

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: May 23, 1947

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: AMERICAN RELIEF FOR GREEK DEMOCRACY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C - GERMANY

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 Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

On May 23, 1947, Mr. Tolson advised me that [REDACTED] stated that the American Relief for Greek Democracy intended to solicit funds for relief for Greek children in New York, on March 28, 1947.

You will recall that on March 27, 1947, [REDACTED] New York City, telephonically communicated with you concerning the organization known as the American Relief for Greek Democracy.

This organization had its inception on June 4, 1946, with a formal dinner at the Hotel Commodore at New York City, which launched a drive to collect one million dollars for Greece. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is the accented honorary chairman, and Dr. Nicholas Cheronis was co-chairman. This organization supports politically the Greek EAM (National Liberation Front), and its relief operations are to assist members of the Greek EAM wherever possible.

This organization maintains national headquarters at 111 West 42nd Street, New York City, and is dominated by Communists. Many of the conservative Greeks throughout the country have withdrawn from the organization because of the Communist influence and control.

ACTION: There is attached for your approval a teletype to the New York Field Office requesting coverage of a rally that will be sponsored by the American Relief for Greek Democracy on May 28, 1947, at Manhattan Center, New York City.

GTJ:FM
100-346115

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

100-346115-15

EX-23

6 JUN 11 1947

2 8 9 7

Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Egan _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Pennington _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

June 2, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

FROM: MR. LADD

RE: AMERICAN RELIEF FOR GREEK DEMOCRACY
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C - GREEK

You will recall that on May 23, 1947, [redacted] New York City telephonically communicated with Mr. Tolson with regard to a rally that was to be held on May 28, 1947, at the Manhattan Center in New York City.

This rally was attended by Agents of the New York Field Office who stated that approximately 500 persons were in attendance. The speakers were New York City Councilman Stanley Isaacs, Chairman; James M. Watson, President of the American Jewish Congress; Richard D. White, foreign editor of "PM"; and Albert Kahn, President of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order of the International Workers Order. The speeches of Kahn and Wise were most notable because of their attacks and criticism of the Truman aid to Greece and Turkey program. This program was considered by the speakers as aid to Fascism and protection of U. S. oil interests in Saudi Arabia. Wise likened the situation in Greece to that in Palestine and described British tactics in both countries as being similar to those of the Nazis, stating that the United States did not want to be so accused because of its help to Fascist Greece. Wise supported Henry Wallace as an individual who spoke in the spirit of Franklin Roosevelt.

\$3,600 were collected in contributions and pledges; \$1,000 was pledged by the Jewish People's Fraternal Order and \$100 by the National Council of American Soviet Friendship. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was not known to have taken an active part or to have participated in this rally. Previously, however, during June of 1946 Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt accepted an honorary Chairmanship of the same organization.

You will recall that this group supports politically the Greek EAM (National Liberation Front) and its related relief operations. It maintains a national headquarters at 111 West 42nd Street, New York City, and is dominated by Communists.

58 JUN 13 1947 THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
 DESTROYED AFTER ACTION TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

100-346115-19

The following article appeared in Newsweek Magazine, January 7, 1946

What Labor Wants From 'The Books'

by RALPH ROBEY

Have you ever stopped and tried to figure out in one, two or three order exactly what it is that labor hopes to gain by its demand employers show their "books"? On the surface the demand appears to be quite reasonable, especially when it is accompanied by the statement that if the facts show that the union's demand may 30 per cent higher wages, then the union demand will be scaled down in harmony with the "fairness" of the figures. But that sort of pretty statement gets us no place. The important point is just what is it that the labor leaders want from "the books" which is not available in the published reports of the corporation?

Is it the amount of profits of the corporation? No, that cannot be what the union wants to know—using General Motors as an example—that is set forth in the published annual reports and is readily available to anyone who is interested.

Is it the amount of sales? No, that is also in the report.

Is it the amount of depreciation and amortization charged off by the corporation on its plants, equipment, and so forth? No, that is all given in published material.

Is it the amount which the company has set aside in past years for postwar reconstruction and reconversion? No, that is a matter of public record.

Is it the amount the company has invested in other concerns or the profits derived from these investments? No, that is given in the annual report.

Is it what the company has done with its income of the past year—how much has been paid to stockholders, how much has been added to surplus, and so forth? No, that is all published.

Is it how much the company has in cash, or government bonds, or accounts receivable, or inventory, or other as-



sets? No, one only has to look at the financial statement of the corporation to get all that information.

Now, since there already are available in published form the facts on sales, on costs, on profits, on the distribution of profits, on reserves, on the amount charged to depreciation, on cash holdings, and on all the other data which is normally contained in the reports of our large corporations, and since these figures have all been attested to by independent certified public accountants—since we already have all this information, just what is it that labor is looking for in "the books"?

The most complete answer to this question that has been made public is in a statement submitted by the union's spokesman, Walter Reuther, to President Truman's fact-finding board. In

this Reuther says that what the union wants is General Motors' predicted production schedule, its estimated sales and profit margin on each type of car to be produced, its anticipated cost of materials and complete information on the relation of GM to its suppliers, and data furnished to the OPA as a basis for the determination of the new automobile price ceilings (Mr. Merritt, a spokesman for the company, says the union has also demanded figures on overhead costs and the amount the corporation spends for advertising and good will.)

Now obviously not a single item of this information which the union is demanding is in "the books" of the corporation. What Reuther is insisting that the company must reveal is not the record—which is what is in "the books," and also is what makes the request appear so reasonable—but the company's detailed plans and predictions for the future. Of course these plans and predictions are written down some place; they have to be in order for management to operate effectively. But in no sense are they "the books." They merely reflect management's hopes for the future, and as such will be changed from month to month as market and production conditions become more or less favorable.

In a word, then, Reuther's contention that he wants to settle the wage issue on the "arithmetic" of the company's books is eyewash. What he really wants is to get away from the "arithmetic," or established facts, and drive management into a corner because of the optimistic plans and predictions it has made for the future.

That may be good union strategy, but it is a mighty poor way to get production started at this time, and certainly it has nothing to do with what is in the company's "books."

100-92526-811
LOS ANGELES

National Supporting Committee

Colonel Edwin F. Bell
Russell D. Benson
Leon Henderson
Archbishop Robert E. Lucey
Henry Morgenthau, Jr.
Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr
Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam
Rt. Rev. Edward Parsons
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Rt. Rev. William Starke
Bishop Bernard J. Shell
Walter White
Rabbi Stephen S. Wise

HEWELLYN ROSS

National Treasurer

ELIZABETH JANNEY

National Secretary

Michigan Committee

RALPH McPHEE, Chairman
Ann Arbor, Mich.

POKEMPNER, Tre.
Detroit, Mich.

Headquarters

809 HAMMOND BUILDING
DETROIT 26, MICH.

Phone: RAndolph 0940

Dear Friend,

Two hundred thousand striking General Motors' workers, their wives and children are faced with the prospect of dire need. After nine weeks, many have now exhausted their savings and cashed their remaining war bonds. Even if the strike should be settled shortly, there will be a period of weeks before all the workers can be put back to work and before they will receive a pay. In the meantime, they are ineligible for unemployment compensation. Nor has the UAW-CIO treasury sufficient funds to pay strike benefits to the thousands of individuals and families involved.

A distinguished group of Americans, listed as initial sponsors on this letterhead, have joined in a fund-raising drive to aid the families of GM strikers. The National Committee is being joined by over 100 prominent Michigan Citizens who have constituted a State Committee on this appeal. The sponsors of this fund-raising campaign believe that the weapon of hunger is one that no American group wants used against another. It should have no bearing on the outcome of the strike at GM. Hunger and need are not the foundations on which to achieve reconversion and the building of the post-war world.

In the name of these distinguished citizens, I urgently appeal to you for an immediate and generous contribution to aid the families of GM strikers. The Committee will take extreme care to have the handling of all funds properly audited. Distribution to those demonstrating actual need will be made according to policies established by a subcommittee consisting of social workers experienced in relief work.

Contributions should be made payable to the Citizens' Committee to Aid Families of GM Strikers, and should be forwarded to Mr. I. Pokempner, Treasurer, Michigan Branch, Citizens' Committee to Aid Families of GM Strikers, 809 Hammond Building, Detroit 26, Michigan. For your convenience, we are enclosing a self-addressed envelope.

Very sincerely yours,

Ralph McPhee
State Chairman

RM:dr
Enc.

59 MAR 7 1946

100-92526-811

The Letter

GERALD L. K. SMITH, EDITOR

WASHINGTON
D. C.

BAC

Detroit, Michigan

March 29, 1946

A-L

Albert E. Kahn, president of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order, and author of the new book entitled "The Great Conspiracy," recently said in a speech in San Francisco: "Anti-Sovietism and anti-Semitism are inseparable." He quoted Winston Churchill as saying in 1918 to the troops in Russia: "You are in Russia to overthrow Jewish Bolshevism." Kahn stated bluntly that certain forces "hoped to make the third world war a crusade for Christianity against the Soviet Union."

B-L

The Russians are now claiming Alaska as rightfully their territory because the Russian government of 1867, which sold it to the U. S. for \$7,200,000, was cheated in the price and did not have legal authority to sell it since the government of that time did not truly represent the Russian people.

D-L

Wise observers will not be surprised if the meeting of the UNO, now being held in New York, is the last. Without Russia, the UNO will be just another 'dead head' bureaucracy. Russia's behavior in recent months demonstrates her disinclination to keep promises. The world has no faith in Russia. Churchill's recent speech demonstrates that Britain's chief interest is the preservation of her Empire. Communist Russia and Imperialist Britain just cannot get along in a world organization.

E-L

An organized movement has been started by Communists, pro-Russians and left wing Jewish groups to drive Upton Close off the radio.

F-L

Leo Pasvolosky recently resigned as special assistant in the State Dept. It is alleged that he was given the alternative of resigning or being exposed on the floor of Congress. Under the name of Harry D. White, he wrote the UNO charter, although his real name is Weiss. He also wrote the original draft for the Bretton Woods Agreement.

G-L

James Byrnes, Secretary of State, chills to the bone at the thought of exposing the names of Reds in the State Department. He has begged Congress and other high authorities in the government to give him a chance to fire these pro-Russian jobholders. If he doesn't act quickly, it may cost Byrnes his job and blow up our entire foreign policy, which has been altogether too pro-Russian.

EX-26

H-L

Certain important clergymen in Baltimore, both Catholic and Protestant, are making detailed reports to the proper government agencies concerning abuses that they have recently experienced at the hands of privately financed gostapo organizations. The crime of these clergymen has been to fight Communism. In return, they have been branded as anti-Semitic and have been subjected to great persecution. Their persecution has alarmed the Bishops of two important denominations.

52 JUN 5 1946

I-L

A \$100,000 campaign fund is being assembled for the purpose of smearing, discrediting and abolishing the Wood-Rushin Congressional Committee for the investigation of un-American activities.

J-L

Eleanor Roosevelt, who is preparing to go to Russia, recently issued a statement saying that she considered it bad judgment to permit Herbert Hoover to go to Europe to study the famine situation. It is expected that Eleanor will have a very friendly chat with Josef Stalin.

K-L

Robert Walker Kenny, present attorney general of California, is seeking the nomination for Governor. Kenny is the bosom pal of Communist leaders and radicals like Harry Bridges, and is the stuffed-shirt head of the so-called Mobilization for Democracy -- recently exposed by a legislative committee as definitely a Communist-front outfit. Should Kenny get the nomination and oppose the present Governor, Earl Warren, Nationalists, American Firsters and other anti-Communist groups will, of course, support Warren -- not because Warren meets the full approval of the Nationalists, but because Kenny, if elected, would very likely make California the happy hunting ground for Red revolutionists.

L-L

The world's greatest supply of uranium, necessary for making the atom bomb, is in Canada, only three hours' flying time from the nearest Russian air-field. A well-informed individual here in Washington said within the past week: "You can be perfectly sure that there are operation plans in the files of the Russian General Staff which contemplate the possible occupation of that relatively uninhabited area by a sudden descent of airborne troops."

M-L

Walter Pawles, Price Administrator, is playing the CIO-PAC game. He is planning to run for the U. S. Senate from Connecticut. He will probably resign around July 1.

N-L

Harry Wallace is expected to resign this summer. Wallace, Jimmy Roosevelt, Harold Lickes, Sidney Hillman, and a clique of Hollywood Reds, in cooperation with the Communist Party, hope to seize control of the Democratic Party, thereby junking Truman, Hannegan and the whole Missouri crowd.

O-L

Stalin is using American Lend Lease Sherman tanks and other Lend Lease materials for invading Iran.

P-L

Our national defense is degenerating rapidly. We are actually cultivating our weakness. This accounts for Russia's arrogance. We have demobilized more rapidly and completely than any other major power. We have cut down our Army so fast that Russia and most other nations take it for granted that the United States, regardless of commitments, will pull out of Germany and the Far East soon. They know that our occupation armies are so weak now that a major test might be disastrous for us. They also have heard of General Eisenhower's recent report on disintegration of our armed forces in this country. They look upon us as a weary and over-stuffed giant settling down for a siesta, deaf to warnings and blind to dangers. Maybe they are right.

L.L.S.

