

## PRAYER OF THE CHRISTOPHERS

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

St. Francis of Assisi.

### Christopher Booklets

Copies of the following booklets are available at cost: 25 for \$1; 100 for \$4; 1,000 for \$35—all postpaid:

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- (2) *What About the Hundred Million?* . . . America's Number One problem: the Hundred Million not being reached in the name of Christ. . . .
- (3) *You, the Catholic College Graduate* . . . great power there, but not yet in the main-stream. . . .
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# SOMETHING CAN BE DONE ABOUT THE WORLD



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### Who Provides the Funds?

Because many can be active Christophers who are not able to contribute even \$1 a year, we established, from the beginning, a policy of no dues, no subscriptions, no fees for any service, no charge for literature (except in bulk), and no public appeals. We decided to trust to Providence and the spontaneous interest of those who would care to make voluntary offerings. God has blessed this trust. While our needs will never be very great, yet it costs us over \$140,000 a year to "carry on."

Christopher work thus far has been made possible by occasional gifts from friends over the country. Others are contributing amounts ranging from \$1 to \$100 a month. While Catholics have done most to keep us "solvent," Protestants have been particularly gracious in offering help. A lady in Rochester, N. Y., for instance, wrote: "Congratulations on the fine endeavor you have undertaken. Please accept this small contribution of \$1 from a non-Catholic." A businessman in Greenwich, Connecticut, surprised us with a gift of \$2,700, accompanied by this encouraging note: "While I am a non-Catholic, I so earnestly believe in the great work of the Catholic Church, as exemplified by your Christopher work, in educating people in the true principles of democracy, that I would like to add my little contribution to its efforts." . . . All donations are deductible from one's income tax . . . For those wishing to remember us in their wills, our legal title is "The Christophers, Inc."

### If You Can't Be a "Deer," Be a "Donor"!

Those who cannot actively engage in Christopher work, may wish to participate in promoting the Christopher movement by helping to provide the financial assistance needed.

While monthly assistance, no matter how small, is particularly welcome (since our bills, like yours, must be met each and every month!), we will naturally be most grateful for any single gifts from those who cannot assist on a monthly basis. Any amount is welcome, small or large!

#### The Christophers,

121 East 39th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

While it is possible for me to do so, I will contribute \$..... each month to defray the expenses connected with the Christopher movement. I will expect you to send me a monthly notice, together with a return envelope, stamped and addressed. I do this on condition that I may discontinue my help at any time I see fit.

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#### PURPOSE OF THE CHRISTOPHERS

A Christopher is a bearer of Christ. Individually and personally, he or she carries Christ, by prayer and work, into the "market place," especially into the field of (1) education, (2) government, (3) labor-management, and (4) communication of ideas (newspapers, magazines, books, motion pictures, the stage, radio). Each is an instrument of peace.

*Because anti-Christians have swarmed into every field of endeavor, hundreds of millions over the earth have a false outlook on life, ignore their eternal destiny.*

On the other hand, most Christians have remained aloof in their own small worlds, leaving the running of the big world to those who hate Christ or know Him not. While most good people have been taking care of themselves, most bad people have been taking care of everybody else.

*Complaining, criticizing, and negative analyzing accomplish little. Positive, constructive action is essential. . . . Millions of Christophers, carrying Christ into every sphere of life, can bring love where there is hate, the light of Christian principles where there is the darkness of error. They can help renew the face of the earth.*

To be a Christopher one need not "join" any additional organization. Each works as an individual. There are no meetings, no dues. . . . For expenses of \$12,000 a month we depend entirely on the voluntary offerings of those who see fit to give. . . . Literature on the Christopher movement, including bi-monthly "News Notes," may be had free of charge by writing The Christophers, 121 East 39th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

94-27152-7



**What  
About  
The  
Hundred Million?**

**by James Keller**

94-37152-7

35,000 copies in print.

*Additional copies may be secured at cost (\$5 a copy, \$4 for 100 copies, \$33 for 1,000 copies, all postpaid), by writing*

**The Christophers**

121 East 39th Street, New York 16, N. Y.  
Father James Keller, M.M., Director

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**PURPOSE OF THE CHRISTOPHERS**

A Christopher is a bearer of Christ. Individually and personally he carries Christ into the "market place." By prayer and work he strives to bring Christian principles especially into the fields of (1) government, (2) labor-management, (3) communication of ideas (newspapers, motion pictures, radio, magazines, books), and (4) education.

*Much of the tragedy of our times is due to the fact that anti-Christian elements have swarmed into key positions in every field of human endeavor. These anti-Christ crusaders are causing hundreds of millions over the earth to have a false outlook on life, to ignore their eternal destiny.*

On the other hand, most Christians have remained aloof in their own small worlds, leaving the running of the big world to those who hate Christ or know Him not. There is much truth in the saying that "while the good people have been taking care of themselves, the bad people have been taking care of everybody else."

*Complaining, criticizing, and negative analyzing accomplish little. Positive, constructive action is essential. . . . Millions of Christophers, by bringing Christ into every sphere of life, can thereby bring love where there is hate, the light of Christian principles where there has been the darkness of error. They can help renew the face of the earth.*

To be a Christopher one need not "join" any additional organization; each works as an individual. There are no meetings, no dues. . . . (Expenses of approximately \$10,000 a month for a small staff, printing and distribution, without charge, of our News Notes and other Christopher literature bi-monthly, to 110,000 persons in key positions, is entirely dependent on the voluntary offerings of those who see fit to contribute to this movement.)

**WHAT ABOUT THE HUNDRED MILLION?**

*"A new order is in the making. It would be . . . a plain neglect of duty not to attempt to read the signs of the times and anticipate as intelligently as we can the situation that will confront us. The principal problems already appearing on the horizon are intellectual skepticism and moral indifference. They do not attack Christianity, they ignore it. How then shall we meet them? . . . By going after souls, with the selfless perseverance of the Good Shepherd."*

Archbishop Cushing

\* \* \*

OUT of the 140,000,000 persons in the United States it is estimated that not more than 40,000,000 at most practice any formal religion. This leaves a vast mass of approximately 100,000,000 individuals in our country living off the benefits of Christianity, and yet becoming less and less conscious of the great Christian fundamentals that make possible their present way of life. It is quite obvious on all sides that millions are gradually losing sight of the great Christian ideals that have bolstered our civilization for centuries, for example, the concept of a personal God, of Jesus Christ, as true God and true man, the Ten Commandments, the sacredness of the individual, and the sanctity of marriage and the home. If this trend goes far enough, many believe that it will open the way for the speedy rise of a new paganism that would eventually remove the United States from the society of Christian nations.

But, thank God, there is a very hopeful side to this picture. This trend has not developed to the degree that it is incapable of remedy. The majority of these 100,000,000 Americans

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Condensed from *The American Ecclesiastical Review*.

are fortunately still blessed with an abundance of common sense. They are certainly neither anti-religious nor atheistic. They are endowed with an unusual sense of fairness and are often generous to a fault. They may be prejudiced at times, but this is seldom due to malice. It is because they do not know. They are truly interested in fair play for all men of all nations. These and many other similar traits are found only in peoples with a Christian tradition.

Furthermore, most of this great multitude who now show little interest in religion see, as they never saw before, that the savage forces that have risen up over the world in the last few years to crush them and rob them of their liberties have worked even more furiously to stamp out Christianity, because these forces see in it the one great universal cause that champions the dignity of the human being. And they are beginning to realize that the avowed aim of these forces has been to remove the idea of God from the hearts and minds of men, in order that the one and only reason for the sacredness of the individual would be systematically and successfully stifled.

#### An obligation to them

The great majority who practice no religion can be helped. They should be helped. They are our brothers and sisters in Christ. As trustees of the fullness of Christianity, we have an obligation to them as we have a responsibility to those of our own flock.

The task of bringing Christ to all men is incumbent upon all Catholics who, by the very nature of their beliefs, are held to share them with others, even at the cost of great personal sacrifice.

It should be a great privilege for us to have a part in leavening this great mass of unbelievers in our land. If we don't, others certainly will—others whose direction is not us-

ward the tried and true things of Christian civilization, but definitely against them. While we stand by and do little about the slow but sure trend away from the fundamentals of religion on the part of the 100,000,000, others are at work night and day to win them away from Christ as speedily as they can.

Accompanying this unfortunate trend, whether as cause or result is not important, is the subtle undermining of our social fabric by atheism. All of us know the increase in skepticism among so-called intellectuals. Where there was formerly one college instructor not firmly grounded in Christian doctrine who declared it hard to square scientific inquiry with faith in a personal God, there are possibly thirty today. Their skepticism, naturally reflected in their students, is now beginning to catch up with us. An increasing number of young people are being adversely affected. To date, insofar as religion is concerned, the net result seems to have been, for the masses, an impetus in the direction of agnosticism, if not downright atheism.

Add to the force of honest doubt the influence of the malignant, controlled propaganda against belief in God which is being spread by experts in deception, highly organized and cleverly efficient, and we can hardly wonder at the subtle undermining of all religious foundation.

The Catholic Church in the United States is doing a very creditable job in protecting and fostering its own members. It is showing a healthy gain in numbers; the faith is cherished. But unless the Church takes a very active role in leavening the mass *outside* its fold, and in keeping alive a consciousness of the deep fundamentals of Christianity, is there not a likelihood that such an anti-Christian sentiment will be built up because of materialism and an active promotion of practical atheism that persecution of all religion is bound to follow?

#### Are we drifting?

Many feel that in our country we are gradually drifting into the same danger as the which beset the Church in Germany. A Catholic layman writing about the great sadness the Church suffered in that country gave an interesting explanation. He pointed out that during the early days of the Nazi movement the Church was getting stronger and stronger—but only within her own sphere. Faith was interested and active in their work for faith. The laity also showed a deep concern for religion. They went to the sacraments more frequently. Churches were crowded. But little was done to protect the mass of the people outside the Catholic Church from the false philosophy of Nazism.

The more the cancer developed, the more the Church withdrew into an isolated position. Eventually the mass, without any leadership or guidance in basic fundamentals, became infected with the poison of the new idea. Religion survived, as it always has and will be, not without a terrific attack.

#### Stress fundamentals

Moreover, in this connection it is interesting to recall that prophetic utterance in 1934 in Indianapolis, by Abbé Le Maître, the great Belgian priest, who collaborated with Luthers in several experiments. He told a small group at a dinner that much of the success of the Nazi movement had been due to the fact the Nazi leaders had reduced their philosophy to a few simple ideas which they repeated over and over again until the masses of the people were so familiar with them and so well disposed toward them that the rest of their program was much comparatively easy.

The Abbé then said that unless the Church in Germany went to the same trouble to emphasize and popularize the great fundamentals of Christianity and to use every means to its

disposal to teach them into the great mass of people outside the Church as well as within, it would probably face the greatest persecution of all history.

There ought to be no doubt from the tragedy that has been in progress in that country that the Church must come out and fight. While the Church must come out and fight in the end, yet it has taken a severe beating—one that perhaps might have been at least partially avoided if it had made a deliberate effort to leave the mass of the people with the great Christian fundamentals.

In the same way, if the Catholic Church does nothing in the United States to leave the great mass of persons who practice no religion, the forces of darkness are bound to do their own thing. It takes only a very small organized minority to influence a mass for better or for worse. St. Paul said "a little leaven corrupteth the whole lump" (1 Cor. 5:6), and he also showed by his own extraordinary zeal what a little leaven of the right kind can do. At present the only force effectively working in this country is one that is violently opposed to all we represent.

#### Complaining not enough

We shall accomplish little merely by pointing out the forces which are weakening the Christian tradition in America, or by bewailing the sad results of totalitarianism at home and abroad.

Complacency can descend upon practically all of us and easily cause us to slip into a very dangerous position. We may content ourselves by being very busy condemning Communism, without alluding to the fact that we have done practically nothing toward shaping a positive program for the vast multitude outside our immediate flock, in whom only the forces of darkness are interested.

His Eminence, Cardinal Saliège of Toulouse, who knows well the bitter experience of France



with the Reds, expressed a similar feeling of insufficient effort on the part of Catholics when he said: "For us, Communism has a particular significance. It is evidence of our unfulfilled duty."

To meet the great danger that threatens our country, something should be done ~~now~~ ~~out~~ ~~delay~~ for our own 100,000,000. If we hesitate, we may be too late, as many other countries have been in recent times. We can no longer wait for the 100,000,000 to "come" to us. No, we must "go" to them, *before* ~~when~~ ~~go~~ first.

People are looking for the way to peace as well as the way to God. His Excellency Bishop Michael J. Ready emphasized the urgency of our interest in "world society" when he said "The Church must now preach and act for world society by all the modern methods of education and publicity the age-old revolutionary doctrine that justice and charity are fundamental to peace."

"Ours is the leading part in the most thrilling drama in world history," said Eric Johnson recently. "If we play our part courageously, fearlessly, and intelligently, we shall make an immortal contribution to the happiness and peace of mankind."

We, as followers of Christ, have in our hands the peace not only of our own land but of the world. If we haven't, then no one has. But messengers are needed. It is a person-to-person job, and results will be more or less in direct proportion to the number of "laborers" who go into the fields "white for harvest." Christ Himself put it on that basis—a mathematical basis as well as a divine one. We must "go" and keep "going." The very significance of the word "euntes" means something continued and continual—without let-up. To reach "all peoples" we must keep "going" again and again until we have eventually penetrated all obstacles that separate the people from Christ.

We have not only to shepherd our own but to bring the great mass outside our own. We must use every legitimate means to reach the 100,000,000.

The time could not be more propitious. "Now is the acceptable time . . . now is the day of salvation" (II Cor. 6:2).

#### The positive approach

The vast multitude in the United States who profess no religion live in a "no man's land." It is nobody's particular business at present to reach them. The leavening of this mass of 100,000,000 souls awaits the attention of those who are entrusted with the fullness of Christianity. Until it becomes our special responsibility to make a continued effort to bring Christ to them, they will probably get little or no attention. Possibly the very continuance of American democratic ideals depends upon what the Church does for this multitude.

If we become really serious about this problem—and we become determined to do more than merely theorize or pass resolutions—we'll have to make more radical adjustments.

For the work of the leavening of the mass to be effective on a long-term basis, it must become part and parcel of the normal, routine life of the diocese and of the parish, since they are the fundamental channels established by the Church to communicate God's grace to all men, be they Christian or pagan.

Various forms of Catholic Action have made vital contributions to such a positive philosophy, as have also many periodicals, publications, and movements. But all put together seem to be inadequate to meet the tremendous task ahead. No one new movement can do it either. Many may be needed. The Communists in the U. S. A. multiply their organizations constantly to meet new developments. Today they have thousands of organizations operating in this country. Nevertheless such a movement of

lay persons as the one contemplated here, I launched on the scope that seems feasible, should be able to start a trend that can quickly swell into something of major proportions. The movement, as visualized, would not tend to overlap with any already established work now serving the general interests of the Church at home.

This movement could serve the 10,000 priests of the country by formulating methods and techniques for lay persons that they can use in making a more effective approach to the great bulk of Americans in their own homes and parishes who are not touched by true Christian teaching and who are being more and more colored and contaminated by the un-Christian or anti-Christian elements that are working hard to win them away from everything connected with Christ.

Bishop Walsh, co-founder of Maryknoll, was deeply interested in seeing such a movement started and tried in many ways to encourage various priests to foster it. He was concerned over the development of the Church in all sections of the country because he knew that interest in extending overseas missions would never hit a big stride until the work at home was well developed.

One of the great ambitions of Father Paul, the other co-founder of Maryknoll, was to do everything in his power to share the blessings of his faith with as many people in America as possible. Most of his life was devoted to this task. When he later turned his full attention to the bringing of Christ to pagan lands, he hoped and prayed that many young Americans would rise up to carry on in the homeland where he left off.

#### The Name Christopher

Since all those connected with the movement would be in a very literal sense "born of Christ," they could well be called Christo-

phers. This was great objective would be to bring Christ to all in our land—whether they be in the crowded cities or in the most remote and sparsely settled areas—who either do not know Christ or are opposed to Him. But at the same time it is highly important that all who would endeavor to be such bearers of Christ should first of all make sure that they themselves are filled with the spirit of Christ—that is a very literal sense they are "other Christs." These two great purposes of the movement are well summed up in the words of His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate, Archbishop Cicognani: "This is our supreme mission—to live the truth of Jesus Christ and to show it forth to others!"

#### One million Christophers

The work of this Christopher movement, which serving priests, would be primarily concerned with developing ways and means for the laity to become, under their own Bishops and priests, enthusiastic apostles in leavening the mass. If thousands of priests are needed for the leavening of the mass in our country, tens of thousands of lay persons must be found to act as auxiliaries. Throughout the country there are probably available right now at least one million such persons who have both the ability and the zeal needed for the task of bringing Christ to the 100,000,000 in our nation who practice no religion.

For the past twenty years we have been giving talks and meeting various groups in all sections of the country. Though speaking primarily for Maryknoll and the missions, we have always tried to stir up as much interest as we could in getting people to do apostolic work immediately around them, in helping to strengthen and spread the faith here in the homeland. We felt it was all part of one and the same work, winning the world for Christ.

Reactions are always surprisingly favorable. Invariably people with whom we have come in



contact say: "Please tell us what we can do. We want to help," or "How can we go about it?" The more we have observed, the more convinced we have become of the vast possibilities still untapped among our own people. Some Catholics are seemingly indifferent now. But that is because they don't know what to do. They need only their leaders in Christ to arouse their interest and to spur them on.

#### Formation can be developed

It should be comparatively easy to work out safe, simple formulas that show them a practical way of helping in the spiritual and temporal welfare of others. When these formulas based on a close study of what has been accomplished in the past by zealous groups, are sufficiently developed, they could be passed on to the laity through the priests in parishes and schools.

Perhaps the greatest obstacle to the realization of this ideal is the lack of missionary consciousness among our own people. As regards most of them the very word "missionary" means little more than sending a man to some visiting priest from a remote part of our country or of the world. Seldom, if ever, does it occur to the average Catholic that he himself can be a vital influence in bringing Christ to the sphere in which he lives, works, and plays. But he can be a tremendous power. Once he realizes this, he becomes an apostle, delighted that he has the privilege of bearing Christ to others. But of course before this ideal of his apostleship can become a reality, much spadework must be done.

There are many channels through which lay people may work to preserve the Christian tradition that makes a country like America possible. Foremost for immediate consideration might be (1) education, (2) communication of ideas, (3) personal influence in the community, (4) labor and government.

#### 1. Education

Probably the most important task ahead is in bringing among young Catholics through education a greater sense of the good that they individually can do if they are deeply convinced that they possess the truth which can bring peace and happiness to mankind.

The present wonderful work of Catholic schools and colleges should in no way be underestimated. It is generally admitted, however, that we are turning out few leaders. In talking on the subject with deans, teachers, and students in Catholic schools in many dioceses we have found that they readily admit that something is missing.

The present educational program, they frankly say, is limited to instilling in the student the belief that his first, and practically his only business is to save his own soul. Not much is said about his obligation to "sanctify others as he would sanctify himself." The student finishes his course deeply imbued with his responsibility to "love God above all things," but little concerned with "loving his neighbor as himself" except in terms of giving money or material help to the poor. It seldom even occurs to him that he has within him that truth for which men are yearning or that many with whom he daily rubs elbows will never in their lifetime perceive of that truth if it is not in some small measure communicated to them by himself.

The result is that, with few exceptions, the Catholic college or high school graduate is not a leader. He is a good citizen and the backbone of the Church, concerned with taking care of himself here and saving his soul for the hereafter. He misses tremendous opportunities for good that could also be the means of deep satisfaction and strength to himself, and all the while the forces of inquiry are busy spreading poison on every side.

#### Communist missionaries

Some time ago, after a talk at one of the country's leading colleges for women, we were invited to dine with the seniors. About ten students were at the same table with us. The one next to us took up the note that we had struck in our talk—that all of us can be missionaries wherever we may be.

She pointed to the girl at the head of the table and said, "There's a missionary for you. That girl probably wields more influence than any other student in this college. She's head of the Communists."

While she said that not more than 25 out of the 1,000 students at the college were really Communist, yet everything she mentioned about them showed what zealous missionaries they were for their cause. Every move they made had for its objective the furtherance of their one dominating idea. They made it their business to obtain as many influential positions as possible in all student organizations. They did not expect to make full converts out of any of the students, but they were anxious to turn everyone in the college because they knew that all who became even slightly disposed toward their philosophy became in reality one, five, or possibly ten per cent Communist. They knew, too, that all these students eventually go out into various parts of the country, some to distant parts of the world, where each one would probably be fairly influential in her community. If they succeeded in getting the great mass of students only slightly disposed toward an atheistic philosophy, the results would nevertheless be far-reaching.

From what we could gather, these young apostles of atheism were first subjected to a thorough training in their Communist philosophy before they ever reached college and were given continued guidance, direction, and inspiration after their entrance. Secondly, it must have been instilled in them that they were

among the few entrusted with an idea that would change the world.

Each one of this small group felt that she was a vital part of a great cause. This conviction gave her power. There was nothing half-hearted about her. Nothing daunted her.

Finally, judging from their apparent persistence and determination, we saw they had become deeply convinced that their idea should be passed on to as many people as possible. As the conversation went on, we could not help but reflect on what a tremendous influence a small group like this was having on a large mass of students. Here was a mere two and one-half per cent of the student body successfully entering the outlook of the ninety-seven and a half per cent.

#### Influence or be influenced

On the other hand, each one of the other 975 students had scarcely any cause beyond herself. Most of them were quite negative. They were neither hot nor cold. Among them were eighty-seven Catholic girls. We met several of them. It was easy to see that the faith of most of them was being greatly dimmed. Some of them no doubt would even lose their faith. The rest would certainly come out of college much weaker Catholics than they went in. They were passive in contrast to the Communists. Hardly a girl among them had any sense that she possessed the greatest ideas in the world, an idea that belonged to every other girl in the college just as much as it belonged to herself. Because she did not appreciate this, she had little desire to spread her philosophy of life.

In all probability no one had taken the trouble before she went to college to show her the extraordinary opportunity for good ahead of her; very likely no one was guiding, directly, or inspiring her after her arrival at college. She did not appreciate that she could make her fel-

low students one, five, or ten per cent to Christ, even if it were not possible to convert them the full way. And because she was an influencing, she was being influenced. She was slowly but surely losing her faith because she was not spreading it.

But the Communist who did see all her opportunities became stronger in her conviction and enthusiasm. She came out of college a more effective Communist than she went in, and she left far-reaching results behind her.

#### It can be done

Many instances might be quoted to illustrate this, but we think now of one which is very much to the point. By force of circumstance a Catholic friend of ours went to another prominent non-Catholic women's college. During her high school days a priest had impressed upon her that she had a great gift in her faith and that she would be doing a great service to humanity if she took every opportunity to share it with others. She entered college, therefore, with the definite objective of doing everything in her power to touch as many students as possible with the faith with which she was blessed. Single-handed, she did what twenty-five Communists did at the other college. She made it her business to get into every position where she could further her philosophy of life. It meant time and sacrifice, but nothing stopped her. The priest who had first planted the ideal in her soul kept in constant touch with her and guided her. In everything she did she was always tactful, considerate, and kind. Gradually she began to win many friends, not alone for herself, but even more for the great cause she so ably represented. By the time she became a senior, her fellow students so admired her that they made her president of the Student Council. It is difficult to calculate all the good for religion that one individual accomplished. And because she did so much to share her faith with

others, she strengthened her own to an unusual degree.

Lessons from dealing with individuals show her way is to make active apostles even out of many who are latent Catholics. A girl at another non-Catholic college said she was losing her object. It was apparent that she was allowing herself to be influenced and that she was doing nothing to share her philosophy with fellow students. When reminded of this and taught the simple technique of penetration, she quickly changed from a negative Catholic to a very positive one. She not only strengthened her own faith but did much to impart it to others.

#### B. Communication of Ideas

Opportunities are endless for infusing Christian philosophy into the main stream of American thought through the medium of communications. At present we avail ourselves of only a few such opportunities and are not even conscious how many others exist. This is no reflection on any of us. It has not been sufficiently impressed on us that we have a serious responsibility to share the truth we possess with all mankind.

