

Frankwood E. Williams Papers

Section 1, Pages 1 - 30

This collection of materials consists of biographical sketches, correspondence (both personal and professional), lecture notes, bibliographies, and tributes for Frankwood E. Williams, director of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. Much of the correspondence is between Marion Kenworthy and Norman Fenton regarding Fenton potentially writing a biography of Williams after his death (this never came to pass). A photograph of Williams is included in folder 12. This correspondence is part of the historic psychiatry material in the Menninger Archives. A searchable, full-text transcription is forthcoming.

Creator: Williams, Frankwood E. (Frankwood Earl), b. 1883

Date: 1905 - 1942, undated

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Frankwood E. Williams Papers

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FRANKWOOD E. WILLIAMS, M.D.

Frankwood E. Williams was born in Cardington, Ohio, and received his education in the schools of Indiana, at the University of Wisconsin (A.B.), and at the University of Michigan (M.D.) Colgate University has conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science. Upon receiving his medical degree he became Resident Physician of the State Psychopathic Hospital of the University of Michigan and later went to Boston where he served as Executive Officer and First Assistant Physician of the Boston Psychopathic Hospital. He was then appointed Medical Director of the Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene and, also, Chairman of the Massachusetts Advisory Prison Board. In 1917 he went to New York City to join the staff of The National Committee for Mental Hygiene, Inc., of which is is now Medical Director; editor of MENTAL HYGIENE, the quarterly journal, and of the MENTAL HYGIENE BULLETIN, the monthly publication. During the World War he was Chief of the Division of Neurology and Psychiatry of the Office of the Surgeon General, Washington, D. C. From 1917 to 1919, and 1922 to 1924 he acted as Chairman of the Mental Hygiene Division of the National Conference of Social Work. He was a member of the committee of the International Conference of Social Work and also appointed a delegate to that conference which was held in Paris last July. He is Consultant in Mental Hygiene to the University Department of Health and Lecturer in Psychiatry to the School of Medicine, Yale University; a member of the Administrative Board of the Institute for Child Guidance of the Commonwealth Fund, New York City; and lecturer at the Smith College School for Social Work, Northampton, Massachusetts, and at the New School for Social Research, New York City. He was formerly a lecturer at the New York School of Social Work. He serves as a member of the Executive Committees and Advisory Boards of many social organizations in the United States and is a member of numerous scientific associations, including the American Medical Association, the American Psychiatric Association, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Boston Society of Neurology and Psychiatry, the New York Psychoanalytic Society, and the New York Neurological Society. He is an author and a frequent contributor to medical and social journals.



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MARION E. KENWORTHY, M. D.
1035 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE, BUTTERFIELD 8-2210

January 13, 1941

Dr. Norman Fenton
School of Education
Stanford University
Palo Alto, Calif.

Dear Norman,

What a lucky dog you are to have a free period and to be able to sit down and give the world the benefit of your ever broadening experience in your field. I wish to God that I might say the same of myself, but unfortunately I get pushed around by life or let myself get pushed around by it to such a degree that I had no vacation this summer with the exception of ten days and so no time to sit down and complete the reviewing job on the manuscript. If I wait much longer it will have to be rewritten in the light of all the increased insight that workers in this field are adding to the techniques and, therefore, I sometimes wonder whether any of it will ever see the light of day.

I continue the teaching and in the seminar do get re-crystallization of many of the things which you and I have discussed and therefore don't get quite as moss-backed as I would otherwise. I may say, however, that I sometimes have pause for thought these days when the world is such a chaotic mess as to how far one can get in emphasizing the importance of working with individuals when the mass movement towards destruction takes individuals along with it in such a rapid, destructive fashion.

Have you gotten at all interested or active in an advising capacity to some of your local draft boards? There is so much need for mental hygiene and psychiatric guidance there, and I have recently been in Washington at the first regional conference in which they discussed psychiatry in relation to Selective Service. Harry Stack Sullivan, who used to be at St. Elizabeth's and is giving pretty near full time to organizing the psychiatric aspect of the thing with the William Alanson White Foundation backing, ought to see you if he gets as far as California, and I am sure if you have any time for getting in touch with him he would more than appreciate a word from you.

I have continued fairly actively to stir things up as far as the child welfare program of the now United States Committee for the Care of European Children is concerned, but because of the turn of events in Europe the influx of British children and children from the Continent has dwindled to next to nothing. This thing may open up again in the spring in the event that the English government feels the necessity for moving large numbers of children from England and

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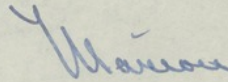
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is willing to furnish adequate convoy service for the boats that carry the children.

You did not tell me enough of what you are planning to write. I wish so much that you would find some time in the next few weeks to let me hear all about it. It always is a thrill to see your handwriting and I am so glad to hear that you and Mrs. Fenton are well and happy.

The best of New Years to you!

As always, your friend,





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March 7, 1941

Dr. Norman Fenton
School of Education
Stanford University
Palo Alto, Calif.

Dear Norman:

I regret very much that I do not know anything about the eight cases reported by Sayles in her book. I should think that Sayles would be able to do this for you, and certainly there would be some point in your writing to Graham Taylor and suggesting that he have follow-ups on these cases for people who used books published by the Commonwealth Fund for teaching purposes. I think it would be good for them to be shaken up a bit.

