fight the battle of Waterloo at six o'clock, nor seven, nor eight, nor nine, nor ten, nor eleven. For all the night God sifted His rain down through the sieve of the trees and the ground was so soft Napoleon could not use his artillery, and he could not win the battle without his artillery. And Blucher came at five o'clock, and Napoleon lost. Who sent the rain at Waterloo? Who sent the rain at the Piave?

Job asks a very interesting question "Hath the rain a father?" And the Book says, "Jehovah caused it to rain grievously upon the earth." "And Jehovah sent thunder, lightning and rain." "He maketh a deluge of rain." "The Lord God sendeth torrents of rain." One hundred and two

Naturali-

at
need
u

der-
ask

t.
is
e
ca

ere,

zen-

AND
D BY

OR

REET
ITY

birth papers, which I believe will never arrive.

I remember hearing what you said about a man not having papers (citizen) as long as it can be proved he loved this country etc. And I can vouch for my son in law. Their money is gone, no coal, they have a ten year old daughter.

I thank God again for such a President as He has given us here in America. My prayers are going up for you and those under you in these trying times. Thanking you, I am,

Yours Sincerely

/S/ Manon Abdelnor

times the Bible speaks of God's dealings and doings with the rain—His rain.

Napoleon was right, "God is on the side of the heaviest battalions." Only Napoleon forgot that God stables His battalions in the skies. Napoleon with a half a million picked soldiers of France started for Moscow. He will have Russia and the world. All of a sudden a snowflake kisses Napoleon's cheek. He laughs and brushes it off. And then a dozen snowflakes. Napoleon laughs again, but not so loud. And then handfuls of snowflakes, armfuls—avalanches of snowflakes. And the men and horses flounder and rear and plunge and sink and die, beneath a mountain of snowflakes, and half a million French soldiers lie frozen on the plains of Russia, and Napoleon lost. Who sent that snow? "He scattered the hoar frost." "He sendeth the snow." Hath the snow a father? "He sayeth to the snow, come, bury the earth." "He sendeth fire, hail, and snow." "Rain cometh down, and snow from heaven." God unlatches the door of the skies and the earth is buried. Napoleon was right. God is on the side of the heaviest battalions, but God's battalions are stabled in the skies, and Napoleon lost. He forgot the sky battalions. Likewise Germany.

HATH THE SEA A FATHER

3. November 17, 1917. The German submarine strength is at its tide. Night and day for ten months they have been turning them out. They have enough submarines now to sweep the seas of American ships and soldiers. It is done. The war is won. The Berlin papers of those weeks gloated over the winning of the war by the submarine, when lo, the seas rolled and raged and would not cease, and the submarines, unable to return to their bases because of the fury of the seas, were forced to come to the surface and were captured or sunk—one hundred and ninety-nine, with three thousand of their crew, and the back of the German submarine warfare was broken, and Germany lost.

In 1588 the Spanish Aramada sallied forth from Spain—twenty-nine great ships and thousands of sailors and soldiers, to swallow England and wipe Anglo-Saxon civilization off the world. The Armada now lies just just off the cost of England, waiting for the dawn of the morrow and the deed will be done; when such a storm as never struck those shores before or since seized the twenty-nine ships and shivered them to splinters, and the next morning the proud Spanish Armada was but floating wreckage and dead men.

"The sea rose by reason of a great wind that blew." "He causeth the sea to rise and swallow them." "He maketh them afraid with His storm." "Thou breakest the ships of Tarshish." "Thou terrifieth them at sea." "The Lord God hath His way in the whirlwind." Two hundred and nineteen times the Bible tells of God's doings and dealings with His storms at sea.

Hath the rain a father? Hath the snow a father? Hath the wind a father? Hath the sea a father? "He holdeth the seas in the hollow of His hand." He turned His hand and spilt them on Germany, and Germany lost.

GOD RULES

4. It is September 6, 1914—one month after the war began. The Germans are in sight of Paris. The Kaiser, from yon hill, through his glass, can plainly see the Eiffel Tower. The French have but eight hours' ammunition. The orders are already given—"When the last round is fired, every man take to his heels." The archives of the Government have been removed from Paris southward, and the women and children have been taken out by the thousands. Eight hours and the war is done and the world is won—only eight hours—when, all of a sudden the Germans ceased firing, and did not begin again for forty-seven hours. General Gallienny commandeered every taxi-cab, automobile, carriage, cart, wheelbarrow —everything that had wheels—in Paris and rushed munition and men to the front. When

Naturali-

AND
D BY
OR
REET
ITY
, at
need
ɔu
ıder-
ask
ıt.
ıis
de
ica
here,
izen-
icate

birth papers, which I believe will never arrive.

I remember hearing what you said about a man not having papers (citizen) as long as it can be proved he loved this country etc. And I can vouch for my son in law. Their money is gone, no coal, they have a ten year old daughter.

I thank God again for such a President as He has given us here in America. My prayers are going up for you and those under you in these trying times.
Thanking you, I am,

Yours Sincerely

544 18th Avenue,
San Francisco,
California.

/S/ Manon Abdelnor

after forty-seven hours the Germans began firing again, they met with such fury that they were pounded back, and never in four years were the Germans so near Paris again. Generals Von Kluck, Hausen, and Beulow—German generals in charge—in their official report said they did not know why they ceased firing! Only eight hours and the world is Germany's, and the Germans cease firing and do not know why! The Bible answers that: "So far shalt thou come, and no farther."

When Napoleon all but has Waterloo won, he cries, "Oh why doesn't Grouchy come?" Grouchy? He lay off yonder with thirty-five thousand of the picked soldiers of France. Napoleon sent him an urgent message to come. True, the messenger was captured and Grouchy never received the message, but for hours he heard the bombardment and knew the battle was on, and yet he did not move. His officers and generals begged him to go, pleaded with him, besought him with tears threatened him, but he did not move. He was twice tried by the French Council of War, and he was charged with having deliberately betrayed France and Napoleon. He denied it. He said he was a true Frenchman, and was loyal to Napoleon, but he said he could not explain why he didn't go. I know. God is the answer.

And the German generals say they do not know why they ceased firing for forty-seven hours. The Bible answers. "Thus saith the Lord concerning this wicked king, He shall not come into this city. By the way that he came, by the same way shall he return. He shall not come into this city, saith the Lord, for I will defend this city to save it." And Germany lost.

HE GIVETH SEEDTIME AND HARVEST

5. By the spring of 1917 the German scientists had solved the problem of growing food and grain, and perfected it as it had never before been perfected in the history of the world. They announced that Germany would have the potato

crop of all time; that they had put in each potato hill which would kill every enemy of the potato under ground and above ground. And how the potato of Germany grew. When those uncounted acres and miles were in blossom, lo, a blight theretofore unknown swept over the potato-fields of Germany, and in a day they were scorched, scabbed, shrivelled as though fire-swept, and hungry Germany learned the truth uttered by Napoleon, "An army travels on its belly, and will not travel when the belly is empty." A mutiny broke loose in the army that forced the abdication of the Kaiser and brought the armistice. Ludendorff, in his history of the war, says that it was the failure of the potato crop of 1917 that lost Germany the war.

That same spring, though we started with the coldest and wettest spring for years, nevertheless we raised such a bumper crop of potatoes, and wheat, and everything, that we were able to feed ourselves and the Allies. Verily "He giveth seedtime and harvest." "He sendeth the early and the later rains," and also the blight. One of the plagues of Egypt spread death to the growing crops. The record is, "And there remained not any green thing throughout the land of Egypt." It is according to the book. "There shall be neither earing nor harvest." "I will make their harvest a heap of ruin and they shall beg in harvest." And Germany cried in the very words of the Scripture, "The harvest is passed, the summer is ended, and we are not saved." The Book speaks of God as a God who forgetteth not. "He is the same yesterday, to-day and for ever."

"HE MAKETH THE CLOUDS HIS CHARIOT."

6. The world recognised that Germany was superior in the air, and yet the world knows, and Germany conceded, that she was worsted in the air the last few months of the war. The head of the aerial service explained this by saying: "The Allies did not have superior airships nor fighters, but it was the accursed clouds that defeated us.

aturali-

AND
D BY
OR
REET
ITY

at
need
ou
nder-
e ask
nt.
his
He
rica
where,
n
n
tizen-
licate

birth papers, which I believe will never arrive.

I remember hearing what you said about a man not having papers (citizen) as long as it can be proved he loved this country etc. And I can vouch for my son in law. Their money is gone, no coal, they have a ten year old daughter.

I thank God again for such a President as He has given us here in America. My prayers are going up for you and those under you in these trying times. Thanking you, I am,

Yours Sincerely

/S/ Manon Abdelnor

Nearly every time when we had a bevy of the enemy's ships in a pocket ready to take them, one of those accursed clouds would be hanging handy by and would envelope them as thick as a blanket and the devil himself couldn't find them, and they would escape at their leisure. It was the accursed clouds that did it." He spoke by the records. "My clouds shall curse them in that day, saith the Lord." Many of our boys who were in the air service report the same thing—"that just when they were in a tight corner a cloud, coming from nobody knew where, canopied them, cloaked them as a tent." "A cloud came upon them to hide them." "The Lord covered His with a cloud."

When the children of Israel were caught with the sea on the right, and the army of Pharaoh behind them—every way closed up—they cried mightily to God, and God dropped a thick cloud between them, which to the Egyptians was a black wall, but to the Israelites was like an "aurora borealis." All the night the Israelites by the light of that cloud beheld Jehovah with His spade divinely made, digging, digging, throwing up the waters till He had uncovered the pavement of the sea, and the children of Israel passed through dry-shod, while all that time the Egyptians battered their heads against the wall of that cloud. "A cloud came between them." "He commandeth the clouds." "The clouds are His." "The clouds are the dust of His feet." "He maketh the clouds His chariot." One hundred and sixty-two times the Bible speaks of God's doings and dealings with the clouds. Germany was beaten on the sea, beaten on the land, beaten in the air, because, "Behold the sea, the earth, and the sky, they are mine, saith the Lord." Germany ventured on the wrong reserves and lost.

"THE FOOL HATH SAID 'NO GOD!'"

7. "Those that the gods would destroy they first make mad." In those early days of the war Germany could easily have cut through to the Channel ports and had England at her mercy. But

blinded and maddened like a mad and blind bull the Germans struck for Paris. They never reached Paris and they never reached the Channel ports, later to do which they paid the price of nearly two million men; for Germany knew she must have the ports of the English Channel to win the war. Six weeks after she began the war she might have possessed every foot of the channel, but mad and blinded she plunged Parisward, for the Kaiser must have his "Christmas dinner in Paris." The only possible explanation is—Germany was mad. "Let them alone," said the Lord. "They are the blind leading the blind, and if the blind lead the blind they shall both fall in the ditch." Mad and blinded, she struck for Paris and that gave England time to get between the Channel and the enemy, and there she stood for four long years with her back to the wall, and Germany lost.

The armistice happened at the eleventh hour of the eleventh month, 1918. The eleventh verse of the elventh chapter of the eleventh book of the Bible is at least suggestive—"Forasmuch as this is done of thee, O king, and thou hast not kept my covenants and my statutes, which I have commanded thee, I will surely rend the kingdom from thee, and will give it to thy servant." (1 Kings 11:11). If ever that was done to any nation and any ruler, it was done to Germany and the Kaiser.

Through the battle of Marathon, 490 B.C., God settled that Grecian civilization should not go under the heal of barbaric Persia. Through the battle of Tours, A.D. 732, God settled that Europe should be Christian rather than Saracen. Through the battle of Hastings, 1066, God settled that the Anglo-Saxon civilisation should not perish from the earth. Through the battle of Waterloo, 1815, God settled that Europe should not become the slave of a military despot. Through the battle of Gettysburg, 1863, God settled that America should no longer continue half-slave and half-free—but all free. Through the Great War,

turali-

AND
D BY
'OR
REET
ITY
at
eed
er-
ask
s
a
re,
en-
ate

birth papers, which I believe will never arrive.

I remember hearing what you said about a man not having papers (citizen) as long as it can be proved he loved this country etc. And I can vouch for my son in law. Their money is gone, no coal, they have a ten year old daughter.

I thank God again for such a President as He has given us here in America. My prayers are going up for you and those under you in these trying times.
Thanking you, I am,

Yours Sincerely

544 18th Avenue,
San Francisco,
California.

/S/ Manon Abdelnor

1914-18, God settled that the hands on the clock of civilization should not be turned back a thousand years by the bloody hand of the Hun.

Germany's doom was sounded when she turned from Christ to Krupp, from the cross of Calvary to the iron cross.

The day after the great earthquake and fire at San Francisco a newsboy was showing a dazed man the way through, and as they walked, the lad philosophized—"It took men a long time to put all this stuff up, but God tumbled it over in a minute. Say, mister, 'taint no use for a feller to think he can lick God."

Oh, ye nations of the earth, 'taint no use for a nation to think it can lick God.

England, France, Italy, Japan, America, leaders of the new order and of the new day, your only hope for national immortality is in finding which way God is going, and go that way. For, 'taint no use for a nation to think it can lick God.

The cross points the only way out for the nations. It is Christ or chaos for the world. "Vox populi, vox Dei?" No, never! That is the rock on which Germany was wrecked. It is, "Vox Dei, vox populi!" the voice of God is the voice of the people.

And now we are in the age of democracy. There is no more hope of a democracy than of an autocracy, save as it is founded on theocracy. Before all, behind all—God. The Government must be upon His shoulders.

—*"The Biblical Recorder."*

The secular press has not failed to note recent intervention in the intense cold of this winter (1939-40). A *News-Chronicle* leader said:—

> "Since the sun stood still for Joshua, meteorlogical conditions have swayed the destinies of nations. A change of wind (so says the story) helped Joan of Arc to drive the English out of France. Rain and cold halted the triumphant march of Suleiman the Magnificent at the gates of Vienna. Storm shattered the proud Armada. Snow destroyed the Grand Army of Napoleon. When the weather really takes a hand, man's military comings and goings are shown up for the puny things they are."
>
> —*"Watching and Waiting."*

Wrights here in Paterson, N. J., but was refused because he lacked citizenship and birth papers. We have sent to England some time ago for duplicate birth papers, which I believe will never arrive.

I remember hearing what you said about a man not having papers (citizen) as long as it can be proved he loved this country etc. And I can vouch for my son in law. Their money is gone, no coal, they have a ten year old daughter.

I thank God again for such a President as He has given us here in America. My prayers are going up for you and those under you in these trying times. Thanking you, I am,

Yours Sincerely

/S/ Manon Abdelnor

A PERSONAL WORD

In recent years, perhaps as never before God has been ignored by the rulers of the nations and today those nations are facing the very extremity of their existence.

In these years, men and women boasting intelligence have developed a scheme of thought and living that takes no account of God, their dependency upon Him, their responsibility toward Him.

What national calamities, what personal sorrows must come upon men and nations to bring them back to God? Beloved reader, what will be required to break your own hard heart of unbelief and indifference?

The saying is true, "The wheels of God grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small." His throne may seem to take no action against evil doers and rebel hearts for a time, but—*God reigneth.*

His final disposal of each individual will be endless blessing or an eternal curse, according as His sovereign gospel of grace is believed or disobeyed.

"Cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm, and whose heart departeth from the Lord . . . Blessed is the man that trusteth in the Lord, and whose hope the Lord is." (Jer. 17:55, 7).

"God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life." (John 3:16).

This gospel of Christ is "the power of God unto salvation, to every one that believeth" (Rom. 1:16). "Neither is there salvation in any other, for there is none other name under Heaven, given among men, whereby we must be saved." (Acts 4:12).

A. B. R.

LADY ASTOR recently informed a Gloucestershire audience that Joseph Stalin once asked her why England had a third of the world. There was a map in the room with huge Russia and large Germany, and these little islands in one corner, so she pointed to it and said. "It cannot be might, so it must be right. There must be something right in their thinking." Asked by Stalin to explain further, Lady Astor referred to the Bible which, she reminded him, the English had had for so long in the mother tongue. "When the common people begin to read the Bible they become an uncommon people."

—*The Bible in the World*

clear through to the heart. He was [illegible]
Wrights here in Paterson, N. J., but was refused because he lacked citizenship and birth papers. We have sent to England some time ago for duplicate birth papers, which I believe will never arrive.

I remember hearing what you said about a man not having papers (citizen) as long as it can be proved he loved this country etc. And I can vouch for my son in law. Their money is gone, no coal, they have a ten year old daughter.

I thank God again for such a President as He has given us here in America. My prayers are going up for you and those under you in these trying times. Thanking you, I am,

Yours Sincerely

/S/ Manon Abdelnor

Price:
25c. per doz., $1.50 per hundred
Postpaid

●

CHRISTIAN BOOK ROOM
851 Bloor Street W. - Toronto, Canada

PRINTED IN CANADA

Original - JUSTICE (Immigration and Naturalization Service)
Copy - WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION
- File

360 Henry Street,
Brooklyn, New York..
October 1, 1942

enclosed phamplet before. It had been out at
n sure it will help to read it. You sure need
ys. I want you to know that I remember you
daily. You have a very heavy burden upon
Lord will sustain you and guide you and under-
do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask
wer that worketh in us! Eph. 3:20.

prompted me to write to you, dear President.
27 Madeline Avenue, Clifton, N. J., lost his
riority, a card cutter (silk industry). He
nine (9) months old, and never left America
His birth papers are lost, and I suppose
d, etc. However, now he cannot work anywhere,
ause he has no papers. He is an American
He was about to be accepted as a guard in
Wrights here in Paterson, N. J., but was refused because he lacked citizenship and birth papers. We have sent to England some time ago for duplicate birth papers, which I believe will never arrive.

I remember hearing what you said about a man not having papers (citizen) as long as it can be proved he loved this country etc. And I can vouch for my son in law. Their money is gone, no coal, they have a ten year old daughter.

I thank God again for such a President as He has given us here in America. My prayers are going up for you and those under you in these trying times. Thanking you, I am,

Yours Sincerely

/S/ Manon Abdelnor

C
O
P
Y

Original - JUSTICE (Immigration and Naturalization Service)
Copy - WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION
- File

360 Henry Street,
Brooklyn, New York..
October 1, 1942

To the President of the U.S.A.
Franklin D. Roosevelt,

My Beloved President:

I had wanted to send you the enclosed phamplet before. It had been out at World War Number One. And I'm sure it will help to read it. You sure need enouuragement these trying days. I want you to know that I remember you before the "Throne of Grace" daily. You have a very heavy burden upon your shoulders. I trust the Lord will sustain you and guide you and undertake for you. "He is able to do exceeding abundantly above all that we ask or think, according to the power that worketh in us" Eph. 3:20.

There is another matter that prompted me to write to you, dear President. My son-in-law, Frank Fowler, 27 Madeline Avenue, Clifton, N. J., lost his job some weeks ago through priority, a card cutter (silk industry). He came from England when he was nine (9) months old, and never left America since. He is 36 years old. His birth papers are lost, and I suppose citizenship has been neglected, etc. However, now he cannot work anywhere, much as he loves to work, because he has no papers. He is an American clear through to the heart. He was about to be accepted as a guard in Wrights here in Paterson, N. J., but was refused because he lacked citizenship and birth papers. We have sent to England some time ago for duplicate birth papers, which I believe will never arrive.

I remember hearing what you said about a man not having papers (citizen) as long as it can be proved he loved this country etc. And I can vouch for my son in law. Their money is gone, no coal, they have a ten year old daughter.

I thank God again for such a President as He has given us here in America. My prayers are going up for you and those under you in these trying times. Thanking you, I am,

Yours Sincerely

/S/ Manon Abdelnor

October 7, 1942

P.P.F. 9-a

My dear Mrs. Aaron:

Your nice card and the coat hangers which you were good enough to send the President have been received and he has asked me to thank you for them. He much appreciates your friendly thought of him.

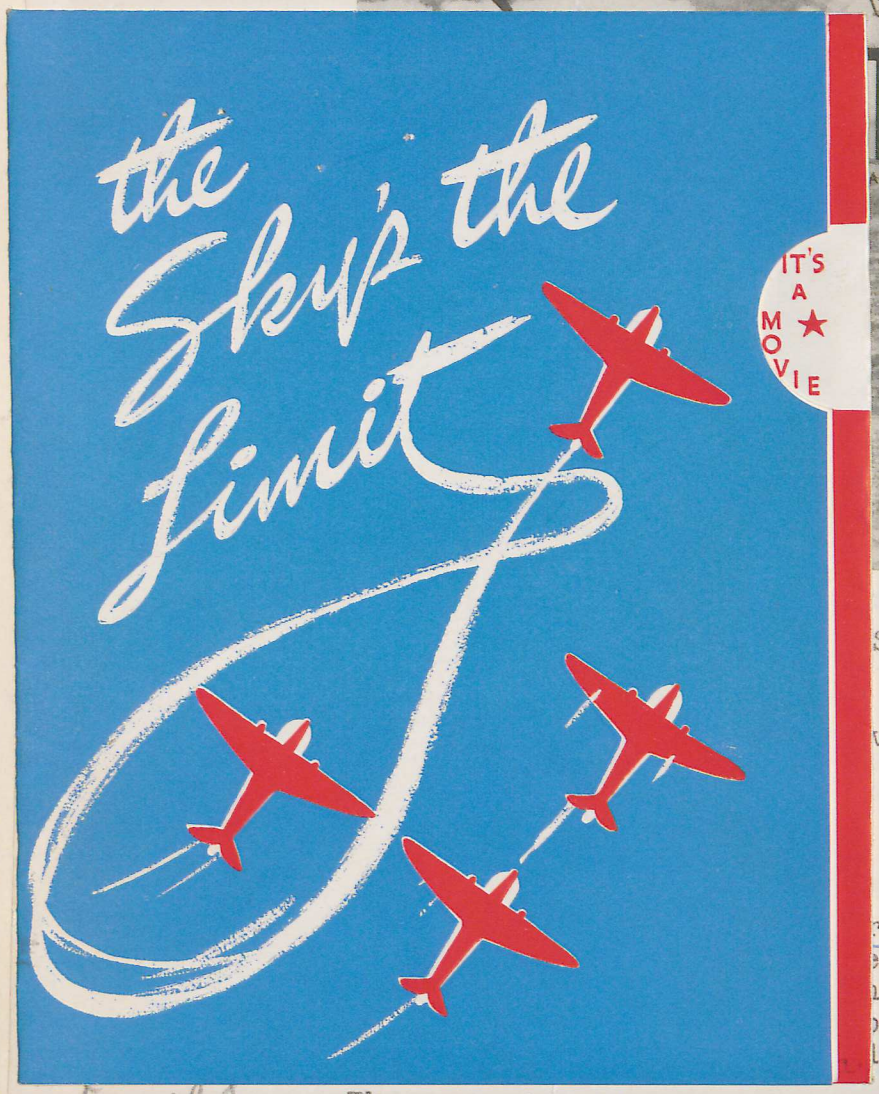
P.P.F. 7.9-c

Very sincerely yours,

Grace G. Tully
Private Secretary

Mrs. Elsie Aaron,
544 12th Avenue,
San Francisco,
California.

cap





DESIGNED AND MANUFACTURED BY
LEWIS INSTRUCTOR GAMES
16 EAST 52nd STREET
NEW YORK CITY

September 21, 1942

velt

P.P.-7
9-a

rate cover the new aviation
ecause I know you will be
ne designer, Ben Lewis, to
people of this country the
loing.

P.P.-7
9-g

The game is attracting the attention of many diverse groups, both military and civilian, and because of its authentic design is being used, as the designer hoped, for both education and recreational purposes.

It is our fervent hope that we too may be useful in helping to do the job you have outlined for us all to do, and that you will be given continued strength to lead us to victory.

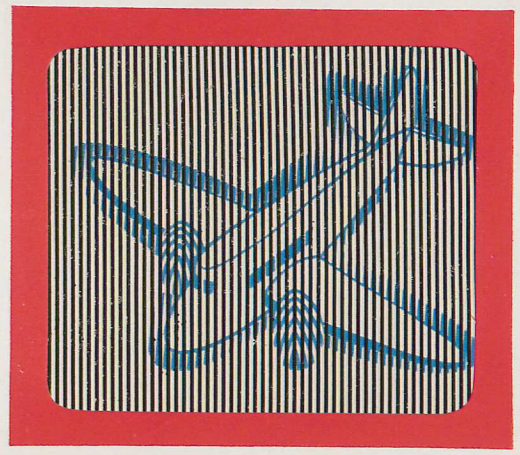
Sincerely yours,

Edward Aaron

EA.as

On the
HAPPINESS
you're wished
TODAY and
ALWAYS

Dearest President Roosevelt!



IT'S A MOVIE ★

I hope you enjoy these coat hangers, that I had made for you by a lady "81" years old. I want to thank you for your kind answer to both of my letters about how to get rubber + etc. Sincerely Elsie Aaron

x249
xpr.7
9-9

game "Air Combat Trainer" because I know you will be interested in the idea of the designer, Ben Lewis, to make understandable to the people of this country the job our fighter pilots are doing.

The game is attracting the attention of many diverse groups, both military and civilian, and because of its authentic design is being used, as the designer hoped, for both education and recreational purposes.

It is our fervent hope that we too may be useful in helping to do the job you have outlined for us all to do, and that you will be given continued strength to lead us to victory.

Sincerely yours,

Ethel Aaron

EA.as

6

AIR COMBAT TRAINER



ETHEL AARON
PUBLICITY and SALES

PLAZA 3-2870

DESIGNED AND MANUFACTURED BY
LEWIS INSTRUCTOR GAMES
16 EAST 52nd STREET
NEW YORK CITY

ack
Give to me
G. G. J.

September 21, 1942

P.P.7
9-a

President Franklin D. Roosevelt
White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir

I am sending you under separate cover the new aviation game "Air Combat Trainer" because I know you will be interested in the idea of the designer, Ben Lewis, to make understandable to the people of this country the job our fighter pilots are doing.

x 249
xPP.7
9-g

The game is attracting the attention of many diverse groups, both military and civilian, and because of its authentic design is being used, as the designer hoped, for both education and recreational purposes.

It is our fervent hope that we too may be useful in helping to do the job you have outlined for us all to do, and that you will be given continued strength to lead us to victory.

Sincerely yours,

Ethel Aaron

EA.as

October 7, 1942

My dear Miss Aaron:

It was thoughtful of you to send the President the game, to which you refer in your kind letter of September twenty-first. Your courtesy is much appreciated.

