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

CC-287

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. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Beahm \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

JFB:lem  
100-163918

April 19, 1943

## MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

RE: [REDACTED]

Current Information

The Philadelphia office reports in the attached letter that in connection with the [REDACTED] investigation a highly confidential source disclosed that on March 23, 1943, a woman identifying herself as [REDACTED] phoned the Communist Party headquarters in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and asked for Walter Lowenfels, reporter for the "Daily Worker."

The caller said she had a letter from "down south," a woman who said that three of the workers had quoted her as introducing herself as a representative of "the aforesaid lady." The caller, undoubtedly [REDACTED] stated she did not do it that way but "imagines that the workers thought she represented her." [REDACTED] told Lowenfels she wanted to find out the exact nature of the questions "they asked when they made the rounds." In addition, [REDACTED] requested Lowenfels to contact George Tanguay, union shop steward at the Baldwin Locomotive Works, [REDACTED]

The caller also indicated that the National Maritime Union told her that it would be important if she could get hold of a picture of "this person," meaning [REDACTED] [REDACTED] also indicated she was acquainted with a girl who might be able to obtain a picture of [REDACTED]

Lowenfels told [REDACTED] she should come "over here now because it involves quite a bit of work." In addition, Lowenfels stated: "It would be a real job to locate him and the pictures and as far as those statements go you should have your own corroboration from the boys."

Of particular significance is the fact that in connection with the statement of Lowenfels that [REDACTED] should "come over here now," [REDACTED] stated in reply that she could not afford to be leaving jobs continually but that if her expenses were paid she



61 MAY 3

1943

DEFERRED RECORDING

RECORDED  
& INDEXED

100-168918-85

JTB Ruch

Mrs. Roosevelt forwarding a letter which she had received from [redacted] s letter indicated that he was in possession of information which would establish that Westbrook Pegler was obtaining some of his material from Nazi sources. [redacted] as interviewed but had no significant information to offer apart from the fact that while he was employed by the Baldwin Locomotive Works in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, certain of the employees in that plant stated that they had knowledge of a pro-Nazi individual who had written Westbrook Pegler and whose letter appeared in Pegler's column. It was determined by FBI investigation that the so-called pro-Nazi individual who had written to Pegler was undoubtedly [redacted] and that the letter appeared in the Pegler column of November 28, 1942. The White House was advised by the FBI on December 22, 1942, by letter to Major General Edwin M. Watson of the results of the FBI investigation. Advice was also furnished reporting that "The Worker," Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker," Communist Party newspaper, for December 20, 1942, carried an article bearing the caption "Pegler Uses Hitler - Admirer's 'Ammunition' to Attack Arms Workers," written by Walter Lowenfels, a photostatic copy of which was also furnished to the White House. This article relates how Pegler incorporated a letter in his column from a tank worker in the Baldwin Locomotive plant and it identified the worker as one [redacted] who had long been suspected of pro-Nazism by the other workers."

Under date of December 31, 1942, Mrs. Roosevelt furnished information to the FBI indicating that [redacted] forwarded another letter to her concerning the "letter from a tank worker" which Westbrook Pegler caused to be printed on November 28, 1942, in his column. [redacted] described the worker as pro-Nazi and as having Bund connections according to affidavits from workers at the Baldwin Locomotive Works. [redacted] was contacted by the FBI and stated that he wrote the article to Westbrook Pegler which subsequently appeared in the Philadelphia Enquirer complaining to Pegler of a slowdown in production at the Baldwin Locomotive Works. [redacted] denied ever having been engaged in any un-American activities and also denied that he entertains any sentiments inimical to the internal security of the United States. An extensive investigation was conducted concerning [redacted] which did not indicate that he had been in the past or was at the present engaged in any un-American activities and which investigation failed to disclose that he was pro-Nazi in his sympathies, attitude or outlook.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_ On January 5, 1943, Mrs. Roosevelt was advised of the above information concerning [redacted] and his activities. It is apparently a copy of this letter which [redacted] read to the select gathering of Communists in New York City on the night of January 9, 1943, and which she claimed she received directly from Mrs. Roosevelt.

Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kramer \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

# Suggestion for a Monument to the Roosevelt Administration

*Something can be done to quiet this lunatic.*  
*Thanks* *W. C. CROW* *H. Thompson - Albuquerque*  
AN EDITORIAL BY W. C. CROW

The recent expose of Elliott Roosevelt, who on his own admission had no technical knowledge of aeronautics and was not a capable flyer yet through political leverage was given the empty title of Brigadier General, is a sordid addition to the record of a family that moved in on the American people and exploited the prestige of our highest governmental office with brazen abandon.

It will be recalled how Jimmy, in the early days of his father's occupancy of the White House, suddenly became an important factor in the writing of insurance, something new to him. Of course, it was only a coincidence that Jimmy's company got some of the highly profitable insurance business coming from folks who had big, juicy government contracts for this and that wherein it was desirable to have the good will of the Royal family, especially the Royal Mamma who at times stayed at the White House with the Royal Papa. Not long after this strange looking deal was given publicity, Jimmy was made a Colonel so as to act as a physical aide to his ailing father. When it became necessary for Jimmy to be absent from his busy desk in the insurance company, so the news stories told a wondering public, Mamma looked after his interests because the revenue thus gained was not hay. Then followed Jimmy's daring exploits in the South Seas which gained for him special citations for bravery, or something which has never been made clear.

About the time Jimmy's peregrinations began to be accepted as the legitimate privileges as the president's son, Mamma saw the opportunity to drag in a little kale and she began broadcasting, advertising a new kind of soap called "Sweetheart" that would make clean even the skin of someone engaged in dirty politics. Now Mamma was a traveler of renown. The fact that her husband was sick in mind and body and constantly needed the care of those about him, did not deter her from flitting around, attending parlor-pink and red meetings which she dignified by her presence as America's first lady. She became greatly interested in race equality and used her influence to mix negroes in with whites, much like raisins stirred into an angel food cake. She grew bolder daily, finally reaching the point where she was passing out opinions having to do with administration policies. Next followed the publication of "My Day", a syndicated newspaper column which netted a pretty penny as she told the anxiously waiting world what she had done and where she was as she used greatly needed transportation space, hopping from place to place, the self-appointed and well-paid representative of American womanhood. This she continued as her failing husband limped alone toward the grave, finally passing away with her and all the others of his immediate family far from his side.

Now the fact that Elliott accepted lavish entertainment and borrowed money from the front man of a concern that was seeking and apparently secured his Royal-family blessing on a project which had been turned down by experts qualified to pass on it, was a practice not entirely new to the family for it will be recalled that when his mother christened a ship built by Henry Kaiser at Vancouver, Washington, according to newspaper stories published that day and never disputed, she wore a corsage which Henry gave her, made up of over seven hundred dollars worth of War Savings Stamps. Just a little something from the Kaiser family, that was also eating in the New-Deal feed bin while turning out ships that cost twice what they were worth and were so poorly constructed that the most expensive of them gained world-wide notice by breaking in two in the middle, in one instance, even before out of sight of the place where launched. Henry worshipped at the Roosevelt shrine and with a member of the Royal family who was in the big dough, writing a column for her public, it was only fitting that he should hang something on her chest that would last longer and do more than an orchid and there is no record of her having refused this interest-bearing bouquet.

The administration of Franklin Delano Roosevelt will go down in history as one of the darkest pages of human progress. His utter disregard for the truth and the unprincipled methods he employed in remaining in office saw him stoop to practices of arch hypocrisy, since exposed by his intimate associates, that passed far beyond honesty, even after making allowance for the latitude ordinarily granted in politics. He clasped to his bosom all the riff-raff of the nation and installed in important public offices both men and women whom he could not help but know were unalterably opposed to our form of government and were surreptitiously planted at vantage points to help bring about its ruination. While carping about race and creed inequality, as a theme song to bring the unthinking masses to his support, he and his wife actually did more to promote creed and race strife than was ever done before in the history of our country or will ever be in the future. The evils of this one specific heritage from Roosevelt's administration alone will remain to curse and bedevil generations to come. The seeds of such philosophy were purposely planted in foreign lands where they will grow and some terrible day come back to menace our children and our children's children. The Roosevelt administration is directly responsible for our government being hopelessly involved in a debt so great that if it is ever repaid, which is doubtful, virtual enslavement to taxes sufficient to kill all initiative will be necessary for the next two hundred years.

At some prominent place in Washington, D. C., there should be erected a monument to the Roosevelt administration. It should be constructed of soured green hemlock because that emits an offensive odor. There could be one tall center pole topped with a likeness of the great white father surrounded by various members of his brain-trusters, with an inscription at its base reading, "We will spend and spend and spend and tax and tax and tax." At each corner there could be a space for the lesser lights, those who prostituted the advantage of marital or parental relationship. It could be continuously watered in a manner similar to the treatment accorded our gold standard, so that the decaying wood out of which it was built would never cease to smell like the record of those whose sorry doings it was designed to commemorate.

RECORDED

EX-34

September 6, 1947

Mr. F. L. Thompson  
212 North Hermosa  
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Your note postmarked August 28,  
1947, with enclosure, has been received.  
The thoughts which prompted you to forward  
this material are appreciated.

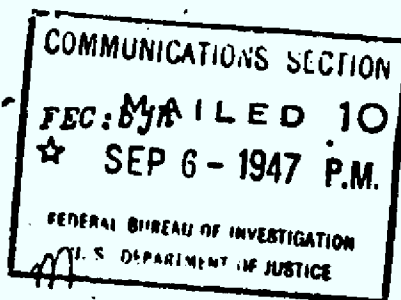
Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

100-227624-7

NOTE: Correspondent, who describes himself as  
a "100% F.D.R. man," sent in a reprint of a scurrilous  
editorial from Crow's Pacific Coast Lumber Digest.  
The editorial dealt with the Roosevelt family in  
most uncomplimentary terms. Correspondent thought  
something should be done.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



151067

May 12, 1945  
Washington D.C.

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE U.S. MARITIME COMMITTEE.

12-4  
1.45a

12-4  
1.55a

12-4  
10.30e

12-4  
10.40e

12-4  
10.55a

12-4  
11.00e

12-4  
11.05a

12-4  
11.15a

12-4  
11.20a

12-4  
11.30a

12-4  
11.35a

N.Y. City said that we are planning to have a conference or dinner on June 21, 1945 on FEPC and want some big names possible ELEANOR ROOSEVELT and DEWEY. asked to have contact

NCA 1178

NCA 1178

100-203268-734

12, 1945  
Washington D.C.