Apropos of your report, which had not come to my attention, of the proposed study of Tom Salmon, I had a chance to discuss with Marge Ragle, Frankwood's sister, who recently spent ten days in New York with me, the possibility of your finding time to write a biography of Frankwood Williams. She and her sisters would be very glad to give you the necessary material, and I am sure that the rest of us who knew him as you did would be more than happy to give you whatever we know. Most of the material which has real dynamic content, you already know through his writings, and I cannot visualize this book as just an historical document of his childhood, boyhood, etc., but, more specifically, his influence as a dynamic force in the shaping of the social psychiatric program of the Massachusetts Mental Hygiene Society, the National Committee of Mental Hygiene, the First International Congress of Mental Hygiene in 1930, etc. Do you think there's any chance that you would be interested in doing this?

I think that I can raise the necessary ante, and Marge Ragle and I feel very strongly that you would do a better job than anyone we know. First, because of your own dynamic personality and your realistic appreciation of the kinds of things that Frankwood stood for. Secondly, because we are convinced that it would be done a thousand times better by you than by any individual who is identified with the National Committee of Mental Hygiene.



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The fall after he died Mary Van Kleeck and various others like Caroline Zachary talked about getting out a kind of memorial publication, but I have a strong conviction that they would have emphasized only his enthusiastic response to the Russian experimentation and would have been inclined to emphasize the pink coloration of that preoccupation. I personally feel that that would do a grave injustice to him, for he was just as eager-minded studying music, beginning at the age of fifty, or studying German from seven o'clock to eight o'clock every morning for the last two years of his life, and I am also convinced that were he alive at the present time, he would be just as concerned at the turn of events in the Russian dictatorship set-up as we are. As an old friend of his I would feel deeply concerned and completely unwilling to see a book written about him which over-emphasized that aspect of his curiosity and enthusiasm, failing to build a true picture of the amazing clarity of vision which he possessed throughout the twenty-five years that I knew him.

Since you and I shared the affection for him and have known him for such a long period of time and since you have organized your life in such an effective way that you can produce books and I cannot, I am convinced, as Marge is, that you are the one person of all the outstanding individuals whom I know who could do this friend of ours justice in a book of this kind.

I am not the slightest bit worried about the possible outlet for publication, for he has so many friends and admirers that I am sure that we could get the price of publication very simply and without fanfare.

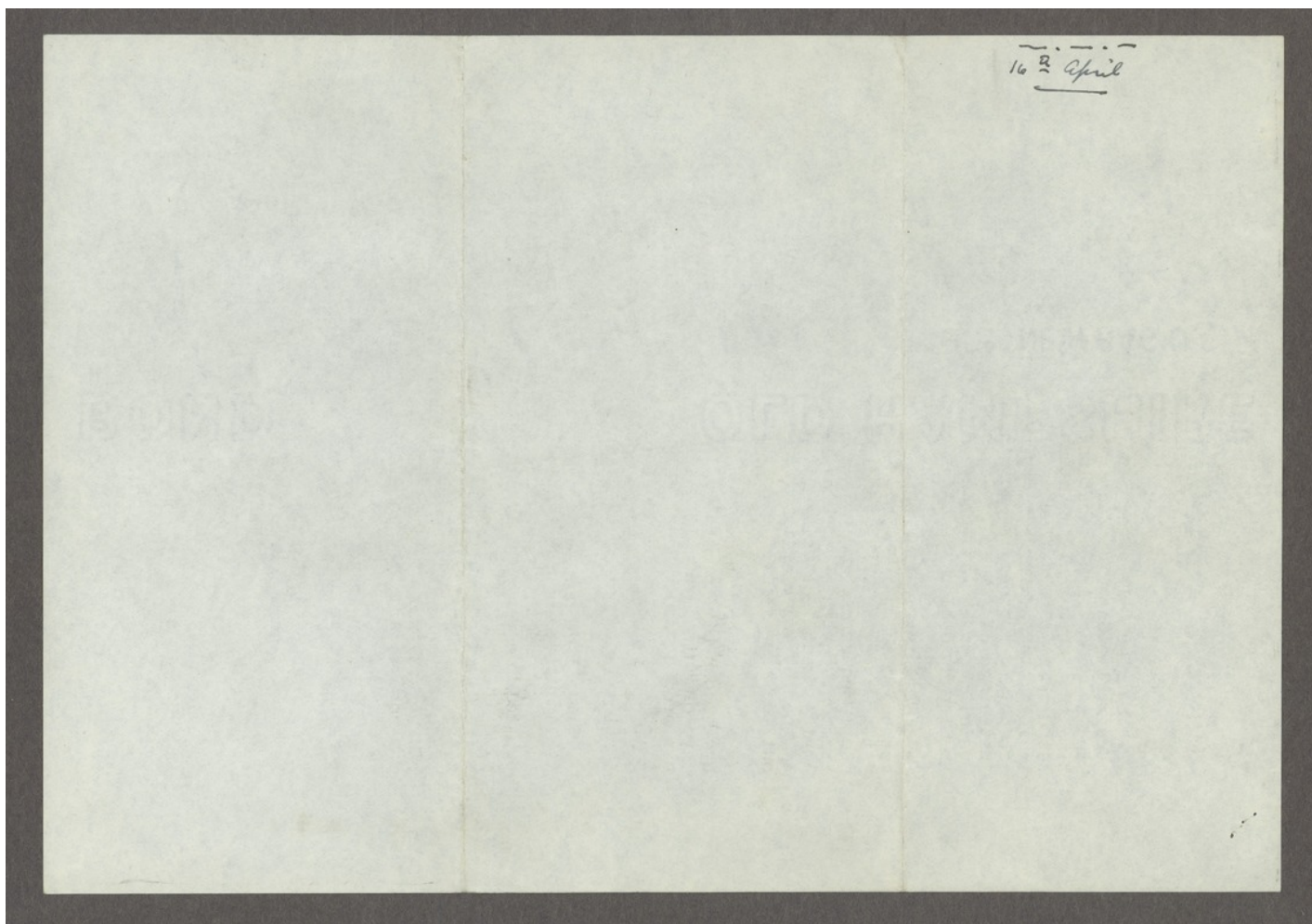
Marge Ragle and I feel that if you would consider this, we would like very much to meet the necessary expense of your time and effort and would prefer that people of the National Committee, etc., should know of it only as you come towards the completion of a volume.