I need hardly say that this gift is accepted only with the understanding that there will be no publicity in connection with its presentation.

Very sincerely yours,

Grace G. Tully
Private Secretary

Miss Ethel Aaron,
16 East 52nd Street,
New York, N. Y.

dd

interesting to you as a goodly number are your friends.

P.P.F.
9-A

October 9, 1942

My dear Miss Allen:

Thank you, in the President's behalf, for your courtesy in sending him the inscribed copy of your book BLEEDING HEARTS, as well as the supplement SOLUTION. You may be assured that your kind thought is appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

Grace G. Tully
Private Secretary

Miss Katherine Allen,
217 Lexington Avenue,
San Antonio,
Texas.

pl

xP.P.F.
9-B

B

interesting to you as a goodly number are your friends.

ack
study
G.G.T.

10/9/42
pl

September 25, 1942

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

Dear Mr. President:

During your address of August 31, when you dedicated the new Naval Medical Center in Maryland ~~and~~ you made the following statement, "that it is not only our enemies who kill valuable Americans but accidents, particularly those on the highway."

This statement was greatly appreciated by the writer, as my research work for a period of years and my observation as a tourist, through the many states of the United States, have proved to me that something must be done to save the people from so many tragedies caused by the motorists of America.

After years of concentration my latest book "Bleeding Hearts" was published in July, 1941, Sub-title "A Solution of the Automobile Tragedy". My autographed copy was mailed to Mrs. Roosevelt, the month it was released.

My conclusion for the SOLUTION of the Automobile Tragedy in the forty-eight states of the U.S. is that the motor drivers and the pedestrians must be controlled by compulsory laws, rules, and regulations. By the National Government and by Congress empowered to act on same by the President.

Quoted from San Antonio Express:

"Washington, September 9. Fearing impairment of the nation's war effort through loss of transportation services--the government moved today to control operations of trucks, busses and taxicabs by November 15. Describing the order as a drastic move to obtain further conservation of such equipment for war purposes, the ODT estimated about 5,000,000 trucks, 150,000 busses, 50,000 cabs and similar vehicles would come under its control. Passenger cars and motorcycles are exempted from the latest regulations".

Mr. President, I am mailing you a copy of BLEEDING HEARTS, which numbers three hundred and thirty-five pages. You will find the SOLUTION to the greatest tragedy facing the American nation's Youth, until War No.11 was declared. The index should prove interesting to you as a goodly number are your friends.

The thesis of ten pages (as supplement) gives the Solution just an outline to be studied by the forty-eight states, of the U.S.A. in organizing the National Safety Motor Clubs. The thesis was copyrighted December 8, 1939, Library of Congress, Copyright Office, Washington, D.C. for twenty-eight years (28).

The writer is presenting this to you, the President of the United States and to Congress for consideration of this Solution to save the lives of our "Military Might" in taking over everything that runs on rubber which embodies all passenger cars, all commercial vehicles such as trucks, tractors, trailers, buses, taxicabs, motorcycles and bicycles.

It has taken the author years and years to crystallize an effective Solution to the Automobile Tragedy. With the thorough organization throughout the United States of National Safety Motor Clubs, the work of years will have been accomplished.

Mr. President, I am calling your attention to page 318, BLEEDING HEARTS volumne. It would be superfluous for more to be written, and I leave this to your serious consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Katherine Allen

Katherine Allen

KA:wp

October 8, 1942

My dear Mr. and Mrs. Alperson:

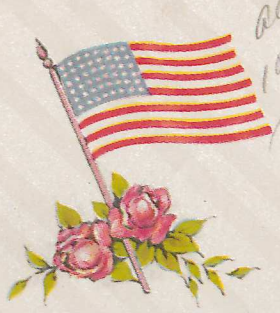
Thank you, in the President's behalf, for your kindness in sending him the religious scroll. He is grateful for your friendly holiday greetings and wants me to convey his best wishes to you and to the members of your family.

Very sincerely yours,

Grace G. Tully
Private Secretary

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Alperson,
4654 Marcy Street,
Omaha,
Nebraska.

Mr. & Mrs. M. S. Alperson
and Family
4654 Marcy St. Omaha, Nebr.



May Justice and Liberty be victorious,
Bring us lasting peace and cheer;
May our country — and you —
Enjoy A Very Happy New Year.

זאל אייביג הערשן פרייהייט און רעכט,
באזיגן אלעם וואס איז פינסטער שלעכט,
ברענגען פרידן דעם גאליבטן לאנד —
א ים מיט פריידן פול ביז'ן ראנד.

Very sincerely yours,

Grace G. Tully
Private Secretary

Mrs. Katherine Strati Anargirou,
Troy,
Alabama.

cap

Enclosure: Letter to Mrs. Katherine Strati Anargirou.

Salako, was missing in action.

G. E. Sitaras

P.S. Package To Follow.



G. E. Sitaras

P.S. Package To Follow.

7 P.P.F. 9-a

October 7, 1942

Stourton

My dear Mrs. Anargirou:

It was kind indeed of you to send the President that beautiful framed crocheted work, made by your own hands. I want to thank you ever so much, in his behalf, and to assure you that he is deeply grateful for your friendly thought of him.

x P.P.F. 9-C

Very sincerely yours,

Grace G. Tully
Private Secretary

Mrs. Katherine Strati Anargirou,
Troy,
Alabama.

cap

Balako, was missing in action.

G. E. Sitaras

Packed 10-7-42 Cap

P.S. Package To Follow.

October 7, 1942

My dear Mr. Sitaras:

Please let me thank you, in the President's behalf, for your courtesy in sending on to him the letter from Mrs. Katherine Strati Anargirou. Will you not be good enough to see that Mrs. Anargirou receives the enclosed communication expressing the President's appreciation.

What you say in your postscript regarding Lieutenant James Balako has been regretfully noted. The President asks if you will convey his heartfelt sympathy to the members of the family.

Very sincerely yours,

Grace G. Tully
Private Secretary

George Sitaras, Esq.,
P. O. Box 76,
Troy,
Alabama.

cap

Enclosure: Letter to Mrs. Katherine Strati Anargirou.

Balako, was missing in action.

G. E. Sitaras

P.S. Package To Follow.

ack
S.R.
G.G.J.

Troy, Alabama

September 18,1942

ackd
10-7-42
Cop

President Franklin D.Roosevelt

Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

I am a grandmother, 76 years old, born on the little but famous isle of Patmos. For the last twenty-five years I have lived in this great country of America with my daughter and her husband, and my son.

My grandson, Jimmy Balako, is a Lieutenant, Junior Grade, in the Navy. My best loved pastime is crocheting. I make bed spreads, Vanity sets, and other things. I have been crippled with arthritis for twenty-five years , and there are not many things I can do. I wanted to make something for you , Mr. President, because all of my family are proud to call ourselves Americans, and have such a beloved president. I hope it will please you, for I have enjoyed making it for you.

With love and best wishes,

Ἀικατερίνη Στρατί Ἀναργύρου

Katherine Strati Anargirou

P.S. On Sunday, September 13, the Balako family received the message that the grandson she mentioned, Lt. James Balako, was missing in action.

ackd
10-7-42
Cop

G.E. Sitaras

P.S. Package To Follow.

P.P.F.
9-A

SIMPSON, Joseph, Pres.,
SIMPSON'S ANIMATIONS, INC.,
New York, N.Y.,
September 28, 1942, (ackd. 10/28/42).

Letter to the President, enclosing samples of the animated auto license plates and one other enclosure.-----T.A.

fmf

See P.P.F. 9-S

PPF-9-A

OBSTFELD, Lou
New York, N. Y.
October 7, 1942

Sent the President an ashtray. T.A. Ackd.10/7/42.

SEE - PPF - 9 - O

vsr

P.P.F-9-a

THROOP, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. & Mr. J. Dan Will
East St. Louis, Ill.
September 25, 1942

Sent the President an old relic of an arrowhead and an old stamp 1837 as a gift of admiration. Ack'd October 9, 1942 - notation says"Ack'd and give to me - OGT" - notation - "BB - put in stamp envelope of P for study M.E."

See - PPF - 37 - "T"

mcg

ek
10/16/42
dd

PPF
9-a

Oct.13,1942

Franklin D.Roosevelt, President
United States of America
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr.President:

×PPF
9-8

Enclosed please find a reproduction of one of our production posters which we produce for Defense Plants.

In each case the name of the plant is imprinted.

We would thank you for your reaction to this poster.

Very truly yours,
Artex Poster Co.
A.Jack Averick

AJA.D

PROCESS

ADVERTISING DISPLAYS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

POSTERS, CUT-OUTS
COUNTER CARDS
BACKGROUNDS

.... WATKINS 9-7333 ....

ltr
10/16/42
ltd

PPF
9-a

Oct.13,1942

Franklin D.Roosevelt, President
United States of America
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr.President:

×PPF
9-P

Enclosed please find a reproduction of one of our production posters which we produce for Defense Plants.

In each case the name of the plant is imprinted.

We would thank you for your reaction to this poster.

Very truly yours,
Artex Poster Co.
A.Jack Averick

AJA.D

Live Oak, Florida.

October 16, 1942

My dear Mr. Averick:

Your letter of October thirteenth to the President has been received and I want to thank you, in his behalf, for your courtesy in writing and giving him an opportunity to see the poster which you enclosed.

I am sure you will understand how impossible it is for the President to comment personally on the many posters, suggestions, and the like which are coming to his attention.

Very sincerely yours,

M. H. McINTYRE
Secretary to the President

A. Jack Averick, Esq.,
Artex Poster Co.,
48 West 21st Street,
New York, N. Y.

dd

Mrs. Lillian S. P. Acker
Box 211-A. R.F.D. #2.
Live Oak, Florida.

PPF-9-A

GROSSMAN, Edward
THE SPITLER
THE SCHICKELGRUBER
Chicago, Illinois
September 16, 1942

Letter to Miss Tully, advising that he is sending for the President, a spitler and a schickelgruber, or Cuspidor and an Ash-Tray. Ackd. 10/22/42, advising that the articles mentioned have not as yet been received.

vsr

SEE - PPF - 9 - G

Mrs. Lillian S. T. Acker
Box 211-A. R.F.D. #2.
Live Oak, Florida.

(Bible did not come in) file 11/19/42

Live Oak, Florida
October, 6, 1942.

PP7 9-A

The Hon. Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

THE WHITE HOUSE
OCT 8 11 50 AM '42
REC

Dear Sir:

I am sending you under separate cover, a bible, of protestant opinion, printed in the Chinese language, which may be of use to Madame Chiang Kai-Shek, in her great efforts to win the war.

x PP7 9-B

x 113

x 150-A

I found it among my father's (deceased) possessions, but, as to how it came there or why, I do not know. I will be glad if you will open the package and pass judgment on it, as I believe it will be of much interest to you.

Sincerely

(Mrs.) Lillian S. F. Acker
Box 211-A. R.F.D. #2.
Live Oak, Florida.

P.P.F.
9-A

October 29, 1942

My dear Mr. Altman:

Thank you very much, in the President's behalf, for your kindness in sending on to him a copy of THE TRUE STORY OF MARY AND HER LITTLE LAMB, inscribed by Miss Mabelle J. Sawyer. You may be assured that your friendly thought is appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

Grace G. Tully
Private Secretary

P.P.F. 9-B

Alfred Altman, Esq.,
654 Madison Avenue,
Suite 301,
New York,
New York.

pl

12

17/42. (Brought
...dy) - E.B.

ack
study
GGT

ackd.
10/29/42
pl

The Sulgrave
PARK AVENUE AND 67TH STREET
NEW YORK

My dear President Roosevelt:

Word recently came to me that some of your grand-children believed the story of "Mary and her Lamb" to be fiction.

In this connection I felt you would be

...ing a press release
...ap materials which
...e House.

br

br

pleased to receive the
facts and accordingly
trust you and yours
will find pleasure in
reading the enclosed.
Believe me

Faithfully yours
Alfred Altman
10-21-42

His Excellency
President Roosevelt
White House.
U. S. A.

12

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Filed by Mrs Ellen 11/17/42. (Brought over by her from Study) E.B.

KOPA, Walter

MEMORANDUM
10-26-42 (Filed 6-2-44)

P.P.F. 9

Memorandum from Miss Williams to Mr. Smith, attaching a press release from the Office of War Information, War Production Board re scrap materials which were contributed to the Nation's stockpile and sent to the White House.

See 4606

br

br

P.P.F. 9-A

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Filed by Mrs Eben "1/17/42. (Brought over by her from Study) E.B.

12

KOPA, Walter,
New York, N.Y.
10-28-42 (ack.)

Sends President a model airplane. (storeroom)

See P.P.F.9-K

P.P.F.
9-A

br

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Filed by Mrs Eben "/17/42. (Brought over by her from Stanley) E.B.

DR. ROSS T. MC INTIRE:

Mr. Early asked me to bring this to your attention. Is it OK to thank for in this way?

Alice Winegar

The letter is OK- alice

Leo Fox

P.P.F. 9-a

your letter of October twelfth and to thank you for sending us a copy of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY in which you call our attention to the article by Dr. Richard M. Brickner entitled, "The German Cultural Paranoid Trend".

x P.P.F. 9-B

x198-a

You may be sure that I shall be glad to make this Journal available to the President at the first opportunity.

Very sincerely yours,

STEPHEN EARLY
Secretary to the President

Dr. Lawson G. Lowrey,
Editor,
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY,
25 West Fifty-fourth Street,
New York, N. Y.

mb:cb

Book with copy of acknowledgment sent to Mrs. Eben.

October 30, 1942

P.P.F. 7
9-a

Dear Dr. Lowrey:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October twelfth and to thank you for sending us a copy of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY in which you call our attention to the article by Dr. Richard M. Brickner entitled, "The German Cultural Paranoid Trend".

x P.P.F. 9-12

x198-a

You may be sure that I shall be glad to make this Journal available to the President at the first opportunity.

Very sincerely yours,

STEPHEN EARLY
Secretary to the President

Dr. Lawson G. Lowrey, x
Editor,
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY,
25 West Fifty-fourth Street,
New York, N. Y.

mb:cb

Book with copy of acknowledgment sent to Mrs. Eben.

12

October 30, 1942

Dear Dr. Lowrey:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of October twelfth and to thank you for sending us a copy of the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY in which you call our attention to the article by Dr. Richard M. Brickner entitled, "The German Cultural Paranoid Trend".

You may be sure that I shall be glad to make this Journal available to the President at the first opportunity.

Very sincerely yours,

STEPHEN EARLY
Secretary to the President

mb

Dr. Lawson G. Lowrey,
Editor,
AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY,
25 West Fifty-fourth Street,
New York, N. Y.

Book with copy of acknowledgment sent to Mrs. Eben.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF ORTHOPSYCHIATRY
OFFICE OF THE EDITOR
LAWSON G. LOWREY, M. D.
25 WEST FIFTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK

October 12, 1942

ack
10-15
ch

Mr. Stephen T. Early
Secretary to the President
White House, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Under separate cover we are sending you a copy of the October issue of the American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, with the request that, if and when possible, the attention of the President be called to the article by Dr. Richard M. Brickner, entitled, "The German Cultural Paranoid Trend." This will be found on pages 611-632.

Sincerely yours,

Lawson G. Lowrey
Editor

LGL:VS

12

17/42. (Brought
...ly) - E.B.

...P.F.
...-a

...d the President with
...nd Charter of Freedom.
... W.D. Simmons, saying,
... a gift to the President
...l by Francis A. Adams, Director
...re and thanked Mr. Adams for
...——Charter sent to Series B.

fmf

12

P.P.F.
9-a

ector General,
RICA, INC.,

kd. 10/29/42).

named organization presented the President with
eclaration of the Atlantic and Charter of Freedom.
General Watson, 10/28/42, by W.D. Simmons, saying,
of the Atlantic Charter is a gift to the President
of America and was presented by Francis A. Adams, Director
sence I accepted this picture and thanked Mr. Adams for
s on behalf of the President.——Charter sent to Series B.

fmf

Study
GGT

See P.P.F.9-M

MRS. EBEN

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Filed by Mrs Eben "1/17/42. (Brought over by her from Study) E.B.

12

P.P.F.
9-a

ADAMS, Francis A., Director General,
THE MINUTE MEN OF AMERICA, INC.,
New York, N.Y.,
October 27, 1942, (ackd. 10/29/42).

The above named organization presented the President with the picture of the Declaration of the Atlantic and Charter of Freedom.

Memo for General Watson, 10/28/42, by W.D. Simmons, saying, the attached picture of the Atlantic Charter is a gift to the President from The Minute Men of America and was presented by Francis A. Adams, Director General. In your absence I accepted this picture and thanked Mr. Adams for their thoughtfulness on behalf of the President.——Charter sent to Series B.

fmf

See P.P.F.9-M

12

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Filed by Mrs Ellen 11/17/42. (Brought over by her from Study) E.B.

mcg

P.P.F.

9-a

BRUCE, J. A.
Junior Chamber of Commerce,
Winston-Salem, N. C.,
Oct. 6, 1942.

Wrote to the President relative to the Winston-Salem Junior Chamber of Commerce forming a Junior Commando Army, in an effort to organize the young boys of the country into helping the war effort. Rank in this club is determined by the amount of scrap metal turned in. Encloses a Commando Cap and Armband and conferring upon the President the rank of General and Commander in Chief of this organization. - - Letter acknowledged by Miss Tully, Oct. 28, 1942, stating that it is gratifying to the President to know the patriotic interest the children are displaying during these difficult days. He is unable to accept the honorary rank, because of many others that are received but extends sincere appreciation for the gift of Commando Cap and Armband. - - - Pencil notation says - "Sent to Store Room."

See P.P.F. 12-J

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Filed by Mrs Eben "11/17/42. (Brought over by her from Study). E.B.

P.P.F.
9-A

WARIS, George,
WARIS, William,
WARIS, Louis,
St. Joseph, Missouri,
October 29, 1942, (ackd. 11/9/42).

Letter to the President, saying, "under separate cover we are shipping you a bushel of "Victory" apples."—(Penciled notation: distributed—GGT).

See P.P.F. 9-W

fmf

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Filed by Mrs Eben "11/17/42. (Brought over by her from Study). E.B.

PPF-9-A

SUMMERLIN, G. T.
State Department
October 12, 1942

Memorandum to Gen. Watson from Mr. Summerlin states the Mexican Ambassador has recently returned from Mexico City and has brought an elaborate gift which the President of Mexico wishes to have presented to the President. The Ambassador would like to personally present this gift and also give a personal message of greeting from President Avila Camacho.

ilo

SEE: 146

On October 16, 1942, Gen. Watson sent by memo to Mr. Summerlin, descriptive papers which accompanied the monolith which the Mexican Ambassador presented to the President as a gift from the President of Mexico. Gen. Watson asks that this gift be suitably acknowledged and papers together with copy of ackd. returned. On Oct. 22, 1942 Mr. Summerlin returns above papers and encloses draft of letter for approval of the President, signed by the President, 10/22/42. ------ All above mentioned correspondence along with the monolith, or stone sent to Hyde Park, Series "B". Penciled notation: "Memo of Oct. 12 kept here."

vsr

On Oct. 29, 1942 Mr. Ephraim Mirman and Mr. Leo Harkin sent let. to Mr. Early expressing appreciation of the honor of engraving for the President a gift of the Aztec Calendar, "Piedra del Sol", presented in the name of Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, Pres. of Mexico. They have also engraved gifts presented to the President by Ambassador Daniels and state: "It was indeed a thrill to engrave the name of such an honored personage as your great President Roosevelt." ------ On 11/9/42 Miss Tully sent memo. to Hon. George T. Summerlin asking him to prepare an appropriate note of thanks to the above mentioned writers.

ilo

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Filed by Mrs Eben "11/17/42. (Brought over by her from Study). E.B.

PPF-9-A

MEMORANDUM TO MISS TULLY
FROM: EUGENE CASEY - Sp. Exec. Ass't to the President
October 31, 1942.

Sends baseball ash tray which he received from Dr. John A. Ross, Plymouth, Mich. which sender requested be placed in the President's hands. To Miss Tully. On 11/13/42 Miss Tully ackd. receipt of gift and extended thanks to Dr. Ross.

SEE: PPF 9-R

ilo

12

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Filed by Mrs Ellen 11/17/42. (Brought over by her from Study) E.B.

PP 7-9
"A"

"A. C. B.",
Rua do Passeio, 90,
Rio De Janeiro, D. F.

Automobile Club of Brazil sends President two copies of travel booklet.
No covering letter received. Registered.

Referred to Department of State, 11/17/42.

mcb/

9-A

12

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Filed by Mrs Ellen 11/17/42. (Brought over by her from Study) - E.B.

BLAUVELT, Hiram B. D. (U.S. Government-Coordinator of Information, NYC., N.Y.)
Chief, South Africa Division,
U.S. Foreign Information Service,
Johannesburg, Africa.
July 17, 1942.

Writes the President that last year he was out to this continent as Liaison Officer for the British-American Ambulance Corps and Foreign Correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune covering the Abyssinian Campaign, at the time that General Smuts was giving him the South African grass seed for the President. States he told General Smuts that the President's hobby was stamp collecting. Says that at that time The Union of South Africa was in process of printing an entire new series of war-issue stamps and General Smuts was kind enough to suggest that an album of these series both for the Union of South Africa and the mandated territory of South West Africa be assembled into a suitable album for presentation to the President. Has been advised that this album is ready and he hopes to have it placed directly into the hands of Ambassador Grew to be delivered personally direct to the President. Calls attention to fact that a few of the pages in the back of the book have been left open - as another series is now being printed in half sizes. Has been advised by Brig. H.J. Lenton, Postmaster General of Union of South Africa that as soon as all the half-size issues are off the press these will be forwarded to the President for inclusion in the album as well.----Attached is telegram as follows: Johannesburg informs us Smuts has sent Roosevelt a presentation stamp album, which Ambassador Grew is delivering personally. Smuts is a great book lover, and Johannesburg suggests that our new minister bring Smuts Roosevelt's collected speeches autographed. Appreciate anything you can do on this, plus a story on anything that develops. BERWICK, New York.--Memo. indicates that a book "The Address of the President and Winston Churchill"- sent to General Smuts as a Xmas gift.---The President, Nov. 16th, wrote to Mr. Blauvelt saying he was happy to have the stamps which were brought to him from General Smuts and that he was writing to thank Gen. Smuts. The President said the book is most beautifully done and he wants to thank Mr. B. D. Blauvelt for his trouble.

SEE P.P.F. 5949
AS

P.P.F.

9-A

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Filed by Mrs Eben 11/17/42. (Brought over by her from Study) E.B.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

P.P.F. 9-A

In reply refer to
PR 724.34119/1817

Study

November 2, 1940

file date 11/17/42

My dear Miss LeHand:

I am forwarding herewith a copy in translation of a note from the Ambassador of the Argentine Republic x#366 transmitting for the President and for the Secretary of State copies of the report La Conferencia de Paz del Chaco. The President's copy is enclosed herewith. x P.P.F. 9-B

The Ambassador has been requested to convey to the appropriate officials of his Government an expression of the appreciation and thanks of the President and the Secretary for the volumes.

Sincerely yours,

G. Howland Shaw
Chief of Protocol. x20

Enclosures:
From the Argentine
Ambassador, October 28,
1940;
Book.

Miss Marguerite A. LeHand,

Private Secretary to the President,

The White House.

Telephone Ashland 5000

Law Offices
Louis W. Arnett
Suite 601-602 Security Trust Bldg.
Lexington, Ky.

November 17th. 1942.

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

My dear friend President Roosevelt:-

I am sending you under separate cover today, my compliments, a copy of the 466 page book, about J. Dan Talbott-Champion of good Government in Kentucky, which just came off the press, written by, "my friend," Reverend Orval W. Baylor, Minister, "my Church" The Christian Church, he is also Editor Senator A. B. (Happy) Chandler's newspaper, The Woodford Sun, Versailles, Ky.

You will find this book very interesting, Reverend Baylor was Honorable William Jennings Bryan's Private Secretary at the time of Bryan's death.

When you have finished reading this book, I would appreciate it very much if you would send it to James, wherever he may be, he knows I am Mr. J. Dan Talbott's Secretary and close friend, I introduced J. Dan Talbott and Reverend Baylor to James, when he spoke to the Young Democrats in Lexington 1933, when he was my guest, and I first met James, who I love and consider one of my truest and best friends.

Love and best wishes you, James and the other members your dear family, who are giving their all in the prosecution this horrible war, my prayers are for your good health and strength to carry on to ultimate Victory which I hope is not far distant,

Your devoted friend,

L. W. Arnett

LA 1538

You Will Want This
Sensational Story of Kentucky Politics

J. DAN TALBOTT
Champion of Good Government

A Saga of Kentucky Politics From 1900 to 1942

By

ORVAL W. BAYLOR

NO Political History of Kentucky Like It Has Ever Been Written. It Tells In a Most Unusual Way What Has Gone On Behind the Scenes in Kentucky Politics During the Lifetime of One of Kentucky's Greatest Political Leaders. It Reveals For the First Time Many Heretofore Closely Guarded Political Secrets. It States Facts and Lets the Chips Fall Where They May.

Approximately 400 Pages

Handsomely Bound and Covered With Attractively Illustrated Jacket

Numerous Illustrations

Published by
KENTUCKY PRINTING CORPORATION
Louisville, Ky.

PRICE $3.00

J. Dan Talbott

Champion of Good Government

Preface

KENTUCKY has produced many great men throughout the period of her statehood which dates from the year 1792. The stories of the lives of some of them have been told and retold. Mainly these stories have been eulogies about the men themselves, and very little has been said about the men who helped to make them great. "A Clay, a Calhoun, or a Jackson does not spontaneously spring into national prominence," says Joseph Howard Parks in his Felix Grundy, Champion of Democracy. "They owe much to those lesser figures who, for the main part, remain behind the scene and direct the spring of action."

How true this statement is every devout student of political history knows. The men who become governors, congressmen, senators, or even state, county or local public officials do not sponstaneously spring into prominence. They eventually stand out and receive the acclaim and plaudits of the people; but behind them there can always be found some man or group of men who make possible their successful careers in politics and government. The purpose of this book is to prove the fact by presenting the highlights in the life of one Kentuckian who has for more than a quarter of a century remained behind the scene and time and again directed the spring of action.