3-29-46

100-92526-840

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NY **100-36603-C41** NM

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 12/8/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/1/49-9/30/49	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, DISTRICT NO. 2, NEW YORK DIVISION			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CONFIDENTIAL

QUEENS COUNTY COMMUNIST PARTY

Subject organization is still located at 46-14 Queens Boulevard, Queens, NY. [REDACTED] formerly organizer of Passaic County, New Jersey Communist Party, reported as presently Educational Director for Queens County CP. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has been suspended for six months and [REDACTED] refused to accept organization's job on full time basis. Membership of Queens County CP believed to comprise about 2,200 members. As of 9/30/49, subject organization maintained a bank balance of \$10,737.71. As of 8/1/49, various sections owed a total literature bill of \$671.37. For security reasons no more meetings will be held at the Jamaica Section Headquarters and secret meetings will take place in the future. Records of the Jamaica Section have already been destroyed for security reasons. [REDACTED] desired [REDACTED] to be suspended for failing to collect club dues for over six months. Mass delegations from Queens CP to the UN scheduled for September 31, 1949 on the JENNINGS case. Queens County CP endorsed VITO MARCANTONIO for Mayor and pledged full support to the ALP for the 1949 NYC Municipal elections. Obtained over 6,100 signatures for the DAVIS petition campaign over one week-end. Active on behalf of the Railway Express workers and [REDACTED]

File copy in [REDACTED] file.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 6 - Bureau 1 - Col. W. Mayer, G.S.C., 1st Army 1 - Capt. D.C. Hamburger, DIO, 3rd N.D. 1 - Lt. Col. Charles Sommers, 2nd CBI District 4 - New York		100-3-4-6767 DEC 12 1949	68 CBI - CEN

CP, USA
District #2
New York Division
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
New York File 100-26603-C41
Period: July 1, 1949 to September 30, 1949

XXI. RELIGION
(Bureau File 100-3-82)

Confidential Informant T-11 advised that [REDACTED]
of the Queens County Communist Party recently stated that in connection
with the Barden Bill, all Queens County Communist Party members should
write to Cardinal SPELLMAN and advise him that Mrs. ROOSEVELT is a good
mother and that although the Communist Party does not believe in the church
it advocates that church and state activity should be separate.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

7-10-44

MEMORANDUM

TO :

Mr. Coffey

DATE: August 7, 1944

FROM :

J. A. Martin

SUBJECT:

Interesting Identification #A-205

Boone
2AB

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

There is attached hereto Interesting Identification #A-205 entitled, "Handwriting Examination Reveals False Confession and Identity of Writer".

This concerns the case of [REDACTED] with aliases; Anna Irene French; Colonel Robert R. McCormick, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Doris Duke Cromwell, Victims; Extortion, received from the Chicago Field Division and the New York Field Division.

original detached
in crime records to
be issued due to
failure to prosecute
2AB

62 DEC 20 1944

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Jan
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175
11/2

66-6361-56
DEC 6 1944

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

attached 2

8-21

August 7, 1944

I.I. 2-25

LEP:MEV

HANDWRITING EXAMINATION REVEALS FALSE
CONFESION AND IDENTITY OF REITER

9-1036

During the course of their investigation, agents of the Chicago Office secured a confession from [redacted] to the effect that [redacted] had written extortion letters addressed to Colonel Robert E. McCormick, Doris Duke Crosswell, G. Franch and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. (The letter to Mrs. Roosevelt was not submitted to the FBI Laboratory and the investigation of this was handled by the Secret Service.) Each of the letters submitted for examination in the Laboratory threatened to harm the recipients and was signed [redacted]

Handwriting specimens of [redacted] were submitted to the FBI Laboratory and the conclusion was reached that [redacted] did not write the submitted extortion letters. When confronted by agents of the Chicago Office with the statement that differences were found in his handwriting, the subject hysterically insisted he had written the questioned letters, saying that they were written under the influence of liquor and that his hand had been bound by rubber hose in order to disguise the writing. Further specimens were taken with the subject's hand bound by rubber hose, but examination of these specimens by the FBI Laboratory resulted in the same conclusion, namely, that the subject did not write the extortion letters.

It is interesting to note that the suspect, [redacted] expressed a great deal of curiosity as to whether the handwriting examination of the FBI Laboratory had shown that he had written the questioned letters. When questioned regarding a statement made to a representative of the Chicago Tribune that his wife had the letters written by a young girl, he stated he had come to the conclusion that the girl had written the notes by seeing a Christmas card signed by the girl and the handwriting appeared identical with that of the questioned letters. Later he confessed that he had [redacted] write the letters because her handwriting resembled his own. Prior to this confession, however, [redacted] informed the agent that he was endeavoring to find out who had written the letters. He stated that he had made a test of himself and taken a few drinks to see if he could remember writing the notes — that he often remembered things while drinking that he could not remember when sober.

Handwriting specimens of [redacted] sister-in-law of the suspect [redacted] were submitted for examination in the Laboratory and the conclusion was reached that [redacted] wrote the extortion letters addressed to Colonel Robert E. McCormick, Doris Duke Crosswell and G. Franch. A confession from [redacted] was secured stating that the subject had dictated these letters to her.

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

ENCLOSURE

66-6361-56

cf B-
Jan 1945

Before the identification of [REDACTED] as the writer of the questioned extortion letters by the FBI Laboratory, [REDACTED] telephonically contacted the Chicago Office and stated that he would commit suicide if something was not done in his case. His call was brought to the attention of the United States Attorney who authorized the filing of the complaint charging [REDACTED] with violation of the Federal Extortion Statutes. He was thereafter arraigned and held under bond for five thousand dollars. When subjected to a mental examination, the results indicated that he was suffering from a mild case of dementia praecox and that legally he did not know right from wrong. Consideration is presently being given to his commitment to a mental institution.

Prosecution of [REDACTED] 13 year-old school girl and sister-in-law of [REDACTED] was declined by the United States Attorney's Office.

June 17, 1954

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Val Kill Cottage
Hyde Park, New York

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

In accordance with the request of Judge Jay H. Payne, Chairman of the Youth Activities Committee, Grand Lodge, B.P.O. Elks, I am mailing to you special delivery today the eighteen portfolios of the finalists in the Elks National Youth Leadership Contest. These are being mailed in the two cases which were provided by Judge Payne.

My selection of the winners has been sent to Judge Payne, and I sincerely hope that you enjoy reviewing the remarkable records of the eighteen boys and girls as much as I did.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

cc - Mr. M. A. Jones (Under Separate Cover)
18 portfolios mentioned above

NOTE: Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is on the list of persons not to be contacted without prior Bureau authority. Address of this letter per letter dated June 8, 1954, received from Judge Jay H. Payne, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Wolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Tracy _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

GNG:mbk

RECORDED-88

EX - 117

JUN 17 1954

COMM-FBI

AC 12 1954

132

100-7-30461-24
JUN 24 1954
RUB

St. Nicholas Avenue and Madison Avenue, New York City. These meetings were at the home of the speaker, who was identified as the "Communist Party's chief spokesman" in New York City. The speaker was identified as the "Communist Party's chief spokesman" in New York City. The speaker was identified as the "Communist Party's chief spokesman" in New York City.

Foster in his speech declared that these main lines were the American people during the coming months, the life cost of living, the economic cost against civil liberties and the drive toward war. Foster accused the "Wall Street monopolists" of planning and preparing for world domination against the Soviet Union and the United States. He stated that such a war would be a military disaster. Foster bitterly assailed the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, asserting that their purpose is to enslave Europe and thus ultimately pave the way for world domination by the United States. Foster attacked the conditions which would be invoked by the Marshall Plan in order for the European countries to qualify as recipients of this aid. He observed that if the United States wished to do the job fairly and equitably, this aid should be applied to all European nations through United Nations channels. Foster predicted that capitalism in Europe is fast approaching a crisis. Speaking of the Third Party movement and Henry Wallace, Foster compared Wallace with Thomas Jefferson. He said that the Wallace movement is the movement that has the possibility of bringing to a halt the drive toward a new war. Foster predicted that Wallace would draw heavy support from the Negroes, from farmers and from the workers. He ridiculed allegations that the Communists had joined the Third Party. Foster labeled President Truman as one of the country's greatest "Nazis" and he called Mr. Eleanor Roosevelt one of the principal promoters of American imperialism.

Reginald Dennis in his speech attacked the Marshall Plan remarking that it had been implemented to date by American military intervention which was apparent in Greece, Turkey and China. Dennis said that there was a greater American intervention in those countries than by the Nazis in Spain. Dennis said that the domestic phase of the Marshall Plan was the operation of the Pitt-Hartley law which, in effect, is a loyalty test in private industry. Dennis claimed that fifteen

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Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED
JAN 3 1948
F B I
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

62 JAN 3 1948

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In: BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

File No: 100-11333

Made At: BALTIMORE, MARYLAND	Date Made: 7-20-45	Period: 6-20, 22, 23-45	Made By: [REDACTED] en;dn
Title: "PEOPLE"			Character: INTERNAL SECURITY C

68098

Synopsis:

EARL ERDMAN, the present Editor, ART VAALKON, Fictitious, Managing Editor, MARIE BROWN, Circulation Manager, and MAURICE BRUVERMAN, Legal Advisor. EARLE HOSMER has failed to sever connections since entry into employment of United States Navy. Editorial offices presently located at 224 West Franklin Street, AYD Workshop, but publication has been suspended due to inability to find printer. Publication is continuing to follow the line of Daily Worker in advocating quashing of deportation proceedings against HARRY BRIDGES, adoption of Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks proposals, etc. DOROTHY ROSE BLUMBERG, CPA functionary, has indicated that circulation interfered with Daily Worker and requested SELMA WEISS to have AYD'ERS devote more time to other work. Partial list of subscribers obtained which reflects Russian Embassy receiving copies.

- C -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated April 28, at Baltimore.

DETAILS:

**COPIES DESTROYED
R 862 JUN 22 1961**

From a review of Weekly Issues of the publication from March 8 through April 26, it was determined that the presen.

Copies:

- 5 - Bureau
- 2 - ONI, Baltimore
- 1 - SID, Baltimore
- 2 - Baltimore

COPY IN FILE

61-10974-3

57 AUG 10 1945

editorial staff was composed of the following.

Editor:

EARL ERDMAN
3007 Wylie Avenue, member of
Ben Franklin Club, CPA, active
in AYD.

Managing Editor:

ART A. VAALKON, a Fictitious
name but believed to be PETER
GEORGE DIAMOND, formerly mem-
bership director, Ben Franklin
Club, CPA.

Circulation Manager:

HARVEY BROWN, employed Glenn L.
Harcin Company and reported
not to be a member of CPA.

Legal Advisor:

MAURICE BRAVERMAN, President
Ben Franklin Club, CPA, although
BRAVERMAN does not appear in
the publication as legal advisor.

The above information was furnished by Confidential Informant #715 whose identity is known to the Bureau. Under date of March 8, editorials berating Representative JOHN RANKIN, Congressman from Mississippi, for stating in answer to an alleged discriminatory practice question that he was getting "tired of the gentleman from New York, Reverend ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, raising the Jewish Question in the House and then jumping on every man who said anything about it. The incident referred to was revealed that RANKIN said that 90 per cent of the doctors on civil service rolls were Jews and 60 per cent of the ones the Government has been compelled to accept for veteran hospitals were Jews and further stated that "remember the white gentiles of this country also have some rights." The article then stated that such was to be expected from a man retaining his seat because no negro or white man unable to pay poll tax could vote, and the editors expressed their wonderment why the speech was not branded unamerican and a falsehood by people such as ADAM CLAYTON POWELL.

In the same issue, an editorial appeared on International Women's Day, in which the editors selected International women based on their "Fascist fighting ability" and listed ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, VEDA BARNES, Director of Women's Division of PAC, MARY ANDERSON, Director Women's Division, U. S. Department of Labor, and MARY K. STAUFERS, executive secretary of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses.

Articles also were written advocating that the 18 year old vote bill be passed and that the filing of the Declarations of Intentions to Vote be repealed in the Maryland House of delegates. A strong article was also written against the bill requiring labor unions to file financial reports and re- with the Secretary of State.

61-10974-3

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

GJS:SGK
100-0

July 12, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: [REDACTED]

INTERNAL SECURITY RECORDED
&
INDEXED

61-10537-3

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to telephone communication from [REDACTED] July 10, 1940. Mr. E. A. Tamm of the Bureau, requesting that [REDACTED] be interviewed by an informant for a complete history of his background and activities.

Inquiry was made by the confidential informant [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] also called another telephone number, apparently also an office number, and was told by the party answering that both [REDACTED] and his secretary were out of town. The informant subsequently talked with [REDACTED] formerly active in the Communist Party, and stated that [REDACTED] is one of approximately 70 prominent Communist Party functionaries who on party orders were stricken from all membership lists, so that they could state under oath that they were not listed as members of the Party. He stated, however, that [REDACTED] is definitely a member of the Party. According to [REDACTED] when his name was being removed from the list, was informed by the Party that his biggest asset to the Party was his entrance into the White House, which was stated to be through Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

[REDACTED] is alleged to have been told, and to have repeated to others in the Party, that his instructions from the Party were to keep up his White House connections, and to do so at all times, not even more so with close to the White House than he is in the past. He is stated to boast constantly of his entrance at the White House. [REDACTED] also said that [REDACTED] is a very deceptive "front." [REDACTED] mentioned the name of [REDACTED] as being in possession of considerable information concerning [REDACTED]. He likewise mentioned that [REDACTED], of the [REDACTED] has considerable

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July 12, 1940

Letter to the Director

information. [redacted] told the informant that he should contact [redacted] personally, as [redacted] probably would not talk if approached by anyone else.

It is noted that the July 15, 1940 issue of the New Leader contains an article "Liberals Show NYC parley as C. P. front", by Daniel Bell. In this article the author states that the national cabinet elected at the convention was "a farce"; that nearly all the original representatives who carry on the day to day field work are members of the Young Communist League, and that the office staff, which includes Campbell and several others, consists of members of the YCL.

Before he learned that the informant was making inquiries other than directly through [redacted] Agent [redacted] had started out to make such inquiries. In the course of his inquiries, Agent [redacted] learned that the July 5, 1940 issue of the newspaper PM contained two articles on the recent NYC convention at College Camp, Wisconsin, one by VIVIAN LEEBACH, the other by ULLY PLAWICK. PLAWICK is the man who has represented the opposition group in the American Youth Congress. In an explanatory item, PM advised that it would print two daily reports from the NYC convention, "one by VIVIAN LEEBACH, wife of J. P. LEEBACH, National Secretary of the Youth Congress, and the other by ULLY PLAWICK." It is noted that at this convention CAMPBELL was reelected executive secretary of the Congress.