We take pride in our excellent Catholic publications. But at most our journals reach only a tiny fraction outside our own body. A fine example of the aggressiveness of atheistic forces in this field is the fact that the Communists have over one hundred publications in New York City alone, the majority directed outside their own body!

In all that has to do with writing and visual presentation, we should take great care to know the current of form that are acceptable to the general run of people. So often we make the mistake of presenting a lofty message in a form that appeals only to seminarians and nuns and a small group of religious-minded people. But it is too frequently out of tune for the great



majority—for the very ones who need our message most.

Basic Catholic teachings could also be woven into editorials and articles dealing with family education, government, property, wealth, surplus, labor, capital, etc. This would need careful study and well-developed technique.

There is a great demand for children's books. It would be easy for young Catholic women to specialize in this field. They could gain a substantial income while at the same time conveying Christian ideas through their books.

In the field of literature, high and low, we have advantages that no other group possesses. As one non-Catholic writer put it: "You Catholics have something to write about." Even though we could not and should not label everything "Catholic," yet we should be able to impregnate many short stories, articles, books, and comics, with Christian themes.

#### 25 year plan

The forces of error are carefully fostering an interest in the newspaper. In fact, they have a definite working plan that covers a span of twenty-five years. (Nearly fourteen years of the plan already have been completed. Eleven years remain to complete the job.) Their objective is the complete control of communications in the United States.

Numbers of Communists go to the newspapers to start their career, because they know that most of the moulders of thought in the spheres of radio, movies, books, magazines, and other means of communication have usually made their start in newspaper work.

It is hard to believe that Catholic young people would not strive just as hard to take key posts in communications if they were given preliminary training explaining the great influence for good they could have in this field while at the same time they would be making a decent living.

The managing editor of one of the leading and most conservative American dailies is a young Catholic with a wonderful sense of leaving the man. Some time ago when he was consulted on the practicability of a Catholic metropolitan daily, he gave a very sound reply. Advancing against it, he said that such a step would first of all involve an investment of approximately one million dollars and that even then success would be far from assured.

He claimed that a much more effective method to assure honesty in the news and fairness to the Christian point of view would be to get on the staff of all daily papers as many Catholics as possible who show apostolic zeal in getting such into the news. But he quickly added that it is difficult to find even a few Catholics who are unswayed. He himself has tried to discover them but without much success. The inquiring Catholic is often preoccupied with thoughts of a high salary and a five-day week and only slightly concerned with the fact that in the key position open to him he would be able to affect the thinking of hundreds of thousands of readers. On the other hand, the editor said, those who are violently opposed to the fundamental principles of Christianity are making every effort to secure positions on papers. Furthermore, scarcely any Catholics are entering the leading schools of journalism; the women of Christ, however, are flocking into these schools and now form the bulk of the attendance.

#### A contrast

Within the past few months a position as head of the feature department of a large and influential national magazine was open. One of the officials was anxious to have a Catholic college graduate in that key position because he felt that the sound philosophy of such a person would be a valuable asset in the choice and editing of material. But only one Catholic applicant was found who was qualified, and she

was only partially enthused. After all obstacles had been removed and final arrangements made for the Catholic girl to take the position, she telephoned to say that she wasn't really interested in the job. The position went to another girl who had been three times divorced, was an open advocate of birth control, and Communist. She had been working hard to get the opening, for she saw in it a big opportunity to get her ideas into channels that would reach countless thousands. That angle probably never occurred to the Catholic girl.

We have not made half enough use of the power of the spoken word. Thousands of secular and non-Catholic clubs over the country would welcome Catholic speakers to talk on our way of life. This work can be done without watering down or compromising our fundamentals one iota. Priests and laymen who have been engaged in this phase of the apostolate have reported surprising results. What these few are accomplishing so successfully can be duplicated by countless others if taught how to emphasize the right points, avoid certain dangers, and leave an opening for return visits. Here is one more field already set up for us. All we have to do is to go into it.

### **3. Personal Influence in the community**

Comparatively few Catholics may be engaged in such highly specialized pursuits as writing, lecturing, stage, movies, or music. But every lay person can discover opportunities right in his own neighborhood by which he can exert a power for good, whether he lives in the largest center or the smallest crossroads. Suppose there were only ten persons of real influence in a community. A practical technique could be worked out so that some one person, priest or lay, would establish and maintain a friendly relationship with each of the ten, not for any social reasons, but for the sole purpose of keep-

ing that person continually conscious of the great Christian fundamentals.

Imagine the far-reaching results if it were possible to have each one of the most influential individuals in each diocese constantly but tactfully contacted by some priest or qualified lay person. It can be done, if the lay apostolate becomes the business and responsibility of some special group of priests of the diocese.

An occasional Catholic doctor or lawyer who has caught an idea of the great possibilities for furthering Christian principles in the pursuit of his profession has rendered invaluable service in communicating Christian fundamentals to patients and clients in a tactful yet effective manner. The apostolate carried on by these few could easily be extended to thousands in similar professional positions if they were individually taught the method of imparting to those outside the faith the simple elements of the faith they themselves possess.

### **Bad to worse**

Not long ago a newspaper report said that several members withdrew from some civic enterprise because of the presence of a few Communists on the board. That was just what the Reds were hoping for. When the Catholics withdrew, they left the entire enterprise in the hands of the very ones who they thought should not even have a partial control. The first situation may have been difficult, but certainly the second one became far worse.

One layman worked for years to prepare the way for the Legion of Decency. Two officials of one of the largest news distributing agencies in the country have been important factors in keeping off the market many objectionable pieces of literature.

In the field of education there are tremendous possibilities. Here again results will be in exact proportion to the number of interested persons who as students, teachers, officials, and mem-

bers of boards of education are making serious effort to leaven the surroundings in which they move. Hundreds of secular colleges and public high schools are teaching dangerous doctrines. Most of those responsible for this teaching probably do not know any better. It is more ignorance than malice. Protests and condemnations have little effect. The only way to cure or lessen the evil is to see that workers with a Christian philosophy of life manage somehow to get into key positions in all such schools and then patiently and honestly strive to bring in truth. Only then will error depart.

Acting under the guidance and direction of a priest, a number of lay persons are now doing apostolic work as leaveners of secular education. The results they have achieved give a most encouraging idea of what would be possible if there were more of them working under a coordinating plan and leadership. One Catholic gentleman did much of the pioneering that resulted in released time for religious instruction for children in public schools. As a member of the board of trustees of an important secular university, another Catholic has been able to vote against several dangerous ideas that might have become a part of the teaching except for his voice against them. Still another is an active member of the board of education in one of the largest American cities. He has repeatedly been instrumental in keeping in the forefront Christian ideas which might have been tumbled out except for his presence on the board.

#### 4. Labor and government

Perhaps one of the most fruitful fields awaiting the attention of Christian influence is that of labor. Although our Catholic theories in this field are sound, unfortunately in the mind of the laboring man they are little more than theories. Something more is needed and the people know it. There's no way to fool them.

They know that Christians who champion the cause of labor are few and far between.

On the other hand, the laboring class is being shamefully exploited by professional agitators, missionaries of discord, themselves often of criminal association and background. Just the same, these leaders have captured the laboring man's imagination, because while we have talked they have acted—obtained better wages, better living conditions, and even if hypocritically, have pleaded the cause of the humble throughout the world.

What is true of labor is becoming true of government. The number of Christians really interested in influencing for good the main stream of official life in our country is becoming smaller and smaller. Often when there has been opportunity for good influence, the Christians in office have shown themselves so self-seeking and venal that, far from helping the Christian cause, they have done untold harm. They have no cause except themselves. Great numbers of those who actively oppose Christianity, however, are flooding governmental positions. They have only one objective—to leaven the mass in their own way.

These danger signals are apparently going unnoticed by most of the Christian public. Sometimes it seems that our good people are so busy taking care of themselves that they leave the bad people to take care of the world.

#### War for man's soul

Former Ambassador Bullitt wrote not long ago: "The deepest moral issue of the modern world is the issue of man as a son of God with an immortal soul, an end in himself, against man as a chemical compound, the tool of an omnipotent state, an end in itself."

We cannot avoid this issue and we must not. Our own interests are at stake as well as those of all mankind. If we who have the truth do not make an extraordinary effort, those who are



without leadership are bound to be caught in the deceptions and errors of the enemies of Christ. Without faith in God, men sooner or later lose faith in themselves.

Even if Communism and all other sinister forces disappeared overnight, our responsibility would still be a terrific one. We would still have an obligation to help the 100,000,000. The challenge of the increasing paganism in the United States is a serious one for us, one that is bound to involve generations yet to be born. But it is a challenge that we can successfully meet. We have God Himself behind us.

But our success, under God, will be in direct proportion to the number who "go" as Christ commanded us to "go." If there are only a few messengers, if only a few of the clergy and laity "go" to heaven the great mass of humanity in this country now outside Christian influence, then we may eventually face a worse swamping than we have ever known. A serious setback at home would mean an even more serious setback in our efforts to Christianize the world. The strong movement contemplated here would thus benefit not only our own 100,000,000 but would help to protect all that American Catholics are now doing and planning to bring Christ to all mankind.

If we "launch out" in great numbers by prayer and work, if we build and plan and venture with the daring, courage, and faith that Christ expects of His followers, we may be the means of salvation to untold millions.

\* \* \*

**Who Will  
Teach Them?**



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\* \* \*

**PURPOSE OF THE CHRISTOPHERS**

Less than 1% of humanity have caused most of the world's recent major troubles. This handful—no matter what their labels—share a militant hatred of the basic truth upon which this nation and all Christian civilization are founded (and without which they cannot endure): that each and every human being is a child of God, deriving his rights from God, not from the State.

Anyone driven by such hatred seldom keeps it to himself. He becomes a missionary of evil. He strives to reach the many, not the few. Therefore, he usually gets into one of the four spheres that touch the lives of all people the world over: (1) education, (2) government, (3) labor relations, (4) writing for mass communications (newspapers, magazines, books, radio, motion pictures, television). . . . This trend can be changed for the better if another 1% go as apostolic workers—as Christophers or Christbeaters—into the same four fields, and strive hard to restore the fundamental truth which the other 1% are working furiously to eliminate.

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Each Christopher works as an individual. He takes out no membership, pay no dues, attends no meetings. . . . For expenses of \$12,000 a month we depend on voluntary offerings. (All donations are deductible from one's income tax returns. . . . Our legal title is "The Christophers, Inc.") . . . Christopher literature, including bi-monthly "News Notes," is sent free of charge to 120,000 persons doing Christopher work or promoting the Christopher idea. Any adult may have this without cost by writing: The Christophers, 121 East 39th Street, New York 16, N. Y., Attention: Father Keller.

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**WHO WILL TEACH THEM?**

"What will I do when I graduate? Gosh, I don't know. Try and get a job and really make some money, I suppose. After all, isn't that what I'm being trained for?" The speaker, a young college student in California, was answering a question I put to him as to his future. And in his answer, though he failed to realize it, was expressed much of the tragedy of modern education.

"Make some money . . . make some money" . . . the typical reply given by 95 out of every 100 of the best young American people, points up the fact that few people recognize that education in America today is slowly but surely going through the same process of de-spiritualization that took place over several decades in Germany and, more than anything else, paved the way for Hitler. In our colleges and universities the worst damage is being done by an articulate minority bent on the same pagan objectives that Hitler and the Nazis pursued with such relentless fanaticism.

Actually, how many "bread and butter" jobs does this minority with their subversive ideas, hold? Few, if any. Too often they hit for a job where they are in a position to spread their insidious doctrine and make a lot of other people as unsound as they themselves are.

**In Every Country the Same**

America isn't unusual in this respect. In every country it is the same. These promoters of subversion always make it their business to situate themselves where they can reach the many—not merely the few. And teaching in a university, college or high school is a "natural" for them. Hitler was shrewd enough to see that. That is why, in the early stages, he put every Nazi he could find into teaching. It was their one fixed objective to condition German youth to the idea that they were animals . . . nothing more.

And the results speak for themselves. After twelve years of that training for 6,000,000 young

people—of themselves, basically no different from American youth of like ages—many of them actually began to act like animals. Yet, all during that period, most good German people were off in their own little worlds, taking care of themselves, oblivious to the fact that those with evil ideas were taking care of everybody else! . . . Such was the pattern then laid out for today's subverters.

#### Underlying Goodness

Chatting with the young San Francisco student, these thoughts—and many others—rushed through my mind. Aware that the youthful face before me reflected a pronounced lack of any purpose outside of himself, yet conscious, too, of an underlying goodness and intelligence there, I said:

"It's easy to see you have a lot of good ideas. Too bad you aren't aiming for a job where you can put them to work for the benefit of all, instead of suppressing them. A few more years of training and you could become an instructor at one of the universities, California or Stanford, for example. Over the years you could pass along your sound ideas to thousands of other young people. There wouldn't be much glamour to it, I know, and it's certain you won't make your 'fortune,' but you would do far more than merely earn a living. You'd have the deep satisfaction, for time and for eternity, of knowing the world has been made a bit better off because you've been in it."

I paused long enough to give what I'd just said time to sink in. Then I put it to him: "How about it? What do you think?"

He didn't answer for a moment or two. Finally, his face lighted up a little and a grin broke the corners of his mouth. "I think you've got something there . . . it sounds like a good idea. But you're the first one who ever suggested it to me—I mean, put it to me just this way."

There are probably another million Americans—young and old—like this boy, ready and willing to dedicate themselves to a career of teaching—once

they realize the power for good each of them can exert, individually and personally. All they need is a reminder, a word of direction and encouragement. Without meaning any harm those closest to them, even parents—usually the first to complain when they find perverts or subverters in the educational field—do nothing to supply better teachers. Actually many throw "cold water" on anyone, especially one of their own, who has the courage and generosity to offer himself to the all-important task of training the 30,000,000 young Americans now in our schools. Strangely enough, the overwhelming majority of Americans do not seem to ask themselves the obvious question:

*"If we who believe in God, Protestants, Jews, Catholics, and those affiliated with no faith, neglect or refuse to teach these 30,000,000, who are our very own, who will teach them?"*

#### Inviting Disaster

But the problem is fast extending itself into all sections of the educational field. By our neglect, we are inviting disaster. In his book, *Our Children Are Cheated* (published in May, 1947), Doctor Benjamin Fine, education editor of *The New York Times*, gives a frightening picture of the growing crisis in American education. His findings are well summarized in the following:

*"In many respects what I found was shocking. Many school systems have broken down; education faces a serious crisis. Hundreds of communities cannot get adequate teachers. I spoke to men and women who have no more right to be in the classroom than I have to pilot a super-passenger plane. . . . We will suffer the consequences of our present neglect of education a generation hence."*

Referring to the fact that over 350,000 of the 810,000 teachers have forsaken the nation's educational system in the last few years, and that this dangerous trend still continues with teachers "deserting the classroom by the tens of thousands,"



Doctor Fine adds that: "poorly trained, incompetent and, in some cases, emotionally unstable men and women, without the slightest interest in education, have replaced worthy teachers who have left the profession. Main bulwark of the democratic way of life, the schools have deteriorated alarmingly since Pearl Harbor. Teacher morale is at the lowest it has ever been. . . . Public confidence in the schools has dropped sharply. As a result, parents are turning in increasing numbers to private, parochial, and religious schools in the hope of getting a decent education for their children. While the public schools have been going downhill, the private and independent schools have gained in stature. Many parents, the country over, are sending their children to non-public schools. They give the simple yet adequate reason: 'The public school in our neighborhood does not offer my child a good education.'"

#### Danger of Withdrawal

If this unfortunate trend does no more than make us smug and satisfied with our own educational advantages, then we will not only be lacking in Christian charity, but we will likewise be exposing ourselves to the same unfortunate mistake that many German Catholics made in the early stages of Nazism. Instead of bringing their own sound values into the main-stream of German education, they withdrew farther and farther away from it, leaving the field almost entirely at the disposal of Hitler who saw the classroom as a powerful medium for the spread of his fatal doctrine.

Engulfed by this retreat, little did these Catholics realize that this retirement from the arena, instead of protecting them, would eventually overwhelm them, too. What a different and far happier story there might have been if those who knew better—long before they were caught in the death struggle and instead of withdrawing and hugging the truth to themselves—had possessed the foresight and daring to plunge into the key

channels of German life with God's truth. Nothing could have stood up against them!

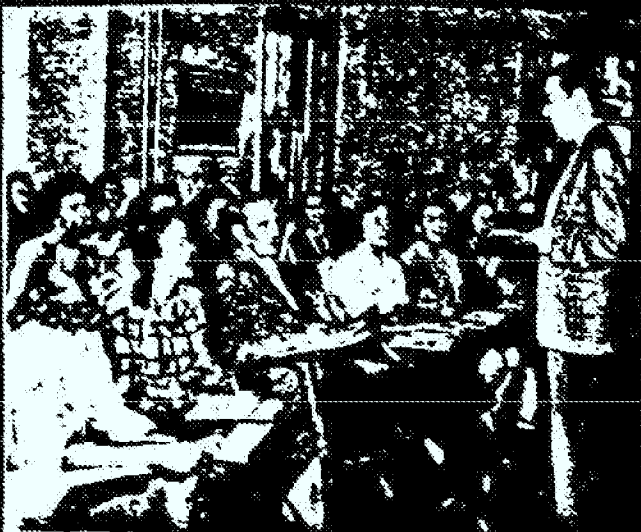
In the tremendous responsibility now facing all the God-fearing people of America, Catholics must neither overlook nor shirk their share of the responsibility. At no time should we be satisfied with merely saving ourselves. Now more than ever before have we the serious duty and extraordinary privilege of showing a solicitude for all Americans . . . of being truly Catholic, by including all and excluding none.

#### Generous in Time of War

During the recent war, American Catholics were unusually generous in the defense of their country. Statistics show that they provided nearly one-third of the armed services, or almost 4 million out of the 14 million Americans in the various branches of service, despite the fact that Catholics in this country number less than 3 million out of every 14 million persons in the nation.

But, ready and willing as we are in times of emergency, we must admit we make a rather poor showing during peace time. If we displayed half as much enthusiasm in protecting the foundations of our country as others show in wrecking them, the whole world picture might be much brighter today.

But the record shows clearly that the vast majority of us American Catholics and most others who acknowledge a Supreme Being tend to live in our own little worlds and leave the running of the big world to those who are against God. Far from doing our share in providing leaders in the great spheres of influence, despite our proven capacity for leadership, statistics demonstrate that we are lagging behind in every field. With our background of 20 centuries of Christian culture, and with the strong sense of duty and responsibility which has been instilled in us from the cradle on, we actually should be giving our country more than our proportional share of leadership. The



The carefree student of today is the responsible citizen of tomorrow. How important it is that those who guide their thinking be men and women of sound ideas. "What nobler employment, or more valuable to the state, than that of the man who instructs the rising generation?"—Cicero.

figures show, on the contrary, that we are doing far too little. Although we number one-fifth of the nation, we furnish nothing near that proportion in the key fields affecting the destiny of all the people, including ourselves. In the influential fields of education, government, labor relations, and the writing and of newspapers, magazines, books, radio, the stage and the movies, we are few and far between. We are conspicuous by our absence in the field of ideas.

#### *They suffer*

We tend rather to limit ourselves largely to fields where we can "make some money." Then after we've made some, to make some more. We incline to measure success in terms of worldly possessions, power or social advantage. But the more we become immersed in the pursuit of "things," the more blind we become to the power of ideas, especially the one great *Idea* which is our distin-

guishing mark. And in so doing, we tend to drift farther and farther away from spreading any ideas on the same daring scale as do the apostles of evil. And, paradoxically enough, these self-same apostles of evil invariably are but slightly interested in "things." Most of them seek no honors, often endure being poorly clothed and poorly housed, in order to be in some strategic spot where they can most effectively reach the mass of the people with their poisonous doctrines.

Can it be that we are losing our "savour?" Christ said: "You are the salt of the earth. But if the salt lose its savour, wherewith shall it be salted? It is good for nothing any more but to be cast out and to be trodden on by men" (Matt. v. 13).

Can it be that we over the earth who believe in God are by our neglect unwittingly bringing upon ourselves and all mankind a nightmare of confusion and destruction because we still fail to work as hard for good as they do for evil?

While we who are "for God" lag behind, the 3% of our population who deny the very existence of God are imposing their leadership in far greater numbers in many fields.

Surely we are not doing our part in helping to build a better America when we do so little to prepare large numbers to dedicate themselves to a career in government for the good of all, not their own personal advantage. At present we do not provide anything near the one-fifth of the public officials that should be our proportion. This is far more the result of our own fault than of any discrimination shown toward us.

And what is true of the field of government is even more true of the more vital field of education. In one section of the country, for example, where Catholics constitute fully one-fifth of the population, the State university of that area has, out of a total instructional and research staff of over 1,100, only 34 Catholics on the faculty; instead of 1 out of 5, we're furnishing 1 out of 321



#### Less Than 4%

A recent study of the religious affiliations of faculty members in 28 State universities and colleges revealed that Catholics number less than 4% of the faculties, instead of the 20% one might expect. This same study showed that in 35 State normal schools the percentage of faculty members who are Catholics is again less than 4%—not the more than 20% who ought to be there!

In one important university there are only 7 Catholic professors out of a total of nearly 500. Many more Catholics would be welcome there, but they are not presenting themselves. Even if we were concerned merely with the welfare of our own, we would be—*we are*—doing a poor job, for there are 700 Catholics attending this university.

But we should not be concerned merely with the welfare of our own; we have a responsibility far beyond our own selfish interests. By the very name we bear—*Catholic*—we proclaim publicly, as no others do, that we feel obligated before God and man to serve, with loving solicitude, *all* Americans, even those who hate us.

As American citizens and taxpayers, Catholics have not only a right but a serious obligation as well to see that *all* schools supported by taxes, whether they be city, county, state or federal—are manned by healthy-minded Americans.

We have a big stake in them. According to the United States Office of Education, in one year recently the annual expenditures for the nation's public school system were \$3,016,351,104. Catholics, numbering one-fifth of the taxpayers of the country, paid for approximately 20% of this, which amounts to \$603,270,221. And this is in addition to the \$203,250,000 that Catholics generously lay out each year for Catholic colleges, high schools, and elementary schools.

If we neglect to provide our share of teachers and to show an active, continuing concern in seeing that the policies and administration of all schools are strengthening America, not weakening

it, then this failure on our part to *participate* may help to bring about a collapse in our country from which we may not soon recover.

#### They Are Missioners

While we are hiding our light under a bushel, an energetic minority who deny God—and therefore the basic concept of American life—are shouting their doctrine of darkness from the "rooftops." They are *missioners*, first, last, and always! As is true of most people with strong convictions, they are intent on making as many others as possible share their beliefs. And they don't miss a trick in spreading their ideas on a big scale.

The educational field is a fertile one for them. Like Hitler, they are keen enough to see that through the schools they can in time befoul the thinking of a whole nation. While they concentrate in a special way on universities, colleges and high schools, yet they by no means overlook the elementary grades or even the kindergarten.

They see to it that they don't land "just any job." On the contrary, they are highly selective; they specialize in courses in philosophy, sociology, psychology, history, government, economics, and in other courses where it is easy to weave warped interpretations into everything they pass on to unsuspecting students. In order to reach their goal, they put in the long hard years of training essential to the preparation of any one who would fill the role of teacher. On the other hand we, who have so much to give, who boast we are followers of a Crucified One, tend to follow the line of least resistance. Only exceptionally are we willing to put up with the struggle which is the price of anything above mediocrity.

#### Into Every Phase of Education

Furthermore, those who are "against God," are not content to limit their influence to the classroom. Realizing that the average teacher is seldom concerned with trends and doesn't want to be

WHATEVER IS IN HIS HEAD PASSES INTO THEIRS



Year after year the outlook of 30,000,000 young Americans is determined in large measure by the teacher. They are looking for the truth and put implicit faith in him to impart it to them. Whatever is in his head—good or bad—passes into theirs. Drinking in as gospel truth almost every pronouncement the teacher makes, yet seldom knowing whether what he gives them is the truth or not, they accept it as the final authority. "That's what I was taught" is so often the only basis for the whole course of their lives. . . . What a frightening responsibility faces the rank and file of good Americans. If the teachers of America do not come from *their* midst, then we are handing over the future of our country to the very ones whose ultimate objective is to destroy it, for they are the ones who are going into the teaching profession in increasing numbers.