ORVAL W. BAYLOR

Lebanon, Kentucky
August 1, 1942.

Ready For Distribution On Or Before September 1

This Sensational Story of Kentucky Politics Begins With The Gubernatorial Election of 1900. It Ends With The Senatorial Election of 1942.

It constitutes, therefore, a complete political history of the Commonwealth for 42 years—nearly a half century. The author spent six years gathering and editing the material that has gone into the book. To say that some of the material presented is sensational would be putting it mildly. The author says in his introductory chapter that he set out to write facts and tell the truth. All the persons interviewed by the author, and from whom he obtained much of the material for his book, were permitted to read his manuscript previous to publication. They all say the work constitutes an effort never before undertaken by any writer of Kentucky history and the book will certainly be the most sought-after and widely read volume that has been produced by a Kentucky writer of this or any previous generation.

The First Edition Has Been Limited to 1000 Copies. More Than Half of These Have Been Subscribed For. In Order To Get A Copy Of The Book For Yourself, And Additional Copies For Your Friends, Your Order Must Be Sent Promptly.

Address all orders, enclosing check or money order, to ORVAL W. BAYLOR, Versailles, Ky.

PRICE PER VOLUME $3.00

This Political History of Kentucky Will Rock The State From One End to The Other. Every One of The 20 Chapters Is A Sensation in Itself.

The story doubtless will be pleasing to J. Dan Talbott's great host of friends and disconcerting to his political foes. At the hands of the latter it will probably receive harsh criticism. The unrestrained wrath of some individual or individuals may descend upon the author's head. However, before he wrote one lin oef this work he resolved to hew to the line and let the chips fall where they may. He knows that a story of the inside of Kentucky politics and government for any era cannot be told without disturbing the peace of mind of those who may be placed in an unfavorable public light.

Get Your Copy Now And Read For Yourself The Story of Behind The Scenes Activities In Kentucky Politics From 1900 to 1942.

Order Blank

Date_____ Address_____

Ship to_____as soon as ready _____ copies of J. DAN TALBOTT, Champion of Good Government.

I enclose check ( ) money order ( ) in amount of $_____ to cover cost of same.

Signed_____

Mail this order blank today with remittance to ORVAL W. BAYLOR, Versailles, Kentucky.

(Check here _____ if you desire your copy of the initial edition autographed by both the author and the subject of the narrative.)

pl

November 24, 1942

My dear Mr. Arnett:

The President has asked me to thank you for your kind letter of November seventeenth which has been carefully noted. He appreciates your courtesy in sending the book to him and wants you to know that your friendly good wishes and your prayers are deeply gratifying during these critical days.

Very sincerely yours,

Grace G. Tully
Private Secretary

Louis W. Arnett, Esq.,
Suite 601-602,
Security Trust Building,
Lexington,
Kentucky.

pl

WAR, Secretary of
NAVY, Secretary of
November 14, 1942.

The President, by memo., referred for recommendation the following papers, which were left with Mr. W.D. Simmons by Mr. Gridley Adams, Chm. of Nat'l Flag Code Committee; Letter from James O'Shaughnessy, NYC., to Mr. McIntyre, introducing Mr. Gridley Adams, who desires the President to approve the inclusion of a clause in the code (Flag Code) that would permit the flag to be displayed hanging on a wall and falling free as if on a staff. Copy of Public Law 623-77th Congress - Joint Resolution To codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America, approved June 22, 1942. Five photographs of flags displayed in homes. Copy of telegram from Sgt. Alvin C. York to Gen. Douglas MacArthur, 4/3/42, and copy of General MacArthur's telegram to Sgt. York, 4/6/42, in re Sgt. York's request that General MacArthur accept Special Post of Honorary International Commander in Chief of the Citizens Committee to Display the Flag In Every Home, and General MacArthur's acceptance of same, and various other papers pertaining to the matter. Also attached is a Flag and a holder for the display of the Flag.--Attached is memo. for Miss Tully from Mr. McIntyre, dated Nov. 11th, saying "Would you mind asking the President what he thinks we ought to do about this?"---Attached, also, is memo. to Mr. McIntyre, from Mr. Simmons, of Nov. 6th, dealing with the above matter and saying Mr. Adams also presented a letter, of which Mr. Simmons attaches a copy, from Rep. Sam Hobbs of Alabama, of Nov. 5th, in which the Representative says he would introduce a bill to change this act. It seems that the Flag Committee is stumped due to the fact that patriotic organizations claim that it is a violation of the flag law to hang a flag from the wall in the manner in which it hangs from the staff. Mr.Adams is eager to pick out the place in the President's office where this flag may be hung. Mr. Simmons advised Mr. Adams that -- that is a matter entirely up to the President.

(Gift of a Flag by Mr. Adams)

P.P.F.

9-A

SEE 282 (Official File)
AS

7 PP.7a

FLESCH, Emil,
FFF Publishers, Inc.,
New York, N.Y.
11-12-42 (ack.11-12-42)

Sends to the President a copy of his book, "The Jewish Family Almanac".

(study)

See P.P.F.9-F

br

PP7
9-A

7 P.P.F. 9-A

November 16, 1942

P.P.F.
9-A

MANDY, Dr. Arthur Jennings,
Baltimore, Md.,
November 4, 1942, (ackd. 11/18/42).

Letter to the President, saying he will send him an ash tray at the close of the exhibit.——On November 10, 1942, Mr. Mandy wrote again, saying the ash tray was too late for exhibition, therefore he sent it to the President. (Penciled notation: BB It is resting on G.G.T. couch for P. to see——M.).

fmf

See P.P.F. 9-M

7 PP.7 9-a

November 16, 1942

Stenocom

My dear Mr. Walmsley:

The President has noted with interest all that you say in your letter of October thirtieth. He asks me to convey an expression of his appreciation to you and to those you represent for the friendly thought which prompted the presentation of the framed picture, and to tell you that he is grateful indeed for the loyal spirit which your letter evidences.

X PP.7 9-P

Very sincerely yours,

Grace G. Tully
Private Secretary

Carroll B. Walmsley, Esq.,
Chief Observer,
~~Aircraft Warning Service of~~
New Orleans,
The American Legion,
202½ Bourbon Street,
New Orleans,
Louisiana.

x 64

cap

MATT MONAGHAN, *Adjutant and F...*
201 MASONIC TEMPLE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

BATON ROUGE, ...

ARDEN B. SMITH, *Junior Past Commander*
OAK GROVE, LA.

J. A. PARTRIDGE, *Nat'l Committeeman*
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

AMERICAN LEGION

ROSCOE CAMPBELL	*Alt. Nat'l Committeeman*	Shreveport
REV. F. J. PLUTZ	*Chaplain*	Alexandria
C. ARTHUR PROVOST	*Judge Advocate*	New Iberia
WILLIAM CHISHOLM	*Historian*	Baton Rouge
V. H. DAVIS	*Sergeant-at-Arms*	Tallulah
A. T. HARPER	*Color Sergeant*	West Monroe
J. C. VILLIEN	*Color Sergeant*	Maurice

DISTRICT COMMANDERS

ROBERT R. RAMOS	*1st District*	New Orleans
LEROY L. HALL	*2nd District*	Metairie
J. ELLIOTT CADE	*3rd District*	Abbeville
DR. A. M. SHAW, JR.	*4th District*	Shreveport
ED. C. APPERSON	*5th District*	Monroe
ALBERT H. SINGLETARY	*6th District*	Baton Rouge
JOHN J. DOYLE	*7th District*	Lake Charles
FRANK R. BURTON	*8th District*	Alexandria

DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA

OFFICE OF

October 30th.1942

ask Store Room
G. S. T.

To the President of the United States--

Sir:

We of the Aircraft Warning Service in New Orleans take keen delight in giving you the attached photograph of our post of observation, the highest point of our city,whence we keep watch twenty-four hours a day.

We are a motley lot,of all occupations,opinions,politics,religions. Most of us are veterans of the last war and a little heartsick that we can't get back more actively in this one.There is probably only one thing in which we are unified:we are back of you to a man in your magnificent direction of our producing and fighting forces.

Some day we hope you will enjoy a glance at this little memento of a tough fight,after it has been won by the unbeatable American People.

With every good wish for the well being of yourself and your family,I beg to remain.

Sincerely,

Carroll B.Walmsley

Carroll B.Walmsley,Chief Observer,
Aircraft Warning Service of New Orleans.

Attest
Leonce F.Hymel,Adjutant
1 st.Dist.The American Legion.

meg

m.

PPF-9-A

BROWN, Nelson C.
Syracuse, N.Y.
Oct. 28, 1942.

Let. to Miss Tully, stating that Life magazine has sent to him an oak album (book) containing enlarged photographs depicting story from "tree to boat" of the oak timber which was cut last spring; has record of tree plantations made at Hyde Park dating back to 1930. Would like to personally present the above to the President. -- On 11/10/42 Miss Tully ackd. let. and gave him assurance that he could have appointment. --- On 11/12/42 Mr. Brown wired Miss Tully saying he would "be delighted to see the President whenever agreeable around Thanksgiving". --- On 11/12/42 Mr. Brown sent let. to Miss Tully stating same as tel. --- Miss Tully sent memo to the President in re appointment with Mr. Brown.

SEE: PPF 38

ilo

mcg

TO:
SORENSEN, Charles E.
Ford Motor Company,
Dearborn, Mich.
Dec. 3, 1942.

P.P.F. 9-a

The President wrote to Mr. Sorensen saying - "Ever so many thanks for sending me that model B 24 plane as a memento of my visit to the Willow Run Plant. It is a joy and I am perfectly delighted to have it. You were more than kind to remember my interest in the parts you showed me on the train and I am grateful to you. This note takes to you my best wishes." - - Pencil notation - "Mrs. Eben verbally told Mr. Shipman not to display this model at H. P. Library." - - Notation - "Model sent to Library."

See - P.P.F. 8255

PPF
9-A

ALFRED A. KNOPF
New York, N.Y.
December 3, 1942 - Ackd.

Sent the President a copy of the new book GOVERNMENT BY ASSASSINATIONS by Mr. Hugh Byas. Book sent to the Study. Ackd. 12/3/42.

vsr

SEE - PPF - 9 - K

HITCHINS, Owen E.,
Paw Paw, W.Va.
12-8-42 (ack.)

Sends gift of apples to the President.

See P.P.F.9-H

br

P.P.F.
9-A

BAKER, Earl L.,
American Plastex Co.,
Traverse City, Mich.
11-28-42 (ack. 12-9-42)

Sends President a "Victory" ash tray. (storeroom)

See P.P.F.9-B

P.P.7
9-A

br

PPF
9-A

HANCOCK, Frank Jr;
Elwood, Indiana
November 8, 1942

Letter to the President, sending three airplane models. T.A. -----
Ackd. 12/10/42.

vsr

SEE - PPF - 9 - H

December 14, 1942

7 8P7 9-A

December 9, 1942

Stenoom

My dear Miss Adams:

I want to thank you, in the President's behalf, for your courtesy in sending him your sketches. He is deeply appreciative of your friendly thought.

8P7 9-S

Very sincerely yours,

Grace G. Tully
Private Secretary

Miss Josephine T. Adams,
Hillburn,
New York.

no letter

dd

The White House
Washington

NOV 25 8 57 PM 1942

P.P.F.
9-a

WB42 174 DL 2 EXTRA

OCONOMOWOC WIS NOV 25 1942 400P

H C MCINTYRE

SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT WHITE HOUSE WASHDC

WE WOULD LIKE TO ARRANGE AN APPOINTMENT WITH THE PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT FOR AN OFFICIAL DELEGATION FROM THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE INCLUDING THE MAYOR TO MAKE A PRESENTATION OF A PLAQUE BY THE AMERICANIZATION LEAGUE OF AMERICA. COMPRISING NINETEEN NATIONALITIES WITH A SIGNED PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE TO THE COUNTRY.

WE ALSO WOULD LIKE TO MAKE A PRESENTATION OF A SONG ENTITLED VICTORY PARADE BY THE AMERICANIZATION LEAGUE OF AMERICA DEDICATED TO THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF AND ALL THE MEN OF OUR ARMED FORCES. WE

↓

December 14, 1942

P.P.F.
9-A

WOULD LIKE TO PLAY THIS RECORD FOR THE PRESIDENT AND MAKE THE PRESENTATION OF THE PAQUE AT THE SAME TIME.

THIS GROUP IN MILWAUKEE ARE DOING A WONDERFUL JOB ON AMERICANIZATION AND CITIZENSHIP WORK AMONG OUR FOREIGN BORN POPULATION AND I EARNESTLY REQUEST THIS APPOINTMENT WITH THE PRESIDENT.

IF THIS APPOINTMENT CAN BE MADE FOR WEDNESDAY THURSDAY OR FRIDAY DECEMBER 2 3 OR 4 WE WOULD GREATLY APPRECIATE IT IF YOU WOULD ADVISE US AS TO THE DATE AND TIME AND WE WILL MAKE OUR ARRANGEMENTS ACCORDINGLY

THOS R KING DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN OF WISCONSIN OCONOMOWOC WISCONSIN.

December 14, 1942

9-A

MARCH 10, 1926

TELEGRAM

OFFICIAL BUSINESS—GOVERNMENT RATES

Washington

November 30 1942.

NIGHT LETTER.

Thomas R. King,
Democratic National Committeeman
Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.

Re your wire November twenty-fifth wish advise impossible arrange direct presentation to the President. He has delegated all duties receiving gifts to Secretariat since war started. I therefore will be glad receive your group Wednesday December second four-thirty P.M. Executive Offices but await your further advice. Regret necessity unfavorable reply but know all of you understand how terribly busy the President is. Regards.

EDWIN M. WATSON
Secretary to the President.

December 14, 1942

The White House
Washington

DEC 1 4 30 PM 1942

WB38 20

OCONOMOWOC WIS DEC 1 1942 210P

EDWIN M WATSON

SECTY TO THE PRESIDENT WHITE HOUSE

RE YOUR WIRE NOV 30 IMPOSSIBLE TO GET RESERVATIONS FOR APPOINTMENT 430 PM WEDNESDAY WILL CONTACT YOU LATER FOR APPOINTMENT

THOS R KING WISCONSIN NATL COMMITTEEMAN.

December 14, 1942

December 14, 1942

P.P.F.
9-A

My dear Mr. Appel:

It was kind of you to send those delicious apples to the President as a Christmas remembrance. I want to thank you, in his behalf, and assure you that he is deeply grateful for the Season's greetings which your letter of December twelfth conveys.

Very sincerely yours,

Grace G. Tully
Private Secretary

Harry Appel, Esq.,
240 West 37th Street,
New York, N. Y.

cd

Harry Appel

HA:ES

Apples For Health • • Appel Coats For Profit

Phone LAckawanna 4-7751-2-3

Ack
GGT
Given away

HARRY APPEL
WOMEN'S
and STOUT
COATS
240 West 37th Street, New York

APPEL COATS

ackgd
12/14

December 12, 1942

President Franklin D. Roosevelt
c/o White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Friend:

For the past fourteen years it has been my pleasant custom to send Christmas apples and Christmas greetings to my many friends.

My first thought invariably has been the expression of peace, friendship, and goodwill which we all enjoyed. This year, however, it is different, as we no longer have that peace and we must fight to defend our way of life so that our Government of the People, by the People and for the People shall not perish from the earth.

It will not be necessary to ration friendship or put a ceiling on goodwill, and so in order to carry on the doing of something that is dear to me, I am again sending you my twelve dispatch messengers in the form of twelve delicious apples. They carry their full quota of good cheer, good health, and good wishes to you and yours for a very Merry Christmas, a healthy and happy New Year, and a prayer for a speedy and victorious peace.

A card or letter acknowledging receipt of this package will be treasured by me.

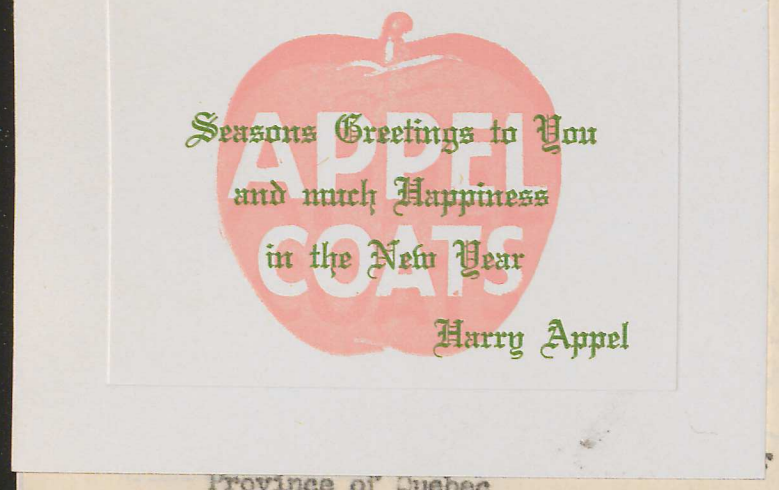
Thanking you for your kind patronage during the past year and hoping it continues on indefinitely, I am,

Your friend,

Harry Appel

HA:ES

Apples For Health • • Appel Coats For Profit



PPF-9-A

Province of Quebec
Quebec, Canada
Dec. 3, 1942. Ackd. 12/15/42.

Let. to Mr. Early, saying he is sending a box of apples which were grown on his farm, to the President. Sent to house. — Penciled notation: "STE To prepare nice note of thanks for my signature." Presidential ackd. 12/15/42.

SEE: PPF 9-G

ilo

PPF-9-A

GODBOUT, Hon. Adelard — Prime Minister
Province of Quebec
Quebec, Canada
Dec. 3, 1942. Ackd. 12/15/42.

Let. to Mr. Early, saying he is sending a box of apples which were grown on his farm, to the President. Sent to house. — Penciled notation: "STE To prepare nice note of thanks for my signature." Presidential ackd. 12/15/42.

SEE: PPF 9-G

ilo

PPF
9-A

ADAMS, Dr. Randolph G. - Director
WILLIAM L. CLEMENTS LIBRARY
Ann Arbor, Michigan
December 8, 1942

Sent the President copy of publication, LEXINGTON TO FALLEN TIMBERS, 1775-1794 Booklet sent to Series B. The President acknowledged on 12/8/42.

SEE - PPF 6365

vsr

Mr. Frank Walker, Postmaster General-

Enclosed to Mr. Early a letter from Randolph G. Adams, Director of the Library of the University of Mich., and a copy of a brochure on the early military history of the U.S. printed by the University for its ROTC cadets, (Original booklet went Series B.)

Memo 12-15-42 from Miss Winegar to Mr. Hassett to handle. - Notation that Frank Walker has been advised that President sent a personal acknowledgment to Mr. Adams on Dec. 8th.

DOUGLAS, Hon. William O.,
Silver Spring, Md.,
December 17, 1942 - ackd.

P.P.F.
9-a

Acknowledgment from the President, thanking him for the Snow Mountain apples that he and his wife sent to him.

See P.P.F. 6389

fmf

December 15, 1942

My dear Mr. Diemand:

I am especially pleased to have that copy of BIOGRAPHY OF A BUSINESS 1792 - 1942, inscribed by Mr. and Mrs. Marquis James. Many, many thanks for your friendly thought in sending the volume to me.

Very sincerely yours,

(Sgd)FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

John A. Diemand, Esq.,
President,
Alliance Insurance Company
of Philadelphia,
1600 Arch Street,
Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania.

dd

December 15, 1942

My dear Mr. James:

My hearty thanks to you and to Mrs. James for your kind inscriptions in the Number One copy of your book, BIOGRAPHY OF A BUSINESS 1792 - 1942, which I have just received through the courtesy of Mr. John A. Diemand. I am indeed glad to have the volume in my library.

Cordial good wishes to you and to Mrs. James for the Christmas Season.

Very sincerely yours,

FDR

Marquis James, Esq.,
Pleasantville,
New York.

dd

IV

ah
12/15/42

THE INSURANCE CO. OF NORTH AMERICA
PHILADELPHIA

December 10, 1942.

The President,

The White House.

Dear Mr. President:

Your deep interest in American history may urge you to scan the pages of the BIOGRAPHY OF A BUSINESS by Marquis James. This is a narrative of the Insurance Company of North America from 1792 to 1942.

It is with a great deal of pleasure that we present the author's first signed copy to the President of the United States.

Faithfully yours,

President.

P.P.F. 9-a

December 28, 1942

P.P.F. 9-a

FIRMAN, Miss Mina, Forewoman of Sorters,
LEU-BUCK ORCHARD,
Manson, Washington,
December 4, 1942, (ackd. 12/26/42).

Letter also signed by others, sending a box of "Victory" apples to the President, which has been received and distributed.

fmf

See P.P.F. 9-L

P.P.F.
9-a

December 28, 1943

My dear Mr. Allen:

Please accept the President's thanks for your kindness in sending him those pecans. He wants you to know that he appreciates your friendly thought and asks me to convey his best wishes to you.

Very sincerely yours,

Grace G. Tully
Private Secretary

J. H. Allen, Esq.,
Fort Valley,
Georgia.

cap

J.H. Allen

JHA/m

(12)

ack
distributed
g.g.f.

H. Allen

JHA/m

ALLEN'S
HICKORY CURED HAMS
SWEET AND DELICIOUS

er 19th, 1942.

cks of
today,
and a
ou will

at admirer
labor con-
any farms
I have ever
all the
rs cannot
well know.
rs a very
we have

every good

wish for the New Year.

Sincerely your friend,

J. H. Allen

JHA/m

To Destination Office

Consignee | Enter Date Shipped 194

Street Address or Non-Agency Destination | Receipt Number No. 2529

Name of Forwarding Office

(1742-E) Fort Valley, Ga. (S)

Piece-s	Article	Description	Weight	Declared Value	Value Charges
					Express Charges
					Total

Shipper | Class | Paid Beyond | C. O. D.

Shipper's Street Address | Receipt for Collection of Charges Prepaid | Scale or Rate | Verified by | C. O. D. Service Charge

Payment received by RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY, Inc., for charges entered hereon. (Form 5083)

Number Pieces: 1 | Hour: 8 P M

For the Company

4

...OWER OF
PEACHES
PECANS

JOHN H. ALLEN
OWNER
Twin Oaks Fruit Farm
FORT VALLEY, GEORGIA

ALLEN'S
HICKORY CURED HAMS
SWEET AND DELICIOUS

December 19th, 1942.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Washington, D.C.

My dear President;-

I shipped you three sacks of my paper shell pecans from my grove today, one for Mrs. Roosevelt, one for you and a bag for your grandchildren. Hope you will enjoy them.

Have always been a great admirer of yours and wanted to tell you if labor conditions get any worse there wont be any farms as the labor condition is the worst I have ever seen it. Defense plants are taking all the labor away from the farms and farmers cannot compete with them in prices, as you well know.

I wish for you and yours a very happy Christmas and will say I think we have the finest president in the world.

Mrs. Allen joins me in every good wish for the New Year.

Sincerely your friend,

J. H. Allen

JHA/m

FACTORY AND MAIN OFFICE
38 JAY STREET
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.
PHONE 4862

BY HARDING U.S.A.

NEW YORK OFFICE
AND SHOWROOM
206 LEXINGTON AVE.
PHONE LEXINGTON 2-3146

ack T.A. GGT

ack 1-2-42 BK

American Shu-Tra Co.

Specialists in Better Devices for the Home

Gloversville, New York

December 23, 1941.

P.P.F. 9-a

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

Enclosed is a Christmas present for the Allied Cause, if it is acceptable. It would appear that a symbol of unity would help the war effort throughout the world, as well as provide a "Win the War" standard on the home front during the great struggle to come.

You will note, Mr. President, that the "Absolute Victory" on the symbol can be easily changed to "Allied Victory", if desired, and that the colors, red, white and blue, are the colors of most allied countries. However, color combinations can be changed to suit any country without destroying the symbol.

x P.S.F. 9-V

The "V" of victory is already established in a measure, as is the three dots and a dash. This symbol, composed of the National colors, the "V" of victory, and the double three dots and dash with its caption cannot be mistaken or forgotten. Please accept this suggestion from a humble American citizen who offers it without reservation to the cause of liberty and freedom throughout the world.

A similar victory "V", only in different colors, is being sent to the Right Honorable Winston Churchill, now conferring with you.

May I take the liberty of wishing you the season's greetings?

Respectfully yours,

Brooks B Harding

BBH/CHS

Brooks B. Harding.

January 2, 1942

My dear Mr. Harding:

Thank you ever so much, on behalf of the President, for your letter and the enclosed symbol as a Christmas token. I assure you that the patriotic spirit which prompted your thought is appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

GRACE G. TULLY

Brooks B. Harding, Esq.,
American Shu-Tra Company,
38 Jay Street,
Gloversville,
New York.

bk

ALFRED J. ASGIS. PH. D., D. D. S.
DENTIST AND ORAL SURGEON
7 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK CITY
MURRAY HILL 2-5623

July 25, 1942

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

Dear Mr. President:

I am taking the liberty of sending you the first copy of the "Limited Edition" of my book "Professional Dentistry in American Society" dedicated to you. I know that you will be surprised not to find my dedication in print. The reason for that is that I wanted first to get the reaction of the professions and the press. From the enclosed comments you will note that this volume has been well received.

Now, however, that a second printing is about to go to press, I should like to receive your permission for my dedication to appear in print. Without this, I should regard such a move as a gross presumption on the part of any author. The dedication reads as follows:

To
FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT
President of the United States
under whose administration the concept of health
as a phase of social security was first crystallized
and whose liberal philosophy of social betterment
caused the acceptance of the idea that the health
of the people is a responsibility of government
THIS BOOK IS LOYALLY DEDICATED

The book is a first attempt to present dentistry not only as a health service, but as part of our social structure from which it derives its nourishment and which it serves. I watched your interest in and contributions to the growth of the health professions, particularly your recognition of the services of dentistry to America. I feel it most befitting to express my appreciation this way.

ALFRED J. ASGIS, PH. D., D. D. S.
DENTIST AND ORAL SURGEON
7 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK CITY

MURRAY HILL 2-5623

July 25, 1942

I am also sending you my workbook, "Orientation in American Dentistry," which I am using in my instruction of freshmen in the dental course.

On a previous occasion my name was about to come before you for approval as the American representative to the International Stomatologic Congress at the request of the International Committee. The enclosed correspondence is explanatory of that occasion in 1935.