What do you think of this extra piece of hard work that I am suggesting to you?

Looking forward to hearing from you and with my best to you and your nice wife,

Sincerely your friend,

MEK:VW





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April 23, 1941

Dr. Norman Fenton
340 Churchill Avenue
Palo Alto, Calif.

Dear Norman:

I was so glad to get your note on your return from your vacation and I hope that your book is progressing rapidly.

After this period of three weeks I am sure that you've gotten over your shock regarding the request for writing Frankwood's biography, and therefore I am convinced by now that you might be able to visualize in a very realistic fashion ways and means of shaping up a dynamic sketch of his contributions. I visualize a scientific biography rather than a personal one, in which one does not have to talk only of the man but of his contributions to the enlargement of the mental hygiene horizons, beginning with his early efforts in the Massachusetts Mental Hygiene Society, but emphasizing particularly his ever-growing appreciation of the need for opening up areas for youth, including his interests in college mental hygiene, courses for college students, the first National Congress of Mental Hygiene, and with a good deal of space directly related to the things that he learned from his efforts in the last war, which could so well be a guide-post for doing a more preventive job in the selection of draftees in the Selective Service program.

I am sending to you in a couple of days a book written by a very close friend of mine who is a judge of the Children's Court in New York. I feel that this is one of the finest pieces of work done in this area that I have yet been privileged to read and I feel that it may be one of the books that you will wish to place on your reading list for your courses, for not only does it give some of the vivid picture of the kind of problems presented by young delinquents but basically has enough of the background of documented material--not only legalistically but in terms of individual cases--so that your students will get a broader glimpse of the problem in this area. I may say that I was a bit shocked, as well as pleased, to find that the book was dedicated to me, but this detracts from its value rather than adds to it for most people. However, I am so impressed with the material presented, as I have seen it formulating itself in her mind in the past two years, that I am sending it along thinking that you will be glad to have it as part of your library.

My very best wishes to you and Jessie.

As ever, your friend,

MEK:VW



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May 9, 1941.

Dear Marion,

You were a good prophet as usual. I did exactly what you said in your recent letter; first, I recovered from the shock of the inquiry and became very much interested in the project; and second, I felt that the conventional biographical technique should be avoided; that instead a picture should be drawn of Frankwood's place in the history of the mental hygiene movement. I think we can trace out his life without violating his privacy. The processes he set in motion (college mental hygiene, for example) are the things which should be brought out rather than any details of his own personal life. He did so much, that the task is tremendous if the essentials are to be included. To place him in an adequate historical perspective will require a long volume.

There are considerations which we should face realistically before either of us becomes too strongly identified with the project. I believe any arrangements regarding the financing of the venture should be separated from our personal relationship and treated as objectively as possible. Unfortunately I am destined for about two years to be a church-mouse variety of college professor from the economic standpoint. This is a fact which need not be qualified from the causative standpoint; you are correct in suspecting impulsiveness somewhere.

The book, if I am to do it, should be begun at once. I shall finish my present book in November. It would be possible for me nevertheless to give about one day a week to Frankwood's biography between now and November, and go east in the fall for about a month. At least I sincerely hope this schedule could be achieved. I would need to be east in the late summer and fall of 1942.

I do not minimize the job. I should need to begin soon to organize his manuscripts and publications and to set an assistant to work on a number of related projects. His correspondence will have to be assembled and classified. This material will require space and protection. I shall have to keep it separate from other files and indexed for return to the owners, when the work is done. What now seems necessary is the rental of a hide-out somewhere. You know how many interruptions there are with students around. I am willing to contribute all I can in time and money but I am afraid it would fall far short of the required amount; at least twenty-five hundred dollars.