At the office of the New York Times, Agent [redacted] examined the clippings on J. P. CAMPBELL, and among them noted a clipping of the New York Times of February 11, 1940, which states that J. P. CAMPBELL and all 28 members of the American Youth Congress having official status denied being Communists. The article states in part "Probably the best-known person in the Youth Congress is its executive secretary, J. P. CAMPBELL, who was in the class of 1931 at Brown, and has been active in various youth organizations ever since. He was a delegate to the World Youth Congress in Switzerland in 1936, and two years later, chairman of the United States delegation, was the principal organizer of the Second Youth Congress held at Basel in 1938." This article was written by [redacted], Washington, D. C. At that time the NYC was holding its conference at Washington, D. C. for a period of three days, which apparently was covered by FRANK L. ADAMS for the New York Times.

100-0

July 12, 1940

Letter to the Director

The New York Times of December 2, 1939, carried an article in which it is stated that CADDEN was a witness before the Dies Committee, and that he clashed with J. B. WATKINS.

On October 11, 1939, the New York Times carried an article which stated that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt had said that she "knew CADDEN" is not a Communist."

The New York Times on June 2, 1936, carried an article about the Fifth Annual Conference of the American Youth Congress, which indicated that CADDEN made the keynote speech, and was very active.

On September 2, 1936, the New York Times carried a news item from Geneva, Switzerland, which makes reference to JOSEPH CADDEN as being from Peoria, Illinois, and states that CADDEN represented the National Student Federation, and was the president of the American delegation to Geneva.

On October 9, 1936, in a letter to the editor of the New York Times, CADDEN discusses the condition of the Spanish art treasures at Toledo, Spain, and in the course of this letter he mentions that he was in Toledo on September 19, 1936, before it was recaptured by the rebels. This would seem to indicate that he was there during the Spanish Civil War. An examination by Agent [REDACTED] of the various biographical directories, including "Young Men of America", failed to reflect any published biography of CADDEN.

The New York Office will continue with this inquiry through the informant, and will endeavor to ascertain the present whereabouts of [REDACTED]

Very truly yours



S. L. SARGENT
Special Agent in Charge.

KRM:CJ

134731

RECORDED

61-10537-3

August 2, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: [REDACTED]

Dear Sir:

In connection with your letter of July 12, 1940, it is desired that an immediate and thorough investigation be undertaken concerning [REDACTED] and his associations.

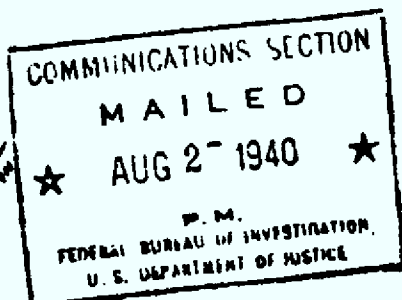
To this end I am transmitting herewith copies of two memoranda dated August 1, 1940, which may be of some assistance to you.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Foxworth _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nathan _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Miss Gandy _____



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

CHICAGO

FILE NO. 100-20

REPORT MADE AT

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE WHEN MADE

9/28/40

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE

9/1,10,17/40

REPORT MADE BY

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY

TITLE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Supplementary information from Confidential Informant [redacted] shows subject personal friend of Congressman VITO MARCANTONIO and MRS. FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT; that he was educated in [redacted] and was recently married [redacted]. No forwarding address left for persons connected with committee to defend America by keeping out of war.

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [redacted] Chicago, Illinois 9/9/40.

DETAILS:

As a result of inquiry made of Confidential Informant [redacted] who is also known as Confidential Informant [redacted] the following information was received at the Chicago office, entitled "Supplementary Report":

"At the office of [redacted] in charge of the office in the absence of [redacted] said that [redacted] used to be [redacted] that he is now a member of the [redacted] a member of the [redacted] a member of the [redacted]"

FORWARDED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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Bureau (5)
Chicago COPIES DESTROYED
R 662 JUN 18 1961

61-10537-11

OCT 1 1940

SEP 30 1940

the [redacted] a member of
Vito Marcantonio, Congressman
Franklin D. Roosevelt.

He was married
at the [redacted] He
was educated [redacted]

He is also a member of the [redacted]
for concerted peace efforts.

[redacted] went to Milwaukee and is expected back
in Chicago [redacted]

Informant again indicated that despite efforts on his
part to ascertain a forwarding address, he was advised by [redacted]
who appeared to be [redacted] that none of the men
wanted a forwarding address left.

Subsequently [redacted] telephonically communi-
cated with the writer and advised that the lease [redacted] which had been
entered into by the [redacted] had
expired, and all persons had moved from that address.

C L O S E D

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

January 22, 1945

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Many thanks for your letter
and the report showing the activities
of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
Recreation Association. I was inter-
ested to see it and think it a fine pro-
gram.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

RECORDED
INDEXED

EX-78

62-26176-322

msf

5/1/45

TO : THE DIRECTOR
FROM : W. R. GLAVIN
SUBJECT: THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

DATE: October 20, 1951

Please be advised that the attached copy of the Congressional Record for Friday, October 19, 1951, has been reviewed and the following items contained therein have been marked for your attention:

HOUSE

- Pages 13816-18 The House received and agreed to the conference report on S. 622, a bill to increase the basic rates of compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government.
- Pages 13818-20 The House received and agreed to the conference report on S. 1046, to readjust postal rates. One provision of this bill concerns the graduated leave system for all Federal employees.
- Pages 13820-33 The House received and agreed to the conference report on H. R. 4473, a bill to provide revenue. On Page 13827 there is set out a comparison between the individual income tax burden in the years 1944-45, 1948-49 and under the present law, with that under this bill as agreed to by the conferees for the years 1952-53.
- Pages 13849-52 The House received the conference report on H. R. 5684, a bill making appropriations for Mutual Security for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952.
- Page 13854 H. Con Resolution 169, calling for the dismissal of J. Howard McGrath as Attorney General was received.

Adjournment: Until Saturday, October 20, 1951, at 10:00 a.m.

SENATE

- Pages 13863-64, 13867-88 H. R. 5650, second supplemental appropriations for 1952 was passed with amendments.
- Pages 13888-90 S. 622, to increase compensation of certain officers and employees of the Federal Government, conference report was received and this bill was passed.
- Pages 13901-02 The Senate considered S. 2077, a bill to provide for certain investigations by the Civil Service Commission in.

FORWARD BEHIND FILE

Attachment

RECORDED - 83
INDEXED - 83

I.E.

66-1731-982

October 20, 1951

lieu of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In discussing this bill, Mr. Johnston stated that the FBI would continue to check against its files the names and fingerprints of applicants for Federal appointment, and furnish any pertinent information thus discovered. The FBI would also continue to make the required investigations of applicants for positions under the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 and the Mutual Security Act of 1951, where such positions are certified to be of a high degree of importance and sensitivity. Mr. McMahon stated in commenting on this bill that the main objective of the FBI is the investigation of crimes against the United States and violations of Federal laws, as well as the investigation of espionage and sabotage. In having the FBI continue to conduct applicant investigations for Federal positions, particularly nonsensitive positions, it appears that the energies of the trained personnel of the FBI are being used wastefully and inefficiently. Mr. McCarran stated "the enemies of this country are no respecters of positions. Judith Coplon was a \$3,000 or \$3,600 employee. Communists are just as likely to be in the lower echelon of employment as in the key positions", to which statement Mr. Smathers replied, "The FBI did not discover her in advance. The Civil Service Commission might have done better." Present consideration of Section 901 of this bill was objected to and the bill was passed over. *Earlier memo has been submitted on this.*

H. R. 3899, a bill to amend certain titles of the United States Code was passed.

Pages 13918-

19

The nominations of Warren R. Austin, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Michael J. Mansfield, John M. Vorys, John Sherman Cooper, Ernest A. Gross, Benjamin V. Cohen, Anna Lord Strauss and Channing H. Tobias as representatives of the United States of America to the sixth session of the United Nations were confirmed by the Senate.

The Senate also confirmed the following nominations: W. Averell Harriman, of New York, to be Director for Mutual Security; Roswell L. Gilpatric, of New York, to be Under Secretary of the Department of the Air Force; Richard Hartshorne, of New Jersey, to be United States district judge for the district of New Jersey; and Charles Morris Ireland, of Maryland, to be United States attorney for the District of Columbia.

Recess: Until Saturday, October 20, 1951, at 12 Noon.

A P P E N D I X

Mr. Walter extended his remarks to include an article which appeared in the Evening Star, October 15, 1951, concerning private immigration bills.

Page A6869-

70

Mr. Yorty extended his remarks concerning H. R. 5773, a bill which prevents a suit by the Federal Government

We shouldn't let Smathers get away with this.

Page 13915

Also note page 13902 at checks taken at by McMahon & Gilpatric. We should identify the cases.

Page A6864

October 20, 1951

against a State without its consent or specific authorization by Congress. Mr. Yorty stated that the close association of the courts particularly with the Department of Justice, which Department has great influence upon appointment and promotion of judges, presents a real threat to our constitutional system.

Page A6881 Mr. Bakewell extended his remarks concerning the Attorney General, relative to an attempt to divert a grand jury in St. Louis from its investigation of charges against the former collector, James P. Finnegan. Mr. Bakewell stated that "when the man charged with enforcing the law seeks to prevent its enforcement, he is absolutely unfit for his position".

Page A6881 Mr. Hennings extended his remarks to include an address by Col. John J. Griffin, vice president of the Bank of St. Louis, on the responsibilities of citizenship, wherein Col. Griffin referred to statistics contained in the Uniform Crime Reports, published by the Director.

Page A6890 Mr. Chavez extended his remarks to include an article published in the Evening Star, October 19, 1951, concerning the wetback problem in the United States.

Page A6893, 4
5 Mr. Rabaut extended his remarks to include a address by Dean George M. Johnson, of Howard University Law School, August 20, 1951, entitled "Are Federal Employees Being Reduced to Second-Class Citizens?" With regard to the present loyalty program, Dean Johnson stated that he was in favor of removing all disloyal persons from Government, but he was interested as a loyal American, without regard to his race, in a loyalty program that is designed to expose actual disloyalty and at the same time protect the basic constitutional rights of loyal, Government employees.

Jhm *Vmm*

EEH:eh

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DATE October 14, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Re: DETROIT RACE RIOTS, JUNE 20-22, 1943

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starke
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Reference is made to the attached photostatic copies of a memorandum entitled "Race Riots," which sets forth general comment and opinions concerning some of the causes, the background, and some of the incidents relative to the Detroit race riots of June 20-22, 1943.

It is noted that a large portion of the attached memorandum is based seemingly on the opinions of the writer. There are indications, however, of some facts having been available to the writer. Otherwise, it would appear that most of the information contained herein is based upon general knowledge coupled with the writer's opinions.

In the information supplied by the Detroit Office concerning the race riots, practically all of the matters in the attached memorandum were covered much more thoroughly, with the exception of the anti-Semitism on the part of negroes and the political exploitation of Detroit negroes. The latter, however, was covered briefly by Special Agent in Charge Bugas in referring to some of the causes leading up to the riots.

It is noted on the second page of the attached memorandum the writer deals with miscegenation and social intercourse between negroes and whites. While this was referred to in the Detroit Office's summary, no philosophical discussion was entered into.

No reference was made by the Detroit Office to the activities of Mrs. Roosevelt and Vice President Wallace which are referred to at the top of the third page of the attached memorandum wherein these two individuals are referred to as having "done more to agitate the whites and over-encourage the negroes.... than any other single group outside of the Communists in the United States." While the Detroit Office did not refer to this, it is to be noted that the files, especially with respect to the negro situation in other parts of the country, reflect numerous complaints, especially with regard to the First Lady.

It is noted on Page 3 of the attached memorandum the writer discusses the question of segregation and the matter of sex. The Detroit Office in its summation of the race riots merely set out general information, especially with regard to segregation, and did not go into any dissertation such as that

13 NOV 22 1943

222

(INFORMATIVE MEMORANDUM - NOT TO BE SENT TO FILES SECTION)

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
RECORDED
&
INDEXED

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EEH

of the writer. It is noted that the writer discusses the matter of segregation and states that experience has taught this to be necessary. He adds that while not advocating legal segregation, "we" cannot revolt against the law of nature and against the decalogs of time. Referring to the matter of sex, he continues saying that he is convinced "hundreds of white girls have been raped in Detroit by negroes" and "that hundreds of negro girls have been raped and seduced by white men." In this he refers to the statement of a negro preacher in Detroit, Horace A. White, that the blame for the riots was more attributable to young hoodlums of both races than to any other factor. Relative to this, the writer then blames moving pictures and Hollywood, as well as modern story magazines, for the degeneration both from a criminal and sex point of view of the younger people.

On page 4, the writer of the attached memorandum goes into the matter of the Communist Party, and particularly the advocacy by it of social intercourse between negroes and whites. This was but one of the many ramifications of Party activity dealt with by the Detroit Office in its report on the Detroit riots and the background thereof.

The writer then, on the bottom of page 5 and continuing on page 6, refers to anti-Semitism on the part of negroes. In this connection, the Detroit Office did not go into this matter, although it did refer to the fact that many of the stores and business establishments in the negro area around Hastings Street were owned by Jewish people.

In all, it appears that the writer of this memorandum was in possession of a few facts which he used in the memorandum, while the remainder of it was undoubtedly based upon the writer's experience in the Detroit area and his opinions formed thereon.

Respectfully,


D. M. Ladd

RACE RIOTS

June 20, 21 and 22, 1943 will go down in history as the bloodiest three days in the life of any American city. Not since the Civil War has any body of American citizens been broken by bloody strife as were the citizens of Detroit on these three black days. The Detroit race riot was the bloodiest race riot ever to break out in America. Even the pagan Nazis, in all their outbreaks against the Jews, have never put on a more disgraceful and uncivilized show than Detroit put on in the outbreak of these sensational riots.

To describe these riots would require a book. To interpret the basic causes would require another book. God only knows what one incident started the conflagration. The incident which starts a riot is like the lighted cigarette which starts a fire in a building with no fire prevention equipment and with no fireproof facilities. Detroit was ripe for the riot. Detroit expected the riot. The Mayor of the City, the Governor of the State, the highest police officials, and all students of over-crowded Detroit knew that some day there would be an outbreak, an explosion, but no one could determine just when these outbreaks would take place.