I hope that you may enjoy good health so that you may continue to serve America in the present crisis.

Most sincerely yours,

Alfred J. Asgis

Alfred J. Asgis

File

August 5, 1942

PERSONAL

Dear Dr. Asgis:

Please accept the President's thanks for your letter of July twenty-fifth. He greatly appreciates your thoughtfulness in sending him the first copy of the limited edition of "Professional Dentistry in American Society", as well as copy of your workbook "Orientation in American Dentistry".

With respect to your desire to dedicate the book "Professional Dentistry in American Society" to the President, permit me to advise you that it is not necessary for you to have special permission in order to dedicate a book to the President. Formal permission for such dedication never is given. We are always very glad to leave the decision to the judgment and discretion of the author. Please be assured, however, that the courtesy of your inquiry is deeply appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

STEPHEN EARLY
Secretary to the President

Dr. Alfred J. Asgis,
7 East 42nd Street,
New York, N. Y.

mw-mms

Assistant Chief, Division of
Protocol and Conferences.

COPY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington

March 15, 1935

In reply refer to
PC 512.82 H 2 / 4

Dr. A.J. Asgis,

536 West 113th Street,

New York, New York.

Sir:

With reference to the Second International Congress of Stomatology to be held at Bologna from April 14 to 19, 1935, the Italian Ambassador has informed the Department of State that your attendance as an official delegate of the United States would be particularly acceptable to the Organizing Committee.

Before submitting your name to the President for his approval it would be appreciated if you would inform me by telegraph whether you are willing to attend the Congress without expense to this Government, as well as the date on which you plan to sail and your European address.

Very truly yours,

For the Secretary of State:

(signed) R. Southgate

Richard Southgate,
Assistant Chief, Division of
Protocol and Conferences.

COPY

March 19, 1935

Reply
PC 512.82 H 2/4

Richard Southgate
Assistant Chief, Division of
Protocol and Conference
Department of State
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your communication of March 15th, permit me to say that I have set no definite date as yet with regard to my departure for the Second International Congress of Stomatology to be held at Bologna from April 14 to 18, 1935. My address in Europe will be, care of American Express Company or Professor Beretta, 59 San Vitale, Mellini, Rome, Italy.

I wish to assure you that prior to the present depression, it has been my pleasure to personally defray all the expenses in connection with my attending the Congress in 1925, and also my attending the 19th Italian Stomatologic Congress, in 1930.

However, the dental profession has been so hard hit in the last few years that it would indeed be most welcome if the Government were to decide to defray my expenses, at the present time.

I feel confident that our President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, sill consider my needs and weighing the circumstances will dispose of this matter in the best possible way.

Thanking you, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Alfred J. Asgis

Professional Dentistry in American Society. An historical and social approach to dental progress: By Alfred J. Asgis, Ph.D., D.D.S., Assistant Professor of Oral Surgery and Lecturer on Orientation at the New York University College of Dentistry, New York Clinical Press, 1123 Broadway, 1941, 176 pages, Price, $3.50.

The purpose of the present volume as set forth by the author "is to present dentistry as a unified whole by correlating data from dental history, dental science and dental socio-economics, . . . to bring into focus, and to stress the need for taking into account the social and economic factors as ingredients of progress in dentistry." This the author undertakes to do in the belief "that the over-emphasis on the dental traditions of the past overshadows the far more constructive possibilities for public service of the dental profession in the future."

The book is divided into four sections, each subdivided into several chapters. The first deals with the "Background of Professional Dentistry" in which are discussed ancient and modern dentistry, their historical and social perspective, the growth of professional societies, dental legislation, etc. Section 2 discusses the "Background of Dental Education," especially in America, under such suggestive subtitles as the administrative, curricular, and instructional periods in the history of dental education. This section opens with a chapter on "a century of institutional dental education in America" and closes with a study of "comparative dental education." Section 3 is given over to a consideration of "Current Trends in Dentistry," its "widening scope as an oral health service," as an art and science; its place in public health work, plus "methods and problems in public health dentistry." Section 4 is entitled "Looking Ahead in Dentistry." The five chapters which follow deal with such topics as social medicine; social dentistry; health security; dental care for the masses; dentistry's part in national defense, "from dental school to dental practice; opportunities for careers in dentistry" and the like.

Dr. Asgis' conclusions may be summed up in the statement that "A profession can advance only to the extent that the individual members advance, maintaining high ethical, scientific and social standards in service to the people."

Professional Dentistry in American Society is a book of unusual interest—one that should be read by every member of the dental profession interested in the social, educational, and scientific progress of dentistry. It is also a book that should be of interest to the public which needs to be enlightened concerning the health value of dental service. An excellent feature and one that adds immeasurably to its value, is the comprehensive bibliography appended to each chapter. It fills a need in the literature of dentistry, met by no other publication. It is scholarly, informative, and inspiring.

Arthur H. Merritt.

MARCH 1942 DENTAL SURVEY

The responsibility of the dental school for molding the professional personality of the dentist and guiding him in a professional and technical direction is ably set forth by Alfred J. Asgis in *Professional Dentistry in American Society* (Clinical Press, New York City, 248 pp., illustrated, charts and tables, $4.50). Professor Asgis discusses the background of professional dentistry and dental education, current trends in dentistry, and the future of dentistry; and outlines a functional program of dental education.

Another book by Dr. Asgis published by Clinical Press is *Orientation in American Dentistry, Its History and Social-Professional Background* (126 pp., $2.50), a text-workbook for dental students and professional health workers. Planned to meet the demands of under-graduate dental education, the volume at the same time should prove invaluable in the preparation of lectures for use before study groups interested in dental socio-economic problems.

CLINICAL PRESS Cloth bound, Illustrated
1123 Broadway Charts and Tables
New York City 260 pages . . . Price $4.50

THE DENTAL STUDENTS' MAGAZINE
February, 1942

Book Reviews

PROFESSIONAL DENTISTRY IN AMERICAN SOCIETY (A historical and social approach to dental progress)
by Alfred J. Asgis, Ph.D., D.D.S., Associate Prof. of Oral Surgery and Lecturer on Orientation at N.Y.U. College of Dentistry. 248 pages with numerous illustrations, charts and tables. Student edition. New York: Clinical Press, 1941. Cloth, $4.50, net.

As the profession of dentistry evolved from being the forte of skilled tradesmen to the high position it holds today in the healing arts, comparatively little accurate historical information was being gathered. Since our deserved arrival, various excellent and sincere dental historians have given us their studied compilations of past dental history. Few, however, wrote of our profession's history for dental students; and even fewer interpreted, with the eyes of a reformer and prophet, dental history as is affects us today.

Yet in Dr. Asgis we have such an interpreter. His contributions — many and timely — are in a field by themselves. Through dental history they point out our professional and educational mistakes; through study and survey they show the necessary change and enlightment in dental education. All his work, acknowledged and unacknowledged, is toward the general betterment of the dental profession. This book is no exception, for it will tremendously help the dental students of today — the men who will be our dental leaders of tomorrow.

The text covers many angles of many fields; we find the most important philosophies and characters underlying the background of American dentistry. We are brought up to date by current dental educational trends; we view public health dentistry; we get an excellent prospective of what might be expected in the future; our dental education is compared with that elswhere. Other angles, too many to record, are covered. Summed up, it is another Asgis publication: that speaks for itself.

PROFESSIONAL DENTISTRY IN AMERICAN SOCIETY, a historical and social approach to dental progress, by Alfred J. Asgis, Ph. D., D. D. S. Dr. Asgis is a dental practitioner, educator, lecturer and active participant in progressive professional, educational and health movements in the United States. Author of many books that pertain directly to dental health and dental needs. Dr. A. H. Merrit, D. D. S., past president of the American Dental Association, expressing his opinion about this book, says, "This is a book of professional interest —one that should be read by every member of the dental profession interested in the social, educational, and scientific progress of dentistry. It is also a book that should be of interest to the public which needs to be enlightened concerning the health value of dental service. An excellent feature and one that adds immeasurably to its value, is the comprehensive biblography appended in each chapter. All-in-all it is a book that cannot be too highly commended. It fills a need in the literature of dentistry met by no other publication. It is scholarly, informative and sane." What more can be said about an author and his book? Published by the Clinic Press, 1123 Broadway, N. Y. Price 4.50. Cloth bound, illustrated charts and tables. 248 pages."

West Virginia Dental Journal

Vol.16,No.3.Jan.,1942,p.122

BOOK REVIEW

Professional Dentistry in American Society, (Part 1), by Alfred J. Asgis, Ph.D., D.D.S., Assistant Professor of Oral Surgery and Lecturer on Orientation at the New York University, College of Dentistry. Published by the Clinical Press, 1123 Broadway, New York. Price $3.50. (Part II will be issued later.)

The author of this book has spent his whole life in the work of improving mankind through dentistry. Asgis recognizes in a practical way that everybody needs dental care and wants something done about it. He proposes a universal health service regardless of an individual's ability to pay and that teachers of dentistry be trained in schools having this social aim. In this way the dental student should develop a social attitude towards dentistry as well as a professional and scientific attitude. Asgis points out that dentistry is an integral component of our democratic society and therefore our objective should be health-service for all.

This book (Part 1) is divided into four sections entitled, "Background of Professional Dentistry," "Background of Dental Education," "Current Trends in Dentistry," and "Looking Ahead in Dentistry." The author discusses educational standards; the public demand for dental service; what are the opportunities in dentistry today; will dentistry be able to provide adequate dental service; will dentistry prevent the loss of teeth; will the dentist of the future be better off, and related subjects. Such a discussion should prove helpful to dental and medical students and all others concerned with the evolution and growth of dentistry.—*M. H. G.*

The Journal of The Canadian Dental Association
Vol.8,No.1, Jan.1942,p.32

CLINICAL PRESS
1123 Broadway
New York City

Cloth bound, Illustrated
Charts and Tables
260 pages . . . Price $4.50

"Professional Dentistry in American Society"

Alfred J. Asgis, Ph.D., D.D.S., Clinical Press, N. Y., Student Edition $3.50.

A new type of dental volume has been published. It paints a picture, tells a history, and sets forth a program. Other books have done one or more of these, but seldom is an attempt made to do all three, and with an additional effort to convince the reader of the importance of things to come, and the author's personal prophecies and recommendations.

Dr. Asgis feels that a dentist is a professional man with a good cultural background. He outlines the important phases in dentistry's history and development to its relationship to present day society.

SAN FRANCISCO, FEBRUARY, 1942

He compares dentistry in foreign countries to that in the United States and outlines the importance and significance of professional societies.

The future of dentistry, according to the author, means many adjustments and modifications, even if coming after a long period of gradual change and adaptation. As a career, his advice to a prospective dental student has a rather different flavor than that which has guided many a student into the dental field.

Dr. Asgis is a member of the faculty of the New York University, College of Dentistry, as Assistant Professor of Oral Surgery and Lecturer on Orientation.

THE CONTACT POINT
February, 1942
Vol.19,No.6,pp.190-2

Book Review

PROFESSIONAL DENTISTRY IN AMERICAN SOCIETY, by Alfred J Asgis, Ph.D., D.D.S. New York City: Clinical Press, pp. 248, $4.50.

This is an interesting and valuable record of the past, present and future of dentistry. In comparatively few words the author has assembled much factual material which leaves one with a keener appreciation of dentistry as a profession.

The progress of dentistry, both as a science and in the newer concepts of mass care and social responsibility, rather than individual cure, is well described. The author has demonstrated clearly that dentistry and dental education have advanced as social changes have demanded until today dentistry is receiving full recognition as an integral part of health service. One is left with the impression that dentistry as a profession did not mushroom into being overnight but rather evolved to meet new conditions, improving itself to meet new demands.

This book should be required reading for all dental students and will make a valuable addition to the library of the dental practitioner and the public health worker. *S. B. FINN, D.M.D.*

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
HEALTH NEWS February 2, 1942
VOL. 19 No. 5

FORM C * JUNE 1942

BOOK REVIEW

Professional Dentistry in American Society, by Alfred J. Asgis, Ph.D., D.D.S. Assistant Professor of Oral Surgery and Lecturer on Orientation at the New York University College of Dentistry; New York Clinical Press, 1123 Broadway, pp 260. $4.50.

If you have been sufficiently interested to observe the "trends" affecting dentistry, and its definite expansion of usefulness to the public through cooperation of allied agencies, this one book will carry you through a carefully prepared scientific laboratory for a study of the socio-economic influences rapidly becoming a part of your profession. The author has recognized the changes and adjustments necessary for dentistry to be available to all people and proposes a universal health service that would prevent rejections because of dental defects as brought to light by the recent draft. The author points out that dentistry was not created for dentists, that dental services, strictly speaking, are not a matter for private enterprise; that dentistry is a social institution dedicated to serve the public. The author discusses the present day aspects of dentistry as a professional health service as it assumes its responsibilities to society and to dental practitioners, and its relationship with allied health agencies. The book should serve as a guide to the reader for his own interpretation of the part played by social and economic forces in dentistry. Widespread reading of this book should aid dentistry in grasping the significance of the professional-social-economic adjustments essential for tomorrow.

W. O.

The Journal of The Canadian Dental Association

VOL. 8 TORONTO, APRIL, 1942 NO. 4

Professional Dentistry in American Society (Part 1 and 2), by Alfred J. Asgis, Ph.D., D.D.S., Assistant Professor of Oral Surgery and Lecturer on Orientation at the New York University College of Dentistry. Published by the Clinical Press, 1123 Broadway, New York. Cloth bound, 248 pages. Price, $4.50.

A review of Part One of this book appeared in the January issue of the Journal. This present volume which is a limited edition, contains all of Part One and in addition, the nine chapters of Part Two. This latter Part is based on the 1939 teacher education study by the author. The specific object of the work is to orient the student and the reader with the broad, general concepts which underlie the foundation of dentistry and its growth.

The author is convinced that the public has so far failed to appreciate fully the health values of dental services and it is his hope that this work may contribute to the much needed enlightenment.

Part Two deals with the education of dentists and teachers of dentistry; the principles of professional dentistry, social dentistry, dental education and the dental school at work in American democratic society.

Asgis is not satisfied with dental conditions throughout our land and has a burning desire to do something about it. He proposes a universal health service so that everyone may be able to receive dental service. He wants teachers specially trained in schools having this social aim and that these schools should receive adequate financial support.

This book should have a special appeal to teachers, education and professional health workers, in fact all of those who are intereste in dental health.—*M. H. G.*

CLINICAL PRESS 1123 Broadway New York City

Professional Dentistry in American Society: A Historical and Social Approach to Dental Progress. An Introductory Text for Students and Professional Health Workers. By Alfred J. Asgis, Ph.D., D.D.S., Assistant Professor of Oral Surgery and Lecturer on Orientation at the New York University College of Dentistry. Student edition. Cloth. Price, $3.50. Pp. 175, with illustrations. New York: Clinical Press, 1941.

Dentistry came into existence as a profession much later than medicine. The "period of professional awakening, 1820-1840, preceded the establishment of medical schools and the rise of medical journalism." Dentistry has now reached a state in which it can be considered "as an oral health service." It is playing its part in public health and in the development of a preventive program. The author is inclined to favor the application of some type of insurance to dental care. He is especially anxious that dental education should include training in the social problems affecting dentistry, and this volume is intended to be an introductory textbook to further that object.

Cloth bound
Student Edition, 176 pages, $3.50
Limited Edition, 260 pages, $4.50

CORRECTIONS

Jour. A. M. A. June 6, 1942

Professional Dentistry in American Society.—In a review of this book in The Journal, May 2, page 114, the second sentence in the review should not have been placed in quotations and it should have read: The period of professional awakening, 1820-1840, is discussed with respect to the establishment of medical schools and the rise of medical journalism.

Professional Dentistry in American Society—*By Alfred J. Asgis, Ph.D., D.D.S. New York: Clinical Press,* 1941. 260 pp. Price, $4.50.

The author of this interesting book has given more than the usual consideration to the relation of the profession of dentistry to society at large. He brings into the forefront some of the responsibilities of one to the other, and suggests that dentistry as a profession must give a constantly increasing amount of thought to fulfilling its obligations to society, while, on the other hand, society must not overlook its responsibility to the profession.

In addition to urging society and dentistry to realize the necessity for shared responsibility and concerted effort, Dr. Asgis relates events which lead to the recognition of dentistry as a profession. The pattern and trend of past and present dental education are traced and its future discussed in a stimulating and thought provoking manner.

This book serves a useful purpose, and should be of particular aid to the non-dental health worker who may have an interest in or responsibility for the integration of dental activities in a general public health program.

Bion R. East

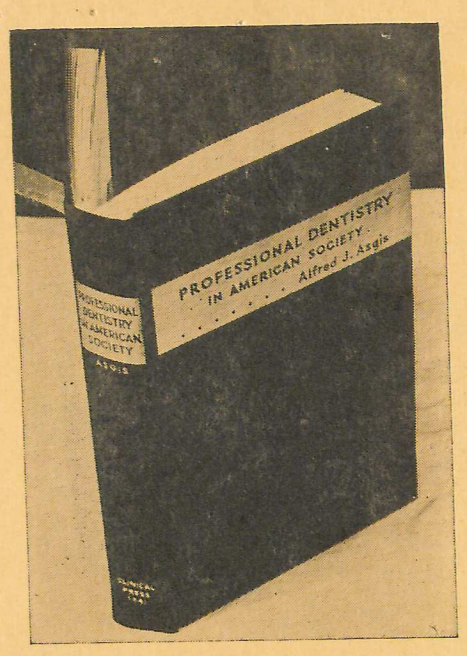
EDUCATION ABSTRACTS – MARCH 1942

411

Asgis, Alfred J. Professional dentistry in American society: a historical and social approach to dental progress. (1123 Broadway, New York: Clinical Press, 1941. Pp. 176. $3.50.) "The purpose of this book is to present dentistry as a unified whole, by correlating data from dental history, dental science and dental socio-economics; and as an integrated phase of our social structure" (p. 5). It is designed as an introductory text for dental students and professional health workers. The content includes discussion of dental history, American dental educational history, current dental trends, and the future of dentistry. Special features include a chapter on comparative dental education and analyses of surveys of dental education. The author maintains that dental education as a subject of study ". . . . is justified in claiming *autonomy* with respect to dentistry" (p. 57); hence, it calls for special knowledge and training.

Comment: This textbook devotes the greater part of its space to the historical background of the profession. It is thoroughly documented with notes and the recent references. Its author is Assistant Professor of Oral Surgery and director of the orientation courses at the New York University College of Dentistry. Well-arranged factual-chronological tables help in the assimilation of the textual matter.

Professor Herman H. Horne, of the School of Education of New York University, contributes an appreciative foreword. The second part of this study, "A Functional Program of Dental Education," will be issued at a later date and will contain the index.—William W. Brickman.



ALFRED J. ASGIS, M.A., Ph.D., D.D.S.
Assistant Professor of Oral Surgery and Lecturer on Orientation at the New York University College of Dentistry

ABOUT THE BOOK: Health and dental health are vital social problems that concern everybody. Dentistry is keeping pace with the advances in other sciences. Prevention in Dentistry is the order of the day. The requirements of present day dental practice are more exacting than they ever were. Dental educational standards are higher than a decade ago. There is greater public demand for dental health services. These and related problems are discussed in the several Sections of the book which include:

Background of Professional Dentistry, page 11
Background of Dental Education, page 56
Current Trends in Dentistry, page 106
Looking Ahead in Dentistry, page 142
The Education of Dental Teachers, page 185
Functional Dental Education, page 246

• • •

Student Edition, 176 pages, $3.50
Limited Edition, 260 pages, $4.50

Cloth bound, Illustrated, Charts and Tables

CLINICAL PRESS

1123 Broadway **New York City**

Printed in U.S.A.

STRY
ETY

.
er on
Dentistry

cation
y

This department is with him.

For some years enlightened dentists have been urging something like what Dr. Asgis has in mind, though not on so comprehensive a scale. The American Association of Dental Schools back in 1935 recommended, among other things, that it was time to consider the social and economic problems of dentistry. Still earlier (1926) the Carnegie Foundation published a report which set forth an educational plan based on an oral health service.

The picture presented by the

ience Note

CTOBER 26, 1941.

ws

e widely distributed
s much the same as
ely distributed medi-
Like medicine and
istry has made as-
gress in the last cen-
efects of teeth are
t than ever. Accord-
ey of over 1,400,000
n published in Public
in No. 226 one or
d permanent teeth
36 per cent of the
ar group, and 71 per
twelve-to-fourteen-
—an increase of 33
years.
se figures are not as
ney seem. Children
go to the dentist
ney did a generation
s some dental care
ent, and children's
rovided for in some
programs. It fol-
teeth may not be
an they were. This
that we should do
33 per cent increase
dicates a real need
ment of dentistry as
health service.

Job for Dentist

lds that a changing
more fully aware of
to have, calls for a
entist. To him the
not simply a spe-
tores bad teeth or
ial dentures but a
ined to render an
of oral health serv-
es.
es a reform in den-
And so Dr. Asgis
d audience that the
uture must be not
l mechanic but a
who is a good deal
n, biologist and
ooks upon himself
of society, even
is to solve concrete
ho places the social
onal gain.
at if this ideal is
dental education
will have to be vastly broadened. At present Dr. Asgis thinks it is too narrow—too much concerned with technical and clinical matters. He would reform it so that teachers would be trained to teach. At present they now handle students as if they were so many apprentices. If teachers in high schools are trained to teach why not teachers in dental schools? Students who are to draw on all the scientific and social knowledge that the new order demands ought to come under the influence of men who have a broader culture than is now demanded.

New Blood Test

The identific
in the

Flaws
F

se
the
subs
clear
powde
dry, p
tains i
the ra
testing
Two
are ne
man bl
single dr
drawn fr
with about
salt solution
blood soluti
ly on a cle
drop is a
anti-A p
be picke
pick.
added
of half
examine
hand le
blood oc
blood is
curs in
Group A-
with one
blood belo
cording to
rum cause

Night

It i
in a
not
but be
tomed
two or
way abou
of the ey
and thus
when
street.
first. Th
we see
It is
adaptat
vitamin
the vitar
to adapt
Dr. C.
fessor o
versity
his st
Objec
vitar
gro
vit
oth
die
Dr.
nig
into
the
room
who
recove
averag
seco

ABOUT PROFESSIONAL DENTISTRY.

For years the dental profession contended that the teeth of a nation reflect the health and culture of that nation. Professor Herman H. Horne, Ph.D., L.L.D., Head of the Department of the History and Philosophy of Education at New York University, in his Foreword to the book, says:

"This man Asgis is an idealist and a social reformer. I have known him for years. He is not satisfied with things as they are. He wants to improve them. He has a social ideal and a plan. Naturally he has his supporters and also his critics. Possibly his supporters understand him better than do his critics.

Dentistry he uses only as his medium of approach to the social question. His whole life has been given to this work of improving mankind through dentistry. He has the very practical and common sense notion that everybody needs dental care. . . .

Asgis wants something done about it. He proposes a universal health service, so that the teeth of no one may be neglected. Despite the individual's inability to pay in some cases, he wants dentists to be educated in these views by the teachers of dentistry. He wants the teachers of dentistry to be trained in special schools having the social aim. He wants these schools to have financial support.

Of course there is a philosophy behind these far-reachng plans. . . . Dentistry itself is not just "mechanics" but a scientific vocation. Many fallacies have to be eradicated. One thing desirable is that dentistry should be regarded as a cultural pursuit. It involves the inorganic sciences of physics and chemistry and the organic sciences of biology and physiology. It is a branch of the history of medicine and it has its roots in a philosophy of man, whether he be thought of as a machine or as a person."

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

As practitioner, educator, lecturer and active participant in progressive professional, educational and health movements in America, the author brings from his wide experience and studies a freshness of view to bear upon the contemporary problems facing the dental profession. In this book, he weaves into a colorful fabric the texture of American dentistry, based on his experiments and investigations of dental problems in the social and educational fields.

He has lectured here and abroad on dental science, education and public health and was honored by professional and scientific societies. He has made several educational surveys in the United States and Europe. Not only did he advocate better dental teaching, he inaugurated in 1936 the first dental teacher training program in America. He is the author of one of three nationwide research studies of dental education completed in 1939, has urged the desirability of professionalizing teachers of dentistry and is the first American dentist to hold the Ph.D. degree in education.

He is Associate Editor in Oral Surgery, *American Journal of Orthodontics and Oral Surgery*. Some of his books related directly to this field are "Improvement of Dental College Teaching"; "Public Health Dentistry and Health Security", "Outline of Dental Socioeconomics"; and others.

BOOK REVIEWS AND COMMENTS

"*Professional Dentistry in American Society* is a book of unusual interest. . . . It is also a book that should be of interest to the public which needs to be enlightened concerning the health value of dental service. . . . It is scholarly, informative, and inspiring."

Arthur H. Merritt, Amer. Jour. Orthodontics and Oral Surgery, Vol. 28, No. 3, March, 1942

"Dr. A. H. Merritt, D.D.S., past president of the American Dental Association, expressing his opinion about this book, says, "This is a book of professional interest — one that should be read by every member of the dental profession interested in the social, educational, and scientific progress of dentistry. All-in-all it is a book that cannot be too highly commended. It fills a need in the literature of dentistry met by no other publication." What more can be said about an author and his book?

West Virginia Dental Journal,
Vol. 16, No. 3, January 1942, Page 122

" . . . find it very good and very interesting. I sincerely hope that it may find a wide area of usefulness."

John Oppie McCall, D.D.S., F.A.C.D., Director, The Murry and Leonie Guggenheim Dental Clinic.

"I found the book helpful in gaining a knowledge of dental problems and filling a place that has been too long vacant."

A. M. Simons, Assistant Director, Bureau of Medical Economics, American Medical Ass'n.

" . . . a publication which as a reference book should, in my estimation, be in the library of every practicing dentist. . . The book contains a wealth of interesting and authentic material. . . I trust that the book will have the extensive circulation which it deserves."

Frederick H. Brophy, D.D.S., Chairman, Military Preparedness Committee, and Past President, 1st Dist. Dent. Soc., State of New York

". . . Asgis points out that dentistry is an integral component of our democratic society and therefore our objective should be health-service for all . . . Such a discussion should prove helpful to dental and medical students and all others concerned with the evolution and growth of dentistry."