"burdened" with the formation of policies, this group—few in number, powerful in strategy—is more and more dominating the whole educational field. It is they who set the pace for most education in America. During the past few decades, they have slowly but surely been taking over boards of education, educational associations, teachers' unions, and other policy-molding movements. Because they are wielding ever-increasing influence in teachers' colleges and normal schools, they are in a position of unusual advantage to perpetuate their dangerous doctrines through countless disciples who, saturated with their theories, are fed, in a constant stream, into the nation's schools.

Even a cursory glance at the gospel preached by these energetic subvertives reveals its identity with the Nazi-Communist doctrine of Statism. Marx, Hegel and Nietzsche furnished the Nazis and Communists alike with the philosophical basis for the deified State. These men, and their disciples among the leaders of American education, have one thing in common—however cleverly they may attempt to disguise it: *Man is nothing more than an animal, a creature of the State, and has no rights except those the State may decide to allot him.* This degrading doctrine is diametrically opposed to the truth which is the very foundation stone of American life: that every single human being is a child of God and gets his rights, not from the State, BUT FROM GOD.

#### Freedom to Destroy Freedom?

Despite their bland disavowals, this small band of educators who are more and more "running the show" in American schools, are undermining this country far more rapidly than is any other force in our midst. Their most subversive device, aimed at confusing the general public, is a shrewd misuse and abuse of "academic freedom." Time and time again in the past few decades such freedom has been used to *destroy* freedom.

Others among them think of themselves as

"fearless seekers of the truth," yet they so often deliberately reject the fundamental concept handed down from time immemorial by Christians and Jews alike, and reverently acknowledged as a "self-evident truth" by America's Founding Fathers: "God created man to his own image and likeness" (Genesis i. 27).

For example, Benjamin Franklin, addressing the Constitutional Convention in 1787, pointed out quite emphatically:

*"The small progress we have made . . . is, methinks, a melancholy proof of the imperfection of human understanding. . . . I have lived . . . a long time; and the longer I live, the more convincing proofs I see of this truth, that GOD governs the affairs of men. . . . I firmly believe this; and I also believe that, without His concurring aid, we shall succeed in this political building no better than the builders of Babel."*

When the Charter of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was being written over 250 years ago William Penn, the Quaker, who founded the state, reminded his confreres: "Those people who are not governed by God will be ruled by tyrants."

In our own day and within recent memory we have the words of President Truman addressing the opening of the 80th Congress. "The basic source of our strength is spiritual," he declared. "For we are a people with faith. We believe in the dignity of man. We believe that he was created in the image of the Father of us all. . . . This is a time to remind ourselves of these fundamentals. For today the whole world looks to us for leadership. . . . This is the hour to rededicate ourselves to the faith in God that gives us confidence as we face the challenge of the years ahead."

At about the very time these words were being uttered by our President, a noted Methodist minister, Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, publicly deplored the increasing tendency to wall off public education as well as public policies from any concept of



God. His conclusion is inescapable: "We cannot preserve Christian democracy by training our children as pagans." And, continuing in a similar vein, only a few weeks ago a Lutheran minister, the Rev. Morris Wee of Chicago, declared that the widespread "spiritual vacuum in America today is the fruit of an educational policy which for thirty years has ignored God."

#### Confusion Leads to Disaster

Once men become confused about the worth of the human person, they inevitably wander off on a tangent that must end up in disaster. Then their distorted thinking begins to color and poison the minds of all who come within their range of influence. The world-wide repercussions of the Marx-Hitler concept are still visiting death and destruction over the face of the earth. No one needs to be reminded of that.

But few have even the vaguest notion that many variations of this same weird doctrine are being taught under our very noses. The average parent, always concerned with the physical equipment of a school, seldom inquires into what is being channelled into his child's mind. The successful businessman often gives a wing to a university but hasn't the remotest idea what will be taught in that wing.

#### A Few Cases of Slanting

Thousands of specific examples of perverse and subversive "slanting" of teaching can be cited. The following few, however, will illustrate the point.

(1) In one textbook, *The Government of Modern States*, a well-known professor states: "What we now speak of as individual liberties are merely the liberties which the state, as a matter of policy or expediency, determines shall be left to individual determination. . . . At any moment the state, acting through the machinery it has provided for itself, can enter this field and cancel

the powers that it has granted or permitted" (p. 13). . . . This book also asserts that the state is supreme; that it not only gives ultimate validity to all laws but determines the scope of its own legal powers and the way in which they will be exercised. The state, according to another leading authority, possesses an authority which is supreme and unlimited, and has absolute and exclusive control over the legal rights and obligations of its citizens, "individually considered or grouped into large or smaller associations."

(2) In one large city trade school for girls, with a student body of over 3,500, a biology teacher dogmatically teaches that there is no soul, and advocates immoral practices.

(3) In a graduate course in sociology in a large Eastern university, the professor asserted that it is not a crime to kill an imbecile, as an imbecile, "is not a human being." The Nazis, of course, followed this same curious reasoning and destroyed millions whom they considered undesirable in Buchenwald, Belsen and Dachau.

(4) In a teachers' college in New York, one examination paper used for graduate and undergraduate students alike follows Hitler's line of destroying all sexual morality. Hitler gave his purpose for this in his *Mein Kampf*: "Look at these young men and boys! What material! I shall eradicate the thousands of years of human domestication. Brutal youth—that is what I am after. . . . I want to see once more in its eyes the gleam . . . of the beast of prey. With these I can make a new world . . . and create a new order."

#### Same on the Nazis

(5) According to the current trend of thought among American sociologists man is regarded as a mere animal, largely dominated by base instincts. One professor, considered outstanding in the field of American education and whose textbooks are used extensively throughout the United States, maintains the theory, as one observer put it.

that Christianity is the source of most of our social evils; that conversion to godlessness would make a better society; and that the ideas of soul, heaven, hell, immortality, sin, prayer, spiritual things and the notions of the sacred are "cultural fossils in orthodoxy." This thesis is identical with that of the Nazis. Hitler put it in very few words: "The Ten Commandments have lost their validity. . . . There is no such thing as truth, either in the moral or in the scientific sense." With typical consistency, Hitler added: "To the Christian doctrine of the infinite significance of the human soul and of personal responsibility, I oppose with icy clarity the saving doctrine of the nothingness and insignificance of the human being."

(6) In many of our leading colleges and universities, in preference to the American concept of democracy, Marxism is taught to future teachers. And this despite the fact that, in the words of Karl Marx himself: "The democratic concept of man is false, because it is Christian. The democratic concept holds that . . . each man is a sovereign being. This is the illusion, dream and postulate of Christianity" (DAS KAPITAL, first ed., page 190).

#### Einstein Changed

One of the most startling about-faces from this unfortunate and dangerous trend was made by Albert Einstein. He publicly acknowledged that the schools and the so-called independent universities that boasted of their everlasting loyalty to truth were complete failures when the acid test came. The only ones who didn't whimper, who consistently and continually championed the sacred rights of every man, woman and child, were those who were definitely for God, not against Him.

"Being a lover of freedom," said Einstein, "when the revolution came to Germany, I looked to the universities to defend it, knowing that they always boasted of their devotion to the cause of truth; but no, the universities immediately were silenced. Then I looked to the great editors of

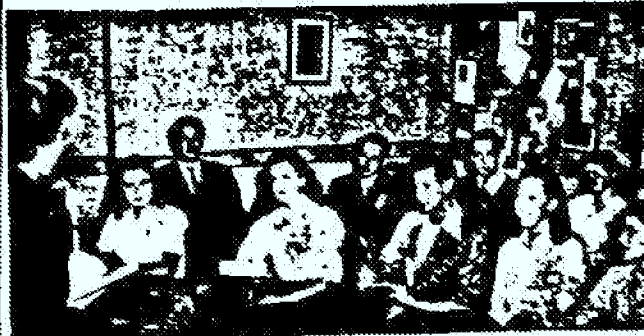
the newspapers whose flaming editorials in days gone by had proclaimed their love of freedom; but they like the universities were silenced in a few short weeks. . . .

"Only the Church stood squarely across the path of Hitler's campaign for suppressing truth. I never had any special interest in the Church before, but now I feel a great affection and admiration because the Church alone has had the courage and persistence to stand for intellectual truth and moral freedom. I am forced thus to confess that what I once despised I now praise unreservedly."

#### The Solution

There you have the situation. What to do about it? There is only one constructive course open. Get hundreds of thousands who do believe in God to dedicate themselves to a career of teaching, to work as hard to restore in all our schools the letter and spirit of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, as countless subversives strive to have them excluded.

There is no time to waste! Not only are the enemies of our country working within the school system, as the Nazis and Communists did in their own country and every other country that they



For the teacher who dedicates her life to the good of all, by shaping the future of a rising generation, there is a deep and lasting satisfaction that eclipses all the sacrifices that a career of teaching must necessarily involve.

successfully plotted to overthrow. Still worse—the trend of the better qualified Americans (who, thank God, still constitute the majority of teachers) has been so much away from a career of teaching that in the 1946-47 school year more than 70,000 teaching positions were unfilled. In the same period, 6,000 schools closed because of the lack of teachers. One survey estimated that 1,000,000 students received an inferior education because of poorly prepared and inadequately trained teachers. Every effort should be made to provide better pay for teachers, but millions of students must not be abandoned, either.

#### **Just One Per Cent Could Do It!**

In face of these odds, can enough young Americans be found over the country to roll up their sleeves and go to work on a *lifetime* basis in the field of education? It must be possible to find 1% of all 142,000,000 Americans—just 1,420,000 persons—who, fired with the love of God and country, are willing to put up with all the self-sacrifice that a life of teaching entails—small pay, little chance of advancement, long, hard work, misunderstanding, disappointments.

The best proof that this can be done is that many (given only the slightest direction and encouragement) are taking up a career of teaching, not for what they can "take out," but for what they can "put in." They have caught the *Christopher point of view*, which stresses **POSITIVE ACTION INSTEAD OF MERE COMPLAINING**, and which emphasizes the **PERSONAL INITIATIVE THE INDIVIDUAL CAN EXERT TO RESTORE TO THE MARKET-PLACE THE CHRISTIAN VALUES UPON WHICH OUR COUNTRY IS FOUNDED**.

One, who had shifted from a teaching post in a high school to a commercial concern because of higher salary, recently returned to the classroom because she was reminded by the *Christophers* of the value and importance of the teaching-profes-

sion, especially in these critical times. While a return to a smaller income and to work that was far more exacting and taxing, was not very inviting from a selfish point of view, yet she began to realize that if enough persons with her sense of values walked out of classrooms, the training of the next generation would be turned over by default into the hands of those bent on subversion and perversion. The dignity and honor of teaching took on a new importance for her. She saw that even though she was only one out of hundreds of thousands of teachers, yet one like herself could, by patient persistence, do much that would leave the world better than she found it.

#### **Getting In**

A scientist employed by a large corporation pointed out that much of the teaching of science in this country takes its origin from the old German standards which rejected God and the supernatural and which was the prelude to the frightful excesses of the Nazis. He said that the only way to offset these false premises is to get as many as possible to bring strong Christian values into the teaching end of science. As evidence of his own conviction, he said that he was giving up his job in the scientific laboratory and taking a job as a teacher of science at \$1,000 less a year.

Others have taken positions on the teaching staffs of leading colleges and universities, among them Stanford, Vassar, Harvard, California, Bryn Mawr, Alabama, Chicago, Smith, Princeton, M.I.T. and Pennsylvania. Only recently one young man who has become an instructor at the University of Wisconsin said that he had done so because he had gleaned from a bit of *Christopher* literature how vital it was to restore to the important fields of education, as well as to government, labor and communications, the idea that rights are God-given.

Another has taken a clerical position on a board of education which has been the special target of Communists. Even in his minor capacity he has



checked their inroads and promoted the very principles that they strive to eliminate.

A young lady shifted from a secretarial job with a business firm to become assistant to the head of a department of a well-known university. She had become aware of how others were using such positions to further dangerous ideas. "Why not get into one of these spots and see what I can do to push the safe and sane ideas upon which our country is founded?" she thought to herself. She found considerable opposition in her way. All sorts of obstacles were placed in her path in an attempt to discourage her. That only spurred her on. She became more convinced than ever that people like herself should forsake their own little worlds and petty comforts and get into the thick of things to fight for good with the same never-say-die determination that others were showing in the fight for evil. She got the job. Now she is able to influence the teaching of thousands!

#### It Can Snowball

Yes, these are small beginnings. But once others begin to realize what they can do, individually and personally, in the field of education, to save the world, this trend will, God willing, begin to snowball into something of major proportions. Then shall personal considerations and conveniences slip back into matters of secondary importance. The thrill of building instead of destroying, of spreading light instead of darkness, peace instead of confusion, love instead of hatred, will more than compensate for any sacrifices entailed.

Then will they taste something of the deep and lasting joy of the public school teacher in Mississippi who was awarded the title of "Best Teacher of 1947." Her salary is only \$1,900 a year. But rather than give up the privilege of teaching, despite low pay, she has taken extra work after school to meet living expenses. That this teacher has a Christopher purpose and sense of dedication to her work is evident from her remark:

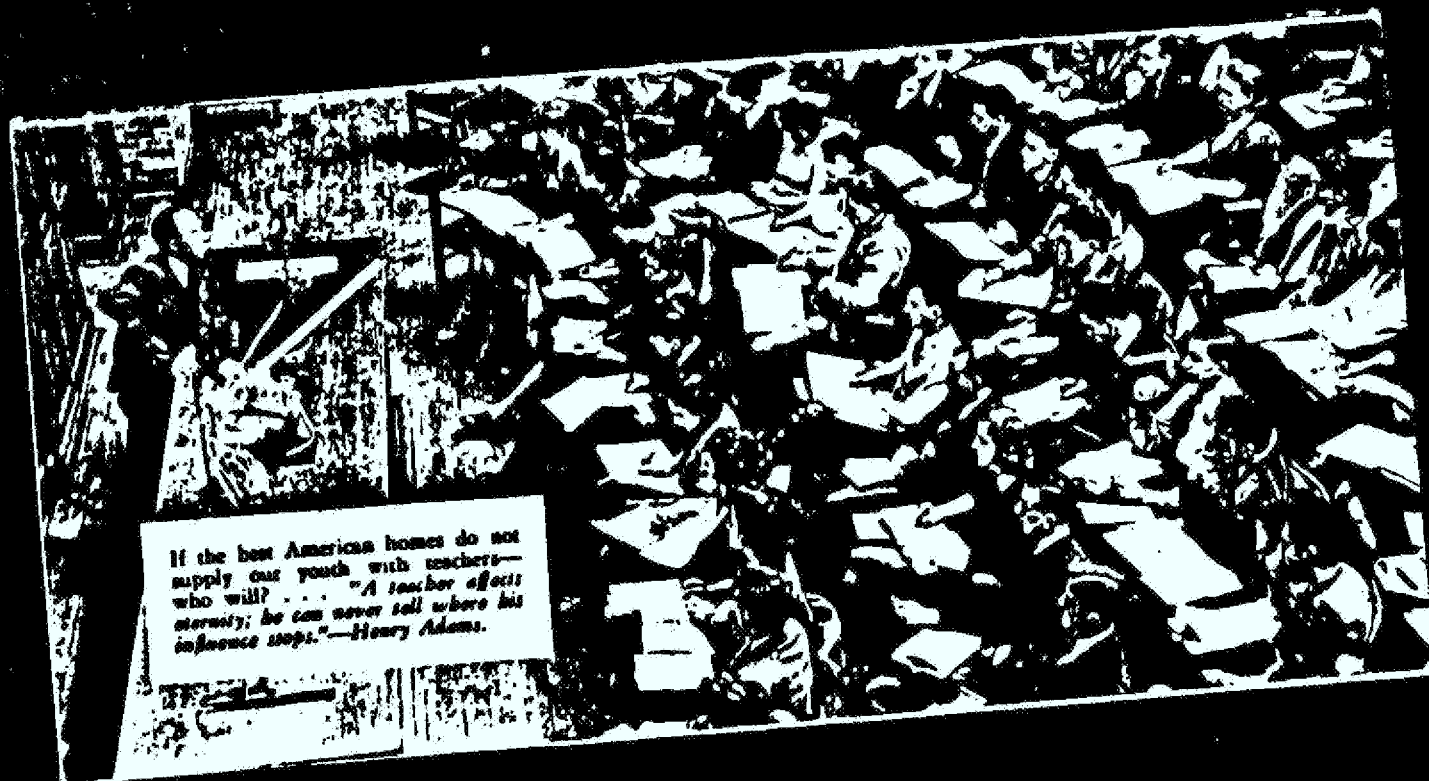
*"There is no more exalting profession in the world, except that followed by those who preach the word of Jesus. I quake in my boots when I think of my responsibilities. I feel I am rendering a service to humanity—and Lord knows they need it!"*

Surely there must be in our country at least one million persons of all faiths who believe in God with the same sense of devotion and generosity, the same determination to further the common good of all. What inspiration they could impart to the 30,000,000 students who look for—and have a right to expect—the best training that the best Americans can give them. It can be done! Therefore, let us see that it will be done! . . . "Be not overcome by evil but overcome evil with good" (Rom. xii. 21).

#### Only "When, As, and If"

But, let us not forget for one moment that a change for the better will take place only *when, as, and if*, those who know better and therefore have a more serious responsibility dedicate themselves, despite all the hardships involved, to the lifetime of teaching. . . . It comes down to a matter of arithmetic. Only in proportion as the bearers of light go into the important field of education will the darkness disappear. If only a few go, then most of the darkness must remain.

**MAKE NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT. THE FATE OF OUR COUNTRY AND THE WORLD FOR A LONG TIME TO COME MAY DEPEND ON WHETHER THESE ONE MILLION AMERICANS ACCEPT OR REJECT THE PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND PRIVILEGE OF SHOWING AS MUCH INTEREST IN TEACHING THE TENS OF MILLIONS IN OUR SCHOOLS THE RIGHT THINGS AS TENS OF THOUSANDS OF OTHERS ARE INTENT ON INSTILLING IN THEM THE VERY EVIL THAT WILL WRECK THEIR LIVES, THEIR COUNTRY AND THEIR WORLD.**



If the best American homes do not  
supply our youth with teachers—  
who will? . . . "A teacher affects  
eternity; he can never tell where his  
influence stops."—Henry Adams.

91) STATEMENT: By the president of the International Council of Christian Churches,  
Dr. Carl McIntire

OCCASION: Remarks by Francis Cardinal Spellman comforting the National Council  
of Churches

FOR RELEASE: Upon delivery, all media, 10 March 1960

RELEASED BY: Ronn Spargur  
Public Relations Office, 801 Haddon Avenue, Collingswood 7, New Jersey  
Phones: Ulysses 4-4248, day  
Lincoln 7-7690, night

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Parsons  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Evans  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tamm  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Ingram  
Miss Gandy

REC-13

Spellman

Francis Cardinal Spellman's references to Protestant ministers and the  
National Council of Churches are based upon his lack of information of the situation  
in our Protestant circles.

Moreover, there is testimony that even his office has been an object for  
communist infiltration. Boris Morros, for 10 years a Russian spy and a FBI counter-  
spy, testified August 16, 1957, before the House Un-American Activities Committee,  
that he was ordered to plant a secretary in the office of Francis Cardinal Spellman  
in New York to report regularly to an espionage group.

Instead of comforting the National Council of Churches, we call upon  
Cardinal Spellman to join with all religious forces in requesting a complete expo-  
sure of the communist mischief resulting from their underground activities in our  
religious circles.

\*\*\*\*\*

ENCLOSURE

Q-102

REC-13

File 94-37990

5-80X

94-37971-25

15 MAR 28 1960

62 MAR 31 1960



PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE 11 Hudson Ave., Collingswood, N. J.  
Phone CO 5-4748

RELEASED BY: Ronn Spargur  
FOR RELEASE: UPON DELIVERY, ALL MEDIA (text of statement enclosed)

10 March 1960

Collingswood, New Jersey (ICCC) - A leading Protestant clergyman, today, deplored Francis Cardinal Spellman's "comforting of the National Council of Churches."

The president of the International Council of Christian Churches, Dr. Carl McIntire, said Cardinal Spellman's remarks concerning communist infiltration of American religion and Protestant ministers cooperating with front organizations "are based upon his lack of information of the situation in our Protestant circles."

Responding to Cardinal Spellman's statements, evidently inspired by the Air Force instruction manual controversy, Dr. McIntire declared that there is available responsible testimony indicating communist attempts to infiltrate the New York offices of the Cardinal.

"Boris Morros," the ICCG leader affirmed, "for 10 years a Russian spy and a FBI counterspy, testified August 16, 1957, before the House Un-American Activities Committee, that he was ordered to plant a secretary in the office of Francis Cardinal Spellman in New York to report regularly to an espionage group."

Countering Cardinal Spellman's reassurances that all Protestant ministers are loyal to their faith and the United States, Dr. McIntire called the Catholic leader to "join with all religious forces in requesting a complete exposure of the communist mischief resulting from their underground activities in our religious circles."

#####

94-37990-25



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/24/61

FROM : SAC, NY

SUBJECT: ARTICLE FOR CATHOLIC YOUTH  
ENCYCLOPEDIA ON "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA"

On 4/24/61, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] called at the NYO and advised that CARDINAL SPELLMAN had signed a contract with the MC GRAW-HILL COMPANY to produce a ten volume Catholic Youth Encyclopedia aimed at the high school age group. The contract date for the completion of the encyclopedia is 1963.

[REDACTED] advised that Cardinal SPELLMAN was most anxious to have Director J. Edgar Hoover prepare an article for the encyclopedia under the above caption. [REDACTED] indicated that the Cardinal did not make a direct request of Mr. Hoover as he felt there might, by some possibility, be a reason not immediately apparent which would prevent Mr. Hoover's doing it and he did not wish to impose upon him unduly and cause him to have to decline directly. Therefore, [REDACTED] contacted the writer to make the initial approach to see if it would be practical.

With regard to the contents of the article, [REDACTED] indicated that they were particularly interested in the structure of the Communist Party, its organization, the means it uses to accomplish its purposes - in short, a primer of its operation - slanted toward youths of the high school age group.

I am enclosing herewith three booklets which are self-explanatory for consideration in connection with instant request. If at all possible, I would recommend that this request be complied with. I would appreciate being advised as to a decision as soon as practical.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 3)  
1 - New York

KGD

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

EX 104

RECEIVED - DEPT. OF JUSTICE

MAY 5 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
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Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	
Tele. Room	
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Miss Gandy	

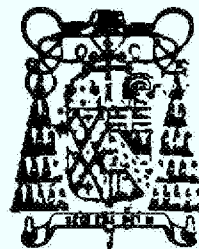
EXP. PROC.