MCA SUMMARY CONT.

contact ELEANOR ROOSEVELT and ask her to attend. [REDACTED] said that this is an emergency meeting and we want them to make statements in favor of the FEPC. [REDACTED] said that [REDACTED] of Federal Workers is working on getting a delegation of negroes to call on [REDACTED] and to get the CIO behind FEPC. He said that there should be a delegate from UE and one from UAW and asked [REDACTED] to find out if [REDACTED] could come to Wash. and be a member of the delegation. [REDACTED] will call and let [REDACTED] know if ROOSEVELT will attend on the 21st.

12-4  
2.15pm

12-4  
2.30pm

12-4  
5.55pm

12-4  
4.40pm

b.

MCA 1179

100-203268-734



SAC, New Haven (105-1323)

/ (orig. &amp; 1)

June 12, 1956

Director, FBI (101-1384) - 84

RECORDED - 97

IS - R

Rerep [redacted] made at  
New Haven, 5-25-56.

Rerep is classified Secret and the basis set forth on the administrative page is that previous reports were so classified and further, it is so classified in view of the nature of the investigation. A report should be classified based upon its contents and not on the contents of previous reports. Report of [redacted] made at Washington, D. C., 4-9-56 was classified Secret since it included information from CIA so classified and this fact was stated on the administrative page of that report. This report should be downgraded to Confidential unless some further reason exists for a Secret classification. You should promptly advise the Bureau if such a reason exists.

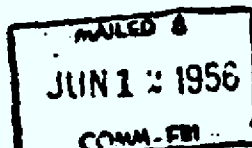
Page 2 of rerep contains information furnished by [redacted] in which he related that the subject stated to him that [redacted] was no good and had a bad reputation. [redacted] stated this occurred when Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt attempted to get [redacted] appointed to the Submarine Branch of the U.S. Navy. You should submit corrected page 2 for rerep and include therein a documentation of [redacted]

The above errors are considered to be errors of form and the agent preparing rerep and the supervisory official approving same should be so charged.

cc - 1 - Washington Field (Info) (101-1059)  
cc - 1 - New York (Info) (100-111386)

JPL:jdb  
(6)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mason \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

G. I. R. - 10

FORM NO. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

|                                    |                              |  |   |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|---|
| REPORT MADE AT<br><b>NEW HAVEN</b> | DATE WHEN MADE<br><b>556</b> | PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE<br><b>3/23, 24, 28;<br/>4/9, 12, 28; 5/11/56</b> | REPORT MADE BY<br><b>[REDACTED] :MRG</b>          |
| TITLE<br><b>[REDACTED]</b>         |                              |  | CHARACTER OF CASE<br><b>INTERNAL SECURITY - R</b> |

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

**[REDACTED]**, and former **[REDACTED]** USN, both of whom were stationed at Busnips, Washington, DC while subject was stationed there as a WAVE advised they recalled subject well. Both stated they had no reason to question her loyalty; never knew her to display any undue curiosity about matters to which she did not normally have access, or to indicate any sympathy for Communism or the Russian Government. Both advised they had no acquaintance with any of subject's relatives or in-laws and have no knowledge of whereabouts of subject or any of her relatives.

*No Bureau action  
can be taken*

**DETAILS:**

This investigation was conducted for the purpose of interviewing two former Naval officers who were stationed at the United States Navy Bureau of Ships, Washington, D.C., during the period the subject was stationed there as a WAVE and in order to obtain from them any information concerning the subject, her activities, and whereabouts and those of her relatives.

*Let to Mr. [unclear]  
or Mr. [unclear]  
6-12-56*

AGENCY: *Sub. Cio. State, g-2, one*  
REC'D  
DATE FORW. *7-25-56*  
BY: *[Signature]*

|  |                         |  |
|--|-------------------------|--|
| APPROVED AND FORWARDED<br><br><i>[Signature]</i>   | SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE | DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES<br><b>101-1384-85</b> |
| COPIES OF THIS REPORT<br>3-Bureau (101-1384) (RM)<br>3-WFO (101-1059) (RM)<br>1-New York (100-111386 (info) (RM)<br>2-New Haven (105-1323) |                         | RECORDED - 23                                      |
|  |                         | INDEXED - 23                                       |

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126 MAR 8 1961



[REDACTED], Connecticut, was interviewed at his residence by [REDACTED] on March 26, 1956. At which time he furnished the following information concerning [REDACTED], wife of [REDACTED] and sister-in-law of [REDACTED].

He stated that she was his administrative assistant and in this capacity she handled all [REDACTED] and also conducted various [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] advised that to his knowledge and recollection she never displayed any undue curiosity toward information not available to her in her position. He pointed out that due to her background in research she was very adept and capable in locating and obtaining information in regard to her research work. He stated that she was not curious for curiosity's sake but her curiosity was always directed toward and in the particular research problem at hand.

[REDACTED] stated that she never in his presence, either by word or deed, made any statements indicating admiration for communism or for Russia. He pointed out that from her casual statements he gathered that she took a very dim view of Russia as our ally. He stated that he recalled on one occasion that Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT had attempted through channels to have one [REDACTED] appointed to the Submarine Branch of the Service. He stated that at the time he recalled that [REDACTED] had indicated that [REDACTED] was no good and had a bad reputation. He stated that if his recollection is correct, he thinks that she indicated that [REDACTED] came from New York. He said he does not recall whether or not [REDACTED] knew [REDACTED] personally or whether she knew him by reputation.

[REDACTED] stated that at the time [REDACTED] contacted the office of OMI and the FBI concerning this individual and as a result of the Admiral's inquiries, [REDACTED] was never accepted for a position in his branch of the service. He stated that when [REDACTED] heard that [REDACTED] was not acceptable, she was extremely pleased with the fact that she had indicated and predicted that he was not the type of individual for the position in this branch of government service. He further advised that on various occasions Russian officers visited his department and he got the impression that [REDACTED] had no use for the presence of these individuals.

[REDACTED] continued by pointing out that [REDACTED] always wanted to become a medical doctor and after she left the WAVES and when the GI Bill of Rights was approved, she went to [REDACTED].



008

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

June 11, 1946

Director, FBI

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.  
DISTRICT #2, NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION  
Internal Security - C

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith are copies of the Communist, Negro and Puerto Rican trends dated May 31, 1946, which were prepared for the Weekly Conference of ONI, G-2 and FBI.

Very truly yours,



Enc. (3)

TEL: 7-1  
100-20603

EX-140

RECORDED

INDEXED

EX-140

36 JUN 12 1946

100-34-5281

of the Communist Party and will attempt to take the leadership in matters concerning tenants in the Harlem area.

On June 4th an affair will be sponsored by the Harlem Section of the Communist Party at the Congress Casino, 169 W. 132nd Street. This affair will be a new members' reception in connection with the present membership drive of the Communist Party. Speakers at the affair will be Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. and Jack Stachel, both members of the National Committee of the Communist Party.

An organization entitled "National Committee for Justice in Columbia, Tennessee" was recently formed and has its headquarters at 20 W. 40th Street, New York 18, New York. The organization was formed for the purpose of raising money for justice in connection with the recent racial outbreaks in Columbia, Tennessee. The organization is circulating a pamphlet entitled "Terror in Tennessee, The Truth About the Columbia Outrages", and written by Oliver W. Harrington, who has been connected with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and is reported to have been a war correspondent connected with the OHI. This new group has the following officers:

|                               |                    |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Co-chairman                   | Eleanor Roosevelt  |
|                               | Channing H. Tobias |
| Treasurer                     | John Harwood       |
| Secretary                     | Walter White       |
| Assistant Secretary           | Marion Lynn Perry  |
| Chairman, Executive Committee | Arthur P. Spingarn |

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO.

100-17492

REPORT MADE AT  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
DATE WHEN MADE  
6/30/47  
PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE  
4/1 - 5/15/47

REPORT MADE BY

TITLE

with aliases et al

ESPIONAGE - R

NOTES OF FACTS:

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

16338

[redacted] in contact with ALGER HISS and [redacted] contacts of [redacted] identified. [redacted] information furnished. [redacted] continued to associate with [redacted] active in Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Pertinent excerpts of correspondence of [redacted] and [redacted] furnished by informant. [redacted] received notice of separation from [redacted] service in Japan. [redacted] maintained contact with [redacted] and [redacted] and [redacted] in contact with the Czechoslovakian Embassy furnished information to [redacted], counselor, regarding operation of illegal radio station in Slovakia. She resigned her position with Foreign Broadcasting Intelligence unit of the State Department. [redacted] continued his usual contacts and activities. Remained unemployed. [redacted] and family left Washington for Great Barrington, Massachusetts. [redacted] was a [redacted] guest of [redacted]. He and his wife [redacted] continued their usual contacts. [redacted] spent considerable time in New York City. Returned to Washington on May 11, 1947. [redacted] additional contacts of [redacted] identified. [redacted] present address is [redacted], N. W., Washington, D. C. [redacted] in contact with [redacted]

INDEXED

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5 - Bureau  
2 - New York  
1 - Washington Field

152 MAR 1948

65-56402-2849

THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

times at formal social gatherings. [REDACTED] has not seen the [REDACTED] since his graduation from Harvard Law School in 1941, but recalls definitely that both were outspoken Communists.

In connection with the request that the exact date of [REDACTED] departure from the United States be ascertained, it was noted from a review of the file entitled SOLAC - N.E. YORK CITY, Internal Security - R, that [REDACTED] departed from the United States on December 13, 1945, via the S.S. Alexander Sverov for Russia. Another passenger on this trip was [REDACTED] former military attache to the USSR Embassy in Ottawa, and who was exposed during the COBBY CASE investigation as the head of Soviet Army Intelligence in Canada.

An examination of the New York file on the Jefferson School of Social Science was made but no leads as to the possible identity of [REDACTED] were secured thereby. It was observed that considerable information concerning both the policies and personnel of that school was furnished by technical surveillance maintained on [REDACTED] a member of the executive committee of the school, but no mention was made of any individual who seemed possibly identical with [REDACTED]. The New York Office, however, has a confidential informant who is and has been extremely close to the faculty of the Jefferson School and is also well acquainted with [REDACTED] the latter being a known acquaintance of [REDACTED], and it is thought that possibly some information may be developed by this informant. Efforts to date in this regard have been unproductive because the informant has been unable to contact ADAMS, but this development is expected to occur in the near future, and this office will be advised. A review of the Jefferson School file did not disclose that any of the regular faculty members left the United States during the pertinent period.