Jour. Canadian Dental Association,
Vol. 8, No. 1, January, 1942,

"In comparatively few words the author has assembled much factual material which leaves one with a keener appreciation of dentistry as a profession. . . This book should be required reading for all dental students and will make a valuable addition to the library of the dental practitioner and the public health worker."

Health News, by New York State Department of Health,
Vol. 19, No. 5, February 2, 1942

"Few . . . wrote of our profession's history for dental students . . . All his work, acknowledged and unacknowledged, is toward the general betterment of the dental profession. This book . . . will tremendously help the dental students of today — the men who will be our dental leaders of tomorrow."

Dental Students' Magazine,
Vol. 20, No. 5, February, 1942

For some years enlightened dentists have been urging something like what Dr. Asgis has in mind, though not on so comprehensive a scale. The American Association of Dental Schools back in 1935 recommended, among other things, that it was time to consider the social and economic problems of dentistry. Still earlier (1926) the Carnegie Foundation published a report which set forth an educational plan based on an oral health service.

The picture presented by the

At present Dr. Asgis thinks it is too narrow—too much concerned with technical and clinical matters. He would reform it so that teachers would be trained to teach. At present they now handle students as if they were so many apprentices. If teachers in high schools are trained to teach why not teachers in dental schools? Students who are to draw on all the scientific and social knowledge that the new order demands ought to come under the influence of men who have a broader culture than is now demanded.

Objec
vitar
grou
vita
oth
die
Dr.
nig
into
the
room.
who
recove
averag
secor

Science Notes

New Blood Test

The identific
in the

THE BOOK you have been waiting for!

What is happening in dentistry? Will dentistry prevent the loss of teeth? What are the opportunities in dentistry today? Who should study dentistry? What is the position of dentistry in National Defense? Will the new social experiments provide the people with more dental care? Should you support state medicine or compulsory health insurance? What about post-war dentistry? Will the dentist be better off? These and other questions are discussed in this book.

CLINICAL PRESS
1123 BROADWAY, Suite 307
NEW YORK N. Y.

Return Postage Guaranteed

To:

STRY
ETY

S.
urer on
of Dentistry

ucation
sity

S

This department is with him.

For some years enlightened dentists have been urging something like what Dr. Asgis has in mind, though not on so comprehensive a scale. The American Association of Dental Schools back in 1935 recommended, among other things, that it was time to consider the social and economic problems of dentistry. Still earlier (1926) the Carnegie Foundation published a report which set forth an educational plan based on an oral health service.

The picture presented by the

...ience Note...

...CTOBER 26, 1941.

...ws

e widely distributed
s much the same as
ely distributed medi-
Like medicine and
istry has made as-
gress in the last cen-
efects of teeth are
t than ever. Accord-
ey of over 1,400,000
n published in Public
in No. 226 one or
d permanent teeth
36 per cent of the
ar group, and 71 per
twelve-to-fourteen-
—an increase of 33
years.
se figures are not as
hey seem. Children
go to the dentist
hey did a generation
s some dental care
ent, and children's
rovided for in some
programs. It fol-
teeth may not be
an they were. This
that we should do
33 per cent increase
dicates a real need
ment of dentistry as
health service.

Job for Dentist

lds that a changing
more fully aware of
to have, calls for a
entist. To him the
not simply a spe-
tores bad teeth or
ial dentures but a
ined to render an
of oral health serv-
es.
es a reform in den-
And so Dr. Asgis
d audience that the
uture must be not
l mechanic but a
who is a good deal
n, biologist and
ooks upon himself
of society, even
is to solve concrete
ho places the social
onal gain.
at if this ideal is
dental education
will have to be vastly broadened. At present Dr. Asgis thinks it is too narrow—too much concerned with technical and clinical matters. He would reform it so that teachers would be trained to teach. At present they now handle students as if they were so many apprentices. If teachers in high schools are trained to teach why not teachers in dental schools? Students who are to draw on all the scientific and social knowledge that the new order demands ought to come under the influence of men who have a broader culture than is now demanded.

New Blood Test

The identific...
... in the

Flaws
F

se...
the
subst
clear
powde
dry, p
tains i
the ra
testing
Two
are nec
man blo
single dr
drawn fro
with about
salt solution
blood soluti
ly on a cle
drop is a
anti-A p
be picke
pick.
added
of half
examine
hand le
blood oc
blood is
curs in
Group A-
with one
blood belor
cording to
rum cause

Night

It i
in a
not a
but be
tomed
two or
way abou
of the ey
and thus
when w
street.
first. Th
we see
It is
adaptat
vitamin
the vitar
to adapt
Dr. C.
fessor o
versity
his st
Objec
vitar
gro
vit
oth
die
Dr.
nig
into
the
room
who
recove
averag
seco

PROFESSIONAL DENTISTRY IN AMERICAN SOCIETY

A historical and social approach to dental progress

By

ALFRED J. ASGIS, M.A., Ph.D., D.D.S.

Assistant Professor of Oral Surgery and Lecturer on Orientation at the New York University College of Dentistry

With a Foreword by

HERMAN H. HORNE, Ph.D., LL.D.

Professor of the History and Philosophy of Education School of Education, New York University

Limited Edition

ILLUSTRATED

NEW YORK : CLINICAL PRESS

ELEVEN TWENTY-THREE BROADWAY

1941

Flaws

vs

e widely distributed
s much the same as
ely distributed medi-
Like medicine and
istry has made as-
gress in the last cen-
efects of teeth are
t than ever. Accord-
ey of over 1,400,000
n published in Public
in No. 226 one or
l permanent teeth
36 per cent of the
ar group, and 71 per
twelve-to-fourteen-
)—an increase of 33
years.
se figures are not as
hey seem. Children
go to the dentist
hey did a generation
s some dental care
ent, and children's
rovided for in some
programs. It fol-
teeth may not be
an they were. This
that we should do
33 per cent increase
dicates a real need
ment of dentistry as
health service.

Job for Dentist

lds that a changing
more fully aware of
to have, calls for a
ntist. To him the
not simply a spe-
tores bad teeth or
ial dentures but a
tined to render an
of oral health serv-
es.
es a reform in den-
And so Dr. Asgis
l audience that the
uture must be not
l mechanic but a
who is a good deal
n, biologist and
ooks upon himself
of society, even
is to solve concrete
ho places the social
onal gain.
at if this ideal is
dental education
will have to be vastly broadened. At present Dr. Asgis thinks it is too narrow—too much concerned with technical and clinical matters. He would reform it so that teachers would be trained to teach. At present they now handle students as if they were so many apprentices. If teachers in high schools are trained to teach why not teachers in dental schools? Students who are to draw on all the scientific and social knowledge that the new order demands ought to come under the influence of men who have a broader culture than is now demanded.

This department is with him.

For some years enlightened dentists have been urging something like what Dr. Asgis has in mind, though not on so comprehensive a scale. The American Association of Dental Schools back in 1935 recommended, among other things, that it was time to consider the social and economic problems of dentistry. Still earlier (1926) the Carnegie Foundation published a report which set forth an educational plan based on an oral health service.

The picture presented by the

ience Note

New Blood Test

The identific
in the

se
the
subs
clear
powde
dry, p
tains i
the ra
testing
Two
are ne
man blo
single dr
drawn fr
with about
salt solution
blood soluti
ly on a cle
drop is a
anti-A p
be picke
pick.
added
of half
examine
hand le
blood oc
blood is
curs in
Group A-
with one
blood belor
cording to
rum cause

Night

It i
in a
not
but be
tomed
two or
way abou
of the ey
and thus
when v
street.
first. Th
we see
It is
adaptat
vitamin
the vitar
to adapt
Dr. C.
fessor o
versity
his st
Objec
vitar
grou
vita
oth
die
Dr.
nig
into
the
room.
who
recove
averag
secon

CONTENTS

PAGE

Foreword by Professor Herman H. Horne 3
Preface by the author 5

PART ONE

PHILOSOPHY AND BACKGROUND OF AMERICAN DENTISTRY

SECTION 1: BACKGROUND OF PROFESSIONAL DENTISTRY

CHAPTER

I. Introduction to organized American professional dentistry 11
II. The historical and social perspectives in dentistry 22
III. Dentistry from the earliest days to modern times 29
IV. Dentistry in modern times 38
V. Professional societies and dental legislation 46

SECTION 2: BACKGROUND OF DENTAL EDUCATION

VI. A century of institutional dental education in America 56
VII. Administrative period in the history of dental education 63
VIII. The curricular period in the history of dental education 71
IX. The social background of the second dental education study.... 81
X. The instructional period in the history of dental education..... 90
XI. Comparative dental education 99

SECTION 3: CURRENT TRENDS IN DENTISTRY

XII. The widening scope of dentistry as an oral health service 106
XIII. Dentistry as an art and science 118
XIV. Dentistry in public health work 126
XV. Methods and problems in public health dentistry 134

SECTION 4: LOOKING AHEAD IN DENTISTRY

XVI. Social medicine, social dentistry and health security 142
XVII. Dental care for the masses 151
XVIII. From dental college to dental practice 158
XIX. Dental and other health services in National Defense 165
XX. Opportunities for careers in dentistry 171
SCHOOL PACKAGE LIBRARIES 176

PART TWO

A FUNCTIONAL PROGRAM OF DENTAL EDUCATION

XXI. Introduction 177
XXII. The education of dentists and teachers of dentistry 185
XXIII. Record of growth of dentistry and dental education 198
XXIV. The scientific method in dental education 202
XXV. Principles of professional dentistry 212
XXVI. Principles of social dentistry 220
XXVII. Principles of dental education (administration) 230
XXVIII. Principles of dental education (continued) (curriculum and instruction) 238
XXIX. The dental school at work in American democratic society.....246
INDEX 259

ILLUSTRATIONS: Wells and Morton (*Frontispiece*), Fauchard, 16; Hullihen, 17; Harris Monument, 64; Hayden, Harris, Baxley and Bond, 65; Keep, 80; Dentists with Ph.D., 81; Miller, 96; Owre, 97; G. V. and A. D. Black, 96; Williams, 112; and Stomatology Editors, 113.

Specimen Page

CHAPTER XXV

PRINCIPLES OF PROFESSIONAL DENTISTRY

Dentistry Formulates its Professional Problems

DENTISTRY, as a professional health service, assumes responsibilities to society and to dental practitioners. Dentistry—as a practice—faces problems of a scientific and professional character and these relate to three main areas. In the first place, dentistry is concerned with the scope of practice and bears directly on the maintenance of its structural unity.* The scientific growth of dentistry is an important factor in the furtherance of its professional expansion (see Chapter XIII). Then, we have the various problems of the relationship of dentistry to other agencies: (a) *outside* the profession, such as medicine and other allied health and lay groups, and (b) *within* the profession, namely, assisting personnel including dental technicians, dental hygienists, dental assistants, dental laboratories and dental manufacturers[188].

TABLE XXII

Distribution of 24 Professional Principles According to Statistical Classification into Approved, Significant and Non-significant Categories

	Unity and Scope			*Scientific Growth*			*Total Relationships*			
	Weighted Rank	*No.*	*Per cent*	*Weighted Rank*	*No.*	*Per cent*	*Weighted Rank*	*No.*	*Per cent*	
Approved	1	4	97.67							
	2	1	97.00							
	3	10	95.33	1	14	87.00				
	4	8	94.33	2	12	83.00				
	5	9	88.33	4	16	82.67				
	6	3	83.67	3	17	81.00	1	80	86.00	
	7	2	81.00	5	13	77.67	2	19	77.67	14
Significant ..	8	6	74.33	6	11	74.67	3	18	73.67	
	9	5	74.00	7	15	73.33	4	21	70.33	
	11	78	67.33				5	20	65.67	
	10	7	63.67				6	79	63.33	10
Non-significant										0
		11			7			6		24

* By structural unity of the dental profession is here meant the maintenance of the three main therapeutic divisions of dentistry (oral medicine, oral surgery and oral functional therapy) integrated as a health service.

For some years enlightened dentists have been urging something like what Dr. Asgis has in mind, though not on so comprehensive a scale. The American Association of Dental Schools back in 1935 recommended, among other things, that it was time to consider the social and economic problems of dentistry. Still earlier (1926) the Carnegie Foundation published a report which set forth an educational plan based on an oral health service.

The picture presented by the

At present Dr. Asgis thinks it is too narrow—too much concerned with technical and clinical matters. He would reform it so that teachers would be trained to teach. At present they now handle students as if they were so many apprentices. If teachers in high schools are trained to teach why not teachers in dental schools? Students who are to draw on all the scientific and social knowledge that the new order demands ought to come under the influence of men who have a broader culture than is now demanded.

Objec
vitar
gro
vit
oth
die
Dr.
nig.
into
the
roon.
who
recove
averag
seco

Science Note

New Blood Test

The identific
in the

EXCERPTS FROM BOOK REVIEWS

Comments in the dental press on Student Edition of "Professional Dentistry in American Society"

The author believes that dentistry should become a dynamic living part of society, that the dentist should be a responsible citizen, a reformer, and a benefactor of mankind rather than being set apart from society by mere professional calling.

This text is very much worthwhile and should be read by practitioner, student and teacher alike.—*Dental Items of Interest*, Volume 63, Number 11, November 1941, page 1129.

This book is written with a definite bias. Dr. Asgis does not look upon dentistry as a self-contained profession working in a vacuum. The man-power of our profession consists of people working for other people. People massed together make up society. Society moves and changes and so also must those who serve it.

Dentistry must have a social outlook and influence and be influenced by the world surrounding it. It must help make the shape of things to come.

That is Dr. Asgis' thesis. That is his book.

Dr. Asgis said this before. It is his gospel. It is the truth. As such it bears repetition until it becomes our way of life . . .

This volume, with its historical and social approach to dental progress, has been written particularly for students in the dental colleges. It should provide interesting reading, too, for alumni of dental schools who may or may not believe that our American democracy is on the march. —*Dental Outlook*, Volume 28, Number 11, November, 1941, page 521.

. . . I hope that the dental student reads it carefully.

. . . Mechanically, the arrangement of the subject matter is good, and the acknowledgement of source material excellent.—*Harvard Dental Alumni Bulletin*, Volume 2, Number 1, October, 1941, page 14.

When this reviewer was an undergraduate at dental college, he groped for a guide to orient himself as a prospective dentist in the social structure of America. . . . There was no guide—no compendium to orient the student. There were only popular histories of dentistry more interested in style than in facts and philosophy. Today, several years later, Dr. Alfred J. Asgis teaches such a course at New York University College of Dentistry. It is titled simply "Orientation".

. . . Dr. Asgis feels that dentistry shold be regarded as a cultural pursuit; that it is a branch of the history of medicine and it has its roots in a philosophy of man.

. . . The third and fourth sections "Current Trends in Dentistry" and "Looking Ahead in Dentistry" respectively present the most scholarly survey ever written of modern dentistry.

. . . The keynote of the book is summed up in the chapter "Dentistry for the Masses" which is written with courage, foresight and distinction. *Bulletin, Kings County Dental Society*, Volume 18, Number 2, November 1941, page 13.

CLINICAL PRESS
1123 Broadway
New York City

Cloth bound, Illustrated
Charts and Tables
260 pages . . . Price $4.50

...ws

e widely distributed
s much the same as
ely distributed medi-
Like medicine and
tistry has made as-
gress in the last cen-
lefects of teeth are
t than ever. Accord-
ey of over 1,400,000
n published in Public
tin No. 226 one or
d permanent teeth
n 36 per cent of the
ear group, and 71 per
twelve-to-fourteen-
p—an increase of 33
x years.
ese figures are not as
they seem. Children
go to the dentist
they did a generation
is some dental care
gent, and children's
provided for in some
programs. It fol-
r teeth may not be
han they were. This
n that we should do
33 per cent increase
indicates a real need
pment of dentistry as
c health service.

Job for Dentist

holds that a changing
d more fully aware of
t to have, calls for a
dentist. To him the
be not simply a spe-
estores bad teeth or
ficial dentures but a
trained to render an
e of oral health serv-
asses.
plies a reform in den-
. And so Dr. Asgis
ard audience that the
e future must be not
llful mechanic but a
tist who is a good deal
ician, biologist and
looks upon himself
nt of society, even
sk is to solve concrete
l who places the social
ersonal gain.
that if this ideal is
ved dental education
be vastly broadened.
Dr. Asgis thinks it is
too narrow—too much concerned with technical and clinical matters. He would reform it so that teachers would be trained to teach. At present they now handle students as if they were so many apprentices. If teachers in high schools are trained to teach why not teachers in dental schools? Students who are to draw on all the scientific and social knowledge that the new order demands ought to come under the influence of men who have a broader culture than is now demanded.

Flaws F

se
the
subs
clear
powde
dry, p
tains i
the ra
testing
Two
are ne
man blo
single dr
drawn fr
with about
salt solution
blood soluti
ly on a cle
drop is a
anti-A p
be picke
pick.
added
of half
examine
hand le
blood oc
blood is
curs in
Group A-
with one
blood belor
cording to
rum cause

Night

It i
in a
not
but be
tomed
two or
way abou
of the ey
and thus
when
street.
first. Th
we see
It is
adaptat
vitamin
the vitar
to adapt
Dr. C.
fessor o
versity
his st
Objec
vitar
grou
vita
oth
die
Dr.
nig
into
the
room.
who
recove
averag
seco

For some years enlightened dentists have been urging something like what Dr. Asgis has in mind, though not on so comprehensive a scale. The American Association of Dental Schools back in 1935 recommended, among other things, that it was time to consider the social and economic problems of dentistry. Still earlier (1926) the Carnegie Foundation published a report which set forth an educational plan based on an oral health service.

The picture presented by the

...ience Note

New Blood Test

The identific...
...in the

Science In The News

By WALDEMAR KAEMPFFERT

Reducing Reflections

Reflection from the ...n be... showcases, pictures ...ass screens of ca... a nuisance. And ...the glass coverings of ins... ...ents ...nce i... and meter dials and plate glass.

Reform in Dentistry

Fifty per cent of the youths who are drafted are rejected because they are physically unfit for military service. Defective teeth account for the largest percentage of rejections. We have here an urgent problem in public health. Dr. Alfred J. Asgis of New York, who teaches dentistry in New York University, considered it recently at Harvard before a group which had assembled to discuss that institution's new dental program.

At the outset we must face the fact that with the advance of medicine the dentist no longer stands apart. Once upon a time bad teeth were simply bad teeth. That their badness was in some way connected with food was assumed but not demonstrated. Teeth were neglected until they ached. When they ached the dentist either plugged cavities or removed incisors, bicuspids and molars that were beyond restoration and supplied artificial teeth.

This picture changed with the development of nutrition as a science. We know now that vitamins and minerals cannot be ignored in the treatment of teeth, and that good teeth and good health go hand in hand. With the publication of the monumental reports of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care and the passage of social security legislation it became evident that some means must be found to bring the best that medical science had to offer to about 50,000,000 in families with incomes of less than $1,000 a year, and who could not afford to pay for medical care.

Aids to Dental Needs Urged

In his Harvard address Dr. Asgis made a strong plea for the consideration of the dental needs of these unfortunates. He wants dentistry to reform its method of teaching and to enter the field of what he calls "oral public health." This department is with him.

For some years enlightened dentists have been urging something like what Dr. Asgis has in mind, though not on so comprehensive a scale. The American Association of Dental Schools back in 1935 recommended, among other things, that it was time to consider the social and economic problems of dentistry. Still earlier (1926) the Carnegie Foundation published a report which set forth an educational plan based on an oral health service.

The picture presented by the need of more widely distributed dental care is much the same as for more widely distributed medical care. Like medicine and surgery, dentistry has made astonishing progress in the last century. Yet defects of teeth are more apparent than ever. According to a survey of over 1,400,000 school children published in Public Health Bulletin No. 226 one or more decayed permanent teeth were found in 36 per cent of the six-to-eight-year group, and 71 per cent in the twelve-to-fourteen-year-old group—an increase of 33 per cent in six years.

Perhaps these figures are not as alarming as they seem. Children undoubtedly go to the dentist oftener than they did a generation ago. There is some dental care for the indigent, and children's services are provided for in some public health programs. It follows that our teeth may not be much worse than they were. This does not mean that we should do nothing. The 33 per cent increase in six years indicates a real need for the development of dentistry as an oral public health service.

Sees New Job for Dentist

Dr. Asgis holds that a changing world, a world more fully aware of what it ought to have, calls for a new type of dentist. To him the dentist must be not simply a specialist who restores bad teeth or provides artificial dentures but a man highly trained to render an expanded type of oral health service to the masses.

All this implies a reform in dental education. And so Dr. Asgis told his Harvard audience that the dentist of the future must be not simply a skillful mechanic but a trained scientist who is a good deal of a physician, biologist and chemist, who looks upon himself as the agent of society, even though his task is to solve concrete problems, and who places the social good above personal gain.

It is clear that if this ideal is to be achieved dental education will have to be vastly broadened. At present Dr. Asgis thinks it is too narrow—too much concerned with technical and clinical matters. He would reform it so that teachers would be trained to teach. At present they now handle students as if they were so many apprentices. If teachers in high schools are trained to teach why not teachers in dental schools? Students who are to draw on all the scientific and social knowledge that the new order demands ought to come under the influence of men who have a broader culture than is now demanded.

...ience Note...

New Blood Test

The identific... ...in the

Flaws

F

se... the subs... clear powde... dry, p... tains i... the ra... testing

Two are ne... man bl... single dr... drawn fr... with about salt solution blood soluti... ly on a cle... drop is a... anti-A p... be picke... pick. added of half examine... hand le... blood oc... blood is ... curs in ... Group A- with one blood belor... cording to rum cause

Night

It i... in a not ... but be tomed two or way abou... of the ey... and thus when ... street. first. Th... we see

It is adaptat... vitamin the vitar... to adapt

Dr. C. fessor o... versity his st... Objec... vitar... gro... vit... oth... die... Dr. nig... into the room. who recove... averag... seco...

HEALTH INSURANCE URGED ON DENTISTS

N. Y. U. Teacher Cites 50% Drop in Practitioners' Income as Reason for Plan

SOCIAL FACTORS STRESSED

Two-thirds of Adults and 75% of Children Lack Proper Care, He Reports

In spite of rapid progress in the science and practice of dentistry in the last century, more than two-thirds of the adult population of the United States and at least 75 per cent of the children go without proper dental attention because of the failure of dentistry to adapt itself to modern social conditions, it was reported yesterday by Dr. Alfred J. Asgis, member of the faculty of the New York University College of Dentistry.

Dr. Asgis's report was contained in his thesis for the Doctor of Philosophy degree in the university's School of Education. A condensed version of the study will appear in The Journal of Dental Education.

Attributing many of the shortcomings of the dental profession to a lack of "social principles" and selective standards on the part of dental education institutions, Dr. Asgis declared a system of compulsory health insurance is necessary if the profession is to keep in step with its technical advances.

Average Net Income $2,400

Dr. Aegis found in his study that the average annual net income of dentists was $2,400, and that "there appears to be no prospect for a general increase of income standards." The research was carried on over a period of three years in the United States and abroad and was conducted among 1,250 dentists in this country, 64 per cent of whom were teachers in dental schools.

"The incomes of dentists in private practice have been reduced 50 per cent in the past decade, and a large number of the 80,000 dentists today hardly can earn a livelihood," Dr. Asgis declared. "A program of compulsory health insurance would provide a much-needed service to the broad masses of the people and also would serve to increase the income level of the dental profession.

"My study disclosed that various methods have been tried to reduce the costs of dental services as a means of providing them to a larger number of people. I am of the opinion that the only practical solution lies on the adoption of the method of mutual cooperation between consumers and producers, such as is provided by a system of compulsory health insurance.

"Such a system should be patterned on modern principles, adapted to American standards of service and befitting the temperament of the American people."

Dr. Asgis found that state medicine, socialized medicine and health insurance were opposed by the profession. He believes, however, that compulsory health insurance has a "sound basis for solving the problem campatible with professional ethics."

Payment on Per Capita Basis

Under the plan he proposes, the government, employer and employe would contribute to the insurance system and dentists and physicians would be paid on a per-capita basis for the number of patients treated annually.

Terming this program a "progressive but not a revolutionary approach," Dr. Asgis pointed out that the present relationship between the doctor and patient, or dentist and patient, would continue with every patient having free choice of physician and dentist.

He contended properly managed cooperative group practice would prove more suitable than clinics, since it would retain the features of private practice.

"The mistakes that were made with respect to dentistry in the European systems of health insurance need not be repeated in the United States," he continued. "In some foreign countries dentistry was split into a biological part and a mechanical part to lower costs. The restorative type of service was truly mechanized and lowere the quality of dentistry to the detriment of the people, while the biological services became more exclusive and expensive.

"American dentistry has achieved its present high professional status because it has tsressed the health service aspect in distinction to the merely mechanical performance."

ORAL HEALTH

267. April 1940

Public Health Dentistry and Health Security

—by Alfred J. Asgis, Sc.B., M.A., D.D.S., Ph.D.

THIS IS ESSENTIALLY a text-book prepared for the purpose of meeting the needs of classroom instruction in courses of social dentistry and dental education. It is designed to give assistance to teachers in dental colleges and in other institutions, who are interested in the cultural subjects of dentistry and who are planning courses of instruction in this field.

Of particular value to all interested in public health dentistry are the references to dental literature and the bibliography submitted by the author. By his clear analysis of prevailing views on the subject of public health service, the author greatly facilitates the setting up of the machinery necessary for putting into effect any public dental service.

Published by The Clinical Press, New York Price $3.50

6:2, 92. February 1940

The Journal of The Canadian Dental Assoc.

Public Health Dentistry and Health Security—by Alfred J. Asgis, Sc.B., M.A., D.D.S., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Oral Surgery, New York University, College of Dentistry; Instructor in Public Health Dentistry, New York University, Division of General Education. Published by the Clinical Press, 33 West 42nd Street, New York City. Price $3.50.

This book is written as a text-workbook for students and practitioners who are particularly interested in social dental education. Its purport is to give the student of the subject a general conception of the aims and activities of dentistry in public health work.

The need for training of a dental personnel for public health service is now being more generally recognized and this text is used in classes at the School of Education of New York University, where such a course of study is available. Teachers in dental colleges and all those who seek assistance in arranging programs in this field of endeavour should find this book very valuable. The references to the dental literature and the bibliography are most complete and helpful.