30

37

# **THE CATHOLIC YOUTH ENCYCLOPEDIA**

**SPONSORED BY HIS EMINENCE,  
FRANCIS CARDINAL SPELLMAN**



## **SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY**

**487 PARK AVENUE  
FL. 2-4848**

**NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK  
AREA CODE 212**

Addams, Jane  
 Advertising  
 Aging, Problems of the  
 Agrarianism  
 Agriculture  
 American Federation of Labor-  
 Congress of Industrial  
 Organizations  
 Anarchism  
 Ancient Order of Hibernians  
 Anti-Semitism  
 Anti-Trust Legislation  
 (United States)  
 Arbitration and Conciliation,  
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 Association of Catholic Trade  
 Unionists  
 Asylum, Right of  
 Authoritarianism  
 Authority  
 Automation  
 Black List  
 Boniface Association  
 Boycott  
 Boys Town (United States)  
 Braceros  
 Brotherhood of Man  
 Business  
 Cans Conference Movement  
 Capital  
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 Catholic Action  
 Catholic Association for  
 International Peace  
 Catholic Associations, Movements,  
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 Catholic Committee of the South  
 Catholic Conference on Cultural  
 and Intellectual Life  
 Catholic Conference on Family Life  
 Catholic Hospital Association of  
 the United States and Canada  
 Catholic Interracial Councils  
 Catholic Relief Services-MCWC  
 Catholic Worker Movement  
 Catholic Youth Organization  
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 Catholics in Professional Life  
 Catholics in Public Life  
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 Charitable Work of the Church

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 Christian Family Movement  
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 Orphans, Care of  
 Ownership  
 Osanam, Antoine-Frédéric  
 Parish, Sociology of the  
 Paternalism  
 Patriotism  
 Penology

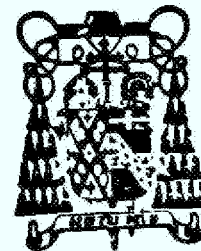
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 Plutocracy  
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 Poverty (Social Aspects)  
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 Wealth  
 Women, Positions of  
 Women in Industry  
 Work  
 World Court  
 World Peace, Papal Efforts  
 Youth and Youth Work  
 Youth Organizations, Agencies,  
     Movements



# **THE CATHOLIC YOUTH ENCYCLOPEDIA**

**SPONSORED BY HIS EMINENCE.  
FRANCIS CARDINAL SPELLMAN**



## **CONTRIBUTOR'S GUIDE**

**487 PARK AVENUE  
FL 2-4848**

**NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK  
AREA CODE 212**

## FOREWORD

This list of article titles in the field of SOCIAL PHILOSOPHY is sent to you for the following reasons:

1. To indicate the coverage of the field and to enable you to avoid the unnecessary duplication of material.
2. To enable you to make suitable references to other articles which contain material related to your presentation. For this reason the titles are listed in the proper form for cross reference, and it will be helpful if you would cite them as given.
3. We will appreciate your studying the entire list and advising us of any omissions in the presentation of the field.

### Limitations of the List.

We have included in this list some titles from other fields to which you may wish to make reference. In some instances, however, you may find it necessary to refer to articles not listed. We would appreciate your indicating such references so that we may edit them for proper form.

It is our desire to present the social teaching of the Church as a dynamic element in the life of our country, and to do this in terms of the interests, needs and background of the secondary school student. To achieve this goal it will be necessary for you to bear constantly in mind the nature of your audience - the high school student of 1964.

# CONTRIBUTOR'S GUIDE

THE CATHOLIC YOUTH ENCYCLOPEDIA

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Preparing your manuscript	4
Use of copyrighted material	5
Illustrations	6
Mailing	8
Deadlines	9
Editorial Style	10
Sample Articles	20

We have tried to anticipate the questions that CATHOLIC YOUTH ENCYCLOPEDIA contributors are likely to ask. Do not hesitate to write us, however, if after reading this booklet, you are still in doubt about any of the procedures to be followed.

Vener. Rev. MACK JAMES H. HARRINGTON,  
*Editor-in-Chief*

Rev. JOSEPH T. O'LEARY, *Managing Editor*

### ***Planning Your Contribution***

Although there is no one ideal way to prepare an article, the suggestions listed below and illustrated in the sample articles may serve as a general guide:

1. ***Be Concise.*** Since the encyclopedia is to cover every facet of Catholic life, teaching, and practice as well as related areas of interest for secondary school students, all articles are subject to rigid limitations of space. They must be compressed to essentials. Nothing of basic importance can be omitted. Thus you will have to tell a great deal about your subject in relatively few words—a severe test of writing skill. For precision, clarity, and conciseness, use simple, direct sentences. Make every word work.

2. ***Keep Your Audience In Mind.*** Try to anticipate the questions of your readers—secondary school students—and answer them. Define all new terms. Do not use foreign words or phrases. Avoid abbreviations. Make the presentation as simple as the topic permits.

Wherever possible, articles should follow a progressive development—from the general to the specific, from the simple to the complex. Accuracy in all matters—dates, names, places, terms, definitions—is essential and the responsibility of the contributor.

3. ***Define Your Titles.*** Most articles should begin with a clear, simple definition of the title and the specific sense in which it is used. See the sample articles for examples.

4. ***Avoid Repetition.*** Each article should be complete in itself and should avoid duplicating information in other articles. Our editors are responsible for correlating articles by various authors, but they need your cooperation. To show you how your articles fit into the over-all plan, we are sending you a list of the article titles in the field of which your contribution forms a part. This should help you decide what to include in your article. Wherever possible, instead of repeating material to be covered elsewhere, simply supply a cross reference to the



articles that the reader may consult for additional information. Indicate cross references by typing the precise article titles to which you are referring. These references are to be typed in capitals at the end of the paragraph, section, or article as "see" or "see also" references. See the sample articles.

Remember that the importance of the subject does not always determine the length of the article. The general topic "Sacramental Theology," for example, may be covered in a relatively short article with cross references to detailed treatments of specific aspects of the subject.

5. *Include The Latest Developments.* All branches of knowledge are moving ahead rapidly. Make the coverage of your field as up-to-date as possible.

Avoid such expressions as "the most recent discovery," "the present day," and "the last few years." Give specific dates where appropriate.

### ***Preparing Your Manuscript***

You are the final authority for the accuracy of the content of your article, and your name and affiliations will be listed together with those of the other contributors. Your article will appear as you submit it unless some editorial revision is required to maintain over-all consistency of style and presentation.

1. *Editorial Style.* A consistent, logical system of handling such details as spelling, punctuation, abbreviation, capitalization, and hyphenation will be followed in all articles. In general, we have adopted the forms recommended by two authorities. First, *Webster's New International Dictionary* will be our authority for routine spelling. Second, *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary* will be our authority for punctuation, compounds, capitals, hyphens, etc. This material is contained in a special section at the end of the dictionary. (Most of the same information is to be found in the *New International* but it is not a separate section.) This *Guide* will also supply additional information.

We recognize that the accepted style for certain terms may vary from subject to subject. We ask you to guide us in usages standard in your field. We shall be glad to follow your recommendations on such specialized terms if you wish to adopt a generally accepted style that differs from the one given in *Webster's*. Please call our attention to such deliberate variations.

2. *Copyrights and Permissions.* If you find it necessary to use copyrighted material, please secure written permission from the copyright holder and send it to us with your manuscript. Pattern your request for permission after the sample letter on page 9.

3. *Headings.* Feel free to supply headings to show the various subtopics covered in your article. We shall appreciate any help of this nature that will unify the contents of the encyclopedia.

4. *Bibliographies.* If you feel that the reader should be directed to a more detailed treatment of your subject than can be included in the encyclopedia, provide a bibliography. This should be a guide to further reading, not a list of the sources used in preparing the article. The bibliography is part of the article and its wordage should be included in the article wordage assignment. Send the bibliography to us with the article of which it is a part. List only a few of the most important publications, readily accessible in school or local libraries. Do not list foreign-language publications. Do not list journals, periodicals, or out-of-print books unless they are indispensable. See sample articles for the style of listing bibliographies.

5. *Typing.* We shall supply special paper on which your article should be typed. Please use double spacing to allow room for the editor's marks. Please make a carbon copy for us. This may be on plain paper. A separate sheet should be used for each article, even a very short one.

A place is provided at the top of the special paper for the article title, the contributor's name, and the page number. The vertical lines on the paper give us a way of estimating

the number of words in the article and the number of printed lines it will require. Align your copy with the left-hand vertical line, indenting the first line of each paragraph two spaces inside this line. If your typewriter has pica type, ten letters to the inch, run the copy to the right-hand vertical line marked "Pica". If the type is elite, twelve letters to the inch, run the copy to the line marked "Elite". Lines may be a few letters long or short; our estimate is based on the average.

Italics are to be shown by a single typewritten underline. Boldface is indicated by a wavy underline in ink. Major headings should be indented four spaces and marked for boldface (wavy underline) and run in at the beginning of the paragraph. Subheadings, if you wish to use them, should be indented six spaces and marked for italics with a typewritten underline. These should be run in at the beginning of the paragraph as in the sample article.

### Illustrations

There will be 9,000 illustrations in the encyclopedia. We are anxious to have the suggestions of the contributor on the illustrative material that his article requires. We will use photographs, line drawings, maps, diagrams, and charts. Select the clearest and most valuable illustrations for your article. If an illustration clarifies your presentation, use it. If you have two or more illustrations in an article, number them and indicate by the numbers the suggested location in the text. When the printed pages are prepared, the illustrations will be inserted as near to the related text as possible.

An illustration can show what someone looks like; what something looks like. An illustration can place a person, thing, or event in time, in space. An illustration can show what a thing is made of, its parts, how it works.

Charts can show organization, flow. A chart can move in time, it can move in space. A chart can place an event or a period in a larger context of time or space.

A graph can show comparison, percentages of a whole, growth.

Tables can condense many facts into a small space and at the same time make comparison easy.

As you write your article you may find the following check list helpful. We are most anxious to have your suggestions for possible illustrations.

Is it important to show . . .

- what it looks like?
- how it works or how it is made?
- its environment?

Is it important to show . . .

- its organization?
- its flow -----in time? -----in space?
- its evolution?
- it within a time period?

Is it important to show . . .

- a comparison of size or amount?
- a percentage of a whole?
- growth?

1. *Sources.* Periodicals, catalogs, advertisements, books are all potential sources of illustrative material. Publishers of books and periodicals will sometimes supply copies of illustrations that have been used in their publications. Refer to *Copyrights and Permissions* on page 5. Please supply illustration copy in usable form wherever possible.

2. *Original Illustrations.* You may have photographs or line drawings that can be adapted for use, or you may be able to make rough pencil sketches from which a professional artist can prepare acceptable copy. Please feel free to give your suggestions on charts which will summarize material or which will show relationships.

3. *Colored Illustrations.* We shall try to limit the use of color. If you feel that your article needs colored illustrations, please let us know.

4. *Handling.* Do not write on the face of a photograph, for the slightest crease, crack, mark, or indentation on the print may show up in reproduction. Trace arrows, numbers, or letters very lightly on a tracing paper or cloth overlay, being careful not to mar the surface of the photograph. Then lift the overlay and go over the lines firmly. If you wish to

show only part of a photograph, indicate on the overlay the part of the photograph that is to be reproduced.

Do not use paper clips on illustrations. They make marks which will reproduce when the illustrations are printed.

Retouched photographs and drawings should be handled with special care. Retouching is done with water-soluble paint that is likely to flake off. Fingerprints show up on such material and cannot be removed.

Large drawings should be rolled, not folded. Photographs must be kept flat.

5. *Identification.* Since we shall receive thousands of illustrations, it is important that each one be identified with the author's name and the name of the article to which it belongs. Put this information in the upper right-hand corner of a drawing (above the illustration) and on the back of a photograph. Write lightly on the back of the photograph to avoid indentations. As an alternative, you can add this information to the legend you attach to each illustration.

If you have several illustrations, number them in order and use the numbers on your legend list.

6. *Legends.* The legends, or descriptions to be printed below illustrations, should be typed in list form, double-spaced. Make two copies. Attach the original to the article. Cut up the first carbon and rubber cement each legend to its illustration. This assures proper correlation of legends and illustrations. Be sure to follow the style of the manuscript in spelling and in other details and to give credit, wherever needed, to the source supplying the illustration.

7. *Further Suggestions.* For further suggestions on the effective use of illustrations, we refer you to the booklet on illustrations which we are sending to you.

#### **Mailing**

Please send your manuscript and illustrative material by registered first-class mail or by express. When mailing photographs, protect them with cardboard and mark on the outside of the envelope: "Caution. Photographs. Please do not fold."

#### **Deadlines**

If the encyclopedia is to be published on schedule, the efforts of all contributors, advisers, editors, and others involved in its preparation must be carefully integrated. This means that each contributor must meet the deadline agreed upon. If one person falls behind, publication may be delayed.

#### **Sample letter requesting permission to use copyrighted material**

Gentlemen:

I request permission to use the material specified below from your publication in an article I am preparing for the CATHOLIC YOUTH ENCYCLOPEDIA (and in future editions and revisions thereof) to be published by the McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc.

[Cite author, title, and exact excerpts to be reprinted or reproduced from it.]

It is understood, of course, that acknowledgment of the source of this material will be made in the Encyclopedia.

Your consideration of this request will be greatly appreciated. A release form is given below for your convenience. The duplicate is for your files.

Very truly yours,

I (we) hereby grant permission for the use of the material requested above.

(signed) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Publisher

\_\_\_\_\_  
(date)



## EDITORIAL STYLE

This section gives information on specific details of capitalization, spelling, abbreviation, and other aspects of editorial style. For further suggestions we refer you to the following:

1. *Webster's New International Dictionary*, for spelling.
2. *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary*, for punctuation, compounds, capitals, etc. Recommendations on such matters are contained in a special section at the end of the dictionary.

These readily available sources together with this *Guide* are to be used as the final authority in all cases. Following them will ensure the uniformity which is essential.

### I. Punctuation:

Use *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary*. Note the following: The ordinary dash, an em dash, is typed as two hyphens. The short dash, known to printers as an en dash, may be used in ranges of dates or numbers, especially in tabular or statistical matter. Never use "from 1861-1865." The phrase should read "from 1861 to 1865." An en dash is typed as a hyphen.

### II. Italics and Emphasis:

1. A word introduced or defined may be italicized. Italics are shown by underlining in the typewritten copy.
2. Italics for emphasis should be avoided.
3. Capital letters should not be used for emphasis.

### III. Hyphens:

For hyphenation see the section "Compounds and Hyphenation" at the end of *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary*.

### IV. Spelling:

1. Follow *Webster's New International Dictionary*. When the dictionary lists alternative spellings, the one shown first is always to be preferred.

2. Exceptions to *Webster* preferences may be made for words for which a different spelling is well established in Catholic writing. For example, use *compline*, not *complin*.
3. For proper names, follow *Webster's Geographical Dictionary* and *Webster's Biographical Dictionary*. A few exceptions may be made for recognized forms not listed in *Webster*, for example, *Bellarmino* rather than *Bellarmino*. For biblical names, use the spelling of the Confraternity Version for those books so far translated. Otherwise use the Douay-Challoner Version.
4. The author of an article is responsible for correct spelling of all proper names. This is particularly important in bibliographies, which are difficult for copy editors to verify.

### V. Capitalization:

See the section "The Use of Capitals" in *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary*.

1. Capitalize all names for the Deity in monotheistic religions. Capitalize all names for the Trinity, the Virgin Mary, and other sacred and holy persons.

God Almighty	the Redeemer	Yahweh
Holy Spirit	the Word	Allah
Trinity	Logos	Messiah, Messianic, referring to
Our Lord	Son of Man	Christ; but otherwise messiah,
Our Blessed Lady	Saviour	messianic, in general sense

2. Do not capitalize the traits of God, His wisdom, providence, and will unless (as Providence) they stand for the Deity.
3. Capitalize personal pronouns referring to the Deity (*He, His, Him, You, Your, Thy, Thine*) but not the relative pronouns *who, whose, whom*. In all quotations from poetry or from the Bible, follow copy.

To be His captive is to be free.  
The God who led us out of the land of Egypt.



4. Capitalize the names of pagan gods, but not the word *god* in reference to them.

Ra, the sun-god  
Apollo and other Greek gods

5. Capitalize names for the Bible, also parts, versions, or editions of it. Capitalize names of other writings such as Talmud, Koran.

Holy Scriptures	Pentateuch
Old Testament	Gospel of John (but preach the gospel)
Apocrypha	Synoptic Gospels
Proverbs	Sermon on the Mount
Dead Sea Scrolls	Vulgate

6. Do not capitalize adjectives derived from such nouns.  
apocryphal biblical rabbinic scriptural talmudic

7. Capitalize names of religious denominations, religious orders, creeds, confessions.

the Church Militant	Protestantism
the Roman Catholic Church	the Church of England
Roman Catholicism	Protestant Episcopal Church
the White Fathers	the Augustinian Order
a Moslem	Apostles' Creed
Friends, Society of Friends, Quakers	Augsburg Confession
a Protestant	the Sisters of Mercy
	Judaism

8. Capitalize the word *Church* and similar words appearing in the name of an edifice.

St. Paul's Church	Salisbury Cathedral
the Cathedral of St. John	Trinity Chapel

9. Do not capitalize the following:

church and state	a bishop	the sisters
church government	a cardinal	a pope
church history	a friar	

10. Capitalize names of doctrines, Holy Eucharist (but not other sacraments), liturgical prayers, etc., when used in a specific sense.

Incarnation	the Hail Mary
Virgin Birth	the Pater Noster (but a pater noster)
Resurrection	the Nunc Dimittis
the Host	the Te Deum
Mass	Matins
the Divine Office	Book of Common Prayer
Code of Canon Law	

11. Capitalize titles before personal names in the following style:

Father John Smith	Brother Paul Andrew
Mother Mary Augustine	Blessed John Fisher
Sister Mary Theresa	Monsignor Jones
John Cardinal O'Hara or	Pope Pius XII
Cardinal O'Hara	St. Augustine of Hippo

12. Capitalize the term *Pope* only in reference to a specific person, and not to the office in general. The same rule applies to other titles.

Rome is the residence of the pope.  
The Pope (specific person) appointed a new cardinal (not named).  
the President, the Senator (referring to specific persons, whether named or not)  
Professor Brown and two other professors

Do not capitalize the adjective *papal* except as part of a proper name.  
papal bull  
papal policy

13. For capitalization of geographical and cultural regions, governmental bodies, etc., see *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary*.

## VI. Abbreviations:

### General

Abbreviations are ordinarily not to be used in the text, but they are often used in footnotes, bibliographies, tabular matter, drawings, and cross references to save space and avoid needless repetition. When an abbreviation is not easily recognized, the spelled form should be shown the first time it appears.

Do not use the common abbreviations: i.e., e.g., viz., q.v.

### Titles

1. Periods are used with abbreviations of ecclesiastical designations and academic degrees. Space is omitted.

Ph.D.	O.P.
Lit.D.	S.J.

2. Courtesy titles, professional titles, and ecclesiastical titles are abbreviated as follows:

*Always abbreviated:*

Mr., Mrs., Messrs., Jr., Sr.  
 M., Mme. (Monsieur, Madame)  
 Dr. (Dr. Johnson, Dr. Samuel Johnson)  
 Rev., Very Rev. Most Rev., (Christian name or title must follow), Rev. John Jones, Rev. Dr. Jones (not Rev. Jones)

*Abbreviated only before full name:*

Prof. Albert Brown	Professor Brown
Msgr. Robert Jones	Monsignor Jones
Col. Thomas Smith	Colonel Smith

*Not abbreviated:*

Brother	Mother
Father	Sister

*Units of Measurement*

Units of measurement are spelled in text. Where abbreviations are appropriate, as in tables or in statistical matter, they should be used only when they follow a number or symbol. Abbreviations and their usage should conform to an accepted standard. See also *Numbers and Units of Measure*, page 17.

*Time measurements*

1. In expressing time, the number (if less than 100), as well as the unit of measure, is spelled in text.

fifty-five seconds  
 fourteen hours  
 250 years ago (see also "Approximations")

2. Names of months are spelled in text. In bibliographies, tables, etc., they may be abbreviated when followed by the day. Days of the week are spelled.

January 15 (Jan. 15 in references, etc.)  
 January, 1953  
 Wednesday, September 4

3. Time of day is expressed as follows:  
 2 P.M., 3:30 P.M. (capital letters)  
 two o'clock

4. Centuries and decades may be expressed in numbers or spelled.

the 1930s, the thirties  
 ca. 1300 B.C., A.D. 1900 (capital letters)  
 the 1800s, the nineteenth century (omit A.D.)

5. In ranges the full year is repeated.

1850 to 1895 (1850-1895 in tables or parenthetical references)  
 the school (or fiscal) year 1952-1953  
 the decade 1930-1940

*Federal agencies and other organized bodies*

1. Periods are omitted in initial-letter abbreviations standing for names of well-known organized bodies.

AFL-CIO (American Federation of Labor—Congress of Industrial Organizations)  
 BAE (Bureau of Agriculture Economics)  
 CIO (Congress of Industrial Organizations)  
 FBI (Federal Bureau of Investigation)  
 NEA (National Education Association)  
 NLRB (National Labor Relations Board)  
 PTA (Parent-Teachers Association. Note omission of hyphen.)

2. The name "United States" is spelled except when part of the title of a government department, bureau, or office.

United States Army	U.S. Children's Bureau
United States Tariff Commission	U.S. Department of Agriculture
United States Supreme Court	(sometimes further abbreviated)
United States Treasury	USDA)
United States Government	U.S. Office of Education

*States*

States are spelled in text. In footnotes and references they are abbreviated (except Idaho, Iowa, Maine, Ohio, and Utah) after the name of a city or county, according to the list given in the *Government Printing Office Style Manual* (exception: Ore. instead of Oreg. for Oregon).

Urbana, Ill.	} (footnotes and references only)
Fairfield County, Conn.	

## Saint

"Saint" is always abbreviated as a title, and in geographic names unless the author has retained hyphenated French place names. In surnames the person's individual preference is followed.

St. Xavier  
St. Petersburg, Florida  
Sainte-Croix, Switzerland

Arthur Saint Claire  
Oliver St. John  
Charles Augustin Sainte-Bauve

## Miscellaneous

DDT  
EGG (electroencephalogram)  
4-H clubs  
Gls  
N 10° W (points of compass)  
T score  
TV  
U.S.S.R. (note periods as in U.S.)

IQ (intelligence quotient)  
I.U. (international units)  
M.A. (master of arts)  
MIA (mental age)  
UN (United Nations)  
V-J Day  
versus (text)  
WRCA (radio station)

## Parts of publications

Spell parts of publications in text. Otherwise, abbreviate as shown below, except at the beginning of a sentence.

Cross references within present work: Bibliographic citations

Appendixes A to C  
article 5

Chapter 2, Chapters 2 to 5  
(Chap. 2 in footnotes)

column 3

Figure 2 (Fig. 2 in footnotes)

pages 2 to 10 (pp. 2-10 in footnotes)

Part 2

problem 4

section 3

series 4

Table 3

Volume II (Vol. II in footnotes)

appendixes A-C

art. 5 (but Art. 5 referring to U.S.  
Constitution)

chap. 2; chaps. 2 and 3 (or  
chaps. 2, 3); chaps. 2-5

col. 3

fig. 2

pp. 2-10; p. xi (front matter)

part 2

prob. 4

sec. 3

ser. 4

table 3

vol. II or vol. 2 (vol. 2 for  
periodicals)

## VII. Numbers and Units of Measure

### Numbers in general

1. Spell numbers under 100  
sixty-five students 125 colleges
2. Commas are used in figures with four or more digits,  
except in dates and page numbers and with heat units.

5,000  
55,000  
4,500,000

page 1250  
1340 calories  
1000°F

3. For very large numbers, the words "million" and "billion" (but not "thousand") are used in preference to zeros (see "Approximations," page 19 for the spelled form). In comparisons, however, zeros may be used if any of the numbers over 1 million have significant digits for hundreds or thousands.

5 million persons  
27,000,000 as compared with 27,500,000  
455,400 children out of a total of 2 million  
22 billion dollars  
2.3 million dollars  
5½ million acres

4. Numbers to be contrasted are always treated alike.  
See samples in number 5.

5. A sentence should not begin with an arabic number. Rewrite, if necessary, to avoid using the spelled-out form of a number. "Sixteen to one hundred and twenty-five" may be rewritten as "From 16 to 125."

6. Of two adjacent numbers, one should be spelled.  
ninety 4-foot desks 125 two-cent stamps

7. In expressions with the word "times" spell numbers below 100 and round numbers above 100 (see "Approximations").

two hundred times as many

8. Figures are used with units of measure, sums of money, per cent, scores, the word "parts" and when the numbers are to be manipulated (see also "Time measurements" under Abbreviations).

6 inches  
5 cents  
¼ per cent

a score of 18  
5 parts alcohol to 2 parts water  
divide by 2

9. A zero is used before a decimal point except in coefficients of correlation.

0.15 part

a coefficient of .3

10. Roman numerals are seldom used; they are clumsy in appearance and less familiar to students, but they are conventional in certain designations.