By letter dated May 3, 1947, the Bureau furnished the following information relative to [REDACTED] which is of interest. The information is set forth as follows:

During the investigation of [REDACTED] and her husband, [REDACTED] information has been developed that one of their close New York contacts is [REDACTED]. Information has likewise been received through highly confidential sources that [REDACTED] has been in contact with the late President ROOSEVELT and his wife.

In substantiation of this information the New York Field Division advised in a letter to the Bureau, dated March 29, 1947, that according to [REDACTED] confidential informant [REDACTED] was the intermediary

38

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

SJ FILE NO.

65-275-

|  |                                  |  |   |  |
|--|----------------------------------|--|---|--|
| REPORT MADE AT<br><b>SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO</b> | DATE WHEN MADE<br><b>6/11/46</b> | PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE<br><b>5/3, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15, 20/46</b> | REPORT MADE BY<br><b>[REDACTED]</b>       | Mr. Tolson<br>Mr. E. A. Tamm<br>Mr. Clegg<br>Mr. Glavin<br>Mr. Ladd<br>Mr. Nichols<br>Mr. Rosen<br>Mr. Tracy<br>Mr. Carson<br>Mr. Egan<br>Mr. Gurnea<br>Mr. Harbo<br>Mr. Hendon<br>Mr. Pennington<br>Mr. Quinn Tamm<br>Mr. Nease<br>Miss Gandy |
| TITLE<br><b>[REDACTED]</b>                     |                                  |  | CHARACTER OF CASE<br><b>ESPIONAGE - R</b> |  |

## SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Office of Information, directed by [REDACTED] operates on Insular Government funds under supervision of Office of the Governor of Puerto Rico, is in nature of publicity office to publicize projects and attainments of various Insular Government agencies. [REDACTED] reportedly met and [REDACTED] through State Department [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] resided in government rooms at Hotel Normandie, San Juan to departure via SS CAPE SANCTI [REDACTED] Home address [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Identity of telephone calls made from Normandie Hotel reflected. Only [REDACTED] Puerto Rico call was [REDACTED] to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Four telegrams sent by [REDACTED] set forth. One dated 2/23/46 to [REDACTED] NYC, gave their departure from Puerto Rico date. Normandie Hotel clerk insists unidentified man, believed by him a Federal officer, picked up one [REDACTED] departure date telegram. All federal intelligence investigative agencies negative re incident. Photographs and handwriting specimens of [REDACTED] obtained. Some personal history reflected. [REDACTED]

New York City (same address as [REDACTED] cable to [REDACTED] arrived both for approximate three months work [REDACTED] photographers with Office of Information 5/7/46. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] United Eastern District Court of Pennsylvania [REDACTED]

Carried five [REDACTED] Advised

~~DEFERRED EXAMINING~~

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

65-56402-1227

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- 2 Washington (encl-2)
- 2 New York (encl-2) (NY-65-14603)
- 2 San Juan

RECORDED

JUN 14 1946  
File

50 JUN 27 1946



particularly writers, civic groups, and editors, in order that they might use its information and photographs for whatever purpose would benefit them.

The following general biographical data concerning ROSSKAM is translated from this EL MUNDO article -

EDWIN and LOUISE ROSSKAM arrived at documentary photography through dissimilar channels - he through painting, she through biology. He studied art in Paris, Munich, and Philadelphia; she sciences in the University of Pennsylvania. While his pictures were shown in Paris, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, she graduated and went to New York in order to study bacteriology.

About 1929 the Trocadero and a newspaper syndicate sought him to make a photographic study in Martinique and Tahiti and the Polynesian Islands.

About 1936 ROSSKAM worked for the Philadelphia "Record" in the capacity of photographic editor.

At the end of 1937 both came to Puerto Rico for the first time, sent by a well known magazine which has capitalized on photographs. The thousands of photographs which they took around the Island were not published due to circumstances inadequately explained by the magazine director. Hence their prints are now being forwarded to the Library of Congress.

About 1938 the ROSSKAMS carried out a similar photographic project on behalf of another magazine covering the Tennessee Valley Authority, but this project for reasons also inadequately explained by the magazine directors, was never made public. They thereafter signed a contract with with ALLIANCE, a New York publication, to do a photographic two-volume job on various studies of the country. The first covered San Francisco, for which WILLIAM SAROYAN, the California novelist wrote an introduction. The second covered Washington, D. C., and had an introduction written by ELFANOR ROOSEVELT with the collaboration of Mrs. RUBY A. BLACK, ex correspondent of EL MUNDO, LA DEMOCRACIA, and the United Press of Washington, D. C.

In the middle of 1939 they were separated in their photographic work when EDWIN ROSSKAM became a specialist on Visual Information for the Farm Security Administration, while she worked for various magazines in Washington, D. C.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES**

FILE NO. **100-19220**

|   |                                 |  |   |
|---|---------------------------------|--|---|
| REPORT MADE AT<br><b>LOS ANGELES</b>  | DATE WHEN MADE<br><b>8/7/43</b> | PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE<br><b>8/1-7, 9-14, 16-20, 23-28/43</b> | REPORT MADE BY<br><b>[REDACTED] GIP</b>       |
| TITLE<br><b>(CHANGED) RACIAL CONDITIONS IN THE LOS ANGELES FIELD DIVISION</b> |                                 |  | CHARACTER OF CASE<br><b>INTERNAL SECURITY</b> |

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:** In Los Angeles area the Negro population continues to increase. Western Baptist Convention (Negro) adopts economic and social program. "California Eagle", Negro newspaper, reported controlled by Communist Party. Local law enforcement agencies map plans to control major domestic disturbances. "March on Washington" Movement began organizational drive in Los Angeles following speech in Los Angeles by A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH. Negro employment in war industries continues to increase. Lack of adequate transportation and housing facilities reported to be at present the most serious points of friction among Negroes.

- P -

**REFERENCE:** Report of [REDACTED]  
Los Angeles, July 31, 1943, entitled  
"NEGRO SURVEY, LOS ANGELES FIELD  
DIVISION, INTERNAL SECURITY".

Bureau letter, August 10, 1943.

Letter to the Bureau, August 17, 1943.

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i><br>SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE   | DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES                      |  |
| COPIES OF THIS REPORT<br>5 Bureau<br>1 G-2 Los Angeles<br>1 B10 San Diego<br>1 B10 Los Angeles<br>1 Los Angeles | <b>100-135-26-36</b><br><br><b>35 SEP 20 1943</b> | <b>SEP 20 1943</b><br><b>SEP 20 1943</b> |
|   |   |  |
|   |   |  |

**NOV 20 1943**

he has continued his work on the "California Eagle".

Confidential Source T-5 advised that many Negroes are concerned about what seems to be a complete change in the editorial policy on the part of [redacted] and that it is rumored among the Negroes that [redacted] is now controlled by the Communist Party. This source felt, however, that despite the fact that [redacted] have lost much prestige lately because of the radical tinge of the paper, he still feels that the paper has considerable influence in the community because of the fact that it had the reputation for more than twenty years of being a conservative Republican newspaper.

[redacted] and [redacted], owner and operator of [redacted] at [redacted] expressed practically the same conclusions as did this informant.

C. "THE LOS ANGELES TRIBUNE". (nothing to add at this time).

D. "THE NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS" (nothing to add at this time).

E. "THE WAR WORKER".

As of this writing three issues of the "War Worker" have been published. The last two issues have maintained the same conservative, factual approach as did the first issue. Confidential Source T-5 and [redacted] as well as [redacted] each advised that he had never heard the name of [redacted] mentioned in connection with any subversive group, and each was of the impression that this paper was taking a very rational view toward the Negro problems. Each expressed the desire to see the paper a successful venture. They did not know the financial basis of the paper, but were under the impression that it was money that [redacted] had accumulated. [redacted] told Source T-5 that the subscriptions and street sales of the paper had been very successful and [redacted] appeared confident that the paper would be able to continue as a self-supporting enterprise. It is noted, however, that in the last issue there was about one-half page of paid advertising. The "War Worker" has sold for ten cents a copy and as of this time no evidence has been secured which would indicate the extent of the circulation of this paper.

The most recent issue, which is for the second half of August, 1943, includes letters of commendation and good wishes from a number of individuals including Mrs. ELEANOR POOSEVILT, H. V. KALTENBORN, THEODORE R. POSTON, News Bureau, Office of War Information, PHILIP M. CONNELLY, Secretary, Local CIO Council, CARL WINTER, County Organizer, Los Angeles Committee, Communist Party.

The editorials and news stories of this issue were very conservative, devoting most of the space to presenting the local housing problem, and to pictures of Negroes and white employees working together at plants such as Lockheed and North American Aviation.

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

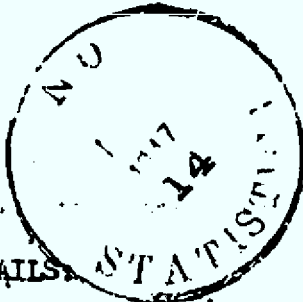
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. **100-81768 BHB**

|   |                                      |  |   |
|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| REPORT MADE AT<br><b>NEW YORK</b>                   | DATE WHEN MADE<br><b>JUN 21 1946</b> | PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE<br><b>9/23-25; 10/21-23; 11/18-20/46</b> | REPORT MADE BY<br><b>[REDACTED]</b>               |
| TITLE<br><b>AMERICAN RELIEF FOR GREEK DEMOCRACY</b> |                                      |  | CHARACTER OF CASE<br><b>INTERNAL SECURITY - C</b> |

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR GREEK DEMOCRACY had its inception about June 4, 1946 with a dinner at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, launching a drive for \$1,000,000. ROBERT ST. JOHN, Chairman of the dinner. Among prominent speakers were LELAND STONE, FRANK GERVASTI, WILLIAM L. SHIRER. Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT accepted honorary chairmanship. ROBERT ST. JOHN and Dr. NICHOLAS CHERONIS, Co-Chairmen of the organization. Greek Fur Workers Union, Local 70, contributed \$2,000. Organization has support of Jewish War Veterans, Women's Section of Jewish American Congress and CIO. Packages are sent through "CARE," (Cooperatives for American Remittances to Europe, Inc.) and delivered in Greece by the National Solidarity Group. Mr. ANDREAS STRATOS, Greek Labor Minister, calls National Solidarity Group a front for assistance to Communists in Greece and is represented in the United States by American Relief for Greek Democracy.