22:2,29 February 1940

Journal of the MICHIGAN STATE DENTAL SOCIETY

"PUBLIC HEALTH DENTISTRY AND HEALTH SECURITY," a text-workbook for students and practitioners, by Alfred J. Asgis, Sc.B., M.A., D.D.S., Ph.D., Clinical Press, 33 West 42nd Street, New York City.

From the preface by Dr. Allen T. Newman, Dean of New York University College of Dentistry, we quote the following: "This outline, prepared by Dr. Asgis, represents an effort to give the student of the subject a general conception of the aims and activities of dentistry in public health work. The outline contains the essential materials used in the course in public health dentistry sponsored by the Division of General Education of New York University, during the academic year 1938-1939."

The subject matter is taken up under the following headings: Orientation in Public Health Dentistry, Foundations and Fundamentals of Public Health Dentistry, Dental Public Health Administration, Health Security and Dental Socio-Economics, Problems of Public Health Dentistry, and Public Health Dentistry as a Career. Each subject has an excellent reference bibliography, which is very desirable since very little has been written on the subject except in isolated articles in various books or professional journals.

W. R. D.

DENTAL SURVEY

570. May 1940

1940 bids fair to be a heydey for good reference works. Another comprehensive, long-needed and very well done reference manual is PUBLIC HEALTH DENTISTRY AND HEALTH SECURITY by Alfred J. Asgis (Clinical Press, 33 West 42nd St., New York City, $3.50). Dubbed "a text-workbook for students and practitioners" by its author, this book, too, is well-indexed, easy to use.

THE DENTAL STUDENTS' MAGAZINE

18:6, 26-27 (March, 1940

Book Reviews

PUBLIC HEALTH DENTISTRY AND HEALTH SECURITY

(A textbook for students and practitioners) by Alfred J. Asgis, Sc.B., M.A., D.D.S., Ph.D., Assist. Prof. of Oral Surgery, N.Y.U. College of Dentistry; Instructor in Public Health Dentistry, N.Y.U.; Assist. Visiting Dentist, Bellevue Hospital; etc.; The Clinical Press, New York City, 1939. Cardboard, $3.50 net.

The average dental student and young practitioner seldom think in terms of public health dentistry —for the simple reason that private practice, at this date, remains the road which the greatest majority of dentists follow after graduation. However, no one, including those of the dental profession, can deny that public health is advancing every day by leaps and bounds; and with that definite advancement dentistry is surely to be allied, which we all admit in looking over the facts and statistics of the situation. We cannot fool ourselves — dentistry does play a very important part in not only the present, but also the future set-up of public health — we can kid ourselves no longer: our position in public health requires our services.

Dr. Asgis gives us a most useful book on this important subject; indeed, it is almost a new subject — more worthy of attention for that reason. Private practitioners, and especially those interested in public health, will find this fine gathering of pertinent facts indispensable as well as fascinating. Time will prove this prophecy so.

122 Vol X, No.3. THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF DENTISTRY MARCH, 1940

PUBLIC HEALTH DENTISTRY AND HEALTH SECURITY. A Text-book for students and Practitioners. By Alfred J. Asgis, Sc.B., M.A., D.D.S., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Oral Surgery, New York University College of Dentistry; Instructor in Public Health Dentistry, New York University, Division of General Education; Assistant Visiting Dentist, Bellevue Hospital.

Asgis followed accepted pedagogical methods in the preparation of this workbook. The style and exposition of material will hardly find sympathetic readers among dentists unfamiliar with the art and science of teaching because much of the material will appear too elementary and not directly concerned with the subject. However, teachers in the field of education and teacher-training have found this method most reliable.

The author confines himself to the use of a few reference works, two in the field of Dental Public Health by McCall and Salzmann, the others in the general public health field notably by Hiscock, Smillie and Mustard. This is advantageous for the student because it affords him the opportunity of obtaining a well-rounded viewpoint without confining himself to the theories or statements of any one author. Asgis has done away with the catch-as-catch-can method of teaching so prevalent, even today, in dental education.

Book Reviews

THE DENTAL STUDENTS' MAGAZINE

MARCH, 1941

ORIENTATION IN AMERICAN DENTISTRY

by Alfred J. Asgis, Sc. B., M.A., D.D.S., Ph.D., Asst. Prof. of Oral Surgery, Lecturer on Orientation, N.Y.U. College of Dentistry; author of various publications on dental education, etc., etc. The Clinical Press, New York City. 1940. Paper bound, $2.50 net.

Perhaps no scholar in the field of dental education has compiled so much valuable information on the subject as Dr. A. J. Asgis of New York City; and by such compiling it is definite that no one has contributed so fully to this branch of dental literature.

This new offering of Dr. Asgis' ably complements his previous works on a somewhat pioneering subject. The courses of dental education, public health dentistry, and recognized orientation in dentistry are all changing — and we are indeed fortunate to have one among us competent enough, and trained properly enough, to evaluate and interpret these important changes for us.

No one aspect or department in this book can be singled out as of greater value than any other, for each of all the component parts is necessary for complete understanding and appreciation of the rest.

Of the many various dental groups who will welcome in printed form Dr. Asgis' latest compilation, probably dental educators will show the greatest interest. Yet all dental teachers, and dental students aspiring to teaching, will find it indispensable, as will public health dentists, dental historians, and general practitioners sincerely interested in the welfare of dentistry.

THE DENTAL OUTLOOK

APRIL, 1941 VOL. XXVIII, NO. 4

ORIENTATION IN AMERICAN DENTISTRY —ITS HISTORY AND SOCIAL-PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND. By Alfred J. Asgis, D.D.S., Ph.D. Published by Clinical Press, New York City. $2.50.

Few dentists have contributed more than Professor Asgis in making American dentistry aware of its social and cultural responsibilities. To that objective he has concentrated a great part of the best years of his life. It cannot be said that dentistry is deeply social-minded today but it must be admitted that the profession is questioning its philosophy of rugged individualism and that there has been a large increase of socio-economists in its ranks.

Writes Dr. Asgis in his Foreword, "The dentist of tomorrow should be familiar with the contemporary problems of his chosen profession and the society in which he lives." This present book offers the student the backdrop of these problems and our work-a-day world. It is in outline form and covers the general background of dentistry and its past, present and future. Suggested readings are included in the text, as well as a series of appendices which denote the courses offered by dental schools, the health service systems in leading countries, a classification of the problems in dentistry and dental education, the development of the admission requirements, the length of dental curricula and trends in dental incomes. A list of some forty titles for papers to be written by students, each of which could easily be expanded into an average book, is also appended. A chronology of dental events, 1840–1940, and an index complete this volume.

This is an excellent syllabus. Dental students and health workers will surely profit greatly by its use and practicing dentists can adopt it as a miniature dental World Almanac on dental socio-economic matters.

N. K.

Journal of The Canadian Dental Assoc.

Orientation in American Dentistry, Its History and Social-professional Background, by Alfred J. Asgis, Sc.B. M.A., D.D.S., Ph.D.; Assistant Professor of Oral Surgery and Lecturer on Orientation, New York University, College of Dentistry; Author of "Public Health Dentistry and Health Security," "Outline of Dental Socio-economics," "Functional Dental Education," etc. Published by the Clinical Press, 33 West 42nd Street, New York City. Price $2.50.

This is a text-workbook for dental students and professional health workers to meet the needs of undergraduate dental education. The American Association of Dental Schools recommended such a course in dental orientation in its educational report in 1935. This course offered by Dr. Asgis is patterned on the general principles of that report. The purpose is to aid the student in his understanding of the historical background and social growth of dentistry as a profession.

The general objectives are to help the student appreciate the continuity of development of dentistry and dental education, to think of dentistry in terms of a health-service profession and to acquire knowledge of principles and methods of how to study dentistry most effectively and economically. The extensive reference to periodical literature is very valuable.

While the subject matter has been arranged to meet classroom needs this manual should prove most helpful also in preparing lectures or for use in study clubs interested in the orientation of contemporary dental problems.

—M. H. G.

Book Reviews

ORIENTATION IN AMERICAN DENTISTRY, ITS HISTORY AND SOCIAL-PROFESSIONAL BACKGROUND. A Text—Workbook for Dental Students and Professional Health Workers. By Alfred J. Asgis, Sc.B., M.A., D.D.S., Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Oral Surgery and Lecturer on Orientation, New York University College of Dentistry; Author of "Public Health Dentistry and Health Security," "Outline of Dental Socio-economics," "Functional Dental Education," etc. Pp. 126. New York: Clinical Press. 1940.

Asgis is continuing his pedagogic approach to dental education in the present volume which deals with the history and social-professional background of American dentistry. As a rule the dental student is in his senior year, and frequently not even then does he begin to realize that he knows nothing of the social and professional aims, implications, background and promise which his profession holds forth. Much of our present difficulty in overcoming the inertia which affects our professional endeavors would have been obviated if dental students of twenty years ago or more had received proper orientation to their profession.

A course in orientation for which the present volume is to serve as a workbook is given first-year students to familiarize them with dental problems in and outside of the dental school. The student learns about the nature and scope of dentistry as a profession and as a health service; its professional and social problems; the various relationships of dentistry to other health professions and community life and the opportunities in dentistry as a life career and a cultural pursuit. It is hoped in this way to have the student realize that his undergraduate education is only preparation for his life's work and that his professional education never ends.

The method pursued by Asgis while hewing close to a prescribed course of study nevertheless allows much self-activity on the part of the student and provides practically all of the significant references to the field covered.

1270

December 29, 1942

Dear Dr. Asgis:

Please accept the President's thanks for your thoughtfulness in sending him the article entitled "Postwar Dentistry: A Program". He appreciates also your good wishes for his personal welfare.

May I, too, express my appreciation of your courtesy in sending me a copy of the second printing of your book "Professional Dentistry in American Society".

Very sincerely yours,

STEPHEN EARLY
Secretary to the President

Dr. Alfred J. Asgis,
7 East 42nd Street,
New York, N. Y.

X253

mw:cb

ALFRED J. ASGIS, PH. D., D. D. S.
DENTIST AND ORAL SURGEON
7 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK CITY
MURRAY HILL 2-5623

ack
12-29
cl

December 21,1942

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

Dear Mr.President:

In this critical period of the world-wide struggle against the attempted blacking out of our democratic social philosophy and institutions, I feel it a privilege and an honor to be able to express my devotion to the democratic ideal by the dedication of this volume to you, the exponent of the freedoms in which lie the hopes of the American people. Please accept this Christmas gift as signifying a sincere wish, shared by most Americans, for your continued good health and strength to carry on the fight for the liberation of the peoples of the world.

Very cordially yours,

Alfred J.Asgis

Incl:
JADA paper
2 reprints

*

POSTWAR DENTISTRY: A PROGRAM

by

Alfred J.Asgis, D.D.S., Ph.D., F.A.P.H.A.

Assistant Professor of Oral Surgery and
Lecturer on Orientation at the New York
University College of Dentistry.

*

Submitted to

Dr.L.Pierce Anthony,Editor

Journal American Dental Association
212 East Superior St.
Chicago, Ill.

December 19,1942

Author's mailing address
7 East 42nd St.
New York, N.Y.

POSTWAR DENTISTRY: A PROGRAM.

War and the Health Professions

We are at war, every one of us, no matter in which area of endeavor we may be engaged. We are at war both on the military and civil fronts. The scope of the present conflict, however, extends beyond the boundaries of the physical domain; the challenge is directed against our culture and our civilization which place significance on the democratic values of our mode of existence. Fascism or Nazism are the antithesis of our social philosophy. To survive, we must uproot Fascism, there are no two ways about it. The public pronouncements of President Roosevelt bear testimony to the faith of the American people in our democratic institutions. To quote from the President's flag day address, on June 14, on the four freedoms:

The four freedoms of common humanity are as much elements of man's needs as air sunlight, bread and salt. Deprive him of all these freedoms and he dies- deprive him of a part of them and a part of him withers. Give them to him in full and abundant measure and he will cross the threshold of a new age, the greatest age of man. These freedoms are the rights of men of every creed and every race, wherever they live. This is their heritage, long withheld. We of the United Nations have the power and the men and the will at last to assure man's heritage.

The current trend tower health security may be viewed as a challenge to the dental profession to come forward with concrete proposals as part of its contribution to solving the health problem in the reconstruction of society in the postwar period. This challenge has its source of origin within the dental profession. If unheeded, it is bound to come from outside sources. Therefore, now is the time to engage in planning for postwar dentistry.

Postwar planning for dentistry

Dentistry, like every other health service profession, has already made substantial contributions to our war effort. Dentistry must also take part in winning the peace. The dental profession must now engage also in planning for the type of dental program that should become part of postwar health programs, nationally and internationally. Dentistry must be represented on all Councils of postwar planning, whether sponsored by labor, management or government. To effectively carry out dentistry's aims in health

service in the interest of the people, it is necessary that its representatives, official and unofficial avail themselves of every opportunity to speak in the interest of dental health. To that end, it is imperative that every dentist should have a clear conception of the needs of postwar dentistry with respect to the people. Below is presented an outline of a program and suggestions for general consideration either as an approach to the problems of postwar dentistry or as a program for direct action by the dental profession.

The Call for Action by Dentists

The call for concerted action now on some basic proposals has come from several sources. Several sources deserve serious attention because of the official position held by the authors. J.Ben Robinson, DDS,FACD, President-Elect of the American Dental Asscciation stresses the need for planning with social vision.

Certainly any post-war program should be dictated by the best interests of society as a whole, and such a result can be achieved only by the coordinated effort of a multitude of social agencies---each directed by those who shall understandingly guide its course into proper relation to the whole of society. No existing social institution can remain aloof by choosing to maintain its status quo, nor can any service agency remain out of the picture or behind the procession without losing its identity or suffering complete extinction.

L.Pierce Anthony, DDS,FACD.,Editor of Journal of the American Dental Association stresses the need for reflection on issues confronting dental care in postwar society.

We do not attempt to offer a remedy or a better way out of the present difficulty, but we do believe that, other things being equal, the dental profession should endeavor to aid the government in its effort to solve the problem, rather than to oppose it; that the dental profession should be foresighted enough to work out a plan that will meet the situation without seriously interfering with the traditions of patient and professional relationship.

J.Cannon Black,DDS.,FACD,President of the American College of Dentists, speaks with much concern about postwar dental problems in his 1942 Presidential address to the College:

The world is in a revolution. The future will not remain static. Are we as a profession prepared to meet the changes which may be forced upon us? Have we plans to present if our leaders are called to the conference table and have we irrefutable knowledge should adjustments have to be made? Now is the time for men to think.

Every man in the dental profession must recognize that he is part of the profession-that upon him rests responsibility within the limits of his ability just as much as upon the man at the top.

The proposals seen below represent in substance a people's dental health program for the profession. This program is based on the needs of professional dentistry, dental education and society. It is a program of readjustment for dentistry in a society of peaceful nations in its professional, educational and social areas of endeavor.

A Twelve-Point Program

(1) Child dental health. Dental prophylactic and corrective services should be provided for the entire school population (without cost where parents are unable to pay) in conjunction with a compulsory program of dental health education. This work, embracing service and educational functions, should be supervised by qualified Public Health Dentists who are to be paid adequate salaries, and who will carry out the various plans in cooperation with the respective health departments or school clinic authorities. The educational program in dental health should apply to the adult population that is in dire need of reliable and authentic information about recent advances in the science, art and practice of dentistry.

(2) Dental health education. Instruction in mouth hygiene in elementary and secondary education should be improved and should be made a universal requirement in the curriculums. The emphasis in the content and instructional procedures should be shifted to established principles of nutritional control of dental diseases (oral diseases include tooth decay, pyorrhea, oral tumors, impaired mouth function, etc.) rather than rely chiefly on orthodox procedures of mechanical cleansing and "tooth-brushing". Prophylactic, operative control of dental disease and oral deformities should be stressed in all oral hygiene programs. Special educational programs should be provided for the rapidly growing field of industrial dentistry.

(3) Extension of dental research. There is need for establishing centralized agencies or centers, supported, wherever necessary, by governmental subsidies to extend and cooperate in the supervision of dental research in all areas embracing the basic sciences, clinical dentistry, dental education, dental history and dental socio-economics. Dental research should also be extended to allied fields. Equal provision should be made for the translation of significant research findings and for the practical utilization of these findings to increase foundational knowledge and to improve daily practice. Dental research is the life stream of professional growth; and as a social function it is of vital public concern.

(4) Experimentation with dental curricula. Dentistry is a specialized health service, and in practice it takes the place of a specialty of medicine along side other medical specialties. It should be recognized as such by dentists, physicians, and the public. There is no justification for perpetuating the antagonism between dentistry and medicine. Dentistry cannot be absorbed by medicine, under any educational system. Experimentation, therefore, with educational programs (administrative, curricular or instructional) whether by Harvard, Louisville, or other universities, which aims to improve the quality of the dental school product, should be encouraged and not discouraged. Irrespective of the system of education- stomatologic or autonomous-under which the dentist will ultimately be trained, it should not deter us from recognizing the value of the services he renders society today. Altogether too much of dental knowledge remains unused,

(5) Social health courses in the dental curriculum. Dental teaching should stress the social implications of dentistry. Principles and problems of social health should be made part of the undergraduate dental curriculum. Students should be prepared to meet the dental health problems of daily practice with a scientific and realistic attitude. The general dentist is the backbone of the profession in a democracy. He can perform an important service to the community, although there is a real need in the dental field for the qualified specialist rendering expert service in limited areas.

(6) Experimentation with group practice. Organized dentistry should favor the inauguration of experimental projects with group dental practice to provide dental care for the low income groups. This will incidentally improve the financial and economic status of a considerable number of practitioners whose standard of living is below the professional level.

(7) Dental teacher training centers. University Institutes or Dental Teacher Training Centers, with appropriate Fellowships and Internships for the education of prospective teachers of dentistry, should be established in several parts of the country. Wherever necessary, Government subsidies should assist in providing training facilities for prospective teachers and teachers-in-service, in the health professions. With dentistry as a start, the professionalized teacher in medicine, public health, nursing, etc, will undoubtedly take his proper place in the ranks of the profession of teaching.

(8) The status of dental teachers should be improved. Dental teachers cannot do their best unless they are adequately remunerated, and assured some form of economic security, freedom of expression, tenure, and opportunities for creative effort and advancement. The Council on Dental Education, which is classifying dental schools, is in a strategic position to open wide the gates for entrance into the field of dental education of the professionalized, well-trained, and respected dental teacher. The dental teacher has a job to perform which is quite distinct from that of either the dentist or dental specialist.

(9) Financial assistance to dental education. Increased endowments for dental schools (Federal subsidies should be provided where needed) for the training of dental teachers, to provide increases in salary, to promote research for the improvement of dental instruction, and for research in dentistry should be made available.

Dental schools can no longer maintain themselves as educational institutions from clinic and tuition fees alone.

(10) Improved status of dental students. Qualified dental students, unable to meet educational expenses and costs in war or peace time, should be assisted from private and public funds especially provided for this purpose. Dental students should be given their rightful status in the democratic admonistration of school affairs. The student of today is the practitioner of tomorrow and the school is where he should begin the practice of democratic living in the interest of the profession and the people.

(11) Social health insurance and state health services. Compulsory social health insurance on a national scale (with proper safeguards for quality and quantity) should be established as a social means of providing dental health care to the low income groups. The private practice of dentistry, medicine, etc. may continue to operate under the system without curtailment, so as to provide services for the population in the upper income levels. Compulsory social health insurance is not the ideal nor the best method of providing health security for all the people. But the opportunity it offers is the least that the common man should get. Tax-supported, free health services to the needy (state medicine, dentistry etc.) may not be far off. Thus may the ideal of preventive health service become a reality. Let the dental profession not stand in the way of this minimum for those who need dental and medical care the most.

(12) Social security for self-employed dentists. The practicing general dentist is the one on whom the people depend for services. Therefore, social security should be extended to cover self-employed practicing dentists as a measure of public protection. The depression years and wartime dislocations have reduced immeasurably the income from private dental practice, in itself beset with many economic uncertainties. This makes the dentist's dependence on social assistance in sickness, disability and old age imperative. Dentistry is socially most effective when practiced as a health

service and should not be pursued as a "business". Society must discharge equally the obligations to its public servants in the health professions.

Dental Health and the Medical Profession

The promotion of dental health is a social responsibility of the dental profession. This responsibility cannot be delegated to the medical profession for in America the two professions are functioning as distinct organizations. In the past, in the planning of health programs dentistry has not been given the consideration it deserved as a health measure. In the future omissions of this kind should be avoided, especially in projects dealing with health insurance, whether private, social or state. No health program is truly satisfactory which does not include provisions for adequate dental care.

Our immediate objective is to win the war. But a total victory also means the attainment of a lasting peace. To win the peace, our profession must now plan for postwar dentistry. What Professor Hunt said with respect to education applies to dentistry: 9

If we are to win the peace, we must plan for it. If we drift into peace without a well developed program, we shall have to make hasty decisions and shall be too much at the mercy of organized pressures and emotional appeals. Thinking in advance about the use we shall make of victory is essential to the preservation of its fruits. It is part of the war effort.

7 East 42 Street

REFERENCES

(1) Asgis, Alfred J.,War and professional leadership, Columbia Optometrist, (Jan.)1942

(2) Ibid , Orientation in American Dentistry, New York: Clinical Press,(Second Rev.Edit.) 1942 p.3

(3) Goldman,Franz.,Prepayment Plans for Medical Care.

(4) Robinson,J.Ben.,Dentistry:the old way and a new era. Bull.Va.S.D.Assoc.,19:1,49-58 (Oct) 1942

(5) Anthony, Pierce L.,Postwar dentistry, J.A.D.A.,(Oct)1942

(6) Black,J.Cannon, Inaugural address,J.Amer.Coll.D., 9:3,291-299(Sept.) 1942

(7) Horner,Harlan H, Dental educ tion in wartime , Ill.D.J., 11:9,383-394(Sept)1942

(8) Asgis, Alfred J.,Professional Dentistry in American Society. New York:Clinical Press, (Limited Edition) pp.184-186. 1941

(9) Hunt, Erling,M.,Education of teachers for war and peace, Teacher-Education Journal, 4:3, 103-106 (Dec)1942

COMMENTS BY READERS

BOOK REVIEW

DENTAL RECORD, (London) Vol.62,No.11,page 286,
November 1942

Professional Dentistry in American Society. A Historical and Social Approach to Dental Progress. By Alfred J. Asgis, Ph.D.,D.D.S. (Clinical Press,New York).

Dr. Asgis has written a book whose value it is difficult to determine by British standards. We are a conservative people and, unlike our cousins over the sea, do not take kindly to new ideas, and dentistry as a socio-economic factor is something new.

Dr.Asgis is a pioneer as well as an enthusiast in the field of dental education. He takes a liberal view of dentistry. To him--and who shall say that he is wrong--dentistry is more than the efficient performance of a dental operation and the pocketing of the fee that goes with it. It is a social service linked up with other social services; a life's vocation with a cultural and scientific background and a cooperative plan of profit. It is, moreover, a potential agent for the uplift of mankind, physically and morally.

Necessarily this outlook will entail a change in dental education. Dr.Asgis provides a historical and general survey of the past and present dental education of dentists and their teachers in America, together with a comparative survey of dental education in other countries, he also points a way to a fuller education in the days to come.

For dental education, present and to be, as well as social workers, Dr.Asgis has provided a mone of information and ideas. Mention should be made of the portraits of America's past and present leaders in dental education.

COMMENTS BY READERS

I have sent the names of a number of persons in the Armed Service, who I think will be very much interested and will derive much pleasure and profit from reading your splendid book.

The plan as suggested in your book is excellent and practical and should be of interest not only to the profession but to the public as well.

Harvey J.Burkhart,D.D.S.,LL.D.,Director,
Eastman Dental Dispensary,Rochester,N.Y.

Let me congratulate you upon its appearance and content. The war situation seems to me to accentuate the need for your theories and their practice.

Herman H.Horne,Ph.D.,LL.D.,Professor,
History and Philosophy of Education,
New York University.

This is a book with a good purpose, which will enable the reader to get a better comprehensive technique in the social and economical sides of progressive dentistry.

Lt.Col.F.M.Dimas-Aruti,
(D.C) Medical Department,U.S.Army,N.Y.

I have been using Professional Dentistry in American Society as a reference book..... I find much in it that is good.

J.Ben Robinson,D.D.S.,F.A.C.D.,President,
American Dental Association;
Dean, Baltimore College of Dental Surgery

I have now read your book and have found it most interesting. You have done an excellent job in the evaluation of dentistry.

W.J.Osburn,PhD.,Professor of Education
University of Washington.

Your emphasis on the cultural and scientific growth of dentistry in recent years should impress the dental and medical professions to regard diseases of the mouth and oral diagrons as subjects for more intensive investigation. Your book deserves a place in the library of every dentist and physician interested in public health.

Comdr.Louis V.Hayes (DC) U S N R
Brooklyn Navy Yard,Brooklyn,N.Y.

I appreciate the splendid work set forth in your book, in your effort to impress the dental profession with its opportunities in dealing with the public, the medical profession, and with our own profession.

I congratulate you on your book, andqwish you success in its distribution.

W.O.Talbot,D.D.S.,F.A.C.D. Fort Worth,Texas

As to the book as a whole and your nine-point program I may say that I think you should be congratulated upon your vigorous efforts to advance professional dentistry and dental education....I wish you every success in your campaign for the education of the professions and of the public generally in the problems of dentistry and in their solution.

Lewellys F.Barker,M.D.,Professor of Medicine,
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

PROFESSIONAL DENTISTRY IN AMERICAN SOCIETY

A historical and social approach to dental progress

By

ALFRED J. ASGIS, M.A., Ph.D., D.D.S.

Assistant Professor of Oral Surgery and Lecturer on Orientation at the New York University College of Dentistry

With a Foreword by

HERMAN H. HORNE, Ph.D., LL.D.

Professor of the History and Philosophy of Education School of Education, New York University

Limited Edition

ILLUSTRATED

NEW YORK : CLINICAL PRESS

ELEVEN TWENTY-THREE BROADWAY

1941

Cloth bound

Student Edition, 176 pages, $3.50

Limited Edition, 260 pages, $4.50

d District Dental Society

ponent of the

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

nd the

NTAL ASSOCIATION

OBER, 1942 No. 1

'ociety (A historical and social approach gis, New York Uni- 3 Broadway, 1941. Cloth Bound, Student dition, 260 pages, $4.50.