I want to enjoy the job and therefore pose the certain-to-be questions regarding the support of the work in advance. It may be that we cannot float the venture at this time. As you realize, it would be far better to postpone action, than to begin hopefully and end in despair. It seems to me also that in view of the times, it would be better to provide this amount in advance of the work (by arrangement with the comptroller's office at Stanford, for example, or some other secure supervision of the funds). The income tax exemption of the gift to a university may be relevant to the situation!

The book about which you wrote has not come as yet. Jessie and I are looking forward to it; and my students will be encouraged to read it.

With cordial greetings from Jessie and myself,

Very sincerely,



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MARION E. KENWORTHY, M.D.
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May 30, 1941

Dr. Norman Fenton
School of Education
Stanford University
Palo Alto, Calif.

Dear Norman:

I am so sorry to have delayed in answering your letter of the 9th, but I forwarded your letter, together with a covering letter, to Frankwood's sister, Marge Ragle, in Boston, and then her daughter developed a miscarriage and landed in the hospital so that she did not get around to returning this letter until this morning.

She is very enthusiastic about your plan and both she and Dr. Ragle follow along with me in urging you to take on this additional project.

I am planning to see John Farrar of Farrar & Rinehart, who was also a great friend of Frankwood's, to discuss the situation with him and to discover whether his publishing group would not be interested in taking the manuscript for publication when and if it is completed. This may mean that he will be willing to underwrite the project in part and the Ragles and I, together with other friends of Frankwood's, will meet the additional expense.

Mrs. Ragle is already collecting all of the papers and published material of Frankwood's which she has in her possession and would be very happy to give you any amount of time that you may need for more personal data, although I feel that your plan of writing a book covering Frankwood's dynamic role in the formation of the mental hygiene movement in the country is a thousand times more to be desired than a biographical sketch. As soon as I have had a chat with Farrar and see how this aspect of the situation will shape itself, I will get in touch with you at once and I am sure that you would like the material that Mrs. Ragle will pick up sent to you in California so that you will have a chance to look it over. I will also get in touch with Emily Martin sometime in the near future, because I am sure that she may have notes and some typewritten manuscripts which Marge Ragle may not have copies of; but, as I indicated to you I think, I am not going to discuss this with the National Committee until you have had some time to work out a formulation of the material such as you wish to present.

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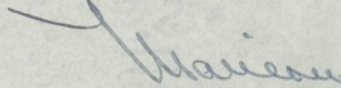
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As far as the funds are concerned, please drop those out of your mind, for we will set ourselves the task of finding that \$2500 as a sum from which you may draw when and if you need it.

I am writing this in a hurry in order that you can get the green light. I am sorry not to have had more opportunity to cover other aspects of the questions which you raise. I will do so as soon as I come back from Atlantic City next week.

All kinds of good luck to you.

Very sincerely, your friend,



MEK:VW



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MARION E. KENWORTHY, M.D.
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June 30, 1941

Dr. Norman Fenton
School of Education
Stanford University
Palo Alto, Calif.

Dear Norman,

I have not as yet been able to catch up with John Farrar and now will not be able to do so until after July 4th, but whether he goes ahead with the plan which I indicated to you or not, we are prepared to go forward with the book in the hope that we will at least be able to get back some of the money invested by the sale of the book to many of Frankwood's former students.

It really is swell that you ran across Professor Harold Fisher, as--with his knowledge and background of the Soviet system--he may be able to supplement a lot of the things which you will pick out of Frankwood's book on Russia. When you come East sometime, it also will be possible to put you in contact with a number of the people who had the opportunity to go on those trips with Frankwood into Russia. One girl particularly, who has written a children's book on Russia, got a very real insight into Frankwood's enthusiasms.

I am so glad to know that you have been able to enlist Mrs. Sue Coates's services part-time and I am enclosing a check for \$250 as a beginning fund which you can draw upon to meet the incidental expenses of Mrs. Coates's salary.

So glad to hear that your own book is going so well and I am looking forward to having a chance to read the manuscript when you come East.

I am writing to Mrs. Ragle asking her to forward to you by express all of the material which she can lay her hands on and I am planning to see Emily Martin next week and will have her forward any material that she can find.

I do hope that you're not having as hot weather as we now are in New York, for sitting down and pushing a pen for six hours a day would be more than my stewed brains would be able to encompass at the moment.

I will get in touch with you as soon as I get any additional information. I am enclosing Mary van Kleeck's article on Frankwood and



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also an editorial, an episode reported by Muriel Jordan (my secretary, who was formerly Frankwood's secretary) and a few notes on the Russian trip made by Louise Clancy, a former student of mine who was on one of the trips with him.

All kinds of good luck to you.

Very sincerely, your friend,

MEK:VW
Enc.

Frankwood E. Williams Papers

Dr. Kenworthy

I thought you would enjoy this:

Apropos of Dr. Williams' lack of interest in some certain activities --One day a formal invitation came from Mrs. Harriman, I think, to attend a "high tea" as a guest of honor. He accepted with pleasure and cancelled a number of professional engagements, thus clearing his calendar for the late afternoon of that day.