**DETAILS:**

Investigation in this case is predicated upon information supplied by Confidential Informant T-1 indicating that the subject organization, AMERICAN RELIEF FOR GREEK DEMOCRACY, was sponsored by certain alleged Communists.

On June 4, 1946, Confidential Informant ND-343, whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that AMERICAN RELIEF FOR GREEK DEMOCRACY was formed sometime in the early part of 1946, June. At the time Messrs. NICHOLAS CARVOUNIS and GEORGE GEORGALAS, EAM Delegates, were touring

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|--|--|--|
| APPROVED AND FORWARDED:<br><i>Edward Scheidt</i><br>SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE        | DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES<br><b>100-346115-5</b><br><b>15</b><br><i>[Handwritten signatures and stamps]</i> |  |
| COPY DESTROYED<br>5 - Bureau<br>2 - Chicago<br>3 - New York<br>100-7-64<br>IN FILE |  |  |

the United States. The organization held a dinner on June 4, 1946 at the Commodore Hotel, New York City, at which time a drive for \$1,000,000 to aid war victims in Greece was launched. The purpose of this drive the committee stated was to aid those Greeks who because of their political ideas are denied any assistance by the Greek Government. The Green American Tribune, mouthpiece for the Greek leftist organizations in this country, announced on May 31, 1946 that among the trade unions participating in the dinner and pledging to support the \$1,000,000 campaign for food, clothing and medical supplies, were the following:

- Local 6, Hotel and Restaurant Employees, AF of L.
- Local 89, Hotel and Restaurant Employees, AF of L.
- Local 1, Bakery and Confectionery Workers, AF of L.
- Local 1, Barbers and Beauty Culturists, CIO.
- Local 555, Teachers Union, CIO.
- United Shop Workers, CIO, New York District.
- United Packing House Workers, CIO.
- Furriers Joint Council of New York, CIO.
- Joint Board, Fur Dressers and Dyers, CIO.
- National Maritime Union, CIO.

✓ Professor NICHOLAS CHERONIS, who is chairman of the AMERICAN RELIEF FOR GREEK DEMOCRACY, introduced the chairman of the dinner, Mr. ROBERT ST. JOHN. In his speech ROBERT ST. JOHN criticized the British for the handling of the Greek situation, extolled the assistance rendered to the Allied victory by the EAM Group, and also criticized the bungling of the United States foreign policy in handling the Greek situation.

Mr. FRANK GERVASI, Washington editor of Colliers Magazine, spoke on his trip to Greece after the liberation of that country from the Nazis and spoke in the same vein as the preceding speaker, praising the sacrifices of EAM and condemning the British for denying liberty to the Greeks. ROBERT ST. JOHN also read a message at the conclusion of GERVASI's speech which message was received from Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT and stated "I was very glad to send a small check," to the AMERICAN RELIEF FOR GREEK DEMOCRACY "in the hope that it would alleviate the suffering of the brave Greek people." A similar message was read from Secretary HENRY WALLACE stating that "it is gratifying to hear that a campaign is launched for the relief of the Greek people."

The next speaker was the Reverend W. ELLIS DAVIES of the First

NY 100-81768

The following are the officers of this organization, whose names appear on the literature:

Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, Honorary Chairman  
Co-Chairmen: ROBERT ST. JOHN  
Dr. NICHOLAS CHERONIS

Vice Chairmen: Mrs. FRANK GERVASI  
JOHN VASSOS  
ALECOS GEORGIADIS

Secretary: COSTA COUVARAS

National Board Members:

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Senator JOSEPH F. GUFFEY  
Dr. GEORGE KARAFLOS  
Dr. MICHAEL MANDELMANAKIS  
Dr. PETER PAULUS  
LELAND STOWE  
JOHN VAFTADES  
BASEL FLAVIANOS

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Prof. DOROTHY BREWSTER  
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Hon. JOHN CASHMORE  
Hon. EUGENE P. CONNOLLY  
D'ARNOLD DAVIS  
Rabbi MITCHEL S. ESKOLSKY  
JOSE FERRER  
ABRAM FLAXER  
HUGO GELLERT  
PROSPER GOTTERT  
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ZLATKO BALOKOVIC  
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VAN WYCK BROOKS  
Prof. EDWIN BERRY BURGUM  
Hon. EMANUEL CELLER  
HUGH D. DARSIE  
Hon. HUGH DE LACY  
PHILIP EVERGOOD  
BETTY FIELD  
CHRISTIAN GAUSS  
Mrs. LOUIS GIMBEL  
WILLIAM GROPPER  
ELIZABETH HAYES  
LANGSTON HUGHES



March 27, 1947

15916

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMS  
MR. LADD  
MR. TOLSON

Last evening [redacted] phoned me from [redacted] to call to my attention the activities of an organization known as the American Relief for Greek Democracy which [redacted] stated is backed by Communist groups and is collecting large sums of money, which money is not really getting to the poverty stricken [redacted] of Greece.

[redacted] states that the other organization, namely the American Relief for Greek Democracy, has confused many people. He stated that this organization is to hold a meeting in Carnegie Hall next Monday evening and will have for its speakers former Secretary of Commerce Henry Wallace and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. He stated that he thought some inquiry should be made about the background of this group and the disposition of funds collected. I think it would be well to have an agent of our New York Office contact [redacted] and obtain any details which he has which he stated he would be glad to furnish. After receiving this information it can then be determined what, if any, investigation we are warranted in making.

Very truly yours,

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

SENT FROM D. O.  
TIME 9:50 am  
DATE 3-29-47  
BY [signature]

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&  
INDEXED  
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F B I  
36 MAR 28 1947

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  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

52 APR 5 1947

# AMERICAN RELIEF for GREEK DEMOCRACY

111 West 42nd Street • New York 18, N. Y. • Wisconsin 7-6744-5

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JOHN VASSOS

ALECOS GEORGIADES

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ELMER RICE

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BOSE RUSSELL

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LISA SERGIO

HERMAN SHUMLIN

VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON

MRS. ALICE STEPHANO

ORESTE STEPHANO

ARTHUR STYE

R. J. THOMAS

CARL VAN DOREN

MARY VAN EILER

PIERRE VAN PAASSEN

DR. HARRY P. WARD

MARGARET WEBSTER

American Relief for Greek Democracy, organized several months ago, for the purpose of sending desperately needed relief supplies to the democratic people of Greece, requests the honor of including your name among its sponsors.

We are currently conducting a \$1,000,000 campaign for the purpose of sending food, clothing and medical supplies to the destitute people of Greece who were our allies in the war -- the former resistance fighters and their families -- and to all Greeks who are discriminated against in the distribution of relief supplies because of their devotion to democratic principles.

Our appeal is a special appeal. We are appealing for help for the 20,000 resistance leaders who are in prisons, for the 200,000 who are in hiding and the 4000 men, women and children forced into exile. Individual food and clothing packages will be sent to these victims and their families who are completely without means for continued existence.

The Greek people have appealed to us to help save them and their children from certain death. Quick action has been made possible. Arrangements have been made to send food and clothing packages through the facilities of Greek War Relief and CARE who guarantee their delivery. We have an opportunity to help them directly, effectively and immediately.

If, after reading the enclosed material, you decide that this cause merits your support, please fill out the sponsorship card enclosed.

Sincerely,

*Robert St. John*  
Robert St. John  
Chairman

100-346115-8

# AMERICAN RELIEF for GREEK DEMOCRACY

111 West 42nd Street • New York 18, N. Y. • Wisconsin 7-6744-5

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Honorary Chairman

October 25, 1946

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ALECOS GEORGIADIS  
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COSTA COUVARAS  
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R. J. THOMAS  
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MARY VAN KLEEK  
PIERRE VAN PAASSEN  
DR. HARRY P. WARD  
MARGARET WEBSTER

Rev. Ben Richardson  
National Executive Secretary  
Ministerial Action Committees of THE PROTESTANT  
821 Fifth Avenue  
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

We know of the deep concern that THE PROTESTANT has for suffering humanity wherever found. Therefore, we are asking your help in an urgent matter.

Two million hungry, poorly-clad, tubercular children trek pitifully over the roads of Greece. 400,000 war orphans have no hope for the future except that we help them. Thousands of women, young and old, are completely destitute...their male relatives having been killed or imprisoned by the Nazis. The dire situation of these people is attested to by Buell F. Maben, Director of UNRRA in that country. He charges further that in Greece, the government has been distributing supplies only to Royalist sympathizers.

The present government closed down the offices of The National Mutual Aid of Greece, the EAM relief organization, and placed its officials under arrest. In a word, they used relief as a political weapon against the people.

In an effort to offset this evil and to bring needed assistance, our organization, The American Relief for Greek Democracy, was formed. Anticipating repressive measures, The National Mutual Aid of Greece sent us a list of those most in need. It includes 2,000 little children partly or completely orphaned by the war, and another 2,000 relatives of democratic fighters against the Nazi invaders.

The American Relief for Greek Democracy is presently engaged in a campaign to raise \$1,000,000 to supply these valiant people with food and clothing. We turn to you of THE PROTESTANT and to the many gracious ministers associated with you for assistance. Please consider kindly the following suggestions:

- (1) Preach a sermon on the humanitarian necessity of seeing that those who need aid actually get it.
- (2) Launch clothing and fund drives in their churches.
- (3) Allow the churches to be used as neighborhood depots for the use of other organizations in the community which may also be collecting clothing.

We will appreciate any help in this moment of tragic need.

Sincerely yours,

-Robert St. John-

100-346115-8

# AMERICAN RELIEF for GREEK DEMOCRACY

111 West 42nd Street • New York 18, N. Y. • Wisconsin 7-6744-5

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ELMER RICE  
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ROSE RUSSELL  
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LISA SERGIO  
HERMAN SHUMKIN  
VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON  
MRS. ALICE STEPHANO  
CRESTE STEPHANO  
ARTHUR SZYK  
E. J. THOMAS  
CARL VAN DOREN  
MARY VAN KEEK  
PIERRE VAN PAASSEN  
DR. HARRY F. WARD  
MARGARET WEBSTER

November 14, 1946

Hundreds of thousands of orphans of Greek trade unionists face death from starvation, disease and privation during the coming winter.

For them, Christmas of 1946 holds no hope -- no promise of cheer -- no food, clothing or necessities of life.