Class IV railroads

Segments IV and V (biology)

11. Ordinal numbers are usually spelled, though a few exceptions are customary.

fifteenth person

VIIth cranial nerve

nineteenth century

38th parallel

third grade

80th Congress (footnotes only)

14th percentile

12. For plurals of numbers and abbreviations add s, no apostrophe.

the 2s and 8s  
the 1920s

the 10s  
three A's

#### *Sums of money*

The form \$6 is preferable in text matter to \$6.00, even when compared with an amount like \$6.53. In tables, \$6.00 is used if other items in the same column or in a comparable column contain cents, e.g., \$6.53. Other forms are:

a \$10 book

10 cents (10¢ or \$0.10 in tables)

fr. 6

£ 5 8s. 2d.

7 million dollars

100 billion marks

#### *Ages*

Ages of persons are usually expressed in the spelled form, except in statistical passages and tables.

a child three years old

a three-year-old

aged seventeen

in his forties

#### *Ratios*

Use a colon or "to" for numerical ratios. For ratios made up of words, use either a slant bar or a hyphen. Symbolic ratios are usually written with a slant bar.

a 10:1 chance or a 10 to 1 chance

male/female ratio or male-female ratio

the a/b ratio

#### *Fractions*

Spell fractions only when they stand alone. Use hyphen even in the noun form. Use figures always for mixed numbers.

one-half as many

4½ times as many

two-thirds of the students

¾ inch

#### *Approximations*

(see also item 3 under "Numbers in general"). Spell whole numbers if less than 100, and larger numbers if rounded to an even hundred, thousand, or million, as follows:

about four hundred

about 500,000

about 440

about fifty-five million

about forty-five hundred

about 5,400,000 or 5.4 million

about 4,550

about 4.5 gross

about twelve thousand

about seventy-nine

about 12,500

about 35½

#### *VIII. Bibliographical References*

See sample articles for style.

##### *1. Biblical References*

Names of the books of the Bible and versions of the Bible are spelled out. Chapter and verse are given in arabic numbers with a colon between them. The spellings of the Confraternity Version are to be used for the books that have been translated. For other books use the Douay-Challoner Version.

##### *2. Papal bulls and encyclicals*

the bull *Laudabiliter*

the encyclical *Rerum novarum*



## Sample Articles

These articles have been written for a science encyclopedia. We intend them to serve as examples of the mechanics of presentation. We do not intend them as examples of style or level of presentation.

Definition:  
Answers question,  
"What is it?"

More detail on,  
"What is it?"

Presents terms  
needed to under-  
stand subject.

Purpose: Answers  
question,  
"What is it  
used for?"

Note use of  
cross reference.

Organizes  
subject matter  
to be presented

Begins to  
present details  
following  
organization  
previously  
indicated.

**RESISTOR**, a compound of an electric circuit that offers opposition, or resistance, to electric current. Although all materials exhibit the property of electrical resistance in varying degree, only a device designed and used for the purpose of introducing resistance into a circuit is called a resistor. The electrical value of a resistor is given in ohms, the unit of electrical resistance. Resistors are also rated in watts of electrical power they can dissipate.

For a discussion of the property of resistance see **RESISTANCE, ELECTRICAL**.

Resistors may be used to limit the current in a circuit (as a motor-starting resistor), to produce a desired voltage drop (as a cathode resistor for a vacuum tube), to divide the voltage applied to a circuit or device (as a volume control on a radio), or, in conjunction with capacitors or inductors, to shift the time-phase relationship of an electrical signal (as in an RC oscillator). For a discussion of the effect of resistors in circuits see **CIRCUITS, ELECTRICAL, ALTERNATING-CURRENT; CIRCUITS, ELECTRICAL, DIRECT-CURRENT**.

Resistors may be classified by the resisting material used. The most common are wire-wound resistors, which use a metal alloy wire to furnish the desired resistance, and composition resistors, which use carbon or graphite.

Resistors are also classified as fixed, adjustable, or variable. Fixed and adjustable resistors are discussed in this article. For variable resistors, see **RHEOSTAT** and **POTENTIOMETER**.

Wire-wound resistors are wound on an insulating core and are usually enclosed by a protective coating. They are made with resistance ratings ranging from a fraction of an ohm to several hundred thousand ohms. Power dissipation ratings may be less than one watt or as high as several hundred watts. Tolerances of the resistance values of general-purpose resistors are 5 percent or 10 percent; precision resistors are made with tolerances as low as 0.1 percent.

Note use of an  
illustration  
to supplement  
the text  
description

## ILLUSTRATION: WIRE-WOUND RESISTORS

Two classes of wire are commonly used—nickel-copper and nickel-chromium. Nickel-copper alloys are made in a wide range of resistivities. By using low-resistivity alloys, low resistances can be obtained with practical wire sizes. Low resistivity alloys, however, usually have high temperature coefficients of resistance.

This is the beginning of an article on a topic of interest to the reader seeking general information, as well as to the reader seeking more specialized information. The entire introductory section has been written for a general audience. Note that some technical terms have been explained, and that cross-references to other articles have been provided for those terms not explained. After the introduction, the article assumes a higher technical level, but the writing is still kept as simple as possible. At no time does the discussion ascend to the level of the specialist in this field.

• • • •

Answers questions,  
"What is it?" and  
"What causes it?"

Tells why  
subject is  
important.

Note use of  
illustration to  
supplement verbal  
description.

After general  
introduction,  
article now  
begins to  
present detail.

**ANTHRAX**, an infectious disease, primarily of animals. Man may be secondarily infected. It is caused by *Bacillus anthracis*, a rod-shaped bacterium. In animals, the disease, known as splenic fever, occurs when spores of *Bacillus anthracis* are eaten with contaminated forage. In man, the disease is contracted by contact with infected animals or animal products such as bone meal, meat, hide, and fur. The disease occurs in nearly every country in the world. From 1945 to 1955 there were 3,447 outbreaks in animals in thirty-nine states of the United States, with losses of 17,804 head of livestock.

## ILLUSTRATION: PHOTOMICROGRAPH OF BACILLUS ANTHRACIS

The causative organism, *Bacillus anthracis*, is a Gram-positive, rod-shaped bacillus 3 to 8 microns in length by 1 to 1.2 microns in diameter, and belongs to the family Bacillaceae. It occurs in infected animals as chains of connected bacilli surrounded by a large capsule, but when grown on artificial media the capsule is lost and the chains contain more bacilli. Under conditions unfavorable for growth, the bacilli form small, ellipsoidal spores which are very resistant to temperature extremes and to dehydration. The spores, which remain capable of growth for a period of about twelve years, are ingested by animals grazing on

pasture land. After the organism invades a host, polyglutamic acid in its capsule and an extracellular toxin, which produces edema, combat the host defense mechanism. The toxin can later kill the host by producing secondary shock.

Note use of subheads to indicate content.

Note definition of "septicemia."

Anthrax in animals (splenic fever). The most susceptible animals are herbivora especially cattle, sheep, pigs, horses, and goats. Usually a septicemia, or blood poisoning, occurs. The effects vary from a sudden apoplectic attack (with death occurring a few minutes after the appearance of the first symptoms) to a subacute but eventually fatal illness manifested by fever, an enlarged spleen, and frequently by intestinal disturbances. Sometimes local manifestations, which are less often fatal, occur. For example, in cattle and horses circumscribed cutaneous carbuncles may appear, and in swine similar lesions are commonly found in the throat.

Anthrax in man occurs almost exclusively among personnel in contact with animals or animal products. It takes three main forms: malignant pustule, pulmonary anthrax, and intestinal anthrax.

Note that secondary subheads follow organization indicated by introductory paragraph.

Malignant pustule (cutaneous anthrax), the most common form, results from contamination of the skin. An area of inflammation forms and necroses in the center. The center becomes brown, purplish, or black, and is surrounded by an area of edema and by vesicles containing yellow fluid. There is no true pus and little pain. Fatality is low and occurs only if generalized septicemia ensues.

Pulmonary anthrax (wool-sorters disease) is caused by the inhalation of dust containing spores.

Intestinal anthrax may follow the eating of infected food.

The last two types of anthrax are rare, but almost invariably fatal. Treatment is difficult because of the short period of time between onset of symptoms and death.

Immunization, diagnosis, and therapy. Live spores of attenuated virulence form an effective vaccine for cattle and other animals. A cell-free protective vaccine, suitable for use in man, has been produced. This vaccine is a sterile filtrate from a culture

of *Bacillus anthracis* grown in a chemically defined medium with controlled incubation time and temperature.

The disease is diagnosed by microscopic identification of bacteria in the blood and by the Ascoli thermoprecipitin test. In the Ascoli test, a precipitate forms when a boiled saline extract of infected tissue is added to a suitable immune serum.

If used early, penicillin and streptomycin cure anthrax. See TOXIN, BACTERIAL; GRAM STAIN; INFECTIOUS DISEASE TRANSMISSION; BACILLACEAE.

Note inclusion of Bibliography for possible further references.

Bibliography—The Yearbook of Agriculture 1956 (Animal Diseases), U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., 1956; G. S. Wilson and A. A. Miles, Topley and Wilson's Principles of Bacteriology and Immunity, Williams & Wilkins, 1955.

A. Hollaender (ed.), Radiation Biology, McGraw-Hill, New York, 1955.

H. D. Smyth, Atomic Energy for Military Purposes, Princeton University Press, 1957. (Do not repeat place name with university presses.)

The above is an example of a general information article. The first paragraph gives a brief discussion of the topic. Subsequent paragraphs go into much greater detail. But at no time does the discussion use unnecessary technical terms.

May 2, 1961

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

94-55315-1

REC-28  
EX 104

ARTICLE FOR CATHOLIC YOUTH  
ENCYCLOPEDIA ON "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA"

Reurlet 4-24-61, with enclosures, captioned as above.

You may advise [REDACTED] that I will be happy to prepare an article on the Communist Party, USA for his publication. Please advise the Bureau of the deadline for the article, as well as the approximate length. b7c

NOTE: SAC, New York indicates that [REDACTED] had advised that Office that Cardinal Spellman was anxious to have Mr. Hoover prepare an article for captioned publication. It is felt this would be an excellent outlet for an article of this type. b7c

b7c  
MAILED 5  
MAY 2 1961  
Comm-FBI  
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Fleming \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
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Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
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W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Ingram \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

57 MAY 11 1961

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94-55315



[Redacted]

New York

Sept. 9, 1965

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have been requested by a very dear friend, Rt. Rev. Msgr. Victor Pavis, to initiate an informal invitation to you to be the speaker and guest of honor at the 25th Anniversary Dinner of the Cardinal Hayes High School to be held next May 4 at Hotel Commodore.

Sharing <sup>FLUSHING</sup> honors with you at the dinner will be Francis Cardinal Spellman who will observe on that date his 77th birthday and his Golden Jubilee as a priest.

Msgr. Pavis, who will send you a formal invitation to the affair, is principal of the high school - the first such institution established in the New York archdiocese catering to the poorer, lower middle class boys, many of whom became members of the FBI family.

Your widely-acclaimed interest in American boys and your unparalleled record in protecting the American heritage are but two of the many factors motivating the school faculty to hope that you will honor the May gathering with your presence.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

[Redacted signature]

[Redacted text]

REC-34

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EX-101

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plr

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EXP. PROC.

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SEP 21 1965

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September 16, 1965

REC-3494

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[Redacted]

Flushing 75, New York

Dear [Redacted]

I received your letter of September 9th extending an invitation on behalf of Right Reverend Monsignor Victor Pavis to make an address and be guest of honor at the 25th Anniversary Dinner of the Cardinal Hayes High School and certainly appreciate the Monsignor's thinking of me.

While I am deeply honored by this invitation and would indeed enjoy participating with His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman in this commemorative event, it is not probable that I would be able to appear next May even if tentative arrangements were made at this time. It has been my experience that the uncertain nature of my official schedule and the numerous matters which arise daily requiring my attention preclude making plans so far in the future. I am sure you will agree that it would be most unfair for me to set a date and be unable to appear because of some unforeseen matter. I want to extend my thanks for your thoughtfulness in writing, and please convey my deepest regrets to the Monsignor that I am unable to give him a favorable response.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: [Redacted] is on the Special Correspondents' List.

MAILED  
SEP 16 1965  
COMM-FBI

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Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SEP 21 1965

SEP 24 1965

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94-60466-2

**OIAA****Weekly Report****CIVILIAN**

74231

**RESTRICTED**

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Issue of April 25, 1945

Covering Reports Received April 14 - April 20, 1945

**OIAA COVERS SAN FRANCISCO CONFERENCE  
FOR WESTERN HEMISPHERE**

In preparation for and during the period of the San Francisco Conference, the major task of the information program of the OIAA will be to give full coverage to developments of the Conference, for the Western Hemisphere. In addition to supplying a complete and accurate news picture of the Conference, the OIAA will present reports of special significance to the American republics.

As in the case of the Mexico City Conference, arrangements to cover the Conference are being supervised by Francis A. Jamieson, Assistant Coordinator in charge of Press and Publications, in cooperation with heads of the Press, Radio and Motion Picture Divisions. In San Francisco, OIAA's general press and radio headquarters are at the Mark Hopkins Hotel. At the Veterans War Memorial Building, where the Conference is being held, a special news and radio room has been assigned to the OIAA. In addition to the regular Washington-San Francisco teletype circuit, a special circuit has been set up between the two cities to transmit copy filed eastward.

The OIAA Inter-American Travelers Reception Section also is arranging special services for all delegates to the Conference arriving in New York, Miami, and Los Angeles. For the first time, the OIAA is making such arrangements not only for delegates of the other American republics, but also for those from other parts of the world, at the request of the Department of State.

All press coverage is under the supervision of Robert McGill, West Coast Director for the Department of Press and Publications. The News Division has a special desk at the conference to organize and assimilate all material from wire services and OIAA correspondents. Martin Rosenberg and P. L. Lipsey

are reporting spot news and Duncan Alkman is writing commentaries. The San Francisco regular staff is concentrating on the Conference.

The Foreign Language Division of the News Section has sent Luis Rivera, Raul U'eca, Hilton Meskus, and Joseph E. Nordi to handle translations.

Harrison Roberts of the Press Department, who also was at Mexico City, is in charge of photographic coverage.

George Gerling and Robert Cramer are in San Francisco to prepare feature material on the Conference. As preliminary material, the Feature Division has sent numerous articles on the meeting in matted form, in the various feature letters and via microfilm.

The microfilm service is carrying background material and editorial comment appearing in United States newspapers as well as all official releases. The current issue of "El Guardia" carries a story on Dean Wildersleeve, United States woman delegate at the Conference, and features in color San Francisco as the site of the Conference.

Overall motion picture coverage for the Western Hemisphere is being supervised by Francis A. Stock, Director of the OIAA Motion Picture Division. John Connolly, Newsreel Director in the New York Office, is in charge of special arrangements for newsreel coverage. Colonel Albert Holland and Sergeant Edward Norton are assigned to cover activities of the delegates from the other Americas.

In cooperation with the OIAA, Eduardo Fernandez, one of Mexico's foremost newsreel cameramen, is making a number of special pictures on the foreign ministers and delegates from the American republics.

6 MAY 2 1945

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Under the supervision of John W. McGillivray, Radio Division Director, the combined English, Spanish, and Portuguese language facilities of the OIAA are giving extensive coverage to the Conference. Special staff men under the direction of Mucio Delgado have been assigned to report the day by day events of the Conference, and regularly scheduled programs will deal with particular aspects of the proceedings.

Over Spanish language short wave facilities to the other Americas, two series of special Conference programs are being broadcast Monday through Friday. News and commentary from the scene of the meeting are interpreted by Roberto Linares and Enrique Rodriguez Sabregat in their evening programs. On the scene Conference news and commentary by Eli Canel and Vicente Tovar from San Francisco, together with Eugenio Soler's military review, comprise the regular "El Mundo desde Radio City" program.

The Portuguese language short wave stations will cover the highlights of the Conference in their regular "Radio Cometa" program with commentary by Freitas Guimaraes.

In addition, both Spanish and Portuguese transmissions will include feature programs of special interviews with delegates and signifi-

cant visitors from the other Americas, and news bulletins on the Conference.

Daily events of the Conference will be covered in United Network programs "Conference Spotlight," "United Network Commentary," and "United Nations Conference."

In addition to providing information and reception services to delegates arriving in New York, Miami and Los Angeles, the Inter-American Travelers Reception Section will offer them the same services at the conclusion of the Conference, when they return to their countries. The New York Office is working in conjunction with Mayor La Guardia's special committee set up to welcome the delegates. Mrs. Loring Christie, Chief of the Section, has directed preliminary arrangements from the Washington Office, and will go to San Francisco to supervise the work there during the Conference.

The San Francisco Office of this Section is working closely with the Department of State and the city's Hospitality Committee to assist representatives and eminent visitors from the other Americas. Mrs. Thomas Shevlin and Mrs. Edward Warburg of the New York office have volunteered to help in this work at San Francisco.

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## INFORMATION

### RADIO

**PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PROGRAMS.** Following the first announcement of President Roosevelt's death at Warm Springs, Georgia, all regularly scheduled programs of OIAA's English, Spanish and Portuguese language facilities were cancelled to give Western Hemisphere audiences complete radio coverage of subsequent events. In an unprecedented radio memorial, all United States broadcasting from the evening of April 12 to April 13 was devoted to a constant succession of news and commentary, expressions of personal regret from the leaders and peoples of the Allied and friendly nations, and dramatic and musical tributes.

In a special broadcast originating at the Pan American Union in Washington on April 14, Secretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., on behalf of President Truman, thanked the Governing Board of the Pan American Union for its resolution offering condolence to the Government of the United States and to the

family of the late President. The resolution was presented by Brazilian Ambassador Dr. Celso Martins. Mr. Stettinius also read the talk prepared by President Roosevelt for American Day. This program was heard on Spanish and Portuguese language short wave facilities.

Five memorial services from the other Americas were rebroadcast over the stations. A program originating in Havana, Cuba, included a talk by President Ramon San Martin. From Chile, tributes were offered by President Rios, and by the President of the Chamber of Deputies in an official broadcast of the Chilean Government honoring the memory of President Roosevelt. In two memorial programs broadcast from Mexico City, the Peruvian, Chilean, Brazilian, and United States Ambassadors to Mexico honored the late President. High officials of the Costa Rican Government took part in a special broadcast from that country.

Spanish and Portuguese-speaking audiences received the first radioed details of

dent Roosevelt's death from Vicente Tovar and Alfredo Pessoa who in their commentaries of April 12 spoke at length on the late President's character and personality and described Washington reactions to the news of his passing. In his broadcast recording the events precipitated by the death of the President, Dr. Tovar told of the small container of soil of all the American Republics which was flown from Havana to Hyde Park to be spread over the President's grave as a tribute to the father of the Good Neighbor Policy.

Antonio Freitas Guimaraes and Roberto Gurallegui gave to the Portuguese and Spanish-speaking listeners respectively an account of events on the day of the funeral.

Spanish shortwave programs devoted to the memory of President Roosevelt included the feature "El Buen Vecino," which traced the imposing role he played in the Good Neighbor Policy; and the "Mujeres de America" program which presented the reactions of people of the United States and certain of the Allied powers to the news of the President's death.

Following the announcement of President Roosevelt's death, listeners to the United Network's English language shortwave broadcasts heard commentators Morgan Beatty, from Washington, give first details of the White House announcement; and Don Wollenback, from New York, review the President's accomplishments. During the course of the evening on April 12, Robert F. Hurley described the funeral arrangements, and a special edition of the "United Network Reporter" brought reactions from home and abroad.

Religious services and individual statements by leaders of all faiths carried by the United Network during the next three days included the message of sympathy from Pope Pius XII; a special tribute from Francis J. Spellman, Catholic Archbishop of New York; Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, and Bishop G. Bromley Oxman, of the Methodist Church, president of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; and the prayer offered by the Rev. John J. McGee, Curator of St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington.

The tribute paid President Roosevelt by Nelson A. Rockefeller, Assistant Secretary of State in charge of relations with the American republics, was reported in last week's issue. Also recorded in the same issue was the Pan American Day speech by Wallace K. Harrison, Director of the Office of Inter-American

Affairs, in which he traced the late President's role in the development of the Good Neighbor Policy.

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MOTION PICTURES

16 MM PROGRAM

UNITED STATES LIFE SERIES. Julian Bryan, the documentary producer who has recorded the life of the other American republics in a number of short subjects for the 16 mm. film program of this Office, has completed shooting footage on life in a typical United States town. The footage is being assembled into a series of five two-reel documentaries, to be soundtracked in Spanish and Portuguese, for distribution to the OIAA's outlets in the other American republics.

This new series will be the latest of several similar sequences of short documentaries on newsreel-type subjects designed to familiarize the various peoples of the American republics with aspects of the United States scene, and the every day life, customs and characteristics of the United States people.

Such films help to fill the demand existing in the other American republics, which the Coordination Committees frequently have pointed out, for more intimate knowledge concerning the "average citizen" of this country. Presentation of United States life to audiences of the other American republics complements the portrayal of customs in their countries to United States audiences, another important phase of the Motion Picture Division's work.

Julian Bryan selected Mount Vernon, Ohio, to symbolize an average small town in the United States. His production crew spent several months there, filming a considerable amount of footage on the town, its institutions such as churches, schools and hospitals, its representative citizens, and their occupations. The result will furnish materials for subjects tentatively entitled "Small Town, U.S.A.", "The Teacher", "The Doctor", and "The Craftsman".

The first of these films will present a general picture of Mount Vernon. The second will depict the town's most popular physician, showing how he ministers to his practice, made up in many instances of his close personal friends, and how he is less concerned with fees than healing the sick. This film includes a hospital sequence.



The third film will explain how the school teacher is appointed, what is expected of her, her friendly relationship with her pupils, and by this example will help to illustrate the workings of the public school system in this country. The craftsman portrayed in the fourth film is a cabinet maker, who will be shown at his occupation, in his home, and visiting a local fair with his family.

Arriving in Mount Vernon in July, at harvest time, the production unit was able to obtain footage on harvesting and other farm work. This will be incorporated into a fifth short subject, which will deal with food production and marketing.

The earlier films produced by Julien Bryan for the OIAA covered the political, economic and social life of countries on the south American continent. Last year's news productions dealt with Bolivia, Peru, Paraguay and Uruguay.

\* \* \* \*

#### EDUCATION

##### HONDURAS

**CHIEF OF FIELD STAFF APPOINTED.** Clay J. Daggett, until recently director of rural education at Whitewater State Teachers College, Wisconsin, has been appointed chief of the educational field staff the Office of Inter-American Affairs is sending to Honduras. The appointment was made under the cooperative educational agreement which the Inter-American Educational Foundation, an agency of the Office, signed last summer with the Honduran Ministry of Education.

The OIAA, through the Foundation, within the past year has entered into cooperative educational agreements with ten of the other American republics. Honduras became the fourth country to join with the United States in carrying out a cooperative educational program last August, when an agreement was signed by Kenneth Holland, President of the Foundation, and Dr. Angel Hernandez, Honduran Minister of Education.

Cooperative inter-American educational programs in general are aimed at the elementary, secondary and normal school levels, with emphasis on certain practical forms of instruction, such as agricultural, vocational and health education, as well as on English teaching.

The agreement with Honduras provides for a

three-year program financed by funds which the Honduran and United States Governments contribute jointly. Since the economy of Honduras is chiefly agricultural, the program in that country stresses rural education.

As part of its contribution, the Honduran Government is building a normal school to train teachers who will work in the rural schools of Honduras. Land belonging to the agricultural demonstration center which the OIAA food supply mission established earlier at Tolucontin, near Tegucigalpa, has been selected as the site of the school. With construction well-advanced, the school is scheduled for official inauguration in June.

About 40 prospective teachers are expected to enroll when the school opens, and most of these will have Government scholarships affording them a year's tuition and maintenance. They will be trained to develop rural schools as centers where improved farming and home-making methods are to be demonstrated for adults as well as children in agricultural communities.