I left the office at the usual hour, 6 p.m., and, as my husband was in the South, I stopped for a supper of hot fresh vegetables at one of the small Village "co-operative" tea rooms. I had paid my check and was about to leave, when in walked Dr. Williams. He laughed merrily at my look of astonishment. "You've caught me", he said. "What, you didn't go, after all that?" I exclaimed. "No", said he, "I've been down to Vesey St. buying plants for the garden. It was a lot more fun."

We both enjoyed that episode just too immensely.

MURIEL JORDAN

Frankwood E. Williams Papers

[Written by Louise Clancy]

Note: These are some of the more personal incidents which particularly endeared Dr. Williams to me. As they did not, for one reason or another, seem to belong with the rest of the material I have grouped them together here.

On the "Berengeria" going to England, I asked Dr. W. what the goal of communism actually was. After everyone had adequate food, clothing, good housing, perhaps cars, frequent opportunities to go to the theatre and concerts, what then? Dr. W. said he had asked a well-informed Party member the same question and the answer had been, "Who knows the heights to which communism can attain? Perhaps it will be a yacht for every family."

I also asked him about the possibility of some lazy, young upstarts appearing in the USSR who might not feel that "To work is a privilege." Dr. W. explained that the primary assumption of the Soviets is that every healthy human who comes into the world will want to do something constructive in order to get a satisfaction out of having contributed his share and of being a necessary cog in a well-working machine. Any deviations from this, such as the advent of any lazy upstarts, would be the result of a family's or society's bad influence and would have to be coped with individually. However, instead of an accent on the remedial, the Soviets put it all on the preventive---on helping a child to do in life that in which he is interested and for which he has a capacity.

Then, too, I wondered what became of the misfits (if there were any), the ones who perhaps had studied to be dentists and lawyers and found that they are not happy in these professions and wished to be doctors or musicians. Dr. W. said he had been told that it was possible for a person to change at any time, in fact, that the government wanted him to change if he was not happy as he could not then be making a valuable contribution to society. He talks with the heads of the profession he has been in and with the ones to which he wishes to change. Arrangements are made for him to continue his studies, and as there is no blame nor criticism felt, there is none shown!

Dr. W. spent hours on the boat poring over his seed catalogues and making out an order he wished to place. Once he said (I think it was about tulips) that it was very difficult for him to decide "whether to get a few exotic and expensive beauties or several just plain lovely ones."

His photography was also a source of great pleasure to him. In England, he and Peggy Leavitt went prowling around in Chelsea and out on the downs, looking for good subjects to take. One misty, dark day, they came back to the hotel with radiant faces, having experimented with an infinite number of pictures of the very same tree! Although

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(Personal Incidents---Continued)

they had not once moved their tripods during the afternoon, they had taken all possible exposures, with and without this lens or that shutter. In order to differentiate the set-ups, they would throw a pair of gloves, a book or a coat in the foreground and then mark the number of the film and exposure accordingly. (It might be mentioned in passing that Dr. W. seemed to have a penchant for taking numerous interesting pictures and then discovering when he got back to the hotel that he had neglected to remove some shutter or other which had prevented the proper exposure from occurring. He mourned over these losses!)

Dr. W. was amazingly adroit in handling his first two table-mates on the "Berengeria"---Rosetta Hurwitz and myself. It must have been as difficult for him to handle her possessiveness, aggression and air of long-time acquaintance as it was to cope with my shyness and awe of him as a foremost leader in psychiatry, psychoanalysis and education, whom I had just met. For two days he steered beautifully between this Scylla and Charybdis, gradually making me at least very comfortable and at ease, and then he invited two more members of our party to join us at our table. This threw R.H. into a tantrum (of which Dr. W. took no notice whatever) but worked out to the enjoyment of everyone else concerned. Also, a delightful young teacher from New Rochelle was moved over with us--and became greatly amused at our social work terminology, as well as some of our philosophy. She was particularly interested in "passive interviewing."

One day, Harry Greenstein bluntly and irrelevantly asked Dr. W. if he were married. Dr. W. replied simply that he was not. The teacher began to flay H.G. (all very jovially) for his rudeness, lack of any ability to use passivity, and failure to be observant. She knew already from one remark that Dr. W. had made (and in H.G.'s presence too) that he was not married! What the remark was, she would not tell him and suggested by the use of passive interviewing, of which she did not think we knew much, we might get it out of her--but never by the direct approach! (We never got it by either).

One of the first situations which we found it hard to accept was the crowded, dimly-lit station at Leningrad (from which we took the train for Moscow at 1 A.M.) where hundreds of people in mussed and dirty white clothes were sleeping all over the floor, using dirty bundles for pillows and leaning against one another for support. They looked like endless piles of soiled laundry. Dora Einert told me that she, bristling with indignation, sought out Dr. W. and said to him rather airily, "All right now. What about this--American standards or not? Just see the filth, the flies, the babies lying right on the floor, the discomfort, the misery, the drab lighting!!" She said that Dr. W. replied, "But just see how relaxed they are! In fact, they're nearly all asleep. The dim light is conducive to rest. They show no anxiety or feeling of strain. They may have found out that they have two or three hours to wait before their trains go and are doing the most sensible thing

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they know of--to take some rest. Think how nervous our travellers in the U.S. are when they have to wait! They pace back and forth in a brilliantly-lighted station (whether it's 10 P.M. or 3 A.M.), smoke, chew gum and wear themselves out! These people are building themselves up."