The orphans of Greek trade unionists lift a hopeful eye -- they hope that American trade unionists will see their misery -- will bring gladness to their hearts -- will make their Christmas a merry one.

While Christmas to our American children means toys, Christmas trees and happiness -- a "Merry Christmas" to a Greek orphan would mean a food package, a bundle of clothing -- something to keep him alive.

The National Mutual Aid of Greece has sent us the names of 5,000 orphans of Greek trade unionists who have neither fathers nor mothers.

We estimate that for \$25.00 we can outfit and feed a Greek child for one month. We ask that you adopt at least four such orphans as your wards for the month of December and make their Christmas a happy one.

In the spirit of Christmas and good will, won't you adopt as many orphans as you can, and send us your contribution at once, so that these gifts will reach them in time for Christmas.

Very sincerely yours,

*Eleanor Roosevelt*  
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

100-346115-8

# AMERICAN RELIEF for GREEK DEMOCRACY

111 West 42nd Street • New York 18, N. Y. • Wisconsin 7-6744-5

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*Co-Chairmen*

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JOHN VASSOS  
ALECOS GEORGIADIS  
*Vice Chairmen*

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*Secretary*

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December 2, 1946

Hundreds of thousands of orphans of Greek patriots face death from starvation, disease and privation during the coming winter.

For them, Christmas of 1946 holds no hope -- no promise of cheer -- no food, clothing or the necessities of life.

These helpless orphans lift a hopeful eye -- they hope that we in America will see their misery -- will bring gladness to their hearts -- will make their Christmas a merry one.

While Christmas to our American children means toys, Christmas trees and happiness -- a "Merry Christmas" to a Greek orphan would mean a food package, a bundle of clothing -- something to keep him alive.

The National Mutual Aid of Greece has sent us the names of 5000 orphans of Greek patriots. It is the purpose of this letter to invite you to join many Americans in sending a Christmas shipment of relief supplies to the orphaned children of Greece -- the children of men who died fighting the Axis.

By contributing to the "MERRY CHRISTMAS FUND FOR THE ORPHANS OF GREECE" you can participate in the shipment of food, clothing and medical supplies scheduled to leave New York in time to reach Greece before the holidays.

May we add your name to the list of Americans who will help Greek orphans live.

Very sincerely

*Eleanor Roosevelt*  
Eleanor Roosevelt

100-346115-8





**This Could Have Been Your Home**

**Your Child**



# YOU HAVE SEEN THE FACE OF GREECE . . .

You have seen the scars left by war in Greece, scars left by warfare, torture and terrorism. These are the things that might have happened to us if the war had not gone our way — if millions of people throughout the world, like the Greeks, had not sacrificed their homes, their lives, their lands to fight the Axis.

## For the Greeks the Terror and Hunger are Not Over

**FOOD IS A WEAPON** in modern warfare. It is a terrible weapon in the hands of ruthless men determined to crush a people's will to freedom, to liberty, to democracy. It is the weapon used today by anti-democratic forces in Greece.

**AMERICAN RELIEF FOR GREEK DEMOCRACY** stands opposed to the use of this weapon against the people of Greece.

**AMERICAN RELIEF FOR GREEK DEMOCRACY** was created to help alleviate the suffering of the democratic people of Greece. By cooperating with the National Mutual Aid of Greece in the distribution of food and clothing American aid will reach remote villages, mountain communities, as well as people in the cities whose fight for democracy and freedom has left them starving, sick, destitute.

**AMERICAN RELIEF FOR GREEK DEMOCRACY** stands for the principle that the Greek people who fought so valiantly for freedom shall not now see their children die—because they believe in democracy, because they oppose the return of a King and a fascist state in Greece!



"And the children of Greece; the innocent, martyred orphans of the heroes of Greek resistance pass their time in their sunless homes, naked, hungry, barefoot. Illnesses torment them. Tuberculosis cuts them down. *In the face of this tragedy—government officials remain unmoved.*"

"Appeal to all Democratic Peoples"  
June 6, 1946 by the National Mutual  
Aid of Greece.

## UNRRA Hits Greek "Misuse" of Relief Food

ATHENS, July 10 (Reuter)—The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration today lodged a vigorous official protest with the Greek Government against alleged discrimination shown by Greek Government officials in distributing UNRRA supplies to the people of Greece.

Buell F. Maben, head of the UNRRA mission in Greece, in a letter addressed to Stephan Stephanopoulos, Minister of Coordination, said that for several weeks he had been receiving from his field representatives reports "of a particularly disquieting nature in the light of UNRRA objectives."

These reports were "that certain local government officials do not appreciate the non-discriminatory distribution requirements of the agreement between UNRRA and the Greek Government."

Mr. Maben said that the Prefect of Pella (a district in western Macedonia where there have been clashes between left-wing supporters and the gendarmerie) had published a circular "which appears to establish a Government policy of withholding UNRRA rations from families and relatives of persons suspected of being outlaws."

He added that representation had been made to UNRRA headquarters in Greece that the distribution of UNRRA supplies should be cut off from certain villages "pending the re-establishment in the villages of conditions more satisfactory to the Government."

"Let me assure you the UNRRA mission will oppose any such action and will if necessary endeavor to provide supplies directly to any such person or group of persons so discriminated against," Mr. Maben said.

(reprinted from THE NEW YORK TIMES,  
Thursday, July 11, 1946)

### AMERICAN RELIEF FOR GREEK DEMOCRACY

was created to correct the very injustices confirmed by UNRRA authorities. It seeks to aid all democratic elements in Greece that are the victims of discrimination. Distribution of relief supplies will be undertaken by the National Mutual Aid of Greece, the "*Mother of the Greek People*"—a relief society created in 1941, to give secret aid to victims of the Nazis and fascists. Today it enjoys the respect of all democratic elements in Greece. It is supported by such men as former Prime Ministers Emmanuel Tsouderos and Themistocles Sophoulis, former Foreign Minister John Sophianopoulos, the Metropolitans (Archbishops) of Kozani, Elia, Florini, Chios, Volos, Sparta, and Driunopoleos.



This "*Mother of the Greek People*" now calls on us for help.

# "Tell the Greeks... They are Not Alone"

(MESSAGES TO AMERICAN RELIEF FOR GREEK DEMOCRACY)



"Those of us who were with the Greek Army know it was the Greeks who broke the heart of Italian Fascism. We know that no allied people fought against greater odds than the Greeks. Out of a population of only seven millions nearly one million Greeks died for freedom. The Greeks deserve our help. American Relief for Greek Democracy shall have our support."

LELAND STOWE

"It is gratifying to hear that a campaign is being launched to send food, clothing and medical supplies to the suffering people of Greece. These people, who fought so well against Fascism, have the deep sympathy of all Americans. But sympathy is not enough for human beings who are suffering as they are suffering. We must express our sympathy actively by sending them the things they need to alleviate their pain."

HENRY A. WALLACE  
*Secretary of Commerce*

"In the name of the fighters for Greek democracy I express the thanks due to the freedom-loving people of the United States through whose courageous generosity sprang American Relief for Greek Democracy. Your noble deed comforts and soothes the saddened hearts of the fighters for Greek democracy. We will not forget!"

JOHN SOPHIANOPOULOS  
*Former Foreign Minister of Greece*

"In the history of the common struggle for progress and democratic rights waged by your own country and Greece, American Relief for Greek Democracy constitutes a valuable addition. Its founding and its sacred cause are reassurance to us that the liberty-loving people of the United States stand actively at the side of the sorely-pressed democratic people of Greece."

THEMISTOCLES SOPHOULIS  
*Leader of the Liberal Party  
Former Prime Minister of Greece*



"I hope . . . that you will achieve your goal so as to be able to alleviate the suffering of the brave and courageous people in Greece who have endured so much."

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

"To tell a people that are destitute and starving that their war effort was a mighty one is very inadequate. We, on this side of the world, who owe the people of Greece a debt that we can never score off, must partly repay this debt by giving life itself to the peoples of Greece . . . Rest assured that organized labor in this country will not be remiss in seeing the importance of your drive."

R. J. THOMAS  
*Vice-President, United Auto Workers, CIO*

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AMERICAN RELIEF FOR GREEK DEMOCRACY

111 WEST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 18, N. Y.

Telephone: WI. 7-6744

Warehouse: 31 East 35th Street, New York 16, N. Y.

# Appeal To The Jews of America

Dear Friends:

The tragedy of the Jews of Greece is known to you. I deem it my duty to call your attention to two basic things:

1. From 100,000 Jews who lived in Greece before the war, at least 60,000 suffered the greatest catastrophe from plunder, looting and wholesale massacres.
2. The aid of the resistance movement in the work of saving the Jews of Greece has been, according to the evidence in our hands, great. All those who escaped destruction owe their salvation to the resistance movement.

From the beginning of the persecution of the Jews of Greece, the resistance movement considered the question of the Jews included in the framework of the national liberation struggle. It aided many Jews to hide in the houses of resistance fighters, facilitated the escape abroad of many families, and protected all the Jews who sought refuge in Free Greece.

We must point out that if there is today a free corner of Greece, we owe that to the heroic resistance movement which with real heroism suffered the greatest sacrifices to drive the conqueror out of the country.

Consequently, I beg you earnestly to organize a collection to assist the democratic people of Greece morally and materially. In this collection which you may organize, keep in mind the many thousands of victims of the liberation struggle who fought against the bestialities of the German-Bulgarian conquerors and the traitors who collaborated with them.

It would be fine if you could give this aid in a short time and if it would not be limited to money but extended to medicine, food and clothing.

And God bless you for this good work that you will do.

Chief Rabbi of Athens, Elias Barzalai



**AMERICAN RELIEF FOR GREEK DEMOCRACY**  
111 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N. Y.

# THE WAR IS NOT OVER FOR ME!

ND 364  
10-2-46  
JEE



*Help. Save These Lives!*

**"In Greece 2,000,000 children  
face starvation"**

JOHN DULA  
former UNRRA Director in Greece

## GIVE WHAT YOU CAN

- Flour, Cereals, Macaroni
- Canned Meat, Fish, Cheese
- Fats and Oils
- Condensed or Evaporated Milk
- Men's Clothing
- Veterans' GI Clothes
- Women's and Children's Wear
- Shoes, Blankets, Comforters
- Vitamins
- Aspirin, Cotton, Gauze
- Bandages, Adhesive Tape
- Ointments, Oils



**AMERICAN RELIEF FOR GREEK DEMOCRACY**

111 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y.