Somehow, somewhere, on or near Belle Island, which is a city park, whites started to fight with blacks. Mobs formed. The fighting and rioting moved into the city. Woodward Avenue, which is Detroit's main street, soon became the scene of unbelievable events. Cars were overturned and set on fire. Negroes were snatched from streetcars and busses, beaten up, 'lead piped,' and shot.

In the meantime, in the black belt, whose main street is Hastings Street, practically every store was demolished and wrecked. The looting was done on such a wholesale basis that even trucks were backed up while hoary-handed blacks, with eyes burning with a fire of riotous madness and race consciousness, stole over \$2,000,000 worth of merchandise. Hack shops were looted. Guns and ammunition were taken. No newspaper has exaggerated, and most newspapers have even underestimated the damage done on Hastings Street. If 5,000 men had been given crowbars and sledge hammers with instructions to 'knock out all windows and demolish all store fronts, and if 10,000 people had then been told to go into these stores and help themselves, the job could not have been more complete than was done by these negroes who looted the stores and hack shops, owned mostly by Jews. An interpretation of the Hastings Street looting will be made later on in this article.

Politicians, so-called educators, screwballs and sentimentalists were to blame for these riots. The negroes of Detroit during the last war were brought into the city by the trainloads, mainly from the South. They were dropped into the city, as they are now being dropped into the city, by the thousands and thousands. In the South the negroes had not been politically minded. In most southern communities most negroes do not even vote. I do not justify this -- I merely point it out. Overnight these negroes, unskilled in the science of politics, became the political football of Detroit, as they did in Chicago, New York, and other large American cities. Not only did they become the political football, but they became the balance of power. The whites were so evenly divided between the two old parties that negro politicians and white political racketeers, skilled in the science of corruption, soon learned that the man who controlled the negro vote was the man who controlled the City of Detroit.

everything that most white people don't want them to have.

I am told to say that Eleanor Roosevelt and Henry Wallace and their Klan of stargazers have done more to agitate the whites and over-encourage the negroes as pertains to this critical situation than any other single group outside of the Communists in the United States.

Our opinions concerning these matters have nothing to do with the question of equality. The natural tendency towards segregation does not mean that either group needs to consider itself superior in the sight of God. When a husband and wife part in a hotel lobby to go to their respective washrooms, they practice segregation, not because the equipment in one place is superior to the other, and not because the question of equality is involved. But the experience of the race has taught us that segregation of the sexes is necessary under certain circumstances. I am not advocating legal segregation, and I am not advocating that any law be passed dealing with the points of sensitivity involving the two races, but I am saying that we cannot revolt against the law of nature and against the decalogue of time.

I am opposed to all forms of bigotry such as Klu Klux Klanism and vigilante groups. The racial problems are like domestic problems. They cannot be patched up; they can only be healed by the love of Christ and Christian statesmanship.

Yes, I am convinced that hundreds of white girls have been raped in Detroit by negroes. I am further convinced that hundreds of negro girls have been raped and seduced by white men. I agree with Horace W. White, a prominent negro preacher in Detroit, who said in the midst of the riots:

"I believe that the blame lies more in downright cussedness and irresponsibility of young hoodlums both black and white than any other factor."

Perhaps the only exception I would make to Mr. White's statement is when he says "young hoodlums." I don't believe the hoodlums were limited to an age bracket. But what can we expect when two-thirds of our children are not receiving any religious training. Our younger generation, both negro and white, is being given their moral code by the sex perverts and sensual sadists of Hollywood. Picture shows have become so vile that scarcely a week passes that some picture does not appear in a movie house which leads the mind of the viewer up to some form of sex relationship or sex perversion, either in the actual pictures portrayed or what is left to the imagination.

Have you read any of the modern story magazines lately? I have not, but people in whom I have confidence say that the subject matter being dealt with in the ordinary story magazine is literally disgraceful. The reader is taught by these stories everything in the crime calendar from mayhem to rape.

Why should we blame the negro? Thousands of them are brought into our great cities, out of an environment of discipline and restraint from the deep South, into an environment where there is no restraint and where they are actually encouraged by politicians and

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SAVANNAH, GEORGIA**

FILE NO. **44-39**

dgh

REPORT MADE AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 2-1-44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12-1, 2-43	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 20px;"></div>
TITLE <div style="background-color: black; width: 200px; height: 20px;"></div>			CHARACTER OF CASE CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Complaint submitted by Major **SIDNEY L. GILBERT** regarding killing of **WILLIE L. DAVIS**, negro soldier at Summit, Georgia, on July 3, 1943, by Chief of Police **JAMES MITCHELL BOHANNON**. BOHANNON held to be justified by coroner's jury. Army investigation reflected the killing to be unjustifiable. Complainant felt that the results of Army investigation warranted further investigation of the case by the FBI.

- R U C -

DETAILS: At High Point, North Carolina

This report is predicated upon a complaint received from Major **SIDNEY L. GILBERT**, Legal Advisor, Judge Advocate General's Department, on December 1, 1943, Major GILBERT advised that he was in receipt of a letter from the mother of **WILLIE DAVIS**, Army Serial Number 34,059,054, Technical 5th Medical Detachment, New Orleans Army Air Base, New Orleans, Louisiana, which letter was written to Mrs. **ELEANOR ROOSEVELT**, regarding the killing of **DAVIS** by Chief of Police **JAMES MITCHELL BOHANNON** at Summit, Georgia, on July 3, 1943. Mrs. **DAVIS** complained of the fact that the killing of her son was to go unpunished.

Details of the killing, the findings of the Army Medical Board, the Army Medical Record, the investigative report of Lieutenant **RALPH WILLIS**, and copies of the statements of witnesses as obtained in the Army record of **DAVIS**, were reviewed by the reporting agent.

The investigative report of First Lieutenant **RALPH WILLIS**, Cavalry, stated that in his opinion **DAVIS** was unjustifiably killed by **BOHANNON**.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <div style="text-align: center;"><i>Edward J. [Signature]</i></div>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - Savannah 2 - Charlotte	<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">44-940-1</div>	
COPIES DESTROYED R-17 JAN 11 1962	<div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">19 FEB 3 1944</div>	

8193

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY

NY FILE NO. 65-6111 HD

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK CITY	DATE WHEN MADE 5/26/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/18 to 3/24 & 5/13/41	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE [REDACTED]			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - G.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Result of continued surveillance of [REDACTED] who has resided [REDACTED] set forth. Investigation indicates that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are actively aiding refugees from Europe and fails to indicate that either the [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] are pro-Nazi or un-American. On 4/1/41 [REDACTED] intends maintaining residence at [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] Surveillance of subject terminated 3/24/41, pursuant to Bureau instructions.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated 3/11/41, at New York City.

Letter from the Bureau to the Newark Field Division dated 5/4/41

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9 JUL 20 1973

DETAILS:

This is a joint report of Special Agents [REDACTED] and the writer. The following information was received as a result of the surveillance

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>T. J. Rougan</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 100-10358-18
COPIES OF THIS REPORT Bureau 1- Washington Field (Inf.) 2- Newark 4- New York COPIES DESTROYED 145556 BNU		JUN 2 1941 [REDACTED]

65-6111

as a visa could be obtained. Also on the 28th, [redacted] visited [redacted]. This party is believed identical with [redacted]. Also [redacted] visited [redacted] who stated that [redacted] had told him, [redacted] that he doesn't want any more letters from [redacted] as he [redacted] had had no answer from Washington. [redacted] has appealed to MRS. ROOSEVELT, to WENDELL WILLKIE and to DOROTHY THOMPSON in various letters, for assistance in being released from Ellis Island. He told [redacted] that he was unable to believe that the U. S. was a land of Democracy and freedom. He stated that he had begun a hunger strike and that the press had called Director Uhl of the Bureau of Immigration & Naturalization, Ellis Island, and had asked to interview him, [redacted]. He stated that he would continue this strike until he could get consideration and help; that he was striking against the judgment levelled against him.

[redacted] visited [redacted] and stated that the ship would not arrive until the following Monday or Tuesday due to severe storms on the Atlantic. [redacted] described the man on board whom they were apparently expecting as an "real German man" who can take inflation, war or anything else.

On [redacted] was visited by [redacted] of Ellis Island, representing the Bureau of Immigration & Naturalization since he, [redacted] understood that Grzesinski had four tickets for transportation from New York City to Martinique. [redacted] advised [redacted] that he did not have the actual tickets but rather an order for transportation from New York City to Martinique from [redacted] valued at \$800. He explained that the name of the boat and date of sailing were open. [redacted] promised to send this order to [redacted] so the transportation of the [redacted] could be speedily arranged.

[redacted] was also visited by [redacted] and he himself went to the [redacted]. [redacted]'s purpose however in so doing is not presently known.

A party named [redacted] visited [redacted] to aid in the [redacted] case. Apparently [redacted] acted stoically and

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO. 100-17403

REPORT MADE AT WASH., D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 11/7/46	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/1-1/46	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] 162:JAC
TITLE [REDACTED] with aliases et al		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R S0351	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Contacts of V. LEWIS PASSIE, special assistant to the Secretary of Commerce, with subjects of this case reported. Background information furnished. HENRY H. COLLINS continued to receive considerable correspondence primarily from foreign embassies and consulates. COLLINS' position at State Department on loan from RFC apparently to be terminated. Book written by [REDACTED] SUSAN B. ANTHONY reviewed and pertinent quotations set forth. WAYNARD GERTLER is temporarily living with his wife's family H. G. STRAUS in Harrison, New York. Confidential source advised GERTLER has in his possession [REDACTED] and numerous publications issued by the Workers School and Jefferson School of New York City. Associates of GERTLER identified and background information reported. HAROLD GLASSER in Europe on Treasury Department business expects to return early in November. PHILIP O. KEENEY corresponded with EMILIO ANDRES, JOE BERNSTEIN, and ANNA FRANK-CHENKO who is in Moscow. MARY JANE KEENEY in contact with PHILIP DUNAWAY, ALEX REUTHER, HELEN SILVERMASTER, BERNARD MORTMAN, RUTH and ERIC SECROFT, ROSEN-SMITH, DAVID WAHL, CARL GREEN, GUY LATTIMORE, DANIEL SELCHER, ALLAN and ERIC ROSENBERG. CHARLES KRAUER active in arranging Senator PEPPER's political speaking tour in the midwest and east. KRAUER left Washington, D. C., to join PEPPER for portion of this tour. Confidential source reported considerable information regarding background and associations of EUGENE M. KULISCHER. Furnished copy of correspondence to him from GERHILDA FABELLO-WITCH. Same source observed KULISCHER had [REDACTED] KULISCHER presently unemployed ex-

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EX-45

WFO 100-17493

Party in Washington, D. C. and that she is currently furnishing information concerning underground communist activities during the period that she was active in the Party.

On October 11 [redacted] advised Agents [redacted] and [redacted] that DAN ANTHONY of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare was the brother of SUSAN B. ANTHONY, II, wife of HENRY COLLINS.

[redacted] She said that DAN formerly lived with HENRY COLLINS. She advised further that [redacted] a member of the Communist Party, was formerly a resident in the house with DAN ANTHONY, SUSAN B. ANTHONY, and HENRY COLLINS. [redacted] was said to have been employed by the Library of Congress, the Netherlands Government (possibly in Java), and by the Office of Strategic Services. [redacted] reported further that HENRY COLLINS and DAN ANTHONY tried to persuade [redacted] (described as a faithful Communist) to marry [redacted] however, these plans were broken up by [redacted] who was also a Communist Party member.

During the period covered by this report Agent [redacted] made a review of the book entitled "Out of the Kitchen - Into the War" which was written by SUSAN B. ANTHONY, II, wife of HENRY COLLINS, and which was published by STEPHEN D. LYE, INC., New York, in 1943. There are being set forth below quotations taken from this book. An effort has been made to take quotations which indicate the sympathies of the author or her reasoning. In each instance the chapter from which the quotations are taken is indicated by Roman numerals and the title immediately preceding the quotations. In a few instances it has been necessary to insert words in parentheses to convey the meaning of the quotations.

From Chapter I entitled "Not by Men Alone":

"To win this war American women must come out of their homes."

"Hitler... reduced women of the Greater Reich to the role ... of sex slaves. The KKK (Kinder, Küche, and Kirche) of the Kaiser imposed by Hitler on the women of the Reich oppresses them as much as or more than the Ku-Klux Klan oppresses Negroes in the United States."

"We must release women for war production; there is no question about that. At the same time we must provide substitutes outside

rooms to look into the homes of plain everyday average run-of-the-mill Americans. Had they bothered to they would have seen the vast majority of American women were still economically dependent housewives even as were the women of France, England, and Germany. They would also have been forced to note the unfavorable comparison between the status of American women and that of Russian women - the first of their sex ever to achieve freedom from economic and political discrimination. They would have seen that the short skirts of the twenties and the shorts of the thirties were mere service slashes at tradition."

Chapter VI entitled "Producing for Victory"; (The author-ess cites a case of a West Coast aircraft manufacturer, Mr. X, who at first refused to hire women, then resorted to hiring them as a stop gap to unionization of his plant.)

"Each one of these workers is replacing a man in many cases a union member in good standing. I would not like to be one of the women in Mr. X's plant when the boys come back from the war and say: 'So you let them use you for scabs while we were off fighting so that we'd have a free non-scab America to come home to!'"

Chapter IX entitled "Battle of the Child":

"What is genuinely needed is a wartime child care program, clearly operated by the Federal Government with a large Federal subsidy, under uniform standards of nursery school age education."

From Chapter X entitled "Housekeeping as Usual"; (After relating that the English Government has established restaurants to accommodate war workers and war homeless, the author states -):

"Cafeterias controlled by the (United States) Government and operated by local officials for use by industrial and office workers should insure ample supplies of food."

"Our school lunch program, which served millions of needy children from 1933 to 1943, when it was abolished along with the rest of WPA, proved so popular that it easily paves the way for other public feeding projects. Yet Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Mary Anderson of the Women's Bureau have been the only national leaders to advocate public cafeterias."