Mr. Daggett, who has specialized in rural education since he first joined the staff of Whitewater State Teachers College in 1928, will work closely with Dr. Hernandez and other Honduran educators in planning the curriculum of the school. Well-known in Central America for his outstanding work as an educator, Dr. Hernandez began his career as a rural school teacher and has advanced to the highest official rank in education in his country. Recently, he came to the United States as a guest of the OIAA, to observe advanced methods of teacher-training, particularly in connection with agricultural and rural education.

Normal school methods in Honduras have undergone reform during the past year, Dr. Hernandez stated during his visit, with increasing importance attached to practical teaching. "Rural education is one of the prime needs in my country," he said in a Washington interview. "We want our schools to serve the needs of the community and the people more widely, to help increase production and thereby contribute to raising the economic level of the people."

Mr. Daggett is the fourth United States educator appointed within recent weeks by the OIAA to head an educational field staff in the other American republics. The others were Frederick J. Rex, educational specialist of Columbia University, whose assignment to Cost

ica was announced in last C's issue; Ernest E. Maes, former director of the Division of Inter-American Cooperation of the Office of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, who left for Bolivia in March; and J. Graham Sullivan, former director of vocational education of the San Diego city schools, and chief of training for the War Manpower Commission in San Diego, who left for Peru in February.

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## PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS

### ECONOMIC NEWS

INTER-AMERICAN ECONOMIC COPY. Because of the importance of inter-American cooperation in the economic field, special attention has been given in the OIAA Department of Press and Publications to the handling of economic copy. Working closely with the Foreign Economic Administration, the Office of Price Administration, and other United States Government agencies, the Economic News Division has helped to develop a flow of authoritative inter-American economic material to the OIAA's press outlets both in the other American republics and in the United States.

Major themes have been the economic development of the Americas, covering such subjects as agriculture, industrialization and transportation; wartime necessity and benefits of price controls, including export-import controls and home-front controls such as price ceilings and rationing; as well as such aspects of inter-American cooperation to raise hemisphere standards of living as joint health, sanitation and agricultural activities. Extensive coverage is given the economic phases of international conferences, from the inter-American viewpoint.

The Economic News Division today puts out a monthly average of 200 spot news stories, features, magazine articles, and other economic copy of specialized inter-American import. Continuous coverage has been given to health, sanitation and food supply programs carried out by the Department of Basic Economy since their beginnings, with more than 700 news and feature-type stories prepared on this work to date.

On weekly or semi-weekly schedule the Division issues two economic newsletters.

Inter-American Economic News Letter, for United States distribution; and the Economic News Supplement for distribution in the other Americas. The Health and Sanitation Letter, distributed in the United States and the other American republics, now is issued on a monthly schedule. News likewise is developed for the spot radio report. Other outlets for economic material are the text and microfilm services and the Feature Division's regional letters.

Scores of magazine and special articles have appeared in such official publications as the *Foreign Commerce Weekly*, issued by the Department of Commerce, and in industrial, economic and technical papers, as well as in United States publications for distribution in the other Americas. Material also is furnished on occasion for the OIAA's magazine *En Guardia*. A large pool of basic material has been assembled for use by Government agencies, organizations such as the Inter-American Development Commission, and newspaper, magazine and radio writers.

An example of work done by the Economic News Division in connection with international conferences is its coverage of the Conference of Commissions of Inter-American Development held in New York in May 1944. Since this conference was of an economic nature, responsibility for preparing and distributing information concerning its objectives, proceedings and accomplishments devolved upon the Division.

The news and feature material prepared by the Division on this occasion was designed to show the industrial development which has been accomplished during the past few years through inter-American cooperation; to highlight postwar development of hemisphere resources in the long-range improvement of hemisphere living standards; and to make better known in the United States and in the other Americas the nature and purposes of the development commissions and their prospective roles in postwar development.

In addition to the news and feature stories which appeared in the hemisphere press, in magazines, and in special economic publications, the Division prepared a copy for special issue of *En Guardia* on the Conference. The Division also edited the "Proceedings of the Conference of Commissions of Inter-American Development," published in book form by the Inter-American Development Commission in Washington.

More recently, the Division has covered



the "Economic Charter" other economic or social resolutions and recommendations of the Inter-American Conference on Problems of War and Peace in Mexico City. Several issues of the Inter-American Economic News Letter and the Economic News Supplement dealt with the Conference. Special material was written for the Office of War Information for distribution in countries outside the Western Hemisphere.

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## SPECIAL SERVICES

### INTER-AMERICAN CENTERS

**INTER-AMERICAN MEETINGS.** Over a million people in the United States have attended more than 6,000 meetings arranged during the past two years by Inter-American Centers cooperating with the Office of Inter-American Affairs, for the purpose of informing this country about its neighbors in the other American republics, reports the Department of Special Services.

Monthly attendance figures, which averaged about 25,000 in 1943, more than doubled in 1944, when they reached an average of about 50,000. The monthly average for meetings rose from 140 in 1943 to 351 in 1944. The meetings to which these figures refer were in general lecture-institutes, conferences, seminars or forums.

Across the country there are at present 16 Inter-American Centers and numerous sub-centers, established by leading citizens of the larger United States cities, with OIAA cooperation. They act as regional clearing-houses, service bureaus and sources of information for individuals and organizations who can contribute to inter-American understanding. They are unofficial, non-profit groups, dependent for support of their activities upon private contributions. Their aim is to encourage, strengthen and assist the innumerable local and regional organizations whose programs include the furtherance of inter-American relations.

To sponsor or help arrange lectures and conferences on the other American republics is an important phase of the Centers' many and varied functions. In their initial period, the Centers' lecture programs were devoted mainly to educational and informational subjects, contributing to increased general understanding of the other Americas, and to greater apprecia-

tion of their music and literature. During the past year, however, nearly all the Centers have entered vigorously into the field of economic education.

The Centers have held luncheons and dinner discussion meetings to give local businessmen opportunities to confer with business leaders from the American republics and with other well-informed economic specialists in the inter-American field. They have organized formal economic institutes, seminars and practical clinics. They have conducted many other activities, and, in every instance, have sought to cooperate with all existing organizations having related interests.

An example of the Centers' work to bring to business groups a realization of the economic interdependence of the Americas is the training course in inter-American business relations offered last November by the Pan American Society of Massachusetts to businessmen from Boston and other parts of the state. The course, sponsored by the Society, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, and a number of other organizations, gave those who attended an opportunity to become better acquainted with predominant business factors in the other American republics.

As one outcome of the course, the Prince School, which trains buyers, asked the Society to help arrange an inter-American merchandizing course, on merchandise from the other Americas suitable for import into the United States. The lectures, which began in March, are to continue through May.

The Connecticut State Development Commission, first Inter-American Center to be sponsored by a state, recently announced in its monthly bulletin "Connecticut Progress" that it will "strive to assist Connecticut business and industry in establishing extensive foreign trade relations with our Good Neighbor throughout Latin America. This business should be of material help in stabilizing post war employment".

Many of the other Centers currently are planning to devote additional attention to activities demonstrating the importance of inter-American trade to full employment in the United States; the value of imports; the importance of increasing the purchasing power and raising the standard of living of the other American republics; and the reasons why the development of industries in the other Americas not only enhances the well-being of our nei-

bors but also gains long-term advantages for this country irrespective of temporary dislocations and necessary adjustments.

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## BASIC ECONOMY HEALTH AND SANITATION

### PARAGUAY

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH DEDICATED.** The combined Ministry of Health and Health Center built in Asuncion by the Servicio Cooperativo Interamericano de Salud Publica was dedicated on April 6, in the presence of President Reginio Morinigo of Paraguay. At the suggestion of the Paraguayan Government, the building has been named after Major General George C. Dunham, Assistant Director in charge of the OIAA Basic Economy Department, who attended the inauguration.

Also participating in the ceremony were United States Ambassador Willard Beaulac, Paraguayan Minister of Health Gerardo Mongermini, and Dr. Richard Plunkett, chief of the OIAA health and sanitation field party in Paraguay. Dr. Plunkett heads the new health center as director.

Paraguay is one of the 18 American republics which have signed cooperative health and sanitation agreements with the Institute of Inter-American Affairs. The SCISP, established under the agreement with that country as a branch of the Paraguayan Ministry of Health, is staffed by United States technicians of the health and sanitation field party and by technicians who are Paraguayan nationals.

One of the SCISP's first undertakings was the construction of the Ministry of Health and Health Center building, which covers an area of approximately 4,800 square meters. Land belonging to the city of Asuncion was contributed at the recommendation of President Morinigo. The architect, Roger Ayala, began preliminary sketches for the design of the structure in August 1942. Ground was broken in December, 1942, at a ceremony attended by the President, cabinet members, and United States diplomatic representatives.

The completed structure provides office space for the Ministry of Health, the Department of Hygiene, and the principal health center for the city of Asuncion. A large public health laboratory is included, to perform all

diagnostic, bacteriological and serological examinations and analyses for all public health facilities in Asuncion, as well as for the new health center. The building also contains the Ministry of Health pharmacy and a drug and medicine storehouse.

The health center section contains space for a general medical diagnostic clinic, serving as a referral center; tuberculosis, maternal and child hygiene, venereal disease and skin clinics; eye, ear, nose and throat clinics; an X-ray room; a demonstration center; and an auditorium.

In this new health center are to be coordinated the activities of various de-centralized clinics now conducted by the Ministry of Health throughout Asuncion. A grouping of all public health activity in one central agency will mean reorganization of scattered health services under the leadership of full-time medical staffs.

As the health center will carry on work formerly performed by clinics throughout the city, an estimate was prepared to determine the possible case load that this center might bear. It is probable that about 50,000 persons will receive benefits through the services of the new building, with about 3,000 persons a week expected to attend the clinics there.

This February, the staffs of the SCISP, the Department of Hygiene, the laboratory and the pharmacy occupied their new quarters in the building. Operation of the Center could now begin, in accordance with an agreement of January 1, arranging for maintenance by the SCISP.

Various activities of the Center will be initiated over a period of time, rather than simultaneously, to avoid confusion. It is planned that clinics of a preventive nature, such as syphilis, pre-natal, tuberculosis, well-child and school clinics be started before clinics of a more curative nature, in order to emphasize the preventive aspects of public health work.

Visiting nurses are trained at the new health center to carry on home nursing and home demonstration of health practices, case follow-up and other general nursing work. A two-year course for scholarship students is furnished. During their training they receive instruction in theory and practice, gaining practical experience under supervision. Sanitary inspectors are receiving comparable training to equip them for public health service.



The basic operation posed for the health center of the Ministry of Health ties in with the operations of the health centers previously built and organized by the SCISF in Asuncion's Barrio Obrero, a workers' district, and in the towns of Villarrica, Encarnacion and Concepcion.

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### FOOD SUPPLY

#### PANAMA

**TRANSFER OF PROJECTS.** In keeping with OIAA policy of transferring to Governments of the other Americas all cooperative projects which no longer require United States technical aid, two of the principal projects initiated by the OIAA's food supply mission to Panama were formally transferred on February 16 to the Banco Agro Pecuario e Industrial, an agency of the Panamanian Government. The projects are food procurement, and the distribution of seed and agricultural implements.

The Banco now assumes responsibility for purchasing all surplus production of approximately 25 different kinds of fruits and vegetables in the interior, particularly in the northern province of Chiriqui. It will secure markets for the produce by taking over the mission's work of supplying United States armed forces stationed in the Canal Zone or on the Isthmus of Panama, as well as by making sales to civilian populations in southern Panama. The Banco also takes charge of distributing seed and agricultural tools and equipment to farmers at moderate prices and on long-term payment arrangements.

Thus farmers will continue to be assured of a market for their entire production, and of technical assistance in the development of domestic agriculture.

As part of the transfer, the Banco has bought mission equipment, materials and supplies necessary for the operation of these projects, in particular the food warehouses which the mission built in Chiriqui province, and which have been the focal points of mission operations. Since 1942, Chiriqui farmers have brought their produce to these warehouses, which also serve as centers for the sale of seed, tools and fertilizers. At the warehouses, mission technicians have taught food-growers the principles of quality grading and packing, and today the produce holds its own in outside markets against imported produce.

#### PROCURE

#### UNITED STATES AGENCIES.

Considerable savings in the cost of supplies and equipment to United States agencies in neighboring countries have been effected through procurement services rendered by the food supply mission in Panama. These services, to the OIAA's different food supply or health and sanitation field parties, or to field offices of other Government agencies in the various countries, are of two types:

First, procurement of needed materials which are available in Panama, and which can be shipped from there more quickly than from the United States. These materials are usually purchased from the Canal Zone storehouse, and in the past have consisted of medical supplies, pipe of all types, reinforcing steel, galvanized iron roofing, hardware fitting, steel and copper wire, tires, wallboard, cement, hand tools, and other standard items.

Second, procurement at low cost of Army, Navy and Canal Zone surpluses of items required by other field parties. The mission keeps these parties informed of the surpluses which become available, and purchases them as requested. Such materials include all types of machinery and contracting equipment, such as pumps, trucks, cars, mill work, tanks, wood and steel, and chemical supplies, as well as light plants and Diesel motors.

In emergency situations, when the time element is of vital importance, the ability to secure these supplies in Panama has been most helpful to numerous United States agencies. At the same time, these procurement activities have saved the cost of shipping such materials from the United States, as well as urgently needed shipping.

\* \* \*

### PERSONNEL

Nils G. Norberg has been appointed a News-writer in the San Francisco Office of the Department of Press and Publications.

George Edward Porter, Administrative Officer in the Health and Sanitation Division, is being transferred from Port-au-Prince to La Paz.

Forney A. Rankin, Director of the Department of Information, will leave next week for Mexico City.

\* \* \*

b7c

VT

August 9, 1945

a

[Redacted Address]

b7c

New York, New York

My dear Major:

It was very thoughtful of you to send me a copy of Archbishop Francis J. Spellman's book "The Greater Love". I am looking forward with pleasure to reading this volume and I do want to thank you for your courtesy in remembering me in this manner.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

cc - New York

Address per files and Vocational Records.

ll

EX-102  
Book detached in DO

RECORDED  
& INDEXED

62-39677-53

35 AUG 14 1945

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED 9  
AUG 10 1945 P.M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

W 2 2 1045 134

✓

EX-102

10274

Wmf

62-39677-53

9K

2

67c  
Archbishop Francis J. Spellman

This is a clipping from  
page 2-3 of PM

for Oct. 11, 1943  
Clipped at the Seat of  
Government

360  
11/1943  
49  
256  
ORIGINAL

62-60950-7-A  
NOT RECORDED  
8 OCT 12 1943

62-60950-7-A

New York, N. Y.  
July 12, 1944

EMC

Director, FBI

Attention: L. B. NICHOLS

RE: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY  
ARCHBISHOP FRANCIS J. SPELLMAN

Dear Sir:

On July 10, 1944, [REDACTED] had luncheon at the Episcopal Residence of Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York City. While [REDACTED] matters were discussed by [REDACTED] with the Archbishop, which discussions have been made the subject of another communication to the Bureau, the Archbishop also mentioned the fact that in the near future, he expects to write an article on the subject of "Juvenile Delinquency."

The Archbishop stated that he had read with great interest the Director's speeches written for delivery at Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts, and his speech delivered to the Annual Convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution. He stated likewise that he had seen articles of the Director's on the subject of juvenile delinquency. He further advised that in his opinion, the Director's approach to the problem was in practically all effects, the same as his approach. He added that because of the Bureau's being a natural repository of law enforcement information, it was quite possible the Bureau had in its possession specific cases which could be used in further articles to illustrate the necessity for the maintenance of the proper home life, school life, and church life of the juveniles of the United States in order to prevent the rise of juvenile delinquency.

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

Archbishop Spellman stated that he was in the process of writing an article entitled "Why Blame the Children." He stated that he would deeply appreciate any information which the Director could see fit to forward to him which could be used in such an article.

EX-30 RECORDED & INDEXED  
In addition, the Archbishop expressed interest in possible activities of the Communist Party in endorsing certain types of social [REDACTED] to bring about a reduction in juvenile delinquency. He added that if the Bureau had any information it could give him indicating such a tendency on

COPIES DESTROYED  
270 AUG 5 1964



Director, FBI

MC

New York, N. Y.

July 12, 1944

the part of the Communist Party, he felt that he could work this information into his article. b7c

[redacted] advised the Archbishop that he would forward his request to the Bureau through this office for whatever action the Bureau could take in the matter. It will be noted by the Bureau that Archbishop Spellman apparently receives all of the Director's speeches and from his comments, it is quite apparent that he reads them very carefully.

For the general information of the Director, the Archbishop stated that he still has not had the pleasure of meeting the Director and he feels somewhat embarrassed about the fact that on the one occasion the Director came to the Episcopal Residence for lunch at the Archbishop's invitation, he, the Archbishop, was forced to be absent as he was called to Washington by the President. He stated further that he hoped the Director realized he had a standing invitation to lunch at The Residence whenever he was going to be in New York City.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy  
E. E. CONROY  
SAC

EX-100

62-26225-35-394

RECORDED

July 22, 1944

Mr. E. E. Conroy  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Department of Justice  
234 U. S. Court House  
Foley Square  
New York 7, New York

Re: Juvenile Delinquency;  
Archbishop Francis J. Spellman

Dear Mr. Conroy:

Reference is made to your letter of July 19, 1944,  
captioned as above concerning the conversation of [redacted]  
with Archbishop Francis J. Spellman on July 10.

I am attaching a copy of a letter which I have today  
written to His Excellency, as well as some material which [redacted]  
may make available to the Archbishop.

In connection with the desire for information con-  
cerning the Communist infiltration into youth programs, it  
is desired that the Archbishop be confidentially advised that  
the Communist Party in many communities has taken active steps  
along this line. For example, in July of 1943 the Young Commu-  
nist League publicly stated in San Francisco that the channeling  
of youth into constructive wartime activities was the only  
effective approach to wartime juvenile delinquency.

In Buffalo, New York, the Young Communist League  
protested our few legislations when it was considered to meet the  
problem of juvenile delinquency.

In Detroit, Michigan, the American Youth for Democracy,  
formerly the Young Communist League, was active in the formation  
of "Teen Centres" which have gone so far as to issue so-called  
bonds for the purchase of [redacted] or less subscriptions by the contribu-  
tors in the amount of \$5, \$10 and larger sums to the youth  
program and in return the contributors received certificates  
titled "Youth Bond - an Investment in Our Nation's Future."

★ JUL 22 1944 P.M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

AUG 28 1944

358

Mr. E. E. Conroy

July 27, 1944

The New York State American Youth for Democracy in January, 1944, protested curfew legislation proposed by the Committee for Physical and Moral Welfare of Children in that state. The American Youth for Democracy said the same was dangerous and harmful and the legislation itself evades completely the real issue in the problem.

The above information concerning the Communistic activities along with the attached material may be made available and, of course, it is expected that the Bureau will not be considered the source thereof.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

Attachment *f*

Juvenile Delinquency - It's Causes and Suggested Remedies  
IC's: 98-12933, 47-30025, 47-26546, 98-11932, 98-9461,  
and 98-13813

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Jones \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

b7c  
July 21, 1944

His Excellency  
The Most Reverend Francis J. Spellman, D. D.  
Archbishop of New York  
452 Madison Avenue  
New York, New York

Your Excellency:

b7c  
[redacted] wrote me concerning his recent talk with you and advised that you contemplate preparing an article on the subject of juvenile delinquency in the near future. I have forwarded to him data of this type and he will visit you within a few days and make it available. It was splendid of you to commend the work of our Bureau concerning juvenile crime prevention and I want you to know that your warm sentiments in this regard mean a great deal to me.

I am grateful for the invitation to have lunch with you and I will look forward to this privilege on one of my trips to New York.

I do hope you will not hesitate to communicate with me if I can be of further service in any possible way.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

cc - New York (Sent as enclosure to letter to Mr. Conroy on 7-21-44)

RECORDED & INDEXED

153

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 74 03 1944
JUL 28 1944
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

62-26225-35-1414

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 27 1944
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

1944

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A.  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Mumford  
Mr. Jones  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy



MOST REVEREND  
FRANCIS J. SPELLMAN, D.D.  
MILITARY VICAR

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

452 MADISON AVENUE  
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

TELEPHONE EL DORADO 8-5457

August 2, 1944

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In Archbishop Spellman's absence I want  
to thank you for your letter of July 21, which has  
just come to my attention.

I can report that [redacted] brought in  
the material you sent, and [redacted] and I  
are enjoying it, before placing it with the "Must"  
reading against the Archbishop's return. It is ex-  
cellent material.

You don't have to wait for the Archbishop's  
return to have lunch at his home; please remember  
this, and drop in whenever you are in the city.

With all good wishes, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED  
132

EX-10

53 AUG 29 1944

162-26225-35  
F B I  
39 AUG 8 1944

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Miller  
Mr. Jones  
Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

New York, New York  
August 2, 1944

Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Mumford  
Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

Director, FBI

Re: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY;  
ARCHBISHOP FRANCIS J. SPELLMAN

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the Bureau letter dated July 21, 1944 which enclosed material to be made available to Archbishop Francis J. Spellman by [redacted] office on the subject of juvenile delinquency.

Please be advised that on July 26, 1944 [redacted] to the Archbishop, advised that the Archbishop would be out of the country for an indefinite period of time but that the Archbishop's assistants, [redacted] were very interested in obtaining the information forwarded to New York City relative to juvenile delinquency. [redacted] advised that the Bureau was only too happy to turn this data over to any appropriate person in the Archbishop's absence.

On July 28, 1944 [redacted] conferred with [redacted] and [redacted] and turned over to them the material supplied by the Bureau. In addition, [redacted] confidentially advised them of the activities of the Communist Party with reference to juvenile delinquency as was outlined in the Bureau letter of reference.

Both these members of the hierarchy expressed great interest in the material and expressed appreciation of the Bureau for its immediate cooperation and assistance to the Archdiocese in this particular matter.

[redacted] stated that he wondered if the Bureau knew of the activities of the Communist Party in Chicago, Illinois in 1932 in respect to its efforts to contaminate the children of the high schools and grammar schools in that city by spreading obscene literature around the vicinity of these schools. He stated that he was sure that if an agent called on [redacted]

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270 AUG 6 1964  
78 AUG 22 1944

Director, FBI  
[REDACTED] JJC

New York, New York  
August 2, 1944

would be more than happy to furnish the Bureau representative with all the necessary facts. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] uncovered this information when he was beginning to set up a Catholic Youth Organization in Chicago. b7c

During a luncheon, at which [REDACTED] was a guest of the two [REDACTED] several complimentary remarks were made of the interest of the Director in juvenile delinquency and the continued efforts of the Bureau to keep abreast of all activities of the Communist Party in the United States.

Very truly yours,

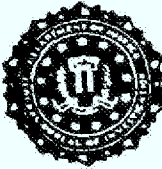
E. E. Conroy  
E. E. CONROY  
SAC

Get this thru Drayton  
who should see [REDACTED] b7c

H.



JOHN EDGAR HOOVER  
DIRECTOR



**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**United States Department of Justice**  
**Washington, D. C.**

August 5, 1944

PC  
5:00 PM

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD  
RE: JUVENILE DELINQUENCY  
ARCHBISHOP FRANCIS J. SPELMAN

I called SAC Drayton of the Chicago Office at this time with reference to the attached letter to the Director from SAC Conroy of New York dated August 2, 1944 and informed Mr. Drayton of the contents of this letter. Mr. Drayton was instructed that he should personally call on [redacted] to obtain the information in his possession. Drayton stated this would be done and the Bureau would be advised as to the results of this interview. b7c

Respectfully,

[redacted signature]



Attachment

WIR - Chicago  
9-11-44 - gao

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

19

62-26225-35-42

AUG 10 1944

CRIME REC.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Acers \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Starke \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

U R G E N T

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

62-26225-35-422

Transmit the following message to: AUGUST 16, 1944

SAC, CHICAGO

RE: [REDACTED]

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY, ARCHBISHOP FRANCIS J. SPELLMAN. REFERENCE TELEPHONE CALL OF  
[REDACTED] AUGUST FIVE, INSTRUCTING PERSONAL CONTACT WITH [REDACTED] SUTEL  
IF INTERVIEW CONDUCTED AND IF RESULTS FORWARDED BUREAU.