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR GREEK DEMOCRACY

111 West 42nd Street  
New York 18, New York  
Wisconsin 7-6744  
James Vlanos, Pub. Dir.

FOR RELEASE: Friday, October 26, 1946

The tragedy and suffering of the people of Greece is intensified daily as official government agencies continue the persecution not only of their political opponents and their families but relief workers seeking to aid the orphans of Nazi victims, it was charged by the Board of Directors of American Relief for Greek Democracy, 111 West 42nd Street, New York City.

The National Mutual Aid of Greece, a non-political relief agency which operated secretly during the Nazi occupation of Greece and which has been the distributing agency for food, clothing and medical supplies shipped by American Relief for Greek Democracy, has been the principal victim of official and non-official persecutions. Robert St. John and Dr. Nicholas Cheronis, co-chairmen of the American relief organization, made public an appeal for help from the National Mutual Aid which outlines a few of the incidents of the persecutions.

"Innocent children are the principal victims of this situation," Mr. St. John said. "A few weeks ago, in Athens, police raided a food center set up by a group of women in the Kupseli neighborhood for 70 orphans. The children's food was confiscated and the women arrested for no reason whatsoever. This is typical of many such incidents."

The text of the protest from the National Mutual Aid addressed to the governments of Greece, Great Britain, the United States, France and the Soviet Union as well as to religious leaders everywhere, is as follows:

"The Central Executive Committee of the National Mutual Aid protests strongly to you, the Greek Government, and to international public opinion, the murders perpetrated by irresponsible, but unfortunately official government agencies. Those killed were members and representatives of our organization who have conducted themselves without regard for self in the service of the victims of the Nazi occupation and of all distressed Greeks.



"The violent persecution of the National Mutual Aid, the torture and murder of its leaders, the closing and wrecking of its offices, the placing of obstacles in the way of its work, are not recent or isolated instances, unfortunately. Immediately after the events of December, 1944, much of the persecution, violence and murder were directed against the National Mutual Aid. In city after city of Macedonia, Thessaly and the Peloponnesus, district offices were completely wrecked. In Thessalonika, the State, upon the pretext of preserving order, evicted the organization from its offices. In Pireaus, the police raided the National Mutual Aid offices and arrested and tortured its leaders. In twenty months, ten National Mutual Aid leaders were murdered. Leonidas Velopoulos, Nicos Rallis, Cleo Deliveria, K. Kessidis, Christos Matsatsis, Elene Hronopoulou, George Zervas, all met death in line of duty.

"To these ten must be added four more self-sacrificing apostles of the National Mutual Aid.

"On the morning of August 15, in Chania, Crete, 22 year old, Thalia Marcusaki died of the severe wounds she sustained the previous day when gendarmes attacked a group of citizens. Thalia Marcusaki, an innocent bystander in this instance, received the full blast of police bullets in her chest. Her death deprives our organization of an inspired supporter of the social welfare work of the National Mutual Aid. She was secretary of the branch at the Koum-Kapi community in Chania and had a magnificent record of national resistance activity during the Nazi occupation. She is survived by a one and one half year old child.

"At dawn on September 1, 1946, Idomeneus Kohilakis, Secretary of the Kaisariani Branch, was murdered by royalist members of the X-ite organization. He leaves behind him a wife and three young children--without means of support.

"Kohilakis is an example of a patriotic Greek with an enviable record of national liberation activity. Beginning in 1941 he hid and fed in his home the Australian airman, Charlie Homson. He fought continuously for the liberation of his country. The Gestapo, the SS and quisling traitors tried in every way to get him.

Yet, under the present government of a liberated Greek, this heroic fighter fell before the bullets of a murderer.

"The third odious murder of a National Mutual Aid leader occurred in Zakynthos on September 2. N. Hristodouloupoulos, a customs official who was a member of the National Mutual Aid district committee of Ahaia, was murdered by terrorists. A few days before his murder he had been arrested in Patras and was held for exile. He was released, however, and his work took him to Zakynthos where he was murdered by the familiar 'person or persons unknown'--the drags of the Greek nation.

"Announcement has just been made of the murder by monarchists of Iraklis Ioannides, leader of the National Mutual Aid of Katerini.

"These fourteen murders taint the honor of our land and darken the civilization of our country. They must not go unpunished. It is the duty of every civilized person to denounce courageously this murderous orgy and to demand of the official government that it find the guilty and punish them.

"The murder of representatives of the National Mutual Aid, an organization which stands above politicians and political discriminations, cannot have any other meaning but a frenzied reaction against the philanthropic work of our organization and the display of enmity to our martyred people.

"With these facts in mind the National Mutual Aid calls upon you to lend your prestige and your voice to this protest of ours."

For the Central Executive Committee

A. LOULIS, President  
P. SIMOS, General Secretary

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR GREEK DEMOCRACY  
111 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N. Y.

- WHEREAS:** For more than 5 years the heroic democratic people of Greece fought the fascist invaders and thereby contributed enormously to the victory of the United Nations, and
- WHEREAS:** The present Greek Government is pursuing a policy of starving into submission millions of democratic Greeks as substantiated by Buell F. Mahan head of UNRRA in Greece who accused the government of discrimination in the distribution of relief, and
- WHEREAS:** The legally elected leaders of the Greek Confederation of Labor were forcibly removed and their headquarters confiscated, an action vigorously denounced by Leon Jouhaux on behalf of the World Federation of Trade Unions, and
- WHEREAS:** Today these gallant fighters face a life and death struggle for their very existence...20,000 of them rotting in foul prisons, another 200,000 forced into hiding and subjected to terror, and
- WHEREAS:** The cost of bread has risen to 80 times of what it was before the German occupation, inflation is rampant and large numbers of children die daily of starvation, malnutrition, and tuberculosis, and
- WHEREAS:** The American Relief for Greek Democracy is the only organization dedicated to the vital task of providing direct aid to the democratic people of Greece and is launching a \$1,000,000 campaign for food, clothing and medical supplies, and as members of free trade unions in America we have a sacred duty of solidarity towards our brother unionists in Greece, therefore be it

**RESOLVED:** That  
expresses its sympathy and solidarity with the oppressed people of Greece, and endorses the \$1,000,000 campaign on their behalf, and be it further

**RESOLVED:** That we urge our members and locals to support this campaign by making contributions through treasury allocations, trade union scrolls or both, and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to all locals and shop stewards.

Ethniko Allilonghi  
December 30, 1944  
To American Relief for Greek Democracy

Dear Friend:

In this letter we set before you as briefly as possible the facts about the persecution which has been loosed against us. These facts should assist you in the campaign which you are presently conducting in behalf of the democratic people of Greece.

We can say that the persecution of the Ethniko Allilonghi (National Mutual Aid of Greece) is part of the pattern of the general persecution of the whole national resistance movement. Raids were inaugurated against our establishments, and against our peoples' medical centers which were prototypes of public welfare organizations. These had been in existence for 125 years.

The members and leaders of Ethniko Allilonghi, following the fate of the other resistance fighters, have been imprisoned, maltreated, hunted, and in 14 cases, murdered in a cowardly fashion while performing their sacred work. These murdered were: Evangellos Volepoulos, Evangellos Lages, Constantinos Christofis, Zeitos Papakonamou, Nicholas Mallis, Glee Delevoria, Kyprianos Kalaidis, Christos Katratidis, Helen Hronopoulou, George Zervas, Thalis Marousaki, Idomenous Kohilakis, Nikos Christodouleopoulos, Iraklios Ioannides.

Here are the facts concerning the persecution of Ethniko Allilonghi from April 1st to August 15th, 1944, in all of Greece:

|   |    |
|---|----|
| Arrest of E.A. leaders. . . . .               | 65 |
| E.A. leaders sentenced. . . . .               | 12 |
| Sent into exile. . . . .                      | 24 |
| E.A. Offices destroyed. . . . .               | 20 |
| Cases of looting of E.A. property. . . . .    | 5  |
| Raids upon E.A. offices. . . . .              | 21 |
| Murders of E.A. leaders and members. . . . .  | 6  |
| Maltreatment of leaders & members. . . . .    | 7  |
| E.A. offices closed. . . . .                  | 10 |
| E.A. offices commandeered. . . . .            | 3  |
| E.A. Peoples' Medical Centers closed. . . . . | 2  |

The persecution always takes two forms: the legal persecution, and that of irresponsible terrorists who in many districts either have taken over government functions or cooperate with state forces.

Immediately after the events of December, 1944, E.A. sought to harmonize her work in accordance with existing laws. On the basis of a government order, E.A. was recognized as an organization with an accepted jurisdiction.

100-346115-8

Yet the Government officials never wished to recognise the power of the law towards E.A. Thus there were numerous arrests and imprisonments of the leaders of National Mutual Aid of Greece (E.A.). Although both the law itself and the Constitution of the organization gave it the right to collect funds, these arrests were made on the basis that the collections were "illegal."

On the other hand, on numerous occasions, offices were closed by the State Police themselves. They arrested and maltreated the leadership and generally obstructed the work of the National Mutual Aid. The irresponsible terrorists follow the same pattern, except that in their wake of even greater violence, they usually leave ruins and death.

With the resumption of power by the present government, an all-out campaign against National Mutual Aid of Greece. Offices are closed and the same pattern of terror and violence followed. Here is a catalogue for the months of April and May, 1946:

In Katerini: The police arrested the whole Presidium (Board of Directors) of E.A. The police confiscated and went through its books...all this on the excuse that the relief organization was cooperating with "bandits" and "terrorizing" the people. The Board was tormented for four days and finally freed in Thessaloniki after this accusation was dropped. Yet the persecution continued, the offices closed, and the President of the Board, Mr. Papazoglou, forced to resign.

On April 26th, the Katerini police head arrested the representative of the E.A. district who had gone there on business. He was taken to the police station, searched roughly, and sent out of town. He was told in farewell: "The E.A. of Katerini was dissolved by law."

In Lavitsa Serron: Monarchists and government police destroyed E.A. offices.

In Volos: The authorities at Magnisia prohibited the sale of raffle tickets for assistance to children's centers of the E.A.

In Perristeri: E-ites (members of an armed royalist band) wrecked E.A. offices on April 30th.

In Peloponessus: Offices of District and of Patras closed.

In Korani: Police prohibited E.A. meetings.