From Chapter XII entitled "The Male World"; (In discussing

wasn't really of a mind for a mental condition, it wasn't that there was a QT on him." [redacted] then asked [redacted] what [redacted] address was. [redacted] said that it was [redacted]. [redacted] said he ought to call [redacted] before leaving. [redacted] stated that while [redacted] was "down there", he ought to look into the situation and see where PEPPER could speak and where he could be best used. [redacted] observed that this "is one of the most important". [redacted] said he would return to Washington on Monday morning because he had to go to New York on Tuesday.

[redacted] told [redacted] that the most important thing was that he had called Mrs. ROOSEVELT for "him", "because in his desperation they did want somebody, you see. The group that is putting the heat on against his bringing [redacted] in. You see, he keeps changing his mind, so he asked that in view of what has happened for [redacted] to get Mrs. ROOSEVELT and if not her, he is going to insist on PEPPER". [redacted] stated that Mrs. ROOSEVELT could not comply, "so there it is". [redacted] said he would call [redacted] and would call [redacted] on Monday upon his return to Washington.

On October 5, 1946, [redacted] of the NCPAC asked [redacted] whether [redacted] had lunched with HENRY WALLACE that afternoon. [redacted] told [redacted] he would call that afternoon. [redacted] said he had talked with [redacted] (phonetic), who told him that October 12th was out for PEPPER. [redacted] said he had suspected that, [redacted] declared that Philadelphia did not want WALLACE nor did they particularly care for PEPPER. [redacted] said his own notion was to book PEPPER into Illinois on the 11th and 12th of October because he thought it wise for him to return there. [redacted] said he would like to book PEPPER in Chicago for the 25th.

[redacted] then told [redacted] that the Michigan group intended to have WALLACE in on the 15th and 16th, which were the dates when CLAUDE was originally scheduled to speak. [redacted] agreed and said he was going to West Virginia instead on the 16th and 17th. [redacted] said it would be difficult to book Chicago at that time and asked [redacted] impression concerning this. [redacted] stated that the ballroom of the Stevens Hotel in Chicago had been reserved for their larger meeting out there on the 25th of October and it might be possible to get WALLACE for this affair. [redacted] told [redacted] to wait; that he might be able to get CLAUDE PEPPER in at that time.

[redacted] then told [redacted] he had conversed with [redacted] (phonetic), who was very insistent on Cincinnati. [redacted] asked [redacted] if PEPPER had to be in Indiana both the 27th and 28th. [redacted] was uncertain of this but claimed to know that PEPPER had made a commitment

Wallace, he is going to carry the ball and take over the public issues and they can get some humdinger speeches to carry on the message which is quieted by virtue of circumstances. [redacted] agreed to pass the message on to her husband. [redacted] argued that the issue was too big to remain quiet, and since his hands are tied, [redacted] has to carry on.

Later on the same night [redacted] believed [redacted] contacted [redacted] stating the Secretary of State may not be with us too long and suggested [redacted] dinner guest may have said something to him on the subject, apparently referring to [redacted] [redacted] carefully commented that he had mentioned the matter, and the feeling was in the direction of victory. They then discussed in guarded manner planning for the strategy against the possibility that [redacted] together with his companions ([redacted] and [redacted]), may return to this country in the role of a great martyr and might even quit placing the blame on WALLACE who had undermined and sabotaged their position.

[redacted] indicated he was going to see [redacted] boss the next day, referring to the big fellow, and they discussed giving [redacted] a little plug. This reference is undoubtedly to a visit by [redacted] with HENRY WALLACE and indicates that [redacted] indicated he was going to suggest to WALLACE during the next couple weeks he would have to write a pamphlet expanding the whole issue and discussing it and they agreed that WALLACE would have the time he needed to produce something which would take like "One World" and have tremendous circulation. [redacted] stated his idea was to get as many copies of the WALLACE letter circulated as possible and that PAC had already begun and others were coming through. He indicated they had talked with publishers. They then discussed distribution through women's organizations, etc.

September 20, 1946

On the morning of September 20, 1946, [redacted] conversed with [redacted] who indicated it was time for [redacted] to make two or three speeches. [redacted] indicated his job was to get some liberal Congressman elected and he would like some help on the speeches. He stated he did not wish to hurt TRUMAN but desired to get across the political philosophy of the three groups which are working together. [redacted] promised help on the speeches. [redacted] suggested that the foreign arguments should concern disarmament and the atomic bomb.

[redacted] indicated he wanted [redacted] to replace WALLACE and talk on those things about which WALLACE had been muzzled. [redacted] indicated he was going to Chicago a week from Saturday to make the keynote speech which Mrs. ROOSEVELT had turned down. [redacted] wanted [redacted] to talk in Providence where WALLACE was to have spoken. [redacted] indicated he would try to work some of the theme in the WALLACE letter into his Chicago speech. [redacted] also conversed with [redacted] promising help on the speech.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **100-22802**

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 12/12/46	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/15-19; 11/20, 21/46	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] GER
TITLE [REDACTED] , was.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject arrived Los Angeles from San Francisco 10/11/46 and departed for Denver, Colo. 10/21/46. Most of his speeches were arranged by the NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN SOVIET FRIENDSHIP in New York and speeches were sponsored locally by ARI, 2 I.O. Lodges, YUGO SLAV AMERICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF SAN PEDRO and SANTA BARBARA COMMITTEE FOR RUSSIAN RELIEF. In speeches, subject praised USSR and stressed its part in winning war. In speech before IWO Lodges he belittled the assistance to Russia through US lend-lease. He defended USSR's foreign policy prior to war, stating it enabled allied to prepare. He stated Russia discovered atomic energy long before US prepared atom bomb but was saving it for the general welfare of the people; that he is not worried over the possibility of war between US and Russia and the rumors of war are due to certain irresponsible people in the US. Subject possessed an outline for an organization called "THE RUSSIAN LEAGUE OF AMERICA", whose purpose is to unite all Americans who had emigrated from the former Russian Empire to America to offset the work of the anti-Soviet block which is aiming for the instigation of a war with the USSR. Subject contacted COMRAP suspect in L.A.

- RUC -

Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]**

Los Angeles, 5/11/45.
San Francisco letter to Bureau, 11/4/46.

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NOTED 3

In order to support the so-called foreign policy of the USSR, [REDACTED] gave a brief history of Russia, stating that that country has for many centuries been attacked from all sides and has finally decided to put a stop to such attacks and, therefore, arm.

The General frankly admitted that he was a rabid follower of the late President ROOSEVELT's aims in international cooperation and he quoted many statements made by ROOSEVELT. He stated that his latest book was dedicated to the late President. He also quoted Ex-Secretary of State STETTINIUS and HAROLD ICHES and, according to him, in order to balance these quotations he also quoted statements made by JOSEPH T. LAMONT, banker and JOSEPH DAVIES, Ex-Ambassador to the USSR. All of these quotations were in regard to the support of Russia through a friendly policy of the United States.

In discussing the atomic bomb, [REDACTED] stated that the USSR had discovered atomic energy long before the United States had actually prepared the atomic bomb, but rather than use atomic energy to destroy humanity the Soviet Union was saving it for the general welfare of the people. The speaker said that the destruction of Nagasaki and Hiroshima by the United States did not have any appreciable effect on ending the war with Japan. It was, however, a definite intimidation of the Russian Government. The General was strongly against the preparation and use of the atomic bomb and hoped that no nation, including the United States, would ever use it again.

The subsequent question and answer period placed the speaker on the defensive. Most of the questions directed at him were of such nature that the speaker was not able to make direct answers. It developed that [REDACTED], who repeated that he was a citizen of the United States, was not particularly in favor of the government of the Soviet Union, nor did he try to defend all of its attitudes. He stated that he wished it was possible for members of the audience to visit the USSR and see for themselves the destruction and havoc caused by the invaders, as he had seen it with his own eyes.

When the question came up as to why everyone was not permitted to visit the Soviet Union by that government, since he had been to the Soviet Union six times since 1929, he replied that it was the perfect right of the government to allow or disallow visas to anyone. In defense of this, he stated that he had read an article wherein ELEANOR ROOSEVELT had invited a certain woman in Paris to attend a meeting in the United States but she was not given a visa by the United States Government. As to why he was permitted entry to Russia, he had no definite answer.

One of the first questions was, "Do you as a citizen of the United States think that the government of the USSR is superior to that of the U.S.?" The Chairman of the meeting, ALFRED H. CAMPION, stated that this question was not objective and he was of the opinion that the question should be thrown out. The speaker made no comment in this regard.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

ALBANY, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-346676-4

REPORT MADE AT ALBANY, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 11-19-46	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/14/22; 11/5/46	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF WOMEN			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject organization convened at the estate of Mrs. ALICE T. MC LEAN, South Kortright, N. Y. from October 13 through October 21, 1946. 83 nations represented with 140 foreign delegates and 11 American delegates. Purpose of assembly was discussion of political, economic, social and spiritual problems of the world. Closed group meetings of various committees were held throughout the day and their reports submitted to the assembly at meetings in the evening. Assembly co-sponsored by Mrs. ALICE T. MC LEAN and Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT. Mrs. EDWARD C. SNOW, of China Aid Council is Chairman of Steering Committee. Mrs. VERA MICHELES-DEAN was key note speaker on current political problems and Dr. RYDH of Stockholm, Sweden gave the key note talking on social problems. Madame MADELAINE M. M. French Communist, was a delegate to the assembly women. Mrs. CHASE GOING WOODHOUSE of New London, Conn. was key note speaker for the economic discussion. Mrs. DEAN was very active during the Assembly and her comments appear to have been. No delegate from Russia attended the Assembly. Names of the steering committee and American delegates set out. Biographical facts concerning foreign delegates obtained and forwarded to the Bureau.

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FEB 17 1961

- C -

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50 DEC 23 1946

AL 100-9542

Stockholm, Sweden, gave the key note address on social problems. The address did not contain anything of value to this investigation.

Madame Georges-Picot of the National Council of French Resistance was also a delegate to this Assembly, when asked about Madame BUREAU-GOUDARD, she said, "She may not belong to the Party, but there is no question of her future activities. Everybody in France knows that."

Madame GEORGES-PICOT, who is a member of the Party of the French People, Liberte which is opposing the present coalition government in France, discussed the problems of the opposition in a country where, she said, the printing presses are controlled by the Communists. She said that the Communists of the Left is drowning all Europe, but added that she believed that in a few years France will regain her balance, because they are not a state of mind.

At the meeting held October 20, 1946, Mrs. FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT was the principal speaker. Mrs. ROOSEVELT said that although the war in Europe was complete, the delegates nevertheless, should submit their reports to the secretary-general of the organization and also send a letter to the delegates. During her speech, Mrs. ROOSEVELT stated, "I would like to speak in the world if I could speak Russian". She said that the only way her real meaning was being expressed when she was obliged to speak through interpreters. She also said that language barriers were being taken back and that their removals would be one of the greatest steps taken to promote international understanding. Mrs. ROOSEVELT said, "I hope you will take home from this conference a determination to solve the problems and that you will take concrete problems one by one so that something is done about one before you go on to another".

The informant further advised the writer that the names of the individuals on the steering committee and the names of the American delegates were available and furnished the writer with a list which is attached.

AMERICAN STEERING COMMITTEE:

Mrs. FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT - Sponsor

Mrs. ALICE T. MC LEAN, Founder and former President of the American Society of Voluntary Services.

F.B.I. TELETYPE

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 Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

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FBI ALBANY 10-15-46 5-25 PM BJB
DIRECTOR URGENT

INTERNATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF WOMEN, INTERNAL SECURITY C. BUREAU LETTER DATED OCTOBER THIRTEEN LAST SENT NEW YORK FIELD OFFICE IN ERROR. SUBJECT ORGANIZATION PRESENTLY BEING HELD FROM OCTOBER THIRTEEN THROUGH OCTOBER FIVE NATIONS REPRESENTED WITH ONE HUNDRED FORTY FIFTY ONE AMERICAN DELEGATES. PURPOSE OF MEETING IS DISCUSSION OF POLITICAL, ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND OF THE WORLD. CLOSED GROUP MEETINGS OF VARIOUS THROUGHOUT THE DAY AND THEIR REPORTS SUBMITTED AT A MEETING OPEN TO THE PUBLIC IN THE EVENING. AT A MEETING OF OCTOBER THIRTEEN WAS MRS. MICHAELS DIRECTOR OF FOREIGN POLICY ASSOCIATION OF NEW HER SPEECH INDICATED SYMPATHY TOWARD RUSSIAN HANNA RYDH, STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN, ARCHEOLOGIST, AND SPIRITUAL DISCUSSIONS. CONGRESSWOMAN OF NEW LONDON, CONN. WILL KEYNOTE ECONOMIC HELD OCTOBER FOURTEEN MISS ANNA LELLI OF NATIONAL LEAGUE OF ITALIAN WOMEN, REPORTED ON MRS. ESTELLE MASSETT RIDDELL OF NATIONAL COUNCIL PRESENTED REPORT OF DISCUSSION OF POLITICAL FOR THE DAY. ASSEMBLY IS COSPONSORED BY MRS. ELEANORE ROOSEVELT, WHO WILL BE KEYNOTE TWENTY. EFFORTS BEING MADE TO OBTAIN COMPLETE AND COMPLETE PROGRAM FOR ASSEMBLY. MEETINGS ATTENDED BY PRACTICALLY ALL WOMEN. COVERAGE MAINTAINED BY INFORMANT. NEWSPAPER REPORT DELEGATES ARE COMMUNISTIC.

CORNELIUS

5-55 PM OK FBI WA DC SK
RECEIVED 10-15-46 6-04 PM EST

Information obtained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau it is suggested that the Bureau's coding system be used to protect the Bureau's coding system.

100-346676-3

New York, N. Y.
September 10, 1946.

The chief sponsor is Eleanor Roosevelt and she has the backing of 19 women's organizations here in the country, including the National Farmers Union-Women's department, also the Congress of American Women, office Capital Hotel, 51st & 5th Ave., New York City.