Once I offered Dr. W. some gum and as he took some, he said, "I love Dentyne gum. It offers so much resistance that you can work out a lot of aggression on it."

In Moscow, as we watched different units of children working away in their play groups in the parks of culture and rest with clay, painting, airplane construction, etc. Dr. W. called our attention to the fact that even when our large number of tourists entered, the children did not look up from their tasks. Beside being really absorbed in what they were doing, they are not neurotic as our American children are. They do not care what people think of them or their creations, or even whether some of the visitors will look at them or not.

Dr. W. suggested that we watch the way Russians greet one another. They always shake hands, seem glad to see each other but never smile or show any effusiveness. They always begin to discuss something quickly and earnestly. They make no pretense and show a great deal of real sincerity. (It was uncanny to notice how universal this description proved to be).

One hot night in Moscow, I joined Dr. W. and Peggy L. on the roof of the hotel as they were discussing the creche they had seen that day. Peggy felt that each baby was not getting enough libidinal attention and that it would be impossible for one nurse to give the twenty or twenty-five babies she was responsible for as much love and security as they should have. Dr. W. seemed to be thinking the problem out for himself too and said, "No one baby gets more attention than any other." I said that I wondered how a Soviet baby must feel after he has been washed, handled and perhaps patted a little by the nurse to see her going down the line and doing the same thing to twenty-four other babies. What about the feeling of "me-ness" and self-importance? Where was it to come from? Dr. W. said, "Perhaps the Soviet babies don't go through the 'me stage'." (As I think back, there are very few opportunities for a Soviet child to feel that anything is strictly his. All toys, from the time he is first able to use them, belong to the group; the equipment is designed to make mutual need felt and necessary. However, even though our knowledge of Soviet children was most superficial, they seemed quiet, secure, full of purpose and independence. Perhaps the one thing they seemed to us to lack was spontaneity, although

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a few of the children we saw at Artek apparently were full of it.
(Perhaps the reward for valor is freedom?)

Another time, Peggy, Dr. W. and I were discussing the handling of young children and Peggy asked him if he felt it was justifiable to spank children. Dr. W. answered that whereas he did not advocate corporal punishment in general, he did feel that in certain instances, it not only would be justifiable but advisable. However, you would not accomplish your purpose unless there was a security and understanding between the child and the adult. He went on to say that it was comparable to the bringing out into the open and fighting about what is bothering either member of a married couple --which is possible only when they are sure of each other, whereas if the relationship is shaky, they will not be able to afford the luxury of fighting.

In Kharkov, Dr. W. was anxious to take a picture of the beautiful circle of buildings which are in the new and "planned" part of the city. Part way up the slope which leads back to the old part of the city, Dr. W. asked the guide to have our driver stop the bus so that he might get out. Someone in the group felt that we were not far enough away to get the proper perspective and asked him if he felt that he could get all the buildings in from there. With a twinkle in his eyes, he said, "No, I don't but I'll get more in than anyone at home will ever believe."

From time to time, Dr. W. teased me a little about my interest in men and when we were in Leningrad, he painted vivid pictures of the beautiful, tall, blond, gods we would see as we got farther south. In Mharbov, we visited an athletic stadium where a few men were informally taking some exercise. One handsome man, with almost nothing on, was throwing the discus and as I watched him, Dr. W. came over to where I was standing and said, "There, there, never mind. You can console yourself with the thought that athletes make poor lovers."

Dr. W. called our attention to the fact that no one tries to gyp the street car company of his fare. If the street car is so crowded that a person cannot get to the conductor, who is usually a woman, he passes his small coins up from one end of the car to another by way of many hands and back comes his change, as well as a tiny paper ticket, by the same route. It seems miraculous that it ever reaches the owner but there seemed to be no discussions over it whatever. This complete readiness to pay comes from the feeling of knowing you belong to a country which is interested in you, and therefore you don't feel like putting something over on it.

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Once when we were discussing how universally poor the waiters in the Soviet Union were, Dr. W. said "You can imagine that in such a land of opportunity as this where you can study to be an engineer, doctor, etc. that no one wants to be a waiter. I am told that most waiters come from farms where they have proved themselves failures in that line. In order to make the profession of waiters attractive enough to draw candidates to it, the level of the standard of wages, hours of work, etc. will have to be raised and I understand that this is in the process of being worked out at the present time--even as the profession of street-cleaning is being lifted!"

Daisy Cone, a lay analyst in our group, was describing a patient of hers to Dr. W. one day and was saying that she wished Dr. W. would take the patient on for treatment. Dr. W. said, "What's the matter with your handling her? You do analytic work, don't you?" Daisy said she did but did not feel that she was anywhere near as good as Dr. W. was. He laughed and said, "Oh well, I'm not as good as Freud either."