In Kalamata: Three E.A. representatives, Katina Bekapoulou, Magdalene Papani and Maria Angelopoulou who were arrested on April 4th, have still to be tried. The police also arrested the President of the District Committee, Mr. George Kontrom.



2.  
In Florina: Police arrested Katira Verka, member of the Executive Committee of Macedonia and Thrace district.

In Lageda: On April 7th, E.A. offices were raided.

In Chios: Police banned the E.A. convention.

In Piraeus and Kerkiras: E.A. meetings were banned.

In Athens: Neighborhood offices of E.A. were closed.

Total for the end of July:

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Murders of E.A. representatives. . . . .             | 5  |
| Hunted. . . . .                                      | 21 |
| Offices raided. . . . .                              | 25 |
| Offices closed. . . . .                              | 7  |
| E.A. offices wrecked . . . . .                       | 9  |
| E.A. Representatives arrested. . . . .               | 39 |
| E.A. Representatives tortured or maltreated. . . . . | 1  |

From the beginning of July the persecution against E.A. has been intensified systematically. Here are some instances:

In Volog: St. Constantine Branch was seized by police. Royalist terrorists again destroyed the offices of E.A. because it continued its efforts for the "reconciliation" of the people, and because it supported two children's centers and peoples' medical centers.

In Komotini: Lately, certain of the police in the transport department have been dealing barbarously with the E.A. teams which have been visiting imprisoned citizens. Relatives of the imprisoned have been receiving similar treatment.

In Athens: The Kupseli Branch was preparing to open a food kitchen for 70 destitute children. A police force raided the distribution center and confiscated all food, fruit, equipment, and arrested the committee consisting of Mrs. Papathodorou, Cannelopoulos, Voulgari, etc.

In Alayros: (In Magnisia). Gendarms, soldiers of Papadogona (bandit leader), X-ites and Royalist bands wrecked the offices of the National Mutual Aid. They set the furniture on fire and danced "The Son of the Eagle" around it.

In Volog: Frustrated in their first attempt to destroy the district offices of the National Mutual Aid there and the branch offices at St. Constantine, armed X-ites on July 31st smashed the doors and windows of both offices. The police declared that they were unable to find the culprits of the attacks.

In Preveza: In July the police did not allow our organization to hold any important persons who were headed for exile. They declared they had strict orders to allow no organization or society to communicate with them. This was done, obviously, to further increase the hardship of the prisoners whose food allotment amounts to only 500 drachmas daily. It was also in line with the effort to keep our organization from carrying out its christian-humanitarian duty, which it owed to our democratic patriots.

In Thessaloniki: On the afternoon of July 15th, men of the 194th Police Precinct arrested Kostas Kostas (phonetic), a member of the Executive Committee of the National Mutual Aid. She was released a few hours later. On this same afternoon, members of the 1st Police Precinct arrested in the market place Mrs. Mary Pylarinos, also a member of the Executive Committee, called her husband, and confiscated her membership dues for the month of July.

In Athens: At 2 P.M. one afternoon, an armed gendarmerie brigade raided the National Mutual Aid offices and completely destroyed them.

In Larissa: On July 27th, 1944 at 4 A.M., the gendarmes broke in the door of the National Mutual Aid offices. They took all books, receipts, notes, even medicines. At ten of the same day they returned with the intention of arresting the personnel. They arrested John Gargaliano, member of the Executive Committee of the District, and imprisoned him after administering a horrible beating. Mrs. Ioumidou, President of the National Mutual Aid of the Larissa District, was arrested on the 21st of July. Her house was searched and she was threatened with exile if she did not reveal the whereabouts of other National Mutual Aid workers in Larissa.

In Preveza: In July, in the city of Preveza, each gift to the National Mutual Aid made to the organization by a member was prosecuted by the authorities on the pretext that this was not a gift but constituted an "illegal collection." Thus, a few days ago, National Mutual Aid workers were arrested and sentenced because while they were collecting dues they also accepted gifts volunteered by subscribers.

In Mytilene: On July 27th, 1944, Panagiotis Benaparts and S. Meorogiannis, members of the district committee of Lesbos were arrested.

In Volos: At midnight, July 24th, at Agria Pylaios, the garden of Christos Vafiades was entered and all the plants in it uprooted. Mr. Vafiades is the father of Nicos Vafiades, Secretary of the National Mutual Aid district of Magnesia now being held in Areopoli preparatory to being sent into exile.

In Thessaloniki: July 27, 1944, while making a census of the orphans in his district, the Secretary of the Kostas branch was arrested on a

member of the National Mutual Aid was arrested while at her work. The lists of orphans were taken from her and she was threatened with having her head shaved if she dared to concern herself again with the orphans.

In Piraeus: The district Secretary and the Attorney of the National Mutual Aid of Elias have been arrested and sentenced to exile. The lawyer is S. Aggelopoulos.

#### Persecutions

The persecutions have risen to a frenzy in the last few months. The device of sentencing to exile is used as never before against the members and leaders of the National Mutual Aid.

Harilaos Haralios, President of the Artes district is sentenced to exile as is the Secretary of the Levadia district, S. Orphanoulas. John Gargalias, a National Mutual Aid leader and hero of the Greek resistance who successfully fought and outwitted the Nazis has been captured, tortured and exiled--by Greek quislings.

Katina Mameli, of the Athens offices, was arrested in New Philadelphia and exiled. The same fate befell Christ Messini. In Levadia, Professor Thomas Kocu has been exiled. The President of the Lacconian Section, Athens Benekou, has been exiled.

The Monarchist press, following the line given them by government leaders, have launched a slanderous and vicious attack against our philanthropic organization. Foundless, misleading and false accusations are hurled with the purpose of dissolving the National Mutual Aid and so depriving thousands of Greek democrats with the only aid available to them.

The height of persecution, however, has come with the attack on the Piraeus office where leaders were arrested and tortured, beaten to bloody unconsciousness by state police. Then followed the arrest of our President, Mr. Loulis. This act was crowned with the closing of our Athens offices on September 13th, and the arrest of over 30 members and citizens who happened to be in the office at that moment. Among those arrested was the Secretary, Angeles Mianousakis.

Up to the moment we write to you these are the latest events: arrest of the Secretary of the National Mutual Aid in Patras, Mrs. Amalia Giannopoulos; arrest of the former president of the Peloponnese section, Mrs. Maria Petzali; the arrest and exile of the National Mutual Aid Secretary of St. Amargiron in Athens, A. Nihelotopoulos.

VILLAGE INCIDENT

(For use of speakers before meetings and on the  
radio—approximate reading time: 7 minutes)

In a little town in Greece not long ago the local office of the National Mutual Aid sent an emergency call to headquarters in Athens. Food for relief of orphans and destitute families was running low. In the rest of the community there was hardly enough food for those who could pay for it, none at all for those who could not.

With railroads destroyed by the Germans, with roads fallen into disrepair through five years of guerrilla warfare, with bridges gone, highways impassable, there would not be time enough to get supplies to the town.

Even if the roads had been in good condition there are not enough trucks and horses in Greece to take care of even emergency transportation. Athens sent word back to the village agent that food was on its way. "Stretch out what you have as long as you can," they told him.

But what he had in stock was not enough for two days food! It just did not seem possible that this could be stretched out any further. It was here that the agent decided to use a little psychology. He knew that with the hope of more food before them, the people would be able to endure their hunger better. Accordingly he piled all his available stock of food onto a cart and, in the middle of the night, drove out of town with it.

The next morning the people of the village were heartened to see him driving a cart loaded with food down the main thoroughfare.

"The food is coming," he told them. "This is only the first shipment. More is on the way."

That day he doled out food. "But you are not giving us more today," said the people, protestingly.

"But we must take inventory first," he explained. "We must account for every box, or every ounce of food."

For three days the agent continued in this deception. Rations became smaller but people did not grumble for they knew that any time a need really arose the food was there for them to take. "Patience," the agent told them. And they were patient.

But the day came when there was no food left to distribute. That same day the mule that pulled the cart to the depot in the next town mysteriously developed a sore foot.

"The food is at the depot but the mule is sick," the agent told the people. "Be patient, and then we shall all have extra food."

-2-

"We will carry the food on our backs," the people said. And they prepared to parties to go down the mountain paths to the depot. Fortunately for the agent, sudden rainstorms made this project impractical. Three days later, when the sun shown again, the National Mutual Aid agent was really desperate.

The people of the village gathered in front of his small office and prepared for the trip to the nearby town to pick up the supplies they believed were waiting for them there. They were hungry, they were cold, yet they laughed and sang—for food, they thought, was not far off.

Down the road they went, all of them confidently happy—all except the agent who thought of the bitter disappointment that awaited them.

But somewhere along the line the unexpected had happened. Imports of train equipment made it possible for the railroad to run extra trains and the shipment reached the railhead a few days earlier than it might have. There American jeeps and trucks, purchased from U.S. Army surplus stocks in Europe, made transportation available and when the people of the village reached the depot the food was waiting for them.

The agent, by his little deception substituted hope for food—but it was good enough to keep up the morale and good cheer of people who might otherwise have become desperately frightened.

Yes, so near is Greece to starvation today that a few days can make a difference between life and death. The helping hand that neighbor gives neighbor is a weak hand, for all are weak and hungry.

A few months ago a ship carrying food to the Island of Chios, in the Aegean Sea, was delayed by storms for several days. Facing starvation, the people organized parties of men, women, boys and girls to go out into the woods and gather roots, herbs, and any edible substance they could find. The food ship was sighted just as the parties were leaving the towns and villages. And while the Island of Chios was saved from starvation that time there hangs over the people there, and in almost all of Greece, the dread of hunger if any little thing goes wrong.

Bad weather destroying even a small fraction of the total crops can mean death by starvation to whole villages and towns. A rain storm that delays a food truck or washes away a make-shift railroad bridge—this can mean that hundreds of families must die the slow death of hunger.

But all is not grim and tragic in Greece. There is hope in the hearts of the people. Hope that they will be given the opportunity to work in freedom, to rebuild what war has destroyed, to work with the people of other nations toward achievement of world peace.



But of all the countries of Europe, Greece faces one of the most difficult of tasks. One-seventh of the population, almost one million people, died during the war. Of the remainder more than half are sick with malaria, tuberculosis, malnutrition and similar ailments. The strongest, the youth, have been sacrificed to the winning of the war. The future generation, the children of today, face stunted growth, tuberculosis, rickets, and ailments that will make them sickly and weak for the rest of their lives.