We give these facts on this outfit, because they are playing quite an important part in the Kertright affair. We might also mention that this conference will be impossible to "crash" no doubt they are holding it in such a small place so they will be able to spot strangers and possible spies.

In the New York shed Dr. Gens. Helfrich, Josephine Sims, Mrs. Frederic R. Rath Young as well as Eleanor Roosevelt have stirred up things. Each and every one of these except Eleanor are out and out Reds.

The supposed agenda of the conference is:

NOTE: In connection with all these affairs there is a book that is being bought a plenty by the NYU and these intellectual women's groups. It is

Publishers, Twentieth Century Fox Film Corp.
 870 Madison Ave., New York City
 Price of Book \$3.00.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 100-80044

AG

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 2/18/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/4-7, 27-29; 9/2-6; 10/6-11, 13-15; 11/22, 26, 28, 29; 12/15, 23, 24, 26/47; 1/2, 6; 2/24; 3/4, 5, 9; 7/1, 2, 21-24, 26, 28, 29; 10/22/48; 1/5-7, 10-14/49	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR YUGOSLAV RELIEF, INC.		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C REGISTRATION ACT	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

T-1 on 6/4/47 furnished list of sponsors of ACYR. Newspaper "Slobodna Rec" on 7/22/47 stated BARETA JUSTIZ had succeeded MAX EINHORN as Executive Director of ACYR, and JOSEPH CAVELTNER had been appointed Chairman of committee purchasing materials. On 11/17/47 Dr. JOSEPH DUBNEY replaced WALTER LEWISOM as Secretary. On 10/13/47 JUSTIZ stated ACYR served as liaison agent between individuals from Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav Embassy, and American firms. In 1946 ACYR decorated with Order of Merit, highest award conferred by Yugoslav Government. In September 1946 Board of Directors resolved to request Yugoslav Embassy to inform ACYR of the need for relief in Yugoslavia and make clear its views as to the continuance of ACYR. On 7/28/47 Administrative Committee decided all future demands on ACYR from Yugoslavia should be cleared through Central Committee of Yugoslav Red Cross. On 10/17/47, 34 crates of radar equipment purchased by Yugoslav Government shipped to Yugoslavia on SS RADNIK, bill of lading indicating ACYR as consignor, and Yugoslav Red Cross as consignee. Contents described as radio parts and marked consigned to Ministry of National Defense, Campus, Belgrade. ZLATKO JOJICVIC, President of ACYR, stated name of ACYR used by mistake in shipment. Correspondence of ACYR during 1947 and 1948 indicated that flour and food packages not being received by consignees in Yugoslavia. Minutes of Board of Directors and Administrative Committee meetings reflect meetings often attended by Yugoslav Government officials and representatives from Yugoslav Red Cross, who made recommendations as to operations of ACYR. On 5/28/48 ACYR declared by Attorney General to be within purview of Executive Order 9835. Steps taken to overcome the unfavorable publicity resulting from Attorney General's action set forth. Treasury Department on 6/17/43 revoked the tax exemption of ACYR and the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid removed the ACYR from its list on 6/21/48. Board of Directors on 7/23/48 decided to liquidate ACYR. Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid, ONI, IDA, IDAF and State.

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Edward J. [Signature]

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 1-Lt. Col. W.B. Scholes, 2nd OSI District
 1-Pittsburgh (info) MAY 16 1949
 1-USA, SDNY
 3-New York

100-242169-664

31 FEB 21 1949

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INDEXED - 153

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INDEXING - 153**

"Opening Remarks by Mr. Balokovic

MR. BALOKOVIC stressed the need to expand our organization to reach the broadest mass of people so that we can provide all Americans with an opportunity to join us in our gesture of friendship with the Yugoslav people. At the same time, it is to be remembered that the heart of the organization is the Americans of Yugoslav descent.

"Mr. Einhorn, National Campaign Director

MR. EINHORN outlined the proposed program to raise \$5,000,000 for projects suggested by DR. NEUBAUER of the Yugoslav Red Cross. In view of UNRA's commitment to care for typhus and malaria, our emphasis will be on alleviating the sufferings caused by tuberculosis which hits one out of every twenty-five persons in Yugoslavia. This goal can be achieved not alone with the assistance of the Yugoslav Americans, but requires the broadening of activities in the communities to include all other Americans. It is recommended, therefore, that the Board of Directors be expanded to include about half Americans of Yugoslav descent and the other half to comprise Americans of other origins. It is also suggested that a representative Administrative Committee be formed to report to the Board on the activities of the Committee and its staff and to make suggestions for the improvement of the work. This Committee is to meet between Board meetings. Board meetings should take place monthly.

With the support of American businessmen, national women's organizations, fraternal and labor organizations and professional groups, our goal will not be difficult to achieve. Community chests which formerly gave through the liquidated National War Fund will now have those monies available. With Yugoslav community support, an effort should be made to get community chest funds.

To accomplish this program, the borough organizational setup in New York City has been abandoned.

It is also recommended that there be Tag Days wherever possible so that sufficient funds can be raised for the support of the Committee permitting all other funds earmarked for projects to be untouched. It is suggested that the campaign get under way officially on March 26 in New York City and in other cities using the event of the fifth anniversary of Yugoslav resistance as the opening gun.

"Discussion

On the question of increasing the membership of the Board, the following committee was appointed to make recommendations to the Conference: MR. MUKELICH, MR. BUNCICK, MR. MIRINSKY, and MISS TRAVEN. MISS TRAVEN is to communicate with the other Slovenes on the recommendations made and to be made for their group. A list of the American members of the Board was read off. They include: MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, Honorary Chairman, Messrs. S. BARLOW, WILLIAM S. GAILLON, CHARLES RECHT, JACOB ROTOPSKY, FIORELLO H. LAGUMINIA, TALBOT O. FREEMAN, WILLIAM GREEN, MILTON BLUESTEIN, MELVIN DOUGLAS, DR. DEWITT STETTIN, DR. JOHN

" VUICH, PETER VUKCEVICH, JOHN KOVACH, FRANK BORICH, ROSE FOLDRUDACH, LEO PACIC, PETER TODOROFF, BLAGY KOHOV, DR. ZHIVKO ANGELUSCHEFF and a further recommendation to be made by S. NS for their representative. Motion passed unanimously.

"MOTION that an administrative Committee be formed with ZLATKO BALOKOVIC as Chairman, HARRY JUSTIZ as alternate chairman and the members to be appointed by the Board. Motion passed unanimously.

SLAVKO
"The Conference was closed by two addresses one from DR. STANO ZORE and one by MR. SID EALLEN of the Yugoslav Embassy. In the name of the Yugoslav people and their new republic they thanked the American Committee for the splendid job they have come to alleviate the suffering of their people.

"Text of the Resolution passed unanimously:

"Be it resolved that we, delegates representing Americans of Croatian, Slovenian, Serbian and Macedonian descent, assembled at a conference held in New York City, March second, approve the work of the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief and pledge whole-hearted support to help carry out the \$5,000,000 Health Program for the suffering people of Yugoslavia.

"The American Committee for Yugoslav Relief has performed a commendable task in helping Yugoslavia materially and in presenting the just cause of Yugoslavia to the American public. The Conference unanimously agreed to support and urge the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief to continue its activities and improve and enlarge activities wherever possible.

"The Conference further pledged to intensify its work in mobilizing Americans of Yugoslav descent and to help expand our activities among all Americans to help realize the adopted Health Program.

"The Conference appeals to all Americans of Yugoslav descent to cooperate and support the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief in its earnest desire to send the utmost possible material help to the heroic and needy peoples of Yugoslavia."

[REDACTED] a Board of Directors meeting of the ACYR held at the Hotel McAlpin on March 4, 1946. [REDACTED] the following Board members present;

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
MRS. J. B. BALOKOVIC

MR. ZLATKO BALOKOVIC
MISS JOE TRAVEN

"and that representation for the Slovenes be supplied by SANS and submitted to the Board for approval.

- "5. That the Board appoint a representative administrative committee to check weekly on the activities and functioning of the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, and to report to the Board at its monthly meetings.

"MR. EINHORN, National Campaign Director, made the following report:

"He reported that the projects in our campaign were based upon suggestions made by DR. NEUBAUER. They include equipment for five hospitals, namely: one General Hospital for children; two bone tuberculosis hospitals for children; two general tuberculosis hospitals; and research and laboratory equipment for three medical schools, twelve children's clinics, forty mobile clinics, forty children's homes, and four hundred jeeps. The total cost of these projects amounts to \$2,000,000. It is suggested that we tackle the hardest part for the first six months. Quotas have been set to obtain more than fifty per cent of our goal for the year by June 30th.

"The following steps are to be taken to get into the American business community: 1. The setting up of committees on a national scale. Here there is a need for an outstanding business leader who will head such a committee. The following names were suggested: MARSHALL FIELD, HENRY MORGENTHAU, DAVID SARNOFF, VIORELLO H. LA GUARDIA. 2. In connection with the wishes of the Conference, plans will be made by the Staff whereby Local committees can be organized in all principal cities, particularly where there are Yugoslav Americans. 3. National organizations such as women's groups, professional groups, church groups, labor groups, etc., will be followed up. Plans will be drafted to carry out the outlined program.

"MR. BALOKOVIC emphasized the need to reach the American public and to set up strong committees in large cities.

"MR. BJLOW suggested that since the cash is in the hands of the big bankers, we try to get the same kind of backing that Russian War Relief has. Suggested that we call EDWARD CARTER, Chairman of Russian War Relief, and get after names of individuals no longer active in R.W.R. He thought that perhaps we could ask MRS. ROOSEVELT to write a personal letter to the top two or three people.

"MRS. ROOSEVELT suggested that she write a note to the recommended outstanding business leaders asking if they will serve on the Board and that when they meet, they elect their own Chairman. She further declared her willingness to have a small dinner party for eight where these people could elect such a chairman.

"MRS. ROOSEVELT's suggestion was enthusiastically accepted.

"MR. BALOKOVIC reported that he had been informed by the Yugoslav Embassy that the ACYA has been decorated with the Order of Merit, the highest award there is in Yugoslavia. It was suggested that this award be announced officially on March 26. He also announced the further additions to the Board of: FIORELLA H. LA GUARDIA, Judge EDWARD LAZANSKY, former Chief Appellate Division Justice, FANNIE HURST, WILLIAM GREEN, President of the American Federation of Labor, MILTON BLUESTEIN of the Plymouth Shops, Inc., MELVYN DOUGLAS, MRS. LIONEL C. PERERA, Jr., PHILIP MURRAY, President of the CIO.

"The following Motions were made and were adopted unanimously:

"MOTION by MR. PERINSKY that the Board adopt the program to raise \$5,000,000 during this campaign. Carried unanimously

"MOTION that monies to be raised are for projects outlined and that the quota of \$1,300,000 be raised by June 30, 1946. Carried unanimously.

"MOTION that Board membership should be increased to fifty, approximately half to be Yugoslav Americans and the remainder Americans of other origins. Motion made by MRS. BALOKOVIC - carried unanimously.

"MOTION by MRS. BALOKOVIC to accept the recommendations of the Conference for the addition of Yugoslav Americans to include the following people: MRS. MILENA GACHINOVIC, CHARLES VUICH, PETER VUKCEVICH, JOHN KOVACH, FRANK BORICH, ROSE GOLDRUGACH, LEO BACIC, PETER TODOROFF, BLAGOY ICHOV, DR. ZHIVKO ANGELUSCHEFF and the other representative for the Slovenes to be submitted later by SANS for Board approval. Carried unanimously. ✓

"MOTION by MRS. BALOKOVIC that MRS. LIONEL C. PERERA, Jr., Chairman of the Women's Division be added as a member of the Board. Motion carried unanimously.

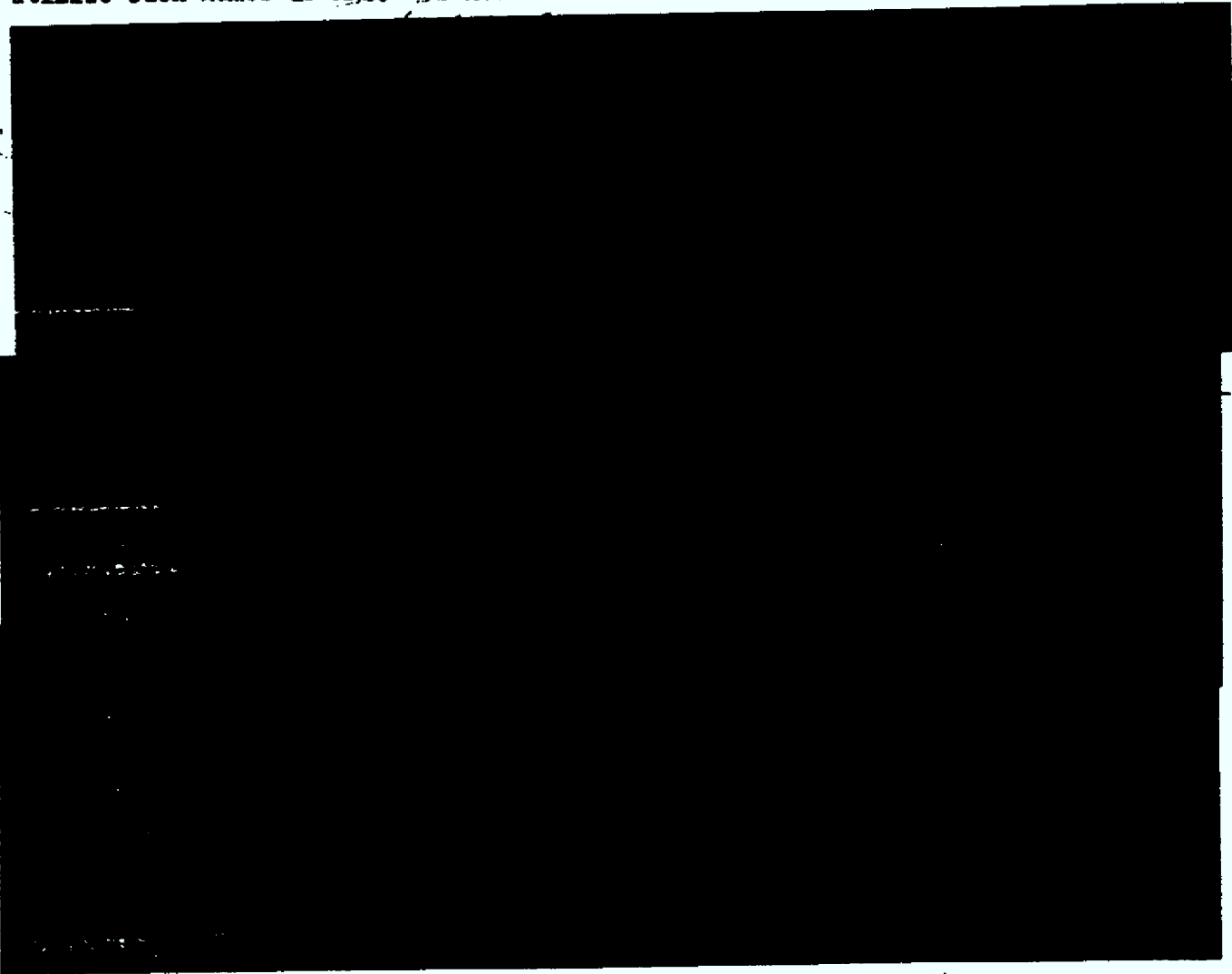
"MOTION that an Administrative Committee be formed to meet between Board meetings. This Committee to include MR. BALOKOVIC as Chairman, MR. JUSTIZ as Alternate Chairman, MR. PERINSKY, MR. VUKCEVIC, MR. NISSELSO, MISS TRAVEN, MRS. BALOKOVIC, MRS. PERERA and one vacancy to be filled from additions to the Board of Americans of other origins than Yugoslav. Carried unanimously.