-war planning after the conclusion of a riate at this time to review and call pertinent facts, historical foundations, osophies on dentistry as a cultural and

this book for the profession and the nified whole by correlating data from id from dental socio-economics. Dentis- ment of our social structure. The same man endeavor account for the develop- ace, and as a public institution to meet

Part One deals with the backgrounds n understanding of the evolution of for the comprehension of the current l some insight as to their solution in Edition.) The Limited Edition consists er suggests a functional program for eachers. It is based on the findings of ie author. Functional dental education essential elements. The primary con- needs of dentistry as a professional is social need — the meeting of the ("a democratization of dental health ing ideals or remote goals as to what in promoting dental health, and what from the best type of dental service nctional program of dental education. ie 1939 study which will serve as a tline they are as follows:

ria
vice
cal

C. Educational Criteria
1. Professional
2. Investigative
3. Cultural
4. Professional training
a. Instructional
b. Measurement

This is a book which must be read and understood by every well-wisher of dentistry as well as by every critic of the profession. Teachers in the field, dental society officers, practising dentists, physicians, public health officials, administrators, politicians, social workers, health educators and the general public all will find in it a foundation for the proper evaluation of dentistry's past, present and future.

Reviewed by JOSEPH J. OBST, B.S., M.A., D.D.S.

Dr. Asgis' conclusions may be summed up in the statement that "A profession can advance only to the extent that the individual members advance, maintaining high ethical, scientific and social standards in service to the people."

Professional Dentistry in American Society is a book of unusual interest—one that should be read by every member of the dental profession interested in the social, educational, and scientific progress of dentistry. It is also a book that should be of interest to the public which needs to be enlightened concerning the health value of dental service. An excellent feature and one that adds immeasurably to its value, is the comprehensive bibliography appended to each chapter. It fills a need in the literature of dentistry, met by no other publication. It is scholarly, informative, and inspiring.

Arthur H. Merritt.

(Reprinted from the Journal of Orthodontics and Oral Surgery, March, 1942)

Clinical Press 1123 Broadway

New York City

Cloth bound

Student Edition, 176 pages, $3.50

Limited Edition, 260 pages, $4.50

CONTENTS

PAGE

Foreword by Professor Herman H. Horne 3
Preface by the author 5

PART ONE
PHILOSOPHY AND BACKGROUND OF AMERICAN DENTISTRY

SECTION 1: BACKGROUND OF PROFESSIONAL DENTISTRY

CHAPTER

I. Introduction to organized American professional dentistry 11
II. The historical and social perspectives in dentistry 22
III. Dentistry from the earliest days to modern times 29
IV. Dentistry in modern times 38
V. Professional societies and dental legislation 46

SECTION 2: BACKGROUND OF DENTAL EDUCATION

VI. A century of institutional dental education in America 56
VII. Administrative period in the history of dental education 63
VIII. The curricular period in the history of dental education 71
IX. The social background of the second dental education study.... 81
X. The instructional period in the history of dental education..... 90
XI. Comparative dental education 99

SECTION 3: CURRENT TRENDS IN DENTISTRY

XII. The widening scope of dentistry as an oral health service 106
XIII. Dentistry as an art and science 118
XIV. Dentistry in public health work 126
XV. Methods and problems in public health dentistry 134

SECTION 4: LOOKING AHEAD IN DENTISTRY

XVI. Social medicine, social dentistry and health security 142
XVII. Dental care for the masses 151
XVIII. From dental college to dental practice 158
XIX. Dental and other health services in National Defense 165
XX. Opportunities for careers in dentistry 171
SCHOOL PACKAGE LIBRARIES 176

PART TWO
A FUNCTIONAL PROGRAM OF DENTAL EDUCATION

XXI. Introduction 177
XXII. The education of dentists and teachers of dentistry 185
XXIII. Record of growth of dentistry and dental education 198
XXIV. The scientific method in dental education 202
XXV. Principles of professional dentistry 212
XXVI. Principles of social dentistry 220
XXVII. Principles of dental education (administration) 230
XXVIII. Principles of dental education (continued)
(curriculum and instruction) 238
XXIX. The dental school at work in American democratic society.....246
INDEX 259

ILLUSTRATIONS: Wells and Morton (*Frontispiece*), Fauchard, 16; Hullihen, 17; Harris Monument, 64; Hayden, Harris, Baxley and Bond, 65; Keep, 80; Dentists with Ph.D., 81; Miller, 96; Owre, 97; G. V. and A. D. Black, 96; Williams, 112; and Stomatology Editors, 113.

Specimen Page

CHAPTER XXV

PRINCIPLES OF PROFESSIONAL DENTISTRY

Dentistry Formulates its Professional Problems

DENTISTRY, as a professional health service, assumes responsibilities to society and to dental practitioners. Dentistry—as a practice—faces problems of a scientific and professional character and these relate to three main areas. In the first place, dentistry is concerned with the scope of practice and bears directly on the maintenance of its structural unity.* The scientific growth of dentistry is an important factor in the furtherance of its professional expansion (see Chapter XIII). Then, we have the various problems of the relationship of dentistry to other agencies: (a) *outside* the profession, such as medicine and other allied health and lay groups, and (b) *within* the profession, namely, assisting personnel including dental technicians, dental hygienists, dental assistants, dental laboratories and dental manufacturers[188].

TABLE XXII

Distribution of 24 Professional Principles According to Statistical Classification into Approved, Significant and Non-significant Categories

	Unity and Scope			*Scientific Growth*			*Total Relationships*			
	Weighted Rank	*No.*	*Per cent*	*Weighted Rank*	*No.*	*Per cent*	*Weighted Rank*	*No.*	*Per cent*	
	1	4	97.67							
	2	1	97.00							
Approved	3	10	95.33	1	14	87.00				
	4	8	94.33	2	12	83.00				
	5	9	88.33	4	16	82.67				
	6	3	83.67	3	17	81.00	1	80	86.00	
	7	2	81.00	5	13	77.67	2	19	77.67	14
	8	6	74.33	6	11	74.67	3	18	73.67	
Significant ..	9	5	74.00	7	15	73.33	4	21	70.33	
	11	78	67.33				5	20	65.67	
	10	7	63.67				6	79	63.33	10
Non-significant										0
	11			7			6			24

* By structural unity of the dental profession is here meant the maintenance of the three main therapeutic divisions of dentistry (oral medicine, oral surgery and oral functional therapy) integrated as a health service.

Dr. Asgis' conclusions may be summed up in the statement that "A profession can advance only to the extent that the individual members advance, maintaining high ethical, scientific and social standards in service to the people."

Professional Dentistry in American Society is a book of unusual interest—one that should be read by every member of the dental profession interested in the social, educational, and scientific progress of dentistry. It is also a book that should be of interest to the public which needs to be enlightened concerning the health value of dental service. An excellent feature and one that adds immeasurably to its value, is the comprehensive bibliography appended to each chapter. It fills a need in the literature of dentistry, met by no other publication. It is scholarly, informative, and inspiring.

Arthur H. Merritt.

(Reprinted from the Journal of Orthodontics and Oral Surgery, March, 1942)

This is a book which must be read and understood by every well-wisher of dentistry as well as by every critic of the profession. Teachers in the field, dental society officers, practising dentists, physicians, public health officials, administrators, politicians, social workers, health educators and the general public all will find in it a foundation for the proper evaluation of dentistry's past, present and future.

Reviewed by JOSEPH J. OBST, B.S., M.A., D.D.S.

Clinical Press 1123 Broadway
New York City
Cloth bound
Student Edition, 176 pages, $3.50
Limited Edition, 260 pages, $4.50

BOOK REVIEWS AND COMMENTS

"*Professional Dentistry in American Society* is a book of unusual interest. . . . It is also a book that should be of interest to the public which needs to be enlightened concerning the health value of dental service. . . . It is scholarly, informative, and inspiring."

Arthur H. Merritt, Amer. Jour. Orthodontics and Oral Surgery, Vol. 28, No. 3, March, 1942

"Dr. A. H. Merritt, D.D.S., past president of the American Dental Association, expressing his opinion about this book, says, "This is a book of professional interest — one that should be read by every member of the dental profession interested in the social, educational, and scientific progress of dentistry. All-in-all it is a book that cannot be too highly commended. It fills a need in the literature of dentistry met by no other publication." What more can be said about an author and his book?

West Virginia Dental Journal,
Vol. 16, No. 3, January 1942, Page 122

" . . . find it very good and very interesting. I sincerely hope that it may find a wide area of usefulness."

John Oppie McCall, D.D.S., F.A.C.D., Director, The Murry and Leonie Guggenheim Dental Clinic.

"I found the book helpful in gaining a knowledge of dental problems and filling a place that has been too long vacant."

A. M. Simons, Assistant Director, Bureau of Medical Economics, American Medical Ass'n.

" . . . a publication which as a reference book should, in my estimation, be in the library of every practicing dentist. . . The book contains a wealth of interesting and authentic material. . . I trust that the book will have the extensive circulation which it deserves."

Frederick H. Brophy, D.D.S., Chairman, Military Preparedness Committee, and Past President, 1st Dist. Dent. Soc., State of New York

". . . Asgis points out that dentistry is an integral component of our democratic society and therefore our objective should be health-service for all . . . Such a discussion should prove helpful to dental and medical students and all others concerned with the evolution and growth of dentistry."

Jour. Canadian Dental Association,
Vol. 8, No. 1, January, 1942,

"In comparatively few words the author has assembled much factual material which leaves one with a keener appreciation of dentistry as a profession. . . This book should be required reading for all dental students and will make a valuable addition to the library of the dental practitioner and the public health worker."

Health News, by New York State Department of Health,
Vol. 19, No. 5, February 2, 1942

"Few . . . wrote of our profession's history for dental students . . . All his work, acknowledged and unacknowledged, is toward the general betterment of the dental profession. This book . . . will tremendously help the dental students of today — the men who will be our dental leaders of tomorrow."

Dental Students' Magazine,
Vol. 20, No. 5, February, 1942

District Dental Society

ent of the

E STATE OF NEW YORK

the

L ASSOCIATION

ER, 1942 No. 1

ety (A historical and social approach
New York Uni-
Broadway, 1941. Cloth Bound, Student
on, 260 pages, $4.50.

r planning after the conclusion of a
e at this time to review and call
rtinent facts, historical foundations,
phies on dentistry as a cultural and

s book for the profession and the
ied whole by correlating data from
from dental socio-economics. Dentis-
nt of our social structure. The same
n endeavor account for the develop-
, and as a public institution to meet

art One deals with the backgrounds
understanding of the evolution of
r the comprehension of the current
ome insight as to their solution in
ition.) The Limited Edition consists
suggests a functional program for
hers. It is based on the findings of
author. Functional dental education
ssential elements. The primary con-
eeds of dentistry as a professional
social need — the meeting of the
a democratization of dental health
ideals or remote goals as to what
promoting dental health, and what
m the best type of dental service
tional program of dental education.
1939 study which will serve as a
ne they are as follows:

e
l

. Educational Criteria
1. Professional
2. Investigative
3. Cultural
4. Professional training
a. Instructional
b. Measurement

This is a book which must be read and understood by every well-wisher of dentistry as well as by every critic of the profession. Teachers in the field, dental society officers, practising dentists, physicians, public health officials, administrators, politicians, social workers, health educators and the general public all will find in it a foundation for the proper evaluation of dentistry's past, present and future.

Reviewed by JOSEPH J. OBST, B.S., M.A., D.D.S.

Clinical Press 1123 Broadway
New York City
Cloth bound
Student Edition, 176 pages, $3.50
Limited Edition, 260 pages, $4.50

up in the statement that "A profession can advance only to the extent that the individual members advance, maintaining high ethical, scientific and social standards in service to the people."

Professional Dentistry in American Society is a book of unusual interest—one that should be read by every member of the dental profession interested in the social, educational, and scientific progress of dentistry. It is also a book that should be of interest to the public which needs to be enlightened concerning the health value of dental service. An excellent feature and one that adds immeasurably to its value, is the comprehensive bibliography appended to each chapter. It fills a need in the literature of dentistry, met by no other publication. It is scholarly, informative, and inspiring.

Arthur H. Merritt.

(Reprinted from the Journal of Orthodontics and Oral Surgery, March, 1942)

Journal of the MICHIGAN STATE DENTAL SOCIETY SEPTEMBER, 1942

BOOK REVIEW

PROFESSIONAL DENTISTRY IN AMERICAN SOCIETY. AN HISTORICAL AND SOCIAL APPROACH TO DENTAL PROGRESS: *By Alfred J. Asgis, Ph.D., D.D.S.*, Assistant Professor of Oral Surgery and Lecturer on Orientation at the New York University College of Dentistry, New York Clinical Press, 1123 Broadway, 1941, 176 pages, Price $3.50.

The purpose of the present volume as set forth by the author "is to present dentistry as a unified whole by correlating data from dental history, dental science and dental socio-economics, . . . to bring into focus, and to stress the need for taking into account the social and economic factors as ingredients of progress in dentistry." This the author undertakes to do in the belief "that the overemphasis on the dental traditions of the past overshadows the far more constructive possibilities for public service of the dental profession in the future."

The book is divided into four sections, each subdivided into several chapters. The first deals with the "Background of Professional Dentistry" in which are discussed ancient and modern dentistry, their historical and social perspective, the growth of professional societies, dental legislation, etc. Section 2 discusses the "Background of Dental Education," especially in America, under such suggestive subtitles as the administrative, curricular, and instructional periods in the history of dental education. This section opens with a chapter on "a century of institutional dental education in America" and closes with a study of "comparative dental education." Section 3 is given over to a consideration of "Current Trends in Dentistry," its "widening scope as an oral health service," as an art and science; its place in public health work, plus "methods and problems in public health dentistry." Section 4 is entitled "Looking Ahead in Dentistry." The five chapters which follow deal with such topics as social medicine; social dentistry; health security; dental care for the masses; dentistry's part in national defense, "from dental school to dental practice; opportunities for careers in dentistry" and the like.

Dr. Asgis' conclusions may be summed up in the statement that "A profession can advance only to the extent that the individual members advance, maintaining high ethical, scientific and social standards in service to the people."

Professional Dentistry in American Society is a book of unusual interest—one that should be read by every member of the dental profession interested in the social, educational, and scientific progress of dentistry. It is also a book that should be of interest to the public which needs to be enlightened concerning the health value of dental service. An excellent feature and one that adds immeasurably to its value, is the comprehensive bibliography appended to each chapter. It fills a need in the literature of dentistry, met by no other publication. It is scholarly, informative, and inspiring.

Arthur H. Merritt.

(Reprinted from the Journal of Orthodontics and Oral Surgery, March, 1942)

Journal of the Second District Dental Society

A Component of the

DENTAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

and the

AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION

VOL. 28 OCTOBER, 1942 No. 1

Professional Dentistry in American Society (A historical and social approach to dental progress): By Alfred J. Asgis, New York University New York: Clinical Press, 1123 Broadway, 1941. Cloth Bound, Student Edition, 176 pages, $3.50; Limited Edition, 260 pages, $4.50.

In view of the discussions on post-war planning after the conclusion of a "People's War," it is quite appropriate at this time to review and call attention to a work which presents pertinent facts, historical foundations, social concepts and fundamental philosophies on dentistry as a cultural and social institution.

The author's purpose in writing this book for the profession and the public is to present dentistry as a unified whole by correlating data from dental history, from dental science and from dental socio-economics. Dentistry is considered as an integrated element of our social structure. The same forces operating in other phases of human endeavor account for the development of dentistry as an art, as a science, and as a public institution to meet human needs.

The book is divided into two parts. Part One deals with the backgrounds of dentistry and dental education. An understanding of the evolution of the profession gives the reader a basis for the comprehension of the current trends and problems in this field and some insight as to their solution in the future. (Part One is the Student Edition.) The Limited Edition consists of Part One and Part Two. The latter suggests a functional program for the education of dentists and dental teachers. It is based on the findings of the 1939 teacher education study of the author. Functional dental education as conceived by Asgis consists of three essential elements. The primary consideration in education is to meet the needs of dentistry as a professional health service. The second essential is social need — the meeting of the needs of the people by the profession ("a democratization of dental health services"). The setting up of far-reaching ideals or remote goals as to what dental science and art ought to achieve in promoting dental health, and what society ought to look for and obtain from the best type of dental service possible — is the third essential of a functional program of dental education. Certain criteria were established in the 1939 study which will serve as a basis for an educational program. In outline they are as follows:

A. Professional Criteria
   1. Health Service
   2. Dento-Medical
   3. Scientific

B. Social Criteria
   1. Health Security
   2. Democratic
   3. Public Health
   4. Socio-economic

C. Educational Criteria
   1. Professional
   2. Investigative
   3. Cultural
   4. Professional training
      a. Instructional
      b. Measurement

This is a book which must be read and understood by every well-wisher of dentistry as well as by every critic of the profession. Teachers in the field, dental society officers, practising dentists, physicians, public health officials, administrators, politicians, social workers, health educators and the general public all will find in it a foundation for the proper evaluation of dentistry's past, present and future.

Reviewed by JOSEPH J. OBST, B.S., M.A., D.D.S.

Clinical Press 1123 Broadway
New York City
Cloth bound
Student Edition, 176 pages, $3.50
Limited Edition, 260 pages, $4.50

ALFRED J. ASGIS, PH. D., D. D. S.
DENTIST AND ORAL SURGEON
7 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK CITY
MURRAY HILL 2-5623

December 21,1942

Hon.Stephen Early
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr.Early:

I take pleasure in sending you a copy of the second printing of my book "Professional Dentistry in American Society" which is dedicated to the President. This is in reply to your communication of August fifth, for which I thank you very much.

I want you to have a personal copy of this edition (I sent a copy directly to the President) as my expression of appreciation of your efforts in behalf of social progress, in which dentistry plays a part.

With the Season's Greetings, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Alfred J. Asgis

Alfred J. Asgis

Society

No. 1

ocial approach
ew York Uni-
ound, Student

onclusion of a
iew and call
l foundations,
a cultural and

ssion and the
ng data from
omics. Dentis-
are. The same
the develop-
ution to meet

backgrounds
evolution of
f the current
ir solution in
lition consists
program for
ne findings of
tal education
primary con-
professional
eting of the
dental health
s as to what
th, and what
ental service
al education.
l serve as a

training
ctional
urement
well-wisher
chers in the
ublic health
tors and the
valuation of

M.A., D.D.S.

23 Broadway
lew York City

to be enlightened concerning the health

(Reprinted from the Journal of Orthodontics and Oral Surgery, March, 1942)

no other publication. It is scholarly, informative, and inspiring.

Arthur H. Merritt.

Cloth bound
Student Edition, 176 pages, $3.50
Limited Edition, 260 pages, $4.50

PROFESSIONAL DENTISTRY IN AMERICAN SOCIETY

A historical and social approach to dental progress

By

ALFRED J. ASGIS, M.A., Ph.D., D.D.S.

Assistant Professor of Oral Surgery and Lecturer on Orientation at the New York University College of Dentistry

With a Foreword by

HERMAN H. HORNE, Ph.D., LL.D.

Professor of the History and Philosophy of Education School of Education, New York University

Limited Edition

ILLUSTRATED

NEW YORK : CLINICAL PRESS

ELEVEN TWENTY-THREE BROADWAY

1941

Cloth bound

Student Edition, 176 pages, $3.50

Limited Edition, 260 pages, $4.50

ond District Dental Society

Component of the

OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

and the

DENTAL ASSOCIATION

CTOBER, 1942 No. 1

in Society (A historical and social approach Asgis, New York Uni- 1123 Broadway, 1941. Cloth Bound, Student d Edition, 260 pages, $4.50.

ost-war planning after the conclusion of a ropriate at this time to review and call nts pertinent facts, historical foundations, philosophies on dentistry as a cultural and

ng this book for the profession and the a unified whole by correlating data from e and from dental socio-economics. Dentis- element of our social structure. The same human endeavor account for the develop- cience, and as a public institution to meet

urts. Part One deals with the backgrounds n. An understanding of the evolution of basis for the comprehension of the current and some insight as to their solution in ent Edition.) The Limited Edition consists latter suggests a functional program for al teachers. It is based on the findings of of the author. Functional dental education hree essential elements. The primary con- the needs of dentistry as a professional ial is social need — the meeting of the sion ("a democratization of dental health eaching ideals or remote goals as to what eve in promoting dental health, and what ain from the best type of dental service a functional program of dental education. n the 1939 study which will serve as a n outline they are as follows:

riteria
Service
Medical
fic

C. Educational Criteria
1. Professional
2. Investigative
3. Cultural
4. Professional training
a. Instructional
b. Measurement

This is a book which must be read and understood by every well-wisher of dentistry as well as by every critic of the profession. Teachers in the field, dental society officers, practising dentists, physicians, public health officials, administrators, politicians, social workers, health educators and the general public all will find in it a foundation for the proper evaluation of dentistry's past, present and future.

Reviewed by JOSEPH J. OBST, B.S., M.A., D.D.S.

and the like.

Dr. Asgis' conclusions may be summed up in the statement that "A profession can advance only to the extent that the individual members advance, maintaining high ethical, scientific and social standards in service to the people."

Professional Dentistry in American Society is a book of unusual interest—one that should be read by every member of the dental profession interested in the social, educational, and scientific progress of dentistry. It is also a book that should be of interest to the public which needs to be enlightened concerning the health value of dental service. An excellent feature and one that adds immeasurably to its value, is the comprehensive bibliography appended to each chapter. It fills a need in the literature of dentistry, met by no other publication. It is scholarly, informative, and inspiring.

Arthur H. Merritt.

(Reprinted from the Journal of Orthodontics and Oral Surgery, March, 1942)

Clinical Press 1123 Broadway

New York City

Cloth bound

Student Edition, 176 pages, $3.50

Limited Edition, 260 pages, $4.50

CONTENTS

PAGE

Foreword by Professor Herman H. Horne 3
Preface by the author 5

PART ONE
PHILOSOPHY AND BACKGROUND OF AMERICAN DENTISTRY

SECTION 1: BACKGROUND OF PROFESSIONAL DENTISTRY

CHAPTER

I. Introduction to organized American professional dentistry 11
II. The historical and social perspectives in dentistry 22
III. Dentistry from the earliest days to modern times 29
IV. Dentistry in modern times 38
V. Professional societies and dental legislation 46

SECTION 2: BACKGROUND OF DENTAL EDUCATION

VI. A century of institutional dental education in America 56
VII. Administrative period in the history of dental education 63
VIII. The curricular period in the history of dental education 71
IX. The social background of the second dental education study.... 81
X. The instructional period in the history of dental education..... 90
XI. Comparative dental education 99

SECTION 3: CURRENT TRENDS IN DENTISTRY

XII. The widening scope of dentistry as an oral health service 106
XIII. Dentistry as an art and science 118
XIV. Dentistry in public health work 126
XV. Methods and problems in public health dentistry 134

SECTION 4: LOOKING AHEAD IN DENTISTRY

XVI. Social medicine, social dentistry and health security 142
XVII. Dental care for the masses 151
XVIII. From dental college to dental practice 158
XIX. Dental and other health services in National Defense 165
XX. Opportunities for careers in dentistry 171
SCHOOL PACKAGE LIBRARIES 176

PART TWO
A FUNCTIONAL PROGRAM OF DENTAL EDUCATION

XXI. Introduction 177
XXII. The education of dentists and teachers of dentistry 185
XXIII. Record of growth of dentistry and dental education 198
XXIV. The scientific method in dental education 202
XXV. Principles of professional dentistry 212
XXVI. Principles of social dentistry 220
XXVII. Principles of dental education (administration) 230
XXVIII. Principles of dental education (continued)
(curriculum and instruction) 238
XXIX. The dental school at work in American democratic society.....246
INDEX 259

ILLUSTRATIONS: Wells and Morton (*Frontispiece*), Fauchard, 16; Hullihen, 17; Harris Monument, 64; Hayden, Harris, Baxley and Bond, 65; Keep, 80; Dentists with Ph.D., 81; Miller, 96; Owre, 97; G. V. and A. D. Black, 96; Williams, 112; and Stomatology Editors, 113.

Specimen Page

CHAPTER XXV

PRINCIPLES OF PROFESSIONAL DENTISTRY

Dentistry Formulates its Professional Problems

DENTISTRY, as a professional health service, assumes responsibilities to society and to dental practitioners. Dentistry—as a practice—faces problems of a scientific and professional character and these relate to three main areas. In the first place, dentistry is concerned with the scope of practice and bears directly on the maintenance of its structural unity.* The scientific growth of dentistry is an important factor in the furtherance of its professional expansion (see Chapter XIII). Then, we have the various problems of the relationship of dentistry to other agencies: (a) *outside* the profession, such as medicine and other allied health and lay groups, and (b) *within* the profession, namely, assisting personnel including dental technicians, dental hygienists, dental assistants, dental laboratories and dental manufacturers[188].

TABLE XXII

Distribution of 24 Professional Principles According to Statistical Classification into Approved, Significant and Non-significant Categories

	Unity and Scope			*Scientific Growth*			*Total Relationships*			
	Weighted Rank	*No.*	*Per cent*	*Weighted Rank*	*No.*	*Per cent*	*Weighted Rank*	*No.*	*Per cent*	
	1	4	97.67							
	2	1	97.00							
Approved	3	10	95.33	1	14	87.00				
	4	8	94.33	2	12	83.00				
	5	9	88.33	4	16	82.67				
	6	3	83.67	3	17	81.00	1	80	86.00	
	7	2	81.00	5	13	77.67	2	19	77.67	14
	8	6	74.33	6	11	74.67	3	18	73.67	
Significant ..	9	5	74.00	7	15	73.33	4	21	70.33	
	11	78	67.33				5	20	65.67	
	10	7	63.67				6	79	63.33	10
Non-significant										0
	11			7			6			24

* By structural unity of the dental profession is here meant the maintenance of the three main therapeutic divisions of dentistry (oral medicine, oral surgery and oral functional therapy) integrated as a health service.

and the like.

Dr. Asgis' conclusions may be summed up in the statement that "A profession can advance only to the extent that the individual members advance, maintaining high ethical, scientific and social standards in service to the people."