A most trying and annoying responsibility was placed on Dr. W.'s shoulders when Dr. Sollins added a teacher group of eight women to our already enormous social work unit. One of these women was in a highly nervous state and would have noisy, sobbing spells and tantrums much to the concern of her companions. Dr. W. saw her on various occasions but tried to keep it casual as he realized the nature of her condition. On the train from Kharkov to Sevastapol, where she created a scene, he gave her two drops of some sedative, "one of which would put a horse under," and said, "That will help her forget her troubles for awhile and incidentally will give her a better sleep than she's had for weeks." He also conceived of the idea of moving her into the same compartment with Sidney Williams and T. Arnold Hill, two colored men, who were very popular so that in this round about fashion she might achieve a little distinction. One day in Yalta, when she seemed very near to a crack-up, Dr. W. let her talk herself out to him a little. Afterward, as he joined some of our group, he told us what he had been doing and pulling his coat tightly about herself at the waist to simulate feminism, he mimicked her saying, "Oh doctor, you are the most understanding person I have ever met."

Dr. W. asked once about the feeling which would be shown a young un-married, pregnant girl by her family and social group. The reply was, "That is not a disgrace. It's a misfortune." He also asked how much censure there would be of the boy who had gotten her into trouble and the brief answer was, "None at all."

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In Yalta, some members of our group straggled in rather late for trips, causing others to wait needlessly in the heat. Finally, Dr. W. said lightly to us all, "If you don't get yourselves ready for trips more promptly, I'm going to stop being a good mother to you all and become a stern father."

After our nude bathing in Yalta, I was telling Dr. W. about the Soviet girls interest in my appendectomy scar and he said, "I can imagine how few of them have ever seen such a scar. As a matter of fact, I would imagine that these healthy, active girls with their coarse diets are never constipated and rarely need appendectomies. And I'd wager that they never have cramps with their menstruation. Just see how husky and studdily built they are. There's not one woman in our group who isn't in some way or other the victim of vicilization. These Soviet women are so near the earth. And they mate naturally, have children easily and get a simple, lusty joy out of life."



FOR INTER-DEPARTMENTAL USE
STANFORD UNIVERSITY

F-W-2

OFFICE OF

July 23, 1941.

Dear Marion,

I have started several letters to you recently; but none have said what I wanted to say when I reread them. It seems to me that we should use the next weeks to clarify our plans, even to the extent of an objective study of the feasibility of the whole project.

During this period, I will get a few things started here. The plans of a file, the bibliography, studies of references to Frankwood's work in the literature of psychiatry, psychology, education, sociology. There may be some dictation, too. I have had another lucky break re Russia. One of my students who is an expert secretary has taught in the Soviet Union. She was there during the years to be covered in our story; she taught there three years and worked in the Soviet consulate in San Francisco for a longer time. Moreover she has a good background of training in mental hygiene. I recall when I first mentioned Frankwood's name to her long before you and I discussed the biography, that her face lighted up so eagerly and she spoke of him so appreciatively, that I shall be indebted to her forever. Her name is Mrs. Daryl Schneider, not as pretty a name as Sue Coates, but a better trained person. She is blond and blue-eyed, probably German or English stock, and I think would have qualified for the secretarial staff of the National Committee when Frankwood was selecting them.

The first problem before us is getting Frankwood's friends and associates to loan us letters and documents. Presumably Mrs. Ragle and yourself would have to give them the necessary security in the project. Miss Martin could give us his mailing-list and we might get started in the near future. I would sign the letters, but it would be desirable to indicate the auspices of the project. People aren't ordinarily enthusiastic about loaning personal documents.

Second, you will have to clear the project soon with the National Committee. The bulk of his correspondence is still there; it may be that they will be able to pry loose some of the army correspondence.

Third, is the contents of the book itself. It is obvious that we won't see eye-to-eye on all things. For example, I shall approach the Russian episode in terms of the democratic philosophy and indicate that Frankwood saw in many of the things the Soviets were doing, mental hygiene practices which could be easily (I take that back) not easily but ultimately brought into the democratic society. Especially the reconciliation of sex and civilization. I think we are likely to agree in most things, but if we do not then it is obvious that as author I would have the ultimate decision. I knew you will sympathize with me in this viewpoint; although it is still possible that you may send Jessie some hay to feed me as breakfast cereal!

Fourth, is the god darn cost of the book. I doubt if more than 2500 copies will be sold; the total royalties in somewhat optimistic terms won't exceed five hundred dollars. If Mr. Farrar agrees to print the book, he'll be quite philanthropic. I should be troubled if you were to be called upon to meet the expenses of the project, especially as only a fraction will come back in royalties. If we employ Mrs. Schneider for the year, as I should need to do as she has other openings at the moment, it will involve a promise of



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six hundred dollars. I might add that she has a part-time teaching job and plans to take a few courses at Stanford in addition to our work. The cost of office supplies, stamps, expressage, and all the other incidentals which are involved, will bring the office and secretarial estimate up to about one thousand. I believe that by borrowing as much of the documentary materials as possible and having them here, it may be possible to reduce travel expenses although the personal interview will be the most valuable source of interesting data for the book. There are a few persons in California, Edith Burleigh for example, who knew Frankwood and would be as interested as we are in his biography. I am going to have to give up lecture engagements, popular writing, etc., for the biography that would involve with my time all the contribution I can make personally. I hope the Children's Bureau will bring me east in the fall or early winter to cut expenses on the book somewhat. The federal government pays my expenses by the most direct route to Washington. If this yearly trip (I was invited this year but could not go) materializes we will save about three hundred on our plans for the coming fall.