Like the people in the village, the people of Greece have hope. But as in the case of the people in the village, hope alone will not sustain them indefinitely. It will help them bear their present suffering with greater fortitude. But unless they have the food that will keep their bodies alive, the clothes that will keep them war and the medicines that will make the sick well again-- unless they have all these things--all the hope in the world will be of no avail.

That is why American Relief for Greek Democracy was created by a group of Americans in all walks of life--to bring to you the story of the Greek people-- their hopes and their needs. We want to tell you how you can help these people who fought on our side so well--who now look to the future with so much hope and good cheer.

They are our neighbors, in this tiny globe of ours that has become so small with the airplane and will be even smaller with the rocketplane. We cannot turn away from a neighbor who helped us in the past and who only wants another chance to help us in the better world mankind hopes to attain in the future.

You can be a good neighbor by giving your used clothing to American Relief for Greek Democracy. Whatever food you can spare too--flour, canned meats and fish, dehydrated foods, macaroni, cereals. And you former G.I.'s can help the ex-G.I.'s of Greece who can use your old army clothes and shoes--and the civvies that do not fit you since you came back. Women's and children's clothes are also needed in Greece, warm blankets, comforters--even baby clothes and blankets.

All these things, given by the generous heart of America, will be sent to the National Mutual Aid of Greece which was formed under the very noses of the Germans in 1941 and which has since that time been helping the people who fought the invaders. The National Mutual Aid has branches in small villages and towns throughout Greece and can reach the people who need help most--with the most help.

Now about its neighbors? Will you help? Our local American Relief for Greek Democracy collection depot is at \_\_\_\_\_ and we are open for business from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.

We'll be seeing you--neighbors.

# ROYALIST GOVERNMENT OF GREECE CLOSES DOWN NATIONAL MUTUAL AID

The Greek Government, in an unprecedented wave of terror, has closed down the Athens Office of the NATIONAL MUTUAL AID OF GREECE. The millions of democratic people of Greece, who stand opposed to the Royalist-Fascist regime, have lost their only source of help. The NATIONAL MUTUAL AID, popularly known as the "MOTHER OF GREECE", has been drastically curbed in its efforts to aid them.

The NATIONAL MUTUAL AID OF GREECE, founded during the early days of resistance, had a membership of 3,000,000 people of all walks of life, all political views and religious beliefs. But, because of its glorious and magnificent record of rendering aid to the victims of the Fascist terror, its doors have been closed--its philanthropic work has been interrupted. It can no longer openly aid the thousands of victims of terror, persecution, imprisonment and exile.

The following letter from a woman who has recently been sent into exile was received by a member of our Board. It is the story of many thousands of patriotic Greeks, throughout Greece, who are today struggling for their very existence.

"Dear George:

I was arrested on August 22nd, and yesterday I first stepped upon the island to which I have been exiled for one year. (However, I fear it will be for much longer) There are six others from all corners of Greece. At the transfer station in Athens and Piraeus, I met peasant girls from Macedonia, Thessaly and from all over. I met old men and young men, priests and children, all going into exile and martyrdom--hungry, barefoot, naked, tortured by imprisonment, their hands swollen by handcuffs.

In other islands, the exiled lack even shelter, because they are desert islands. They live under the intense glare of the sun and suffer from continual rain. Where I am, life is somehow liveable, if you have money. We also found a hut to live in. Many of us will leave our bones here for the fishes to eat. We are beginning to look like the skeletons of Dachau.

Our lives depend on you who are friends, relatives, Democrats. We saw in the papers that American Relief for Greek Democracy was recently formed to aid the Greek democrats, and we are all placing our hopes in you who have boundless faith in our ideals. We are optimistic despite our hardships.

Write to me often because it is not easy for us to write for obvious reasons and especially that of economics. In exile, a friendly letter is something very precious. Regards to all our friends in America.

Good luck to you.

Aspasia

## REPORT FROM INSIDE GREECE

Friday, September 12th--1:00 P.M. in Athens, the police raided the branch of National Mutual Aid at Menendrou 493 and arrested all citizens present. It brought them to general headquarters of the Security Police and confiscated the books of the organization. Until the evening, the office was used as a trap. The police were hidden behind the door. They would catch unsuspecting citizens who had to go to National Mutual Aid for help. Among the arrested was Branch Secretary, Aggelos Manousakis who was detained without authorization for one week, while the employee, Stavros Amiros, is still being held for reasons which have not been disclosed. It is characteristic that while the police keep themselves on the fact that their raid was carried out on orders of the district attorney, yet the arrested Amiros was tortured brutally and with medieval tortures with the toleration if not the cooperation of the district attorney.

Protests from all over the country have been sent to the following:

Royal Greek Embassy, Washington, D. C.  
President Truman, Washington, D. C.  
Secretary of State Byrnes, Washington, D. C.

WE REMIND YOU AGAIN TO SEND YOUR PROPERTY AT ONCE. THIS PERSECUTION MUST NOT BE

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL AID TO THE GREEK PEOPLE

FACTS FOR SPEAKERSWHY GREECE NEEDS RELIEF:

Many thousands of Greek people have been deprived of relief food, clothing, and medicine because they are opposed to the monarchist form of government. Reports from UNRRA Director, Russell P. Mabey, confirm this fact as do statements by the three Labour Party Members of Parliament, and the observations of American newspaper correspondents, Robert Conney (N.Y. Daily News), Seymour Freidin (N.Y. Herald Tribune), Thomas E. Neely (N.Y. Post), and others.

OBJECTIVES OF AMERICAN RELIEF FOR GREEK DEMOCRACY

An official of ARGD has stated the objectives of this organization in these words: "We object to the waging of political warfare against innocent children - - whatever the political views of their parents may be."

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR GREEK DEMOCRACY IS THE ONLY ORGANIZATION SPECIFICALLY DESIGNED TO AID THE ORPHANS OF NAZI VICTIMS, POLITICAL PRISONERS, AND THE WOMEN, CHILDREN AND THE AGED HELD AS 'HOSTAGES' BY THE PRESENT GREEK GOVERNMENT IN CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

WHO NEEDS RELIEF?

Orphans of Resistance Fighters: There are 400,000 orphans of the Nazi occupation - - the children of the men who died fighting fascism. Their appeals for help are ignored by the Greek government which includes officials who were collaborators of the Nazis.

The destitute families of 200,000 resistance fighters who have been forced to flee to the mountains to escape the terrorist bands and collaborationist police of the present Greek Government.

The destitute families of 20,000 resistance leaders who are in political prisons or in exile.

Children held in exile--Boys and girls of from 7 to 14 who are mistreated in prisons, packed into prison boats and abandoned to their fate on some barren island--without adequate housing, no food, no drugs, no doctors, very little water and no communications with their families on the mainland.

Infants held in prisons and on islands--One out of every ten political prisoner is a woman. Infants and small children are imprisoned with their mothers. As a result more than 1,000 infants today live under frightful conditions of squalor in the cruel concentration camps and prisons of the present Greek Government.

American correspondent Robert Conney has the following to say about children in concentration camps:

"On the entire long trip through cities and villages we saw outdoor prison pens where a few old men and many women, often with babes in their arms, and many children of all ages were 'detained' without charges, merely because they were relatives of men who had fled to the hills for political reasons. They received no food, .....yet some of the women and children had been in the pen for weeks."

-New York Daily News, September 17, 1948

HOW WILL RELIEF REACH THESE PEOPLE?

Cooperating American agencies include CARE (Cooperative for American Remittances to Europe); the Greek War Relief Association, which is pledged to deliver relief packages to named individuals specified by donor, and American church groups operating in Greece.

WILL THE PRESENT GREEK GOVERNMENT PREVENT DELIVERY?

The Greek Government cannot prevent delivery of CARE and Greek War Relief packages without jeopardizing the entire program of American Relief in Greece. In this connection an aroused public opinion has and will continue to force the Greek Government to permit aid to reach the unfortunate victims of fascist terrorism. For this reason American Relief for Greek Democracy is engaged in the task of informing the public of the plight of the children of Greek Democrats as well as conducting a campaign to aid them.

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR GREEK DEMOCRACY IS THE ONLY ORGANIZATION  
IN THE WORLD FIGHTING TO SAVE THE LIVES OF THE DESTITUTE  
ORPHANS AND FAMILIES OF THE MEN WHO DIED TO HAVE DEMOCRACY  
FROM THE NAZIS.

.....

CASE HISTORIES (From the files of American Relief for Greek Democracy)

Theodora Mat, aged 9 (nine), case #17-48, was condemned on June 8, 1948, by the Security Committee of the District of Pella, Macedonia, to eight months exile on the island of Poligrandros.

Island of Poligrandros, barren Aegean Isle, holds political prisoners among them 15 children and three babies.

Of 1,114 political prisoners recently arrived at the islands where they would be held in exile were 152 women.

The National Mutual Aid of Greece, a people's relief organization which operated secretly during the Nazi occupation and aided war orphans and the destitute families of resistance fighters is being persecuted mercilessly. Fourteen officials of the agency have been killed, 26 arrested, 12 sentenced, 28 sent into exile. Twenty offices of this philanthropic organization were destroyed, 10 offices permanently closed, 31 offices seized, 5 looted and two medical centers closed. These acts have served to deprive a large section of the Greek populace--the democratic elements--of their only means of relief.

Mrs. Katina Hatziantoniou, of Athens is the widow of Nicholas Hatziantonikou who was executed by the Germans for doing sabotage work against their air installations near Athens. She, with her daughters, 18 and 11 years of age and two sons, 9 and 6 years of age, are dependent upon the aid of National Mutual Aid. Closing of this organization makes it necessary for this family to receive aid from outside Greece. This is typical of many thousands of Greek families.

100-346115-8



# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR

DATE: 5/23/47

FROM : CLYDE TOLSON *V. 1111*

SUBJECT:

*[REDACTED]* called from New York concerning a rally scheduled for May 28 by the American Relief for Greek Democracy. Apparently Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is connected with this group and the purpose is to secure funds for Greek children. *[REDACTED]* states that this organization has never sent any funds to Greece and he thought this outfit should be investigated on the ground that they are securing funds under false pretenses. I told him we were glad to have the benefit of this information, although I doubted that any Federal violation would be involved.

I suggested to Mr. Mumford that possibly we might get a line on this group.

cc Mr. Tamm

CT:DSS

EX-59  
RECORDED  
INDEXED  
MAY 27 1947

100-346115-14

*224*  
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. Mohr  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

*82 702*