Professional Dentistry in American Society is a book of unusual interest—one that should be read by every member of the dental profession interested in the social, educational, and scientific progress of dentistry. It is also a book that should be of interest to the public which needs to be enlightened concerning the health value of dental service. An excellent feature and one that adds immeasurably to its value, is the comprehensive bibliography appended to each chapter. It fills a need in the literature of dentistry, met by no other publication. It is scholarly, informative, and inspiring.

Arthur H. Merritt.

(Reprinted from the Journal of Orthodontics and Oral Surgery, March, 1942)

This is a book which must be read and understood by every well-wisher of dentistry as well as by every critic of the profession. Teachers in the field, dental society officers, practising dentists, physicians, public health officials, administrators, politicians, social workers, health educators and the general public all will find in it a foundation for the proper evaluation of dentistry's past, present and future.

Reviewed by JOSEPH J. OBST, B.S., M.A., D.D.S.

Clinical Press 1123 Broadway
New York City
Cloth bound
Student Edition, 176 pages, $3.50
Limited Edition, 260 pages, $4.50

BOOK REVIEWS AND COMMENTS

"*Professional Dentistry in American Society* is a book of unusual interest. . . . It is also a book that should be of interest to the public which needs to be enlightened concerning the health value of dental service. . . . It is scholarly, informative, and inspiring."

Arthur H. Merritt, Amer. Jour. Orthodontics and Oral Surgery, Vol. 28, No. 3, March, 1942

"Dr. A. H. Merritt, D.D.S., past president of the American Dental Association, expressing his opinion about this book, says, "This is a book of professional interest — one that should be read by every member of the dental profession interested in the social, educational, and scientific progress of dentistry. All-in-all it is a book that cannot be too highly commended. It fills a need in the literature of dentistry met by no other publication." What more can be said about an author and his book?

West Virginia Dental Journal,
Vol. 16, No. 3, January 1942, Page 122

" . . . find it very good and very interesting. I sincerely hope that it may find a wide area of usefulness."

John Oppie McCall, D.D.S., F.A.C.D., Director, The Murry and Leonie Guggenheim Dental Clinic.

"I found the book helpful in gaining a knowledge of dental problems and filling a place that has been too long vacant."

A. M. Simons, Assistant Director, Bureau of Medical Economics, American Medical Ass'n.

" . . . a publication which as a reference book should, in my estimation, be in the library of every practicing dentist. . . The book contains a wealth of interesting and authentic material. . . I trust that the book will have the extensive circulation which it deserves."

Frederick H. Brophy, D.D.S., Chairman, Military Preparedness Committee, and Past President, 1st Dist. Dent. Soc., State of New York

". . . Asgis points out that dentistry is an integral component of our democratic society and therefore our objective should be health-service for all . . . Such a discussion should prove helpful to dental and medical students and all others concerned with the evolution and growth of dentistry."

Jour. Canadian Dental Association,
Vol. 8, No. 1, January, 1942,

"In comparatively few words the author has assembled much factual material which leaves one with a keener appreciation of dentistry as a profession. . . This book should be required reading for all dental students and will make a valuable addition to the library of the dental practitioner and the public health worker."

Health News, by New York State Department of Health,
Vol. 19, No. 5, February 2, 1942

"Few . . . wrote of our profession's history for dental students . . . All his work, acknowledged and unacknowledged, is toward the general betterment of the dental profession. This book . . . will tremendously help the dental students of today — the men who will be our dental leaders of tomorrow."

Dental Students' Magazine,
Vol. 20, No. 5, February, 1942

Dr. Asgis' conclusions may be summed up in the statement that "A profession can advance only to the extent that the individual members advance, maintaining high ethical, scientific and social standards in service to the people."

Professional Dentistry in American Society is a book of unusual interest—one that should be read by every member of the dental profession interested in the social, educational, and scientific progress of dentistry. It is also a book that should be of interest to the public which needs to be enlightened concerning the health value of dental service. An excellent feature and one that adds immeasurably to its value, is the comprehensive bibliography appended to each chapter. It fills a need in the literature of dentistry, met by no other publication. It is scholarly, informative, and inspiring.

Arthur H. Merritt.

(Reprinted from the Journal of Orthodontics and Oral Surgery, March, 1942)

nd District Dental Society

mponent of the

F THE STATE OF NEW YORK

and the

DENTAL ASSOCIATION

TOBER, 1942 No. 1

Society (A historical and social approach
Asgis, New York Uni-
1123 Broadway, 1941. Cloth Bound, Student
Edition, 260 pages, $4.50.

ost-war planning after the conclusion of a
opriate at this time to review and call
nts pertinent facts, historical foundations,
hilosophies on dentistry as a cultural and

ng this book for the profession and the
a unified whole by correlating data from
and from dental socio-economics. Dentis-
element of our social structure. The same
human endeavor account for the develop-
cience, and as a public institution to meet

rts. Part One deals with the backgrounds
. An understanding of the evolution of
asis for the comprehension of the current
and some insight as to their solution in
nt Edition.) The Limited Edition consists
latter suggests a functional program for
al teachers. It is based on the findings of
f the author. Functional dental education
hree essential elements. The primary con-
the needs of dentistry as a professional
ial is social need — the meeting of the
sion ("a democratization of dental health
eaching ideals or remote goals as to what
leve in promoting dental health, and what
ain from the best type of dental service
a functional program of dental education.
n the 1939 study which will serve as a
n outline they are as follows:

Criteria
Service
Medical
fic

C. Educational Criteria
y
1. Professional
2. Investigative
3. Cultural
4. Professional training
a. Instructional
b. Measurement

This is a book which must be read and understood by every well-wisher of dentistry as well as by every critic of the profession. Teachers in the field, dental society officers, practising dentists, physicians, public health officials, administrators, politicians, social workers, health educators and the general public all will find in it a foundation for the proper evaluation of dentistry's past, present and future.

Reviewed by JOSEPH J. OBST, B.S., M.A., D.D.S.

Clinical Press 1123 Broadway
New York City
Cloth bound
Student Edition, 176 pages, $3.50
Limited Edition, 260 pages, $4.50

Journal of the MICHIGAN STATE DENTAL SOCIETY SEPTEMBER, 1942

BOOK REVIEW

PROFESSIONAL DENTISTRY IN AMERICAN SOCIETY. AN HISTORICAL AND SOCIAL APPROACH TO DENTAL PROGRESS: *By Alfred J. Asgis, Ph.D., D.D.S.*, Assistant Professor of Oral Surgery and Lecturer on Orientation at the New York University College of Dentistry, New York Clinical Press, 1123 Broadway, 1941, 176 pages, Price $3.50.

The purpose of the present volume as set forth by the author "is to present dentistry as a unified whole by correlating data from dental history, dental science and dental socio-economics, . . . to bring into focus, and to stress the need for taking into account the social and economic factors as ingredients of progress in dentistry." This the author undertakes to do in the belief "that the overemphasis on the dental traditions of the past overshadows the far more constructive possibilities for public service of the dental profession in the future."

The book is divided into four sections, each subdivided into several chapters. The first deals with the "Background of Professional Dentistry" in which are discussed ancient and modern dentistry, their historical and social perspective, the growth of professional societies, dental legislation, etc. Section 2 discusses the "Background of Dental Education," especially in America, under such suggestive subtitles as the administrative, curricular, and instructional periods in the history of dental education. This section opens with a chapter on "a century of institutional dental education in America" and closes with a study of "comparative dental education." Section 3 is given over to a consideration of "Current Trends in Dentistry," its "widening scope as an oral health service," as an art and science; its place in public health work, plus "methods and problems in public health dentistry." Section 4 is entitled "Looking Ahead in Dentistry." The five chapters which follow deal with such topics as social medicine; social dentistry; health security; dental care for the masses; dentistry's part in national defense, "from dental school to dental practice; opportunities for careers in dentistry" and the like.

Dr. Asgis' conclusions may be summed up in the statement that "A profession can advance only to the extent that the individual members advance, maintaining high ethical, scientific and social standards in service to the people."

Professional Dentistry in American Society is a book of unusual interest—one that should be read by every member of the dental profession interested in the social, educational, and scientific progress of dentistry. It is also a book that should be of interest to the public which needs to be enlightened concerning the health value of dental service. An excellent feature and one that adds immeasurably to its value, is the comprehensive bibliography appended to each chapter. It fills a need in the literature of dentistry, met by no other publication. It is scholarly, informative, and inspiring.

Arthur H. Merritt.

(Reprinted from the Journal of Orthodontics and Oral Surgery, March, 1942)

Journal of the Second District Dental Society

A Component of the

DENTAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

and the

AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION

VOL. 28 OCTOBER, 1942 No. 1

Professional Dentistry in American Society (A historical and social approach to dental progress): By Alfred J. Asgis, New York University New York: Clinical Press, 1123 Broadway, 1941. Cloth Bound, Student Edition, 176 pages, $3.50; Limited Edition, 260 pages, $4.50.

In view of the discussions on post-war planning after the conclusion of a "People's War," it is quite appropriate at this time to review and call attention to a work which presents pertinent facts, historical foundations, social concepts and fundamental philosophies on dentistry as a cultural and social institution.

The author's purpose in writing this book for the profession and the public is to present dentistry as a unified whole by correlating data from dental history, from dental science and from dental socio-economics. Dentistry is considered as an integrated element of our social structure. The same forces operating in other phases of human endeavor account for the development of dentistry as an art, as a science, and as a public institution to meet human needs.

The book is divided into two parts. Part One deals with the backgrounds of dentistry and dental education. An understanding of the evolution of the profession gives the reader a basis for the comprehension of the current trends and problems in this field and some insight as to their solution in the future. (Part One is the Student Edition.) The Limited Edition consists of Part One and Part Two. The latter suggests a functional program for the education of dentists and dental teachers. It is based on the findings of the 1939 teacher education study of the author. Functional dental education as conceived by Asgis consists of three essential elements. The primary consideration in education is to meet the needs of dentistry as a professional health service. The second essential is social need — the meeting of the needs of the people by the profession ("a democratization of dental health services"). The setting up of far-reaching ideals or remote goals as to what dental science and art ought to achieve in promoting dental health, and what society ought to look for and obtain from the best type of dental service possible — is the third essential of a functional program of dental education. Certain criteria were established in the 1939 study which will serve as a basis for an educational program. In outline they are as follows:

A. Professional Criteria
   1. Health Service
   2. Dento-Medical
   3. Scientific

B. Social Criteria
   1. Health Security
   2. Democratic
   3. Public Health
   4. Socio-economic

C. Educational Criteria
   1. Professional
   2. Investigative
   3. Cultural
   4. Professional training
      a. Instructional
      b. Measurement

This is a book which must be read and understood by every well-wisher of dentistry as well as by every critic of the profession. Teachers in the field, dental society officers, practising dentists, physicians, public health officials, administrators, politicians, social workers, health educators and the general public all will find in it a foundation for the proper evaluation of dentistry's past, present and future.

Reviewed by JOSEPH J. OBST, B.S., M.A., D.D.S.

Clinical Press 1123 Broadway
New York City
Cloth bound
Student Edition, 176 pages, $3.50
Limited Edition, 260 pages, $4.50

FORM C * JUNE 1942

BOOK REVIEW

Professional Dentistry in American Society, by Alfred J. Asgis, Ph.D., D.D.S. Assistant Professor of Oral Surgery and Lecturer on Orientation at the New York University College of Dentistry; New York Clinical Press, 1123 Broadway, pp 260. $4.50.

If you have been sufficiently interested to observe the "trends" affecting dentistry, and its definite expansion of usefulness to the public through cooperation of allied agencies, this one book will carry you through a carefully prepared scientific laboratory for a study of the socio-economic influences rapidly becoming a part of your profession. The author has recognized the changes and adjustments necessary for dentistry to be available to all people and proposes a universal health service that would prevent rejections because of dental defects as brought to light by the recent draft. The author points out that dentistry was not created for dentists, that dental services, strictly speaking, are not a matter for private enterprise; that dentistry is a social institution dedicated to serve the public. The author discusses the present day aspects of dentistry as a professional health service as it assumes its responsibilities to society and to dental practitioners, and its relationship with allied health agencies. The book should serve as a guide to the reader for his own interpretation of the part played by social and economic forces in dentistry. Widespread reading of this book should aid dentistry in grasping the significance of the professional-social-economic adjustments essential for tomorrow.

W. O.

The Journal of The Canadian Dental Association

VOL. 8 TORONTO, APRIL, 1942 NO. 4

Professional Dentistry in American Society (Part 1 and 2), by Alfred J. Asgis, Ph.D., D.D.S., Assistant Professor of Oral Surgery and Lecturer on Orientation at the New York University College of Dentistry. Published by the Clinical Press, 1123 Broadway, New York. Cloth bound, 248 pages. Price, $4.50.

A review of Part One of this book appeared in the January issue of the Journal. This present volume which is a limited edition, contains all of Part One and in addition, the nine chapters of Part Two. This latter Part is based on the 1939 teacher education study by the author. The specific object of the work is to orient the student and the reader with the broad, general concepts which underlie the foundation of dentistry and its growth.

The author is convinced that the public has so far failed to appreciate fully the health values of dental services and it is his hope that this work may contribute to the much needed enlightenment.

Part Two deals with the education of dentists and teachers of dentistry; the principles of professional dentistry, social dentistry, dental education and the dental school at work in American democratic society.

Asgis is not satisfied with dental conditions throughout our land and has a burning desire to do something about it. He proposes a universal health service so that everyone may be able to receive dental service. He wants teachers specially trained in schools having this social aim and that these schools should receive adequate financial support.

This book should have a special appeal to teachers, education and professional health workers, in fact all of those who are intereste in dental health.—*M. H. G.*

CLINICAL PRESS 1123 Broadway New York City

Professional Dentistry in American Society: A Historical and Social Approach to Dental Progress. An Introductory Text for Students and Professional Health Workers. By Alfred J. Asgis, Ph.D., D.D.S., Assistant Professor of Oral Surgery and Lecturer on Orientation at the New York University College of Dentistry. Student edition. Cloth. Price, $3.50. Pp. 175, with illustrations. New York: Clinical Press, 1941.

Cloth bound
Student Edition, 176 pages, $3.50
Limited Edition, 260 pages, $4.50

Dentistry came into existence as a profession much later than medicine. The "period of professional awakening, 1820-1840, preceded the establishment of medical schools and the rise of medical journalism." Dentistry has now reached a state in which it can be considered "as an oral health service." It is playing its part in public health and in the development of a preventive program. The author is inclined to favor the application of some type of insurance to dental care. He is especially anxious that dental education should include training in the social problems affecting dentistry, and this volume is intended to be an introductory textbook to further that object.

CORRECTIONS

JOUR. A. M. A.
JUNE 6, 1942

Professional Dentistry in American Society.—In a review of this book in THE JOURNAL, May 2, page 114, the second sentence in the review should not have been placed in quotations and it should have read: The period of professional awakening, 1820-1840, is discussed with respect to the establishment of medical schools and the rise of medical journalism.

Professional Dentistry in American Society—*By Alfred J. Asgis, Ph.D., D.D.S. New York: Clinical Press,* 1941. 260 pp. Price, $4.50.

The author of this interesting book has given more than the usual consideration to the relation of the profession of dentistry to society at large. He brings into the forefront some of the responsibilities of one to the other, and suggests that dentistry as a profession must give a constantly increasing amount of thought to fulfilling its obligations to society, while, on the other hand, society must not overlook its responsibility to the profession.

In addition to urging society and dentistry to realize the necessity for shared responsibility and concerted effort, Dr. Asgis relates events which lead to the recognition of dentistry as a profession. The pattern and trend of past and present dental education are traced and its future discussed in a stimulating and thought provoking manner.

This book serves a useful purpose, and should be of particular aid to the non-dental health worker who may have an interest in or responsibility for the integration of dental activities in a general public health program.

BION R. EAST

EDUCATION ABSTRACTS – MARCH 1942

411

Asgis, Alfred J. Professional dentistry in American society: a historical and social approach to dental progress. (1123 Broadway, New York: Clinical Press, 1941. Pp. 176. $3.50.) "The purpose of this book is to present dentistry as a unified whole, by correlating data from dental history, dental science and dental socio-economics; and as an integrated phase of our social structure" (p. 5). It is designed as an introductory text for dental students and professional health workers. The content includes discussion of dental history, American dental educational history, current dental trends, and the future of dentistry. Special features include a chapter on comparative dental education and analyses of surveys of dental education. The author maintains that dental education as a subject of study ". . . is justified in claiming *autonomy* with respect to dentistry" (p. 57); hence, it calls for special knowledge and training.

Comment: This textbook devotes the greater part of its space to the historical background of the profession. It is thoroughly documented with notes and the recent references. Its author is Assistant Professor of Oral Surgery and director of the orientation courses at the New York University College of Dentistry. Well-arranged factual-chronological tables help in the assimilation of the textual matter.

Professor Herman H. Horne, of the School of Education of New York University, contributes an appreciative foreword. The second part of this study, "A Functional Program of Dental Education," will be issued at a later date and will contain the index.—WILLIAM W. BRICKMAN.

COMMENTS BY READERS

I have sent the names of a number of persons in the Armed Service, who I think will be very much interested and will derive much pleasure and profit from reading your splendid book.

The plan as suggested in your book is excellent and practical and should be of interest not only to the profession but to the public as well.

Harvey J.Burkhart,D.D.S.,LL.D.,Director,
Eastman Dental Dispensary,Rochester,N.Y.

Let me congratulate you upon its appearance and content. The war situation seems to me to accentuate the need for your theories and their practice.

Herman H.Horne,Ph.D.,LL.D.,Professor,
History and Philosophy of Education,
New York University.

This is a book with a good purpose, which will enable the reader to get a better comprehensive technique in the social and economical sides of progressive dentistry.

Lt.Col.F.M.Dimas-Aruti,
(D.C) Medical Department,U.S.Army,N.Y.

I have been using Professional Dentistry in American Society as a reference book..... I find much in it that is good.

J.Ben Robinson,D.D.S.,F.A.C.D.,President,
American Dental Association;
Dean, Baltimore College of Dental Surgery

I have now read your book and have found it most interesting. You have done an excellent job in the evaluation of dentistry.

W.J.Osburn,PhD.,Professor of Education
University of Washington.

Your emphasis on the cultural and scientific growth of dentistry in recent years should impress the dental and medical professions to regard diseases of the mouth and oral diagrons as subjects for more intensive investigation. Your book deserves a place in the library of every dentist and physician interested in public health.

Comdr.Louis V.Hayes (DC) U S N R
Brooklyn Navy Yard,Brooklyn,N.Y.

I appreciate the splendid work set forth in your book, in your effort to impress the dental profession with its opportunities in dealing with the public, the medical profession, and with our own profession.

I congratulate you on your book, and wish you success in its distribution.

W.O.Talbot,D.D.S.,F.A.C.D. Fort Worth,Texas

As to the book as a whole and your nine-point program I may say that I think you should be congratulated upon your vigorous efforts to advance professional dentistry and dental education....I wish you every success in your campaign for the education of the professions and of the public generally in the pretlems of dentistry and in their solution.

Lewellys F.Barker,M.D.,Professor of Medicine,
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

BOOK REVIEW

DENTAL RECORD, (London) Vol.62,No.11,page 286,
November 1942

Professional Dentistry in American Society. A Historical and Social Approach to Dental Progress. By Alfred J. Asgis, Ph.D.,D.D.S. (Clinical Press,New York).

Dr. Asgis has written a book whose value it is difficult to determine by British standards. We are a conservative people and, unlike our cousins over the sea, do not take kindly to new ideas, and dentistry as a socio-economic factor is something new.

Dr.Asgis is a pioneer as well as an enthusiast in the field of dental education. He takes a liberal view of dentistry. To him--and who shall say that he is wrong--dentistry is more than the efficient performance of a dental operation and the pocketing of the fee that goes with it. It is a social service linked up with other social services; a life's vocation with a cultural and scientific background and a cooperative plan of profit. It is, moreover, a potential agent for the uplift of mankind, physically and morally.

Necessarily this outlook will entail a change in dental education. Dr.Asgis provides a historical and general survey of the past and present dental education of dentists and their teachers in America, together with a comparative survey of dental education in other countries, he also points a way to a fuller education in the days to come.

For dental education, present and to be, as well as social workers, Dr.Asgis has provided a mone of information and ideas. Mention should be made of the portraits of America's past and present leaders in dental education.

PPF-9-A

CRITCHER, J. W.
Central Oregon Agate Shop
Redmond, Oregon
Dec. 8, 1942. Ackd. 12/29/42.

Let. to the President, embodying poem about the souvenirs of Oregon which he sends to the President and Mrs. Roosevelt - several large and small moss agates. Also, poem entitled "Hidden Beauties". Agates to store room.

SEE: PPF 9-C

ilo

Given away

Mrs. Allen

December 30, 1942

P.P.F. 9-A

My dear Mrs. Allender:

Your note of December twelfth with the enclosed snapshot, has been received. I want to thank you in the President's behalf for your kind thought in sending him the plaque, made by your husband, and to reciprocate your friendly Season's greetings.

X

P.P.F. 9-P

Very sincerely yours,

Grace G. Tully
Private Secretary

B

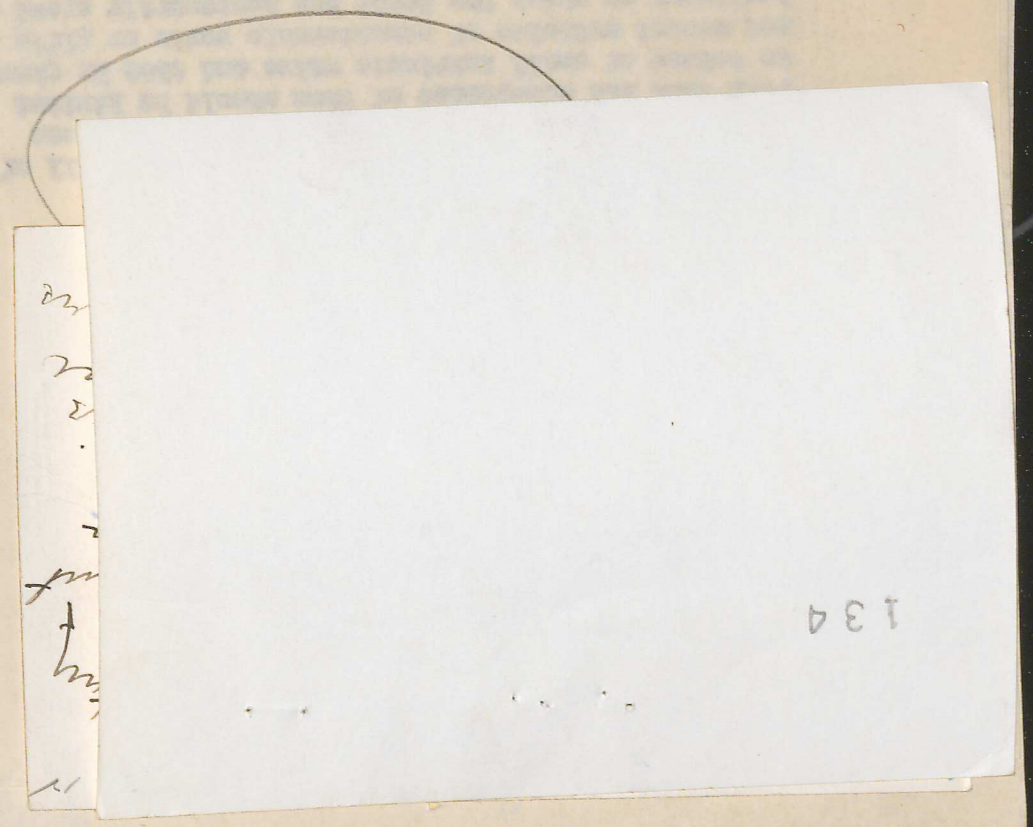
Mrs. Chas. Allender,
4641 Alamo Drive,
Rolando Village,
San Diego,
California.

cap



br

br



Dec. 12-42.

Dear Mr. Roosevelt

As an old trouper always try to do my bit. You did appreciate the horse shoe I sent you last birthday. Now I am sending you something my husband made for me. as he can make another I will not tell him where it is going at this time. He is a C.P.O. U. S. Navy 30 yrs retired also worked in civil service about 8 yrs.

9-A

br

Was recalled last Feb. and
now at Pump House North
Island. Old Glory flys daily
at our home. Also in
the window is your photo
sorry it does not show
up. Its a nice picture
in color but is fading
now I'll be on the look
out for another.

A merry Xmas & a
Happy New Year to Ym & Yours.

Sincerely Mrs Chas. Allender
Lottie Mae Allender. 4641 Alamo Dr
Rolando Village San Diego Calif

9-A

br

HALTERMAN,
Paw Paw,
12-29-42

See P.P.F.

To be attached to file - 12/30/42
Miss Tully's signature

Mrs. Chas. Allender,
4641 Alamo Drive,
Rolando Village,
San Diego,
California.

P.P.F. 7
9-A

br

HALTERMAN, William H.,
Paw Paw, West Virginia
12-29-42 (ack.)

Sends gift of apples to the President.

See P.P.F.9-H

P P 7
9-A

br

P.P.F.
9

December 29, 1942

My dear "Irma Mae":

It was kind of you to send the President those pieces of handiwork received recently.

While the President is grateful to all of those who desire to present gifts to him, he does feel that his acceptance of them should be limited to tokens of small intrinsic value and that he should not accept articles of considerable worth or gifts of handiwork on which the donor has necessarily spent a great deal of time and personal effort. Therefore, the articles are being returned to you under separate cover.

I am sure you will understand that although it is not possible to accept the handiwork pieces, your friendly thought is nonetheless most gratifying.

Very sincerely yours,

Grace G. Tully
Private Secretary

x P.P.F.
9-H

B

"Irma Mae",
2248 Orchard Street,
Chicago,
Illinois.

cd

"Anna Mae"
unable to
verify name

B

Mr Latta - Why cant
these be returned without
ack? We have no letter

M Eben

Mrs
Ruth

Thank +
Return –

Mr Smith -
Held for a few
days to see if letter
comes in

Nothing from
this person.

-9-A

les and picture; apples

ilo

Any file from
her no

PPF-9-A

STANG, Rev. Joseph Stang
Colfax, Washington
Ackd. Dec. 31, 1942.

Let. to the President saying he is sending apples and picture; apples distributed; picture was not received.

SEE: PPF 9-S

ilo