I think Strecker has a larger subsidy from the Salmon Fund and private donations. Severson or Beers could tell you about it. Our estimate is minimal it seems to me. For all practical purposes, the contributions to books of this sort which do not have a wide sale, are just donations. I hate to feel that you are going to be heavily involved. All you are likely to get back, or certain of getting back I should say, is the income tax reduction. If Farrar were to exempt the first 1000 copies sold from royalty, as he might do justifiably, there would be even less net royalty to the donors. This is rather pessimistic, but it seems better to proceed along this course rather than too optimistically. Of course, there is the chance that the book may be used as collateral reading in college courses, etc., and have a wider sale, but I do not expect this to happen.

The summer has been an active one for me. I manage to get time on my own manuscript these days early in the morning. It is about on schedule fortunately. My students are going to read to eight of the chapters this week. This will be cooperation from the consumers.

Our affectionate and cordial good wishes,

As ever,



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August 16, 1941.

Dear Marion,

The summer session ended yesterday. It has been a very interesting one, but also has taken much in the way of energy and enthusiasm. I should go off to the hills for a time, but instead have arranged to do considerable work in the next fortnight on my book. I am having a group of teachers read the first draft of the first three of the five parts. This will give me some experimental data regarding its adequacy. Thereafter another revision will ensue developed from these data. In October I hope to try it on the counselors and teachers (about fifty in all) in a large school system. It will be mimeographed for this purpose. Again another revision will be made on the basis of these reactions. Thereafter, I hope, it will be in good shape for publication.

My schedule of early morning and week-end work on the manuscript has paid dividends in getting the job along but has been responsible for fatigue. I have felt that my correspondence with you has been based upon many assumptions of your tolerance and good will. There has been no material received (other than your enclosures some time ago) up to the time of writing. Perhaps Miss Martin or Mrs. Ragle have been busy with other things. I am starting Mrs. Schneider on Monday, the 18th, but am hesitant about spending your money without more evidence of interest on the part of those who are in possession of the essential materials. There will naturally be other aspects of the biography upon which we shall be at work until the correspondence, etc., arrives. I hope we may have the cordial and helpful cooperation of the high moguls of the National Committee.

With all good wishes,

As ever,



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About an hour and a half later-
on Saturday, August 16, 1941.

Dear Marion,

As I walked home from the office, something I rarely succeed in doing, a real inspiration came over me. It's my old idea fixe on that manuscript of yours coming back in a new and definitive form. Would you want to send it out to me for final editing, to be prepared for publication during the next two or three months by me? To be very frank from the ego standpoint, I would expect only a mention in the preface, such as, N.F. read the completed manuscript and made, if he did, some helpful editorial suggestions. Your two hundred and fifty for the Williams biography would cover all expenses for this work- and if the group did not wish to have me write the biography what Mrs. Schneider and I have done may go to a minor publication. I have engaged Mrs. Schneider and assured her of her salary until January first. You will be sure to get your 250 back in this way and I'll not be troubled about you. Please excuse the paternalism!

To brief this, you have already covered the initial work on Frankwood's biography which begins Monday (as a matter of fact, has been under way in a sense for a month or two) and you have also covered by your check sent to me in July, the additional work involved in my editing your own manuscript. The book could go to press in November about the same time as mine. It will come off the press in March. I'll use it in my course here at Stanford in April. How about it?

Yours in delighted hyperkinesis,

As ever,



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September 18, 1941.

Dear Mrs. Ragle,

Your letter and the package of material came in good time.. It is I who have every reason to feel guilty. I have done so little on the book so far. I am very much interested in the book, more so since looking through the material you sent..

My present plans call for a trip to Washington in November.. From there I hope to go to New York and to talk over the proposed book with Marion.. In the meantime, if you have any quantity of material to send, it could be shipped by freight or express. My secretary will take care of it when it comes, if I should be away. If Marion thinks it would be politic to do so, I may inquire at the Surgeon-General's Office in Washington about any letters and other documents there. The National Committee may have some of Frankwood's correspondence and other materials.

The ~~disposition~~^{disposition} of the correspondence and other materials of an important person is a real problem for a family to deal with. Would you be willing to have the papers (other than what you may designate for return to you) given to the Hoover Library of Peace, War and Revolution? They would be preserved and in time indexed. This is merely a suggestion which may be of interest to you.

I hope we may meet in November..

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Marguerite Ragle,
Boston, Mass.

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THE PUBLICATIONS OF FRANKWOOD E. WILLIAMS (1883-1936)

by
Norman Fenton
School of Education, Stanford University

A group of friends and colleagues of the late Frankwood E. Williams (among them Kenworthy, Stevenson, Zachry, Wile, Lowry and other members of the American Orthopsychiatric Association) are sponsoring the preparation of Williams' biography by the writer. In order to complete this study - whose major objective will be an attempt to place the work of Frankwood Williams in the perspective of the history of the mental hygiene movement - it will be necessary to have available as much first-hand material as possible. The reader may be helpful by commenting upon any omissions in the following bibliography and by suggestions as to the location of documents, correspondence, and other material which may be relevant to this project.

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