"MOTION BY MR. JUSTIZ that expenses in the period do not exceed fifteen per cent of the income.

[REDACTED]

NY 100-80044

and friends on a large scale. He further added that the five year plan was such that we could not appeal to the public on a relief basis. Efforts would be made to utilize such names as MRS. ROOSEVELT and others.



add 2
add 2

The ~~New~~ New York "World Telegram" of May 28, 1948, stated that Attorney General TOM CLARK had on the previous date released a new list of organizations which he had declared to be within the purview of Executive Order 9835. Among the organizations on the new list appeared The American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, Inc.

[REDACTED]

Present: MR. and MRS. ZLATKO BALOKOVIC, MRS. LIONEL C. PERERA, Jr., MICHAEL M. NISSELSOHN, DR. ZHIVKO ANGELUSCHEFF, GEORGE PININSKY, HARRY M. JUSTIZ, LEO BACICH, C. I. STEWART and PETER VUKCEVICH.

MR. BALOKOVIC opened the meeting with a review of the origin of the committee, its work and its purpose. He said that MR. STEWART had been invited to attend the meeting in order to aid the committee in answering the charge made by the Attorney General that the committee was 'subversive'. MR. BALOKOVIC then read a letter addressed to MRS. ROOSEVELT on the charge made by the Attorney General.

MR. NISSELSOHN said that there were two points to be considered. First, what immediate action to take, and secondly, whether there was any legal recourse open to the committee.

He suggested the following action be taken. To send letters to all the Board of Directors, Sponsors and State Senators, a letter to the Treasury Department informing them that the Bureau of Internal Revenue had examined the books in February and found nothing irregular and that they so informed the Attorney General. Write to the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid asking if they have ever found anything irregular in the activities of the committee. Invite the public and the newspapers.

MR. STEWART suggested that this release be sent to all sponsors and, in addition, that they be asked to join with the directors in asking the Attorney General to send a delegation to explain the why and wherefore of this attack. The following formal steps were decided upon for action by the committee on the charge made by Tom Clark:

- 1) To ask the Attorney General to give us an opportunity to present the facts.
- 2) To invite the publishers of New York City newspapers to name a committee to examine into the affairs of the committee.
- 3) To write to all Senators asking them to call for a Senate investigation.

"circumstances no longer warranted its continuance. Immediate steps, therefore, were taken to curtail our activities with a view to final liquidation this summer. We reduced our staff, discontinued financial support to our branch committees and with the completion of our Christmas 1947 clothing drive, ended our public solicitation of funds as of January 1, 1948.

"A number of projects, the money for which is in hand, have yet to be completed. When these obligations have been fulfilled, we shall close our office and warehouse.

"As of May 31, 1948 our committee had received in cash and contributions in kind a total of \$3,113,710.56. We have equipped and maintained, wholly or partially (in various parts of Yugoslavia), 23 children's homes, among them the Eleanor Roosevelt Home, the Dwight D. Eisenhower Home, the Mary McLeod Bethune Home and the Albert Einstein Home. With our assistance, two children's clinics, one stationary clinic and fourteen mobile clinics are engaged in the fight against tuberculosis and other diseases. Among the projects yet to be completed is the purchase and equipment of nine additional mobile clinics, bringing the total to twenty-three. One of our earliest projects was the Franklin Delano Roosevelt Hospital for the treatment of bone tuberculosis in Rovinj, Istria, and we have helped to equip five general hospitals. The tons of food, clothing and medicines which we have purchased or collected have been distributed for us by the Yugoslav Red Cross, and fully half has been used for the care of destitute and tubercular children.

"This, very briefly, is our record. Both personally and on behalf of the directors, I wish to thank you most deeply for the help and cooperation which have made it possible. I feel that it is a record of which all of us can be proud. We have lessened the suffering of a brave people who, as Senator KILGORE points out in a message to us, 'was one of our staunchest allies and -- held twenty divisions while we mobilized and attacked' our common enemy. Furthermore, by fostering in the people of Yugoslavia goodwill and understanding of the American people, we have helped materially in laying the foundations for a peaceful world.

"On May 29, 1948, the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief was subjected to a totally unwarranted attack. I refer, of course, to the unsupported accusation by United States Attorney General Tom C. Clark that our Committee was 'subversive'. There is no basis in fact for such a charge, and the Attorney General has made no attempt to present evidence in support of it.

"I am enclosing copies of two letters to the Attorney General. Dr. J. KINGSBURY, you will note, asks for an interview in which we may at least learn the source and nature of the Attorney General's misinformation. We have as yet received no acknowledgement from the Attorney General.

"prominent Artists and Scientists have supported the Committee's work. MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, as Honorary Chairman, has spoken on behalf of the Committee and former Governor HERBERT H. LEHMAN, in a letter to the Committee a year ago, testified as to the need for relief in Yugoslavia and sent his best wishes for the success of the Committee's efforts.

"RELIEF:

"The work of the Committee has been planned in close cooperation with UNRRA, U.S. Government Agencies and the Yugoslav Red Cross. It has raised \$3,113,710.56 in cash, used clothing and other contributions in kind. Food, clothing, materials for the blind, medicines, mobile clinics, sanitation trucks, ambulances, jeeps for rural physicians, hospital equipment and tools for reconstruction have been purchased in America. All material has been consigned for distribution to the Yugoslav Red Cross, a branch of the International Red Cross. Special attention has been given to the needs of children, among whom the incident of tuberculosis is appalling. A propos of this, Secretary of State GEORGE MARSHALL, a few weeks ago, emphasized the importance of continuing and extending aid to the future citizens of Europe.

"The Committee maintains, entirely, or in part;

23 children's homes	14 Mobile clinics
1 Stationary Clinic	2 Children's clinics
1 Bone T.B. Hospital	5 General hospitals

"Among the children's homes are the Eleanor Roosevelt Home in Banjaluka, the Albert Einstein Home in Kostajnica, the General Dwight Eisenhower Home in Karlovac and the Mary McLeod Bethune Home in Prizren.

"The purchase and shipment of relief materials and the fund raising incident thereto, have been the sole activities of the Committee. The officers state categorically that at no time and in manner has the Committee departed from the purposes for which it was chartered. This is corroborated by the findings of the Government agencies mentioned above, under whose supervision the Committee has continually operated.

A SHIPMENT OF RADAR EQUIPMENT

"On November 6-7 of last year, stories appeared in the press to the effect that radar equipment was included in the Committee's consignment of relief supplies to the Yugoslav Red Cross on the SS KADNIK on October 19, 1947. The tone of some of these stories was such as to convey the impression that a highly suspicious circumstance had been unearthed and that, under cover of relief, the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief was forwarding war material to the Yugoslav Government.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

34028

FILE NO.

100-157453

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 2/6/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/5/49	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE [REDACTED] as; ET AL			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED]

forthcoming National Cultural Conference for World Peace, to be held at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York, 3/25/49, under the sponsorship of the ASP, to which are invited such as SPOSTAKOVICH and other Russian representatives, PIERRE COU and other well known European Communists.

[REDACTED]

REFERENCE:

Report of SA [REDACTED]

New York, 9/23/48

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SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 100-157453-333	FILE NO. SEM 13
COPIES OF THIS REPORT Bureau Chicago Los Angeles New York New Haven St. Louis	2-Washington Field 5-New York COPY IN FILE	RECORDED INDEXED 36 RETURN TO

[Handwritten signature]

"Dear Mrs. Roosevelt

"I thought you would be interested in the enclosed statement and press release which is for publication on Sunday, November 1st.

"I do not know whether you saw the two Pegler columns attacking not only you and me but your husband and my father. I know you agree with me that innuendos and smears of this nature should be answered with the true facts. Since my father is dead I feel that it is up to his children to defend his memory. Perhaps you would like to include some of the information in the enclosures in a column of yours.

"With warm personal greetings, I am

"Sincerely yours,

"Martha Dodd Stern"

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 28, 1948

FROM : SAC, Newark

SUBJECT: GENERAL CRIME SURVEY - NEWARK FIELD DIVISION
SEMI-ANNUAL MEMORANDUM - April 15, 1948
Bureau File 62-75147

There are being enclosed to the Bureau five copies of the semi-annual memorandum of the General Crime Survey prepared for the State of New Jersey for the period from October 15, 1947, to April 15, 1948. There are also being enclosed a similar number of copies of an outline prepared as a supplement for the survey. *gh*

In accordance with Bureau letter of October 23, 1947, one copy of the survey and of the outline is being forwarded to each of the offices receiving a copy of this letter.

The following Special Agents worked on the survey and covered the sections of the State as follows:

Special Agent

[REDACTED]

Territory Covered

Essex County
Hudson County
Union County
Bergen County
Passaic County
Middlesex County
Morris, Somerset, Warren
and Sussex Counties
Monmouth and Ocean Counties
Mercer, Hunterdon and
Burlington Counties
Camden, Gloucester and
Salem Counties
Atlantic, Cape May and
Cumberland Counties

DEFERRED RECORDING

ENCLOSURE

Encls. 5

cc: Baltimore (Encl. 1)
Miami (Encl. 1)
New York (Encl. 1)
Philadelphia (Encl. 1)
Richmond (Encl. 1)
Washington Field (Encl. 1)

60 JUN 12 1948

ENCLOSURE

94-282

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62-75147-31-77

19 MAY 17 1948

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-346566)

DATE: 12/1/52

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-31926)

SUBJECT: UNITED STATES NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION
INTERNAL SECURITY - X

For the information of the Bureau and designated offices, the 10/20/52 Night Extra edition of "The Evening Bulletin," Philadelphia, Pa., on page three, column six, contains an item captioned "National Student Association Moves Headquarters Here." This item reports that the USNSA opened its new headquarters at 1307 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on 10/19/52, moving from its headquarters at Boulder, Colorado. This item reports the following additional information:

The USNSA which is non-sectarian, and non-political, is composed of some 800,000 students in 400 colleges and universities throughout the country.

USNA was founded in 1947, and serves as "The voice of the American student in national and international educational affairs." Through the association's headquarters, member students throughout the nation are able to express their opinions, ideas and desires on a national and international level.

The Association Sansom Street Headquarters will be manned by:

RICHARD J. MURPHY, President of the Association
LEONARD A. WILCOX, JR., Vice-President for National Affairs
MARION TANDER, Executive Secretary

In addition, a photograph published in connection with this item includes photos of:

AVREA INGRAM, Vice-President of International Affairs
JANE WELSH, Vice-President for Student Affairs
Mrs. RUTH GERI HAGY, Director of the Philadelphia Bulletin Forum, is Senior Staff Advisor to the National Officers.

Members of the National Advisory Council include:

HAROLD STASSEN, President of the University of Pennsylvania
Mrs. ALTHEA KRATZ HOTTEL, Dean of women at the University
Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
Dr. HAROLD TAYLOR, President of Sarah Lawrence - and "other national education leaders."

RECEIVED
REGISTERED MAIL

cc: 1 - Milwaukee (100-10217)
1 - Denver (100-4770)
1 - PH 100-33492 (Subversive Activities in Colleges Having ROTC Units)

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100-346566-395

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. **100-3350 JP**

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 2/3/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/20, 27, 28, 29/50 1/17, 18, 19/51	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] 105551
TITLE CHANGED: [REDACTED] WAS: [REDACTED]			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

5705
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INDEXED
FEB 7 1951

RECORDED
FEB 7 1951

The title of this report has been marked changed to reflect the following names as contained in the Immigration and Naturalization

records: **[REDACTED]**

Citizenship

On January 10, 1951, SA **[REDACTED]** checked

APPROVED AND FORWARDED SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 65-18966-59 SE 10 RECORDED - 78 FEB 5 1951
COPIES OF THIS REPORT ② - Bureau (65-18966) 3 - New York	

MAR 13 1951

In her letter to [REDACTED] of the American Legion of Ohio, Miss SERGIO had the following to say about her connection with the American Committee For Yugoslav Relief:

"Established in 1945 under the President's War Relief Control Board, and had for its stated purpose the raising of funds to send medical and other such aid to the war stricken population of Yugoslavia. I was merely one of scores of national sponsors, attending its money raising functions, at one of which Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT was the principal speaker. This organization had already notified its sponsors that it was legally concluding its work and disbanding, long before it appeared on the Attorney General's list. The Committee, I understand, is now out of existence."

American Labor Party

According to the "Daily Worker", January 27, 1944, page 3, column 1, LISA SERGIO spoke on January 19, 1944 at the protest meeting against anti-Semitism, sponsored by the 7th, 9th and 11th Assembly Districts of the American Labor Party at the West 85th Street Club House. At this time, it was indicated that "Hitler's hoodlums" in Manhattan are in for a rough time.

The "Daily Worker", dated June 8, 1944, page 3, column 5, announced that LISA SERGIO, radio commentator, and newspaper columnist, would discuss recent highlights and developments in the military and political picture in Italy at a meeting of the 3rd Assembly District Club of the American Labor Party. According to the article, the meeting was to be held June 20, 1944 at 313 8th Avenue, New York City, and would present other progressive Italian-Americans.

The American Labor Party has been cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, March 29, 1944, (pp. 49, 77f, 153, 189).

American Relief For Greek Democracy

Confidential Informant T-9, of known reliability, on June 4, 1946, advised that the stationary of the American Relief For Greek Democracy, 111 West 42nd Street, New York City, carried the name of LISA SERGIO as a sponsor.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **PORTLAND, OREGON**

FILE NO. **100-4005**

REPORT MADE AT Portland, Oregon	DATE WHEN MADE 2-1-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12-16, 26, 31-42; 1-5, 12, 13, 14, 18, 22, 23, 29-43	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE FOREIGN INSPIRED AGITATION AMONG THE AMERICAN NEGROES IN THE PORTLAND FIELD DIVISION			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

No negro housing difficulties at present. Group of negro shipyard workers strongly opposed to "Auxiliary Negro Local" of Boilermakers Union, but demand full membership in Boilermakers, AF of L Local 72. Portland NAACP Chapter continues fight on "Jim Crowism" and backs negro shipworkers' stand against separate "Auxiliary Local." Negro publications attack article in January Reader's Digest by WARREN BROWN, negro, on "A Negro Warns the Negro Press" and advocate plan to educate white people on negro problems through white press, radio and movies. No Japanese, German or Italian inspired agitation noted. Reportedly some activity of communist origin among negro shipyard workers with respect to racial employment problems. WILLIAM McCLENDON, negro, spoke at EARL BROWDER meeting, January 22, 1943, on racial discrimination against negroes, but Local NAACP Chapter refused to sponsor McCLENDON's speech. EARL BROWDER's speech did not touch on negro problems.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Bureau letter dated June 22, 1942.

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED], December 17, 1942 at Portland, Oregon.

DETAILS:

AT PORTLAND, OREGON:

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau 1 Los Angeles 1 Seattle 1 Pittsburg 1 ONI Seattle 1 G-2 Portland 1 G-2 San Francisco 3 Portland MLO:HB	100-135-42-16 FEB 4 1943	100-135-42-16 100-135-42-16

"When Negro soldiers and sailors SERVING ABROAD find a full-fledged jim crow system awaiting them everywhere they go and complain about such workings of democracy to their newspapers, the latter must remain silent.

"At first the forces of reaction were able only to find WHITE men who would obscure their guilt by accusing the Negro newspapers of worsening race relations.

"But time marches on, so now the forces of reaction have been able to find a NEGRO willing to throw mud at his own people and seek to stop their only medium of expression and, significantly enough, a Doctor of Philosophy, sponsored by, of all things, the Council for Democracy.

"Naturally this Doctor of Philosophy found no difficulty in obtaining space for his screed in "The Saturday Review of Literature"; and, significantly enough, the potent "Reader's Digest" reprinted it almost before it could appear originally.

"It is the old FAMILIAR formula: when you have committed a crime, always accuse the most CONVENIENT person whom you want to DESTROY."

In the January 6, 1943 issue of the Northwest Enterprise, a small Negro newspaper published in Seattle Washington with distribution in Oregon, the following article appeared:

"NEGRO-LUNCHING STORIES 'AID TO NAZIS'—MRS. F.R.

"MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, answering questions, said recently she believed that stories now current that she had made luncheon reservations for Negroes at Washington hotels—which she said she had never done—are inspired tsatements as would be of value to the Nazis."

"Several reporters commented at her press conference that they had heard stories that MRS. ROOSEVELT had made such reservations in leading hotels here.

"MRS. ROOSEVELT said theer were other stories about the country, specifically that while attending a cnference in Nashville, Tenn., she had sought to take three Negroes into lunch at a hotel there.

"No Reservations at All

"The First Lady said she had not done so. She added, emphatically, she had made no reservations there for anyone.

"Regarding the stories about Washington hotels, MRS. ROOSEVELT said:

"I certainly have not taken Negro guests to a hotel for lunch."

"The First Lady added that with the exception of having had reservations made for close personal friends at the last inauguration she could not remember having called up a Washington hotel and reserved a table or a room.

Must Be Inspired

"MRS. ROOSEVELT said the only thing that interests her about such stories is that they must be inspired stories because they spring up all over the country at about the same time and in about the same form. She added they must be inspired by someone or something.

"Asked if she thought they could be inspired by the Nazis, she said she could not say, but added 'such stories are inspired statements as would be of value to the Nazis.'

"The First Lady also was asked if she thought the latest stories were tied in to the Eleanor Club stories—that she was encouraging Negro women to form clubs named for her. She said it might be so.

"F.B.I. Couldn't Find One

"Several weeks ago MRS. ROOSEVELT told her press conference that she had asked the Federal Bureau of Ivestigation to try to find a definite Eleanor Club or a definite club member and she said the F.B.I. reported it had been unable to do so.

"The idea of women and young people being represented on the United States delegation to the peace conference at the end of this war was brought up and MRS. ROOSEVELT said she most decidedly wanted to see a woman on the peace delegation and add~~e~~e that youth has very right to be presented."

Regarding this same incident mentioned above, the January 23, 1943 issue of the Courier carried this article:

"NO 'ELEANOR CLUBS'—F.B.I.

"Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE released this week a Federal Bureau of Investigation statement asserting that it has had no success in verifying the persistent rumor that 'Eleanor Clubs' exist in the South or that they are inspired by Axis propaganda.

"BIDDLE's announcement came in answer to a NAACP request for further investigation of the existence of these clubs which are alleged to have very militant negro domestic membership."

Regarding a poll among the readers of the Pittsburgh Courier, the January 23, 1943 issue carried this article regarding alleged attacks upon the negro press:

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: April 5, 1951

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

SECURITY MATTER - C

PURPOSE:

[REDACTED] and who has been subpoenaed to appear before the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

BACKGROUND:

[REDACTED] was initially interviewed by the Los Angeles Office when he appeared there in the company of his attorney [REDACTED] on August 29, 1950. At that time, he expressed a desire to cooperate completely with us and unhesitatingly explained his relationship with the Communist movement in Hollywood. He was not specifically questioned with regard to his possible espionage activities in the Communist movement while he was in [REDACTED] due to the presence of his attorney. Los Angeles was authorized to conduct subsequent interviews with [REDACTED] in order that he could be questioned in detail. Los Angeles was instructed to be certain that all information in his possession of possible interest to the Bureau was obtained during these interviews.

Attached herewith is Los Angeles letter of March 14, 1951, setting forth results of the interviews with the subject on February 16, 1951, and March 3, 1951.

In summary, [REDACTED] stated that he first became exposed to Communism prior to 1942, through a close personal friend, [REDACTED], a self-admitted Communist, who had a "strong influence" over him inasmuch as he admired [REDACTED] ability and enthusiasm. Through [REDACTED]

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APR 25 1951

62 APR 30 1951

some sort of guerrilla setup in Spain to assist in obtaining information concerning activities which were going on in that country under the Communist loyalist forces.

When he returned to the United States, he tried to get support for his idea from various persons. He received encouragement from [redacted] and through him met a number of individuals connected with the Communist movement in San Francisco, including William Schneiderman, Communist Party leader in California, Harrison George, then Editor of the "Daily People's World" and Steve Nelson. The latter seemed mildly interested in [redacted] proposal but was non-committal. [redacted] felt that none of these persons believed that he was sincere in his desire and were amused by his ideas but did not put any trust or faith in him inasmuch as he was unknown in the Communist movement. Thereafter, he came to Washington, D. C. where he contacted Colonel Donovan of the OSS, who indicated tentative approval but did not express himself as being completely in accord with the idea. Through Creighton Rath, Secretary to Vice-President Henry Wallace, he was afforded an interview with Wallace, who made little comment concerning his idea and took no action. [redacted] stated he arranged to have dinner with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt who listened to his plans but was completely non-committal. In January 1945, he arranged to see Joseph North and V. J. Jerome, Communist Party functionaries in New York. When he approached them with his idea, he received negative responses. Jerome appeared to be uninterested in his idea and when talking to [redacted] merely asked a few questions about Yugoslavia. [redacted] said that he felt from his contact with these individuals that the Communist Party probably had their own sources concerning the underground movement in Spain.

[redacted]

SA:LES
100-2444

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington Field Division, 1435-37 K Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL AGENCIES~~

~~AND FIELD OFFICES~~

~~NOTIFIED BY ROUTING~~

~~SLIP(S) OF DECLASSIFICATION~~

~~SLIP~~

April 3, 1943

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~DECLASSIFIED BY 6881~~

7/18/77

Director, FBI

RE: NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE POLL TAX
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated at Washington, D.C., April 3, 1943.

There are transmitted herewith ten enclosures constituting photographs of information contained in the files of subject organization concerning Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT. It was not deemed advisable to include this information in the above report. The enclosures are listed as follows:

Letter dated February 1, 1941, addressed, "Dear Mr. Geyer", and signed, "ELEANOR ROOSEVELT".

Carbon copy of a letter dated June 9, 1941, addressed to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt by Lee E. Geyer.

Letter dated June 18, 1941, addressed to Honorable Lee E. Geyer by Malvina C. Thompson, secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Letter dated March 12, 1942, addressed, "Dear Mrs. Durr," and signed "Malvina C. Thompson, secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt".

Carbon copy of a letter dated March 14, 1942, addressed to Mrs. Roosevelt by Virginia Foster Durr.

Carbon copy of letter dated June 3, 1942, to Roger W. Baldwin, from Will W. Alexander.

Letter dated July 30, 1942, addressed to Miss Eleanor Montecou by Malvina C. Thompson, secretary to Mrs. Roosevelt.

Letter dated November 7, 1942, from Josephine Wilkins to Mrs. Clifford Durr, on stationery of Citizens Fact Finding Movement, Atlanta, Georgia.

62-67571-31

RECORDED
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INDEXED

2 APR 21 1943

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40 NOV 8 1964

June 3, 1962

Mr. Roger H. Baldwin
American Civil Liberties Union
170 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Baldwin:

When I picked up your letter of May 26 inquiring about the Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax, I noticed on my desk a piece of their stationery, and my name stood out boldly as Vice Chairman.

My first contact with this Committee was at a luncheon given by Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House where Senator Pepper and members of the Committee were present to discuss strategy. I agreed to work with them and was impressed by Senator Pepper's apparent willingness to accept their assistance. Furthermore, I discovered that the Committee seemed to have the confidence of liberal minded people in the South who were willing to support a measure for the abolition of the Poll Tax by Federal action.

The fact of Senator Pepper's willingness to work with this Committee and their contacts in the South led me to believe that there was a good deal of promise in the Committee, and I consented to act as Vice Chairman. I have confidence in the group, and I believe they can do effective work in pushing their measure through. Mr. Perry, the editor, as you know, is the editor of the "Tennessean" at Nashville, and is the spear head of the movement in the South.

In your letter you also inquire about the Southern Tenant Farmers Union. The Union is not as strong a movement as it needs in the South. However, their methods have been sound and the Union itself symbolizes something that must be done in the South. I think its standing is better now than it has ever been before, although its activities may be somewhat less dramatic. I have that their work of last year has been of great value. It is my opinion that until we can develop some stronger movement in the South that the Union methods should be sustained.

When you are in Washington, I would like an opportunity to talk with you about these and other matters.

Sincerely yours,

Bill S. Alexander
Consultant on Minority Groups

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 1, 1941

My dear Mr. Meyer:

Mrs. Roosevelt has written to thank
you for your letter of June 26 and to say
that she will gladly serve as a member
for the National Committee to Mobilize the
Full Tax.

Very sincerely yours,

Melvin C. Thompson

Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt

Honorable Lee W. Meyer
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

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6. MAR 2, 1941

Many thanks for the material which
you sent me. I would support the
point of view, but was not sure it would be
possible.

Very sincerely yours

Don't make it a day & night

I don't consider Mr. George a strong leader for the Southern Electoral League which was organized yesterday.

to be used in connection with the above mentioned project.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 30, 1942

My dear Miss Bontecou:

Mrs. Roosevelt had hoped very much that she could give you an appointment while she was in Washington this week, but she has not had a free minute and finds now that she must leave the city again tomorrow. She is more than sorry and asks me to express her regret.

Very sincerely yours,

Marion Thompson
Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt

Miss Eleanor Bontecou
National Committee to Abolish
the Poll Tax
10 Independence Avenue S.W.
Washington, D.C.

RECEIVED

Walter Hotel
Atlanta, Georgia
November 7, 1941

Dear Virginia:

It was good to have your last or last night that was directed to the hotel and the one that came to the office this morning.

Replying first to the former, Ralph McGill has long been vehement on attempts to abolish the poll tax. He has had extensive discussions on the subject and it is my belief that he has modified his position somewhat, though not to the extent of making it also be asked for an editorial. The chances are we would stir up a hornet's nest by getting a piece that would land on rather than help us. And with his lead we would probably be deluged with anti editorials from this section. Let's let sleeping dogs lie.

As for the Journal, our other large state paper, it passed into the hands of Governor Cox of this some years ago and has been attacked constantly since then for its outside control, particularly during the recent Morris primary. At that time the paper took a courageous stand against Governor Talmdge. I could doubt the advisability of a favorable poll tax editorial from the paper at this time even if I thought there was a chance of getting it.

Don't be misled by thinking that the anti racial sentiment which manifested itself during the Talmdge race for Governor has subsided one whit. That sentiment continues to mount here in an alarming way. Perhaps you know of the recent organization of