WOOVER

INITIALED IN  
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Jones \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 16 1944

TELETYPE

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27 AUG 6 1944

Per [Signature]

79 SEP 13 1944

418

REPLY

November 18, 1942

New York, New York

Dear [REDACTED]

I have received the book entitled "The Road To Victory," by Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, and I wanted to express my deep appreciation to you for your thoughtfulness and courtesy in providing me with this very excellent treatise.

Archbishop Spellman's book is truly inspirational and contains truths that must be absorbed and realized by every American before final victory is attained.

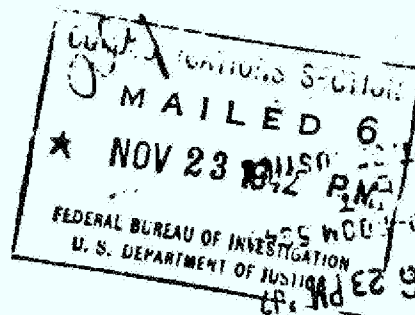
I thought you might like to know that I have today directed a letter to Archbishop Spellman, expressing my sentiments concerning his very excellent book.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

944-3701-6  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
NOV 24 1942  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NOV 20 7 51 PM '42  
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F B I

Book detached for  
Director



TOP

February 7, 1942

7

b7c

[Redacted Address]

New York City

Dear [Redacted] b7c

I do want to express to you my great disappointment in not having had the privilege and pleasure of personally visiting with you when you called at the office on Thursday. I had so hoped to be able not only to renew our very pleasant associations, but also to express to you my deep appreciation of your assistance and cooperation which you have extended to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and to thank you personally for what I know has been largely due to your efforts in the honor which is to be bestowed upon me by the University of Notre Dame next May. However, it was one of those days when all plans seemed to miscarry and I suffered thereby.

I do hope, however, upon your next visit to Washington you will not fail to give me a ring so that I may have the pleasure of visiting with you.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours, RECORDED

J. Edgar Hoover

- ☒ Mr. Tolson
- ☒ Mr. E. A. Tamm
- ☒ Mr. Clegg
- ☒ Mr. Glavin
- ☒ Mr. Ladd
- ☒ Mr. Nichols
- ☒ Mr. Rosen
- ☒ Mr. Tracy
- ☒ Mr. Carson
- ☒ Mr. Coffey
- ☒ Mr. Hendon
- ☒ Mr. Pennington
- ☒ Mr. Quinn Tamm
- ☒ Mr. Nease
- ☒ Miss Gandy

94-4-3701-4  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
1 FEB 11 1942  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED  
★ FEB 9 1942 ★  
FEB 9 1942  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS  
FBI  
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FEB 10 32 PM '42

2  
AJ  
April 21, 1942

His Excellency  
Most Reverend Francis J. Spellman  
Archbishop of New York  
438 Madison Avenue  
New York City

Dear Archbishop Spellman:

Appropos to the Knights of Columbus  
Broadcast of March 22, 1942, I took the  
liberty of having the entire broadcast recorded  
by the Laboratory Technicians of this Bureau  
in Washington, D. C.

I am transmitting to you under  
separate cover a complete recording of that  
broadcast and I sincerely hope you enjoy it.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

*Handwritten:* copy to [illegible]

- ☐ Mr. Tolson
- ☐ Mr. E. A. Tamm
- ☐ Mr. Clegg
- ☐ Mr. Glavin
- ☐ Mr. Ladd
- ☐ Mr. Nichols
- ☐ Mr. Rosen
- ☐ Mr. Tracy
- ☐ Mr. Carson
- ☐ Mr. Egan
- ☐ Mr. Gurnea
- ☐ Mr. Hendon
- ☐ Mr. Pennington
- ☐ Mr. Quinn
- ☐ Mr. Nease
- ☐ Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
MAILED 4  
★ APR 23 P.M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
APR 24 1942  
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APR 22 11 10 AM '42  
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F B I  
DEPT OF JUSTICE

8 MAY 1942

March 23, 1942

His Excellency  
Most Reverend Francis Joseph Spellman, D. D.  
Archbishop of New York  
425 Madison Avenue  
New York, New York

Dear Archbishop Spellman:

I wanted you to know how deeply I regretted my inability to be in New York last evening to participate in the broadcast. I know it would have been a great inspiration to have had the privilege of joining you and the other speakers in the same studio. As it was, official matters of a most urgent nature necessitated my remaining in Washington. I do hope, however, that sometime in the near future I may have the pleasure of meeting and visiting with you.

I want to commend you most highly for your stirring and thought-provoking address which, in my opinion, was one of the best I have ever heard.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Jones \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SENT FROM D. O.  
TIME 5:11 PM  
DATE MAR 23 1942  
BY [Signature]

RECORDED

INDEXED

94-1-20733  
MAR 23 1942  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR  
FBI  
MAR 23 10 12 AM '42  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Holloman	.....
Mr. McGuire	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

March 26, 1942

Dear Mr. Hoover -

I was indeed very pleased to receive your letter and pleased too that you liked my address, as I also liked yours very much and would like to have a copy of it. I also presume to send you a copy of my remarks.

I shall be pleased to see you at any time you find it convenient to call at 452 Madison Ave. and if you could come alone or accompanied by any friends you might wish to have with you, I would be happy to have you honor us by coming to luncheon.

With best wishes and  
regards  
I am

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ F. J. Spellman

John Edgar Hoover, Esq.,  
Washington, D. C.

0 Wright of Columbia Nat'l

RECEIVED - MICHIGAN  
MAY 1 2 12 PM '42

7 APR 16 1942

94-1-30753  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
18 APR 6 1942  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED  
INDEXED



FROM: National Catholic Community Service  
17 East 51st Street  
New York City

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The following is text of address delivered by his Excellency Most Reverend Francis J. Spellman, Archbishop of New York and Military Vicar of the Armed Forces of the United States, on the occasion of the formal blessing of the National Catholic Community Service Clubhouse at 17 East 51st Street, New York City, opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral on Sunday afternoon, December 21st. The address was broadcast on a nation-wide hookup of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Americans:

We have prayed for peace, with justice. We shall continue to pray for peace with justice, but peace with justice can now come only through victory. Is that victory certain? No, it is not certain, but the sacrifice of three thousand American lives on December 7th has made victory more probable than it was before that infamous attack for it has made America one.

The chief responsibility for victory is still on our soldiers, sailors, marines and flying men, but essential responsibility is also on all the rest of us. Sleeping, wrangling America has awakened and is determined. Perhaps we are not yet fully awakened to the realization of the price we must pay in blood, tears and sweat, for in the words of Henry Luce, "The high resolve is yet to come to us that it would be better to leave America a heap of smoking stones than surrender it to the mechanized medievalism which is the Mikado or to the Anti-Christ which is Hitler."

We have been a generous people. We wanted peace and we sunk our own battleships to prove it. We wanted friendship with the world and with Japan and to prove it we made the armor plate for Japan's warships, furnished the oil to drive their engines and the gasoline to bring their planes to bomb us. We shall not forget the blood that has been spilt but we shall forget the irremediable past and the fifteen-month loss of our 24,000,000 man-days of defense effort and the ten thousand unproduced planes.

We shall forget everything else but our honored dead and peace with justice after victory.

It is not alone our fighting men who must sacrifice. It is all of us and all of us altogether. All our man-power, military, industrial and agricultural, our resources and our resourcefulness, fused together by our moral power, will not

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fail, can not fail to bring us victory.

What will it profit us, however, to emerge victorious over attacks from abroad if at the same time we do not preserve the ideals of democracy at home and their indispensable supports of religion and morality. The answer is: It will profit us nothing because democracy without the props of religion and morality collapses into anarchy and tyranny. The happiness of the individual and the well-being of the nation may be destroyed not alone by foreign enemies but also by the lack of practical religious living and a fundamental morality based on the Ten Commandments. We have this faith in God expressed in the Magna Charta of our liberties and reaffirmed through our history. "Religion," said our Commander-in-Chief, President Roosevelt, "is the source of democracy and of international good faith." The Nation is composed of individuals and the character of the national life of democracies, as long as they remain democracies, is determined by the common denominator of the moral and physical qualities of its citizens.

Thus it is essential that men and women in the service of the country, not alone in the armed forces but in all branches of the government and men, women and children in civil life think of God and obey the laws of God.

The abandonment of Christ and His teachings, in personal life, in social life, in civic life and in international life has brought us to the end of the world we have known. The way back to peace with justice through victory is in the identical order - personal righteousness, social decency, civic morality and international probity. Will this come to pass in our generation? I do not know. But I do know that each one of us Americans can do something about it in his own life and in his relationships with others. Not alone do we believe in God, but we must act as if we believed in Him and not alone on Sundays, not alone in the last gasps of life but every day and to the end.

A large proportion of Americans do not go to Church, a large number do not pray to God. But in this matter also we may forget the past. If we have been neglectful in the past, let us start to pray today and keep it up.



Pope Leo XI. said: "The supernatural love of the Church and the natural love of Country are twin loves, daughters of God Himself." That is why the morale of our nation's first line defenders and the morale of the rest of us depend on morals.

Morale means courage, readiness to serve, high purpose. Morals is that sense of right and wrong, divinely taught, which makes a man strong in his duty to God and morale makes him strong in his duty to Country. Morals and morale blended together are the soul of our national life. Religion and patriotism support and strengthen each other. Without religion and moral standards patriotism is but a cloak. With religion and its moral standards, patriotism has a foundation, a strength and a permanence which comes from God.

America's morale draws its strength not alone from natural courage but also from a just cause and a just God.

We know the facts. We face a situation forced on us. We wanted no land. We committed no economic wrongs. We suppressed no civic liberties.

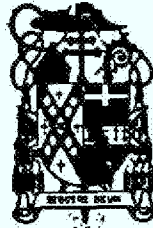
Our free press and free radio bring us the words of the leaders of the powers of darkness ranged against us, oft-times false and sometimes ridiculous. The oppressed, suffering, deluded and eventually rebellious, defeated people of the nations ranged against us know nothing of the attitude of the United States except that they must know in their hearts that America is on the level and on the square. I do not think their leaders can squelch that thought nor do I think that they can suppress the knowledge that America has been invariably victorious. And we shall be victorious again, cost what it may, in blood, tears and sweat.

My thoughts and remarks are prompted by my presence this afternoon at this dedication of the New York Clubhouse of the National Catholic Community Service, one of many units of the United Service Organization for National Defense. Our Government and our people have helped us to provide this center for our soldiers, sailors, marines and airmen. It is easily accessible. It is across the street from St. Patrick's Cathedral and is an offering of the Archdiocese of New York together

with all the resources of the Archdiocese, hospitals, institutions and personnel to the end that with victory, peace with justice will come to America, will come to the world.

Civilian America will do its share and one manifestation of its willingness is the United Service Organization, one part of the mighty united efforts of the united people of the United States of America.





March 26, 1942

Dear Mr. Hoover, -

I was indeed very pleased to receive your letter and pleased too that you liked my address as I also liked yours very much and would like to have a copy of it. I also presume to send you a copy of my remarks.

I shall be pleased to see you at any time you find it convenient to call at 452 Madison Ave. and if you could

Come alone or accompanied  
by any friends you might wish  
to have with you, I would  
be happy to have you honor  
us by coming to luncheon.

With best wishes and  
regards

I am

Very sincerely yours

J. H. Pellmar

John Edgar Hoover Esq.,  
Washington, D. C.

ARCHBISHOP'S HOUSE  
452 MADISON AVENUE  
NEW YORK

March 30th, 1942

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:-

It is possible that inadvertently the wrong address was forwarded to you in my letter of last week. Consequently, I am enclosing herewith a copy of the address which I was privileged to give on the program with you.

With very best wishes and kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

*Archbishop Spellman*  
Archbishop of New York

enclosure

*I look forward to seeing  
you when you come to New York*

I look forward to seeing you when you come to  
New York.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
18 APR 6 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

b7c

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Carson	_____
Mr. Coffey	_____
Mr. Hendon	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

*Originals of Columbia. J. 111*

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4-1-42  
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FROM: CHANCERY OFFICE  
N.Y. ARCHDIOCESE  
477 Madison Ave.  
Plaza 3-7353  
3/22/42

Following is text of remarks of Most  
Rev. Francis J. Spellman, Archbishop of  
New York, on the nation-wide radio program  
of the Fourth Degree, Knights of Columbus,  
over Station WEAF, Sunday, March 22, at 10:30  
P.M., and is RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION IN THE  
MORNING PAPERS OF MONDAY, MARCH 23.

Privileged to speak before the American Legion Convention assembled in Boston  
on September 22, 1940, I closed my address with these words: "If through indifference  
or negligence, if through penetration or permeation from without or corruption or  
disintegration from within, it shall come to pass that some day, some conqueror of  
democracy shall stand at the tomb of George Washington in Mount Vernon and with mock  
reverence and double meaning cynicism salute our country's father with these words:  
'Washington, we are here to finish your work,' God grant that I, for one, shall not  
be alive to know it!" .

On that occasion, eighteen months ago today, comparatively few Americans be-  
lieved that America would be obliged to fight for her God-given rights. Tonight,  
however, there is no real American, soldier, sailor, or marine, man, woman or child  
who does not know that he must fight and, if necessary, die for the preservation of  
the God-given principles which have had their noblest practical exemplification in  
history, in the government of the United States of America.

Long before the birth of our Republic, even from the very dawn of Christianity,  
the Church proclaimed before the powers of paganism and the tyrannical absolutism  
of monarchs, that all men are equal in their natural dignity, their destiny and in  
the right to recognition by all their fellow human beings. When we compare our  
philosophy of government with the bad political creed and the worse political  
practices of those powers that boast that they will conquer us, it becomes indeed  
crystal clear that we are fighting for God-given rights.

-Bore-

94-1-20733-67

The "credo" of the founding fathers of our country, the "credo" of the builders of the nation, the "credo" of great-hearted, great-souled America follows from the truth that the individual has natural rights, that all men are created politically free and equal by Divine and natural law, that sovereignty resides in the whole people and its object is their common welfare, and that representatives in this sovereignty are selected by the people and are responsible to them.

Yes, America fights for God-given rights, for her "credo" of religious freedom industrial freedom, educational freedom, social freedom, freedom of speech and of the press. America and Americans believe that these rights of free men are inherent in their natures and that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. America and Americans believe that any political, social or economic system which does not recognize the rights and duties arising from the fundamental dignity of human personality, is a vicious system, destructive of democratic government. Americans, true Americans, deplore and deprecate racism, hate, greed, violence, cruelty and injustice. America, and we Americans, have only to look at the record and the wreckage caused by those governments who would now destroy us, to realize that the war we desired not, but to the winning of which we have dedicated all our man-power and resources, is being fought for our democratic way of life. America and Americans have had a goodly measure of earthly happiness and unlimited opportunities to improve our way of life, including also opportunities generously embraced on many occasions to help the peoples of countries now treachously aligned against us.

America and Americans are the beneficiaries of the enterprise and the sacrifices of forbears in gaining these God-given rights which we, their heirs, shall never, never, surrender.

I hold no enmity towards any people. Hatred has no place in my life. I love all men as brothers in Christ. But I am one of one hundred and thirty million Americans and millions and millions of other persons who are at war against any

system of government which would destroy the things we cherish most.

Not alone as an American citizen glorying in this precious heritage of God-given rights do I speak to you tonight. I am also a Catholic. I recognize and honor not only the natural rights of the individual but the God-like character of his immortal soul. Wherefore, if as Americans we are fighting the would-be destroyers of our God-given rights, as men and women, we are fighting against our very selves for the achievement of the innate longing of our souls, Christian perfection. The chief means to that victory is fidelity to our religious convictions and to the teachings of the Ten Commandments. It is an important and a difficult battle but we know that men who fulfill their duties to God are the pillars of a nation at war or in peace.

George Washington realized this truth when he said: "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are their indispensable support."

President Coolidge reiterated this truth when he declared: "Religion is the only source of moral power and the foundations of the nation will fall if faith is lost." Franklin Roosevelt more often than any other President has repeatedly emphasized this truth.

But Nations may be destroyed not only by foreign enemies but also by internal decadence. Are our God-given rights also endangered by enemies within our borders? They most certainly are. Our freedoms are abused in the very name of freedom. Only last week, the Supreme Court of the United States vindicated one of our freedoms, the freedom of speech, against those who abused it by cursed vicious language. The "fifth column" of the saboteurs of our factories and public utilities has its counterpart in the "filth column" of those who piously shout "censorship" if they are not permitted freely to exercise their venal, venomous, diabolical debauching of the minds and bodies of our boys and girls. I am against "censorship" but that does not mean that I must condone those who wish to include among America's freedoms, the



freedom to kill the bodies and souls of their fellow Americans, the freedom to be cruel, the freedom to be obscene, the freedom to steal and the freedom to spread disease. If these false freedoms come, America's God-given rights will go and America's "liberty" the most precious of our possessions, dearer to us than life will succumb to tyranny and America will die.

Shall our liberty, our democracy, our country, our God-given rights be bombed or wranched away? Shall blows from without or stabs and poison from within rob us of our God-given rights and destroy our God-blessed country? The answer must be "No!" Let us hope and pray, let us work and fight, let us live and die that America and America's God-given rights shall not perish from the earth.

LBN:NWD

April 1, 1942

His Excellency  
Most Reverend Francis J. Spellman  
Archbishop of New York  
452 Madison Avenue  
New York City

Dear Archbishop Spellman:

I wish to acknowledge your letters of March 20 and 30, and I did appreciate so much your thoughtfulness in sending me the address which you delivered on the Knights of Columbus program together with the address which you delivered at the National Catholic Community Service Clubhouse on December 21, 1941. Both of these addresses I am sure were a great inspiration to your many thousands of listeners.

In line with your request it is a pleasure to enclose a copy of the remarks which I made on the Knights of Columbus program.

I appreciated very much indeed your kind invitation to visit you and you may rest assured that I am looking forward to this privilege sometime when I am in New York.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

(s) J. Edgar Hoover  
Mailed by the Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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November 20, 1942

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His Excellency  
Most Reverend Francis J. Spellman  
Archbishop of New York  
652 Madison Avenue  
New York, New York

Dear Archbishop Spellman:

It is a pleasure to enclose a copy  
of my remarks before the Holland Society of  
New York on November 19, 1942, which I thought  
you might like to have.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

New York, N.Y.

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
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★ NOV 20 1942 P.M.  
NOV 22 1942  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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F. B. I.  
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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File: *Communism & Catholicism*  
*Chicago*

*0*  
*National Catholic Welfare Conference*  
*Council of Catholic Bishops*

## Catholic Heads Warn of Peril In Marxism, Power Politics

### Call Plans for Poland 'Disappointing'; Fear End of Freedom in Baltic Nations

By PHILIP DODD

Ten Catholic bishops and archbishops warned the nation last night that the democratic peoples of the earth must be constantly on guard against the dangers of Marxian totalitarianism, in which Russian Communism is based.

The bishops' warning, drafted before the death Thursday of President Roosevelt, was released last night in a statement discussing the formation of a world security organization, the task confronting delegates to the San Francisco world conference which will open April 25.

#### Hope For Good Will

The statement was drafted by the bishops, who comprise the administrative board of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, as a reaffirmation of the principles of a statement issued last November by the Catholic hierarchy. That statement assailed Communism as a peril to peace.

Other points in last night's statement included:

1. The honest good will of the victors of the present war can result in a sound world organization which could begin a new era in international relations.
2. The proposals for the future of Poland made at the Yalta conference are "disappointing". World peace demands an independent and democratic Poland.

#### Fear Voice for Baltic

3. Current negotiations indicate that the Baltic nations, now under Russian domination, may be absorbed without their consent in "an alien system of government."
4. The nations should adopt an "international bill of rights" protecting men and groups everywhere the full enjoyment of their human rights.

5. Present plans for a world organization may result in an alliance of the great powers, driving the small nations to the

#### Marxism Analyzed

The statement said it is evident that the loyalties of men and nations in tomorrow's political world will be divided between the "two strong and essentially incompatible ways of life"—genuine democracy and Marxian totalitarianism.

"Democracy is built on respect for the dignity of the human person with its God-given inviolable rights," the bishops said. "Fascism and Nazism, rampant in their might, sought its destruction. Fascism is gone, we hope, forever. And soon Nazism will be only a horrible historical memory."

"However, we have to reckon with the active, cleverly organized and directed opposition of Marxian totalitarianism to genuine democracy. This system herds the masses under dictatorial leadership, masks their intelligence with

propaganda and controlled press, and tyrannically suppresses human rights.

"Against it, democracy must be constantly on guard, quick to detect and penetrate its camouflage. We entered this war to defend our democracy. It is our solemn responsibility, in the reconstruction, to use our full influence in safeguarding the freedoms of all peoples."

Turning to the Polish question, the bishops said its settlement at Yalta was "a disappointment to all who had built their hopes on the Atlantic Charter." They charged Poland had suffered more than any other nation, yet was forced to surrender a large part of her territory.

"It must not be," the bishops stated, "that Poland becomes a puppet state under the domination and control of any foreign power. It is essential that the freedom will not be crushed by Polish hands, but the people of Poland will have been down."

#### Yalta Procedure Criticized

The statement emphasized, in touching upon the fate of the Baltic nations, that the American Government had protested the absorption of Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia by Russia four years ago and that Russia had given assurances her occupation of the three small nations was temporary.

The bishops said they were "struck with the ominous silence" of the Big Three on the Baltic nations. "We hope that when the final peace treaty is framed, it will not be recorded that our country condoned the enslavement of these freedom-loving nations," the statement said.

The bishops protested that the voting procedure for the world security council decided upon at Yalta is not consistent with the sovereign equality of nations recognized in the Dumbarton Oaks proposals.

#### Disillusionment Feared

"There is," the statement said, "the danger that if in the name of realism an attempt is made to substitute for a juridical world organization what is in effect only an alliance of the great powers, many nations will take refuge in isolationism. Disillusionment in our country will express itself in the apatheticism of the absenteeist."

Those signing the statement were: Edward Mooney, archbishop of Detroit; Samuel A. Stritch, archbishop of Chicago; Francis J. Spellman, archbishop of New York; John T. McNicholas, archbishop of Cincinnati; John Gregory Murray, archbishop of St. Paul; John J. Mitty, archbishop of San Francisco; Joseph P. Rummel, archbishop of New Orleans; John P. Noll, bishop of Fort Wayne; Karl J. Alter, bishop of Toledo; and James M. Ryan, bishop of Omaha.

EX-69  
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SIS/line

b7c

FL

RECORDED 94-4-3701 December 27, 1943

INDEXED

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New York, New York

Dear [REDACTED]

b7c

I have Archbishop Francis J. Spellman's book entitled "Action This Day" which you so thoughtfully sent to me.

It was indeed kind of you to make a copy available and I am looking forward to reading it.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

FL  
CJW

Delivered  
PM

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Mumford  
Mr. Starnes  
Mr. Quinn  
Miss Gandy

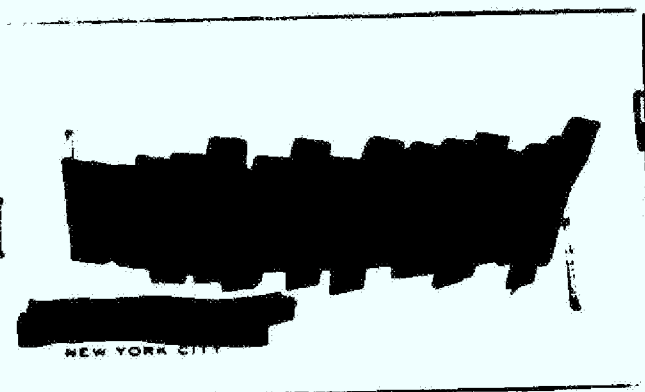
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION  
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★ DEC 28 1943 P.M.  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

37 JAN 4 1944

RECEIVED DIRECTOR  
F. B. I.  
DEC 27 8 17 PM '43  
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

✓

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Coffey	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Carson	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Mr. Hendon	✓
Mr. Mumford	✓
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓



b7c

Please ack & return

ack 8 P.M.  
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F B I  
27 JAN 47 1944



12  
y  
New York, N. Y.  
June 21, 1944

b7c  
ENC  
Director, FBI

Attention: [REDACTED]

RE: [REDACTED] b7c

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to letter of the New York office dated June 2, 1944 in which the Bureau was advised that ARCHBISHOP FRANCIS J. SPELLMAN and [REDACTED] of New York City were considering the possibility of accepting the invitation of the [REDACTED] in October 1944. On June 17, 1944, [REDACTED] together with Special Agent [REDACTED], called on [REDACTED] to determine what decision had been made by him and Archbishop Spellman with respect to the Argentine trip.

[REDACTED] stated that Archbishop Spellman has decided not to go to Argentina but that [REDACTED] was going. [REDACTED] showed to [REDACTED] the invitation of the Cardinal in Buenos Aires, together with his, the Bishop's, acceptance of the invitation. b7c

The Eucharistic Congress will be nation-wide and Church dignitaries from all over the world will attend the Congress. The Congress will run from October 11 to October 15, 1944.

[REDACTED] advised that he expected to spend at least ten days to two weeks in Argentina and also spend some time in Montevideo, Uruguay, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil and Bogota, Colombia. He stated that his itinerary has not been set out definitely as yet but that by the middle of September it should be settled. [REDACTED] stated to [REDACTED] that the Bureau would be more than pleased to offer every possible assistance to the [REDACTED] while he was in Latin America and that Bureau representatives stationed in the Embassies in the countries which [REDACTED] would visit would be notified of the Bishop's prospective trip. [REDACTED] was pleased to learn of this and stated that while Ambassador Blase Lane of Colombia, Ambassador Jefferson Caffery of Brazil and Ambassador William Dawson of Uruguay were all close personal friends of his, he nevertheless would be pleased to know the names of the Bureau's representatives in those various Embassies as they might b7c

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44



b7c  
Director, FBI

New York, N. Y.  
June 21, 1944

1 be of some assistance to him. In addition, the [redacted] felt that he might gather information while in these various countries which would be of interest to the Bureau's representatives. b7c

Arrangements were made whereby [redacted] would call on [redacted] during the month of September at which time the [redacted] itinerary would be obtained and Mr. [redacted] could turn over to [redacted] the names of the Bureau's representatives in the countries to be visited by the [redacted] b7c

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy

E. E. CONROY  
SAC

EX-15  
94-4-3701-10

RECORDED

DATE: July 3, 1944

TO: SAC, New York

Attention: [REDACTED]

FROM: J. EDGAR HOOVER - DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

Reference is made to your letter of June 21, 1944 regarding the above entitled individual. The Bureau is intensely interested in the proposed trip of [REDACTED] and desires that you make appropriate arrangements with [REDACTED] to be advised of his departure.

You should notify the Bureau sufficiently in advance of the itinerary of [REDACTED] so that the Legal Attaches in the countries through which he will travel may be appropriately notified in advance.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Jones \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 15

JUL 6 1944 P.M.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RECEIVED READING ROOM  
JUL 5 8 27 PM '44  
FBI  
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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*SH*  
*Off*  
*nm*

New York, N. Y.  
July 12, 1944

67-30951

9-4-3

EMC

Director, FBI

Attention: [REDACTED]

RE: [REDACTED]

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau's letter dated July 3, 1944 in the above captioned matter wherein the Bureau stated that it was intensely interested in the proposed trip of [REDACTED] to Argentina in October 1944.

On July 10, 1944, [REDACTED] office had luncheon with Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York. During the course of this luncheon, the prospective trip of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In October 1944 was mentioned to the Archbishop. Archbishop Spellman stated that he did not believe that [REDACTED] would go to Argentina after all because of the difficult and hazardous political situation which had arisen in that country. The Archbishop added, however, that if it would help the United States Government, [REDACTED] would go to Argentina no matter what the situation was there.

[REDACTED] explained to the Archbishop that the Bureau had expressed great interest in [REDACTED] prospective trip as it was hoped that he could call on the various representatives in the embassies en route to Argentina. It was likewise explained to the Archbishop that while in Argentina, [REDACTED] would have access to information which would be of great value and interest to the Bureau's representatives in that country.

Archbishop Spellman stated that if someone in a responsible position in the Government, either in the State Department or the executive branch of the Government specifically requested that [REDACTED] take this trip to Argentina, he, Archbishop Spellman, would see to it that [REDACTED] went to Argentina in October 1944.

Of course the Bureau realizes these statements were made by Archbishop Spellman to [REDACTED] in an informal manner and cannot be construed as a formal request of a Bureau representative by the Archbishop. However, the Archbishop's frame of mind might be of interest both to the Bureau and possibly the State Department.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY  
SAC

JUL 21 1944

55 AUG 27 1944

New York, N. Y.  
September 25, 1944

b7c  
EMC

Director, FBI

RE: [REDACTED] y  
TRIP TO ARGENTINA - SIS

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated July 3, 1944 in the above captioned matter wherein the Bureau advised that it was extremely interested in the proposed trip of Bishop O'Hara to Argentina in October 1944.

As has been previously indicated to the Bureau in letter dated July 12, 1944, the prospective trip of Bishop O'Hara to the Eucharistic Congress has been made a matter of discussion between Bishop O'Hara and Archbishop Spellman of New York. Archbishop Spellman stated that Bishop O'Hara would probably not go to Argentina unless a direct request was made by the State Department that the Bishop take this trip.

DEFERRED RECORDING

[REDACTED] b7c

RECORDED 194-4-54370-12 y

memo for  
10-6-44  
OCT 19 1944

363

b7c  
SIS/cwd/CAB



b7c

Director, FBI  
EMC

New York, N. Y.  
September 25, 1944

[REDACTED]

b7c

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy *[Signature]*  
E. E. CONROY  
SAC

The Washington

Merry

Co.

Round

7/11/44

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE:

FROM : E. A. Tamm

April 15, 1946

SUBJECT:

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Nease

[REDACTED] called and referred to the information which had been furnished to him for the use of Cardinal Spellman. He stated that the Cardinal was pleased with this material but that he, [REDACTED] wondered whether any additional information would be forthcoming.

After checking with you, I advised [REDACTED] that the submission of any additional information was not contemplated at this time.

EAT:DS

RECORDED &amp; INDEXED

13  
30 APR 17 1946

EX-139

290  
58 APR 24 1946



## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE:

FROM : Edw. A. Tamm

July 3, 1946

SUBJECT:

Tolson  
Ladd  
Nichols  
Belmont  
Clegg  
Glavin  
Harbo  
Rosen  
Tracy  
Carson  
Egan  
Gurnea  
Harbo  
Hendon  
Pennington  
Quinn Tamm  
Tele. Room  
Nease  
Gandy

[REDACTED] b7c called me by telephone. He stated that the "angel" who is financing the moves in New York to bring about the publication of an anti-communist newspaper, desired to publish over his own name a book setting forth the tenets of communism, the constitution of the Soviet and other documentary items concerning the designs, aims and purposes of the communist party. The proposed author desired [REDACTED] b7c to induce Cardinal Spellman to write a preface or introduction to this book. FRANCIS [REDACTED] wanted to know whether the Bureau thought Cardinal Spellman should be approached in this matter. I told him I did not think I was qualified to render any opinion in a matter of this kind and I did not believe that the Bureau would desire to indicate any views pro or con on this matter.

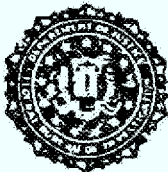
absolutely no "views" should be expressed to [REDACTED] on any subject

EAT:DS

194-35404-26  
F B I  
30 JUL 10 1946

70 JUL 15 1946





United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
New York, 7, New York



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

June 25th, 1946

PERSONAL AND  
CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

Attention of Assistant to the Director E. A. Tamm

Re: "The Inside Reporter"

Former Special Agent

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to letter from this office dated June 18th, 1946, entitled as above.

Additional information has come to the attention of this office through Special Agent [redacted] dealing with this matter. It will be recalled that Agent [redacted] for a period of several months was not an employee of the Bureau and it was during this period that the information contained in his memorandum, attached hereto, was brought to his attention by the former Special Agents mentioned in his memorandum.

[redacted] are very close to  
Cardinal SPELLMAN.

In accordance with previous instructions received from Assistant to the Director E. A. Tamm, this office is taking no further action concerning this matter. Should any additional information come to our attention, however, it will be promptly referred to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy  
E. E. CONROY,  
SAC

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

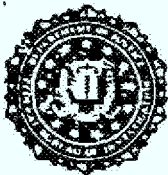
3474  
EX-118

29 JUN 28 1946

Received  
62-8845

enc - 1

52 JUL 26 1946



United States Department of Justice  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
New York, 7, New York



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO. \_\_\_\_\_

June 25th, 1946

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM

About five months ago the writer had a luncheon appointment with former Special Agent [REDACTED] who brought with him another former Special Agent who was introduced as [REDACTED] b7c

During the course of the luncheon, they asked about my feelings on Communism and evidently I seemed to satisfy them on the answers given. [REDACTED] then said, "We have decided to let you in on something that is ultra secret and confidential". b7c

They related how they had arranged and had had a short talk with Cardinal-designate Francis J. Spellman, who at this time was preparing to leave for Rome to be elevated to a Cardinal. They stated that the Cardinal was worried about the growing threat to the world by the spread of Communism.

They outlined to him the plan which they had in mind to ferret out and eliminate the Communists and fellow travelers who are in positions of control in labor unions. [REDACTED] stated that the Cardinal promised that he would cooperate, but that it must not ever be known to anyone. They stated that Cardinal Spellman was going to mention it to Pope Pius on his trip to Rome. b7c

At various times at luncheons during the following three or four months, I was informed of their progress and plans for the future.

These plans were for three separate corporations, one to publish a monthly magazine called "Alert", another corporation is to be the service corporation, which will furnish confidential reports at a price per report to clients. The third corporation to be formed will be a research corporation, which corporation will be the investigative corporation.

[REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED] Company, 120 Broadway, New York City, the organization is made up of the three corporations, two of which are New York City corporations. The service corporation, is yet to be [REDACTED]

ENCLOSURE

44-35404-27

Memorandum

June 25th, 1946

The service corporation is to be formed under the laws of the District of Columbia, instead of New York, to avoid a New York law which provides for licensing and inspection by the Department of Education.

One client, believed to be a New York department store, has already been secured. This client has paid the sum of \$25,000 and that, according to [REDACTED] "is just the beginning", and many large employers of labor are willing to spend large sums of money to put the right persons, persons opposed to Communism, in positions of control in labor unions, thereby rectifying a growing tendency of Communists and fellow travelers to dominate and control all American labor unions. b7c

[REDACTED] further stated that their Washington man is [REDACTED] who, according to [REDACTED] has been promised cooperation by the Bureau only upon assurance that it would be carefully guarded and also that the corporation will furnish to the Bureau confidential information in return. b7c

[REDACTED] further advised that a very powerful and influential man in New York was endorsing their work and is working with them. So far [REDACTED] has not mentioned this person's name except that he is a Catholic and very close to Cardinal Spellman. b7c

[REDACTED] stated further that he has a man who has stated that he can technically cover the entire Communist Party headquarters, and that this is not a mere boast but can and will be done. In this respect, he expects to deliver to the Bureau information that will be valuable and work which the Bureau cannot do because of Government limitations. b7c

The publishing corporation is located in the Bronx and is presently employing a former Bureau stenographer. It expects to have its first publication out this month.

[REDACTED] has outlined plans of their safeguarding of confidential information received and to be given. b7c

The whole set up closely parallels the confidential report consisting of eight to ten pages, sent out about two or three months ago by [REDACTED] outlining to corporations the threat of Communism, how to spot Communists, and how to eliminate them from their employment. The RIA offered to obtain for employers labor relations men who, because of their training, could give them valuable assistance in following out RIA's recommendations. RIA states that the whole trend today is a concentration on Communists and fellow travelers, and large employers of labor are being urged to act in what is regarded as a fight of survival. b7c

b7c  
[REDACTED] ved

[REDACTED] b7c  
Special Agent

June 1, 1971

Mr. Francis J. Spellman  
Woodbury Daily Times  
Woodbury, New Jersey 08006

Dear Mr. Spellman:

One of your readers has forwarded me a copy of your article entitled "Someday, We Must Take a Stand" and, in the face of recent criticisms of this Bureau and me, I want to thank you for the very kind comments contained in it.

Sincerely yours,

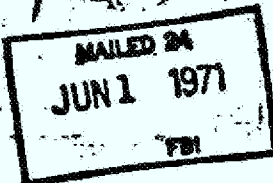
J. Edgar Hoover

ENCLOSURE

REC-15

94-33283-7

ST-112



V. W. S.

17 JUN 8 1971

FBI

REC'D-RECORDING ROOM

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record identifiable with Mr. Spellman.

Spellman is not listed as an officer of this paper in the Auer Directory. Mr. Spellman's article was forwarded by [redacted] New Jersey.

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- DeLoach
- Bishop
- Brannan, C.D.
- Callahan
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Walters
- Woychik
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

REC'D-BIRMINGHAM

FBI

JUN 5 8 28 AM '71

FBI

REC'D-DIRECTOR

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

JUN 16 1971

452



Dear Mr. Haines

Congratulations on your  
achievement. Just wanted  
to let you know we are  
behind you. Thanks for  
a job well done.

I thought you'd be interested  
in the substance columns  
which appeared in  
the Woodbury Times.

Yours sincerely

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED]

Deptford, N.J.

pub. 8-1-58

ENCLOSURE

94-33283-

7

453

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_

Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_  
*[Signature]*

(May 24, 1971)

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Congratulations on your anniversary. Just wanted to let you know we are behind you. Thanks for a job well done.

Thought you'd be interested in the enclosed columns which appeared in the Woodbury Times.

Yours sincerely

*[Redacted signature]*

copy: *[Redacted]*

*17/10/71*

*[Redacted block]*

*[Handwritten signature]*  
 SEP 26 1971

ZIP CODE

*Handwritten notes:*  
 6-1-71  
 Puckish

*[Redacted stamp]*

*Handwritten notes:*  
 Ack Call  
 1-1-71  
 Puckish

*[Redacted stamp]*

# Sound Off!

## Don't Knock FBI Without Proof

To the Editor:

In your paper of April 29 you printed Tom Wilt's latest column. This particular column covered his views of J. Edgar Hoover.

Wilt's feelings on the subject are about the same as the other critics who are attacking Mr. Hoover. All these people oppose the supposed snooping of the FBI on private citizens.

First, the job of the FBI is investigation (a more accurate term than "snooping"). There are laws governing how this can be done and how it can't. Now if these laws and regulations are being violated Mr. Wilt and others have a right to demand a change in leadership on these grounds, otherwise, they should stop

making these charges. So far there have been a number of accusations, but little proof. Hale Boggs claims the FBI tapped his phone and said he had proof positive. Well, Mr. Boggs found someone who said the phone was indeed tapped. Fine. However, no one had any evidence to show who did it. That made no difference. The FBI still got the blame.

Mr. Wilt said Hoover is obsessed with "subversives." Mr. Wilt said in one of his columns that if this country falls it will fall from within. Apparently Mr. Hoover agrees, except it is a different group that Mr. Hoover suspects and he has considerably more evidence on the subject than Mr. Wilt.

Mr. Wilt doesn't believe in subversives. Internal plots by people who sympathize with the enemy are rejected by Mr. Wilt. Mr. Wilt calls people who believe this paranoid. Mr. Wilt is paranoid about his own government.

Another question which arises is whether government officials should be investigated. The liberals want the Congress to investigate the FBI because of suspected wrong doing. Well, if members of Congress are suspected of wrong doings are they exempt from legal investigation? That's a job of the FBI.

The question should be whether or not the methods used by the FBI are legal, not whether or not they have the right to investigate. To remove that right would destroy the very purpose of the FBI.

To date nearly all the clamoring has been confined to accusations with little or no evidence to back them up. If Mr. Wilt has conclusive evidence, fine. If not he should drop the emotional outbursts.

Sincerely,  
Robert J. Fischer  
Woodbury

n.j.

Not listed  
in telephone  
directory.  
pg-8

pg-8

2 ENCLOSURE 94-33283-7



# Come Day, We Must Take a Stand

By FRANCIS J. SPELLMAN  
Of the Times Staff

With the increasing frequency of derogatory news stories in the press is any better, it now appears that the Red hounds are in full cry for the hide of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover.

Recent leaks to the press on Capitol Hill have indicated that President Nixon plans to replace Hoover with Jerris Leebrand, presently heading up the civil rights division of the Justice Department. The reports, of course, may be nothing more than a trial balloon but they are nonetheless disturbing.

It was almost inevitable that this would come about. Only Hoover's sterling reputation, his years of service to the American people and the high esteem in which he is held by the public have forestalled the attack this long.

For the Reds have had their sights on Hoover for a long time. The very fact that they and their liberal allies now feel secure enough to openly take him on is an ill omen indeed for the American people. For Hoover and his department are among the few remaining deterrents to the total subversion of every institution in American society.

While testifying in closed hearings before a Special Congressional Committee after his defection to America in 1961, former Polish intelligence officer, Colonel Bronislaw Goloniewski made known the presence of 19 Americans working in important capacities for the Soviet Secret Police in the CIA, State Department and various scientific laboratories. It is interesting to note that Goloniewski told the committee that, to the best of his knowledge, only the FBI had not been infiltrated by communist agents.

The colonel and his wife defected when information he had been supplying the United States from behind the Iron Curtain began coming back to him in his capacity as a high official in the communist secret police. He knew it would not be long before he was arrested by the Reds.

Unfortunately, it is one of the enigmas of our time that despite the abundance of proof to the contrary, most Americans seem incapable of believing that a native born American would ever commit treason in the service of a foreign ideology.

From the early 1930s, when Agnes Smedley, an American writer, was work-

ing Shanghai and Tokyo with the Richard Sorge spy ring, a succession of Americans have been shown to have betrayed their country in the service of the USSR.

Smedley was never a card-carrying communist, nor did she ever associate with the local communist parties in the countries in which she worked. Yet she served her Red masters well for over 20 years.

Sorge, while posing as a loyal Nazi, and while a press attaché at the German Embassy in Tokyo, was able to avert a Japanese attack on the USSR, and two months prior to the Dec. 7, 1941 attack on Pearl Harbor, informed Soviet intelligence that the Japanese were getting ready for an attack in the Pacific but would not attack the Soviet Far East as the Russians feared.

Despite the evidence disclosed over the years, however, both about this case and others such as those of Alger Hiss, the Rosenbergs and David Greenglass, the American people seemingly refuse to become aroused by the threat facing them lest they be labeled extremists or witchhunters by the communists and their sympathizers.

In the years since they spirited away our atomic secrets the communists have grown bolder with each passing day. It is now an everyday happening to see the Red clenched-fist salute. Reds defiantly teach and speak in our colleges and infiltrate our youth, labor and other social movements and institutions. And although we see the results of such activities all around us we seem too paralyzed to defend ourselves.

Compounding the enigma is the fact that anyone who attempts to point out this treason, halt their activities or bring them to justice is subjected to a campaign of abuse and vilification by the press, the liberals and even by some government officials. The pattern is always the same. No matter the stature of the individual who singles these traitors out, and regardless of the esteem in which he may have been held until that time, he is from that moment on portrayed as a Fascist, a nut or an extremist.

Meanwhile, the traitors in question are depicted as harassed and beleaguered innocents who are nothing more than humanitarians attempting to remedy the horrible inequities of the American imperialist society.

The Reds and their allies have raised more than one good man by these tried and proven tactics. Their campaign of vilification have successfully prevented the American people from rallying to the support of sincere and patriotic leaders who have repeatedly attempted to warn them of the peril which they face. This, then, is the nature of the campaign that is and will be waged to discredit and replace Hoover.

Already they have denounced the FBI for keeping tabs on Daniel Bennett, a Swarthmore College professor, whose name appeared in the documents stolen recently from the Media, Pa. FBI office. No mention is made of the fact that since that time, the professor himself reportedly disclosed his support of the Black Panther organization and acknowledged that a leaflet calling for the support of the Philadelphia branch of that revolutionary organization was printed on equipment housed in his garage.

Similarly, the attack on Hoover by Rep. Hale Boggs (D. La.) has so far produced no supportive evidence for Boggs' charges that the FBI was tapping the telephones of congressmen and senators.

One supposes that it is too much to expect that the American people would for once rally to the support of one of their most distinguished public servants. A protest such as was made in the case of Lt. Calley would, if made, squelch the move on Hoover once and for all.

If they are ever to stand up to Red subversion the American people will sooner or later have to make a stand. Hopefully they will do so before it is too late. They would do well to begin by rallying in the support of one of their stalwarts, J. Edgar Hoover. We need him for as long as his health and age will permit him to serve.

3 ENCLOSURE

94-33283-7



HD

THE DIRECTOR

1/26/45

EXECUTIVES' CONFERENCE

GRADUATION EXERCISES - 28th Session NPA

*National Police Academy*

The Executives' Conference, Messrs. Tolson, Glavin, Tracy, Tamm, McGuire, Rosen, Ladd, Long and Clegg being present, recommended that 2 speakers be invited to address the Graduation Exercises of the FBI National Academy on April 14, 1945. It was recommended that one speaker be selected from each of the following groups and that they be considered in the order in which they are named. In other words, the first two invitations would go to Senator J. William Fulbright and Henry J. Kaiser.

I - Government Group

1. Senator J. William Fulbright of Arkansas
2. Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan
3. Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal
4. Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief
5. Congressman Clarence Cannon, Chairman of the Appropriations Committee

II - Non-Government Group

1. Henry J. Kaiser, President, Henry J. Kaiser Company
2. Alfred Pritchard Sloan, Jr., President and Chairman of the Board, General Motors Corporation
3. Archbishop Francis Joseph Spellman
4. Monsignor Fulton John Sheen, Catholic University of America
5. Dr. Daniel Alfred Poling, President, International Society of Christian Endeavor
6. Dr. Peter Marshall, New York Avenue Presbyterian Church

The names of Herbert Hoover and Brigadier General O'Dyer were presented but not unanimously approved because of possible political consideration, General O'Dyer being a prospective future candidate for Mayor.

Respectfully,  
FOR THE CONFERENCE

RECORDED 66-2534-344

CLERK JAN 31 1945

EX-18  
at

E. A. Tamm

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

53 FEB 8 1945

NAME CHECK

February 21, 1956

FRANCOIS JOSEPH STELLMAN  
Born: May 4, 1899  
Whitman, Massachusetts

*name checks*

Reference is made to your name check request concerning the captioned individual, requesting only copies of reports of any security-type investigations conducted by this Bureau. In response, you are advised that no such investigation of this person has been conducted by the FBI.

The foregoing information is furnished to you as a result of your request for an FBI file check and is not to be construed as a clearance or a nonclearance of the individual involved. This information is furnished for your use and should not be disseminated outside of your agency.

RECORDED - 71

Orig. and one to Army

Reg. rec'd: 2/3/56

INDEXED - 71

62-60527-4632

(4)

EX-108

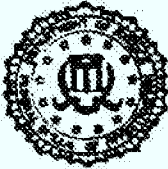
FEB 24 1956

Note: The above-mentioned name check request was received from the Department of the Army with the notation on the form under the caption of "Duty or Job Assignment" of AWC Seminar. "Army War College-Seminar). The above name check request was searched for results of security-type investigations only concerning the subject per advice of SA [redacted] Liaison representative with G-2. It is not known as to the date the seminar is to be held.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

53 FEB 29 1956

*LWC  
OKR*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

February 21, 1956

FRANCIS JOSEPH SPELLMAN  
Born: May 4, 1899  
Whitman, Massachusetts

Reference is made to your name check request concerning the captioned individual, requesting only copies of reports of any security-type investigations conducted by this Bureau. In response, you are advised that no such investigation of this person has been conducted by the FBI.

The foregoing information is furnished to you as a result of your request for an FBI file check and is not to be construed as a clearance or a nonclearance of the individual involved. This information is furnished for your use and should not be disseminated outside of your agency.

1-100  
42  
1954 57 1100  
DATE CLERK REF TO  
CIV DESTRUCTION CERT NO 65

0009

Document referred to the FBI from  
the Department of State

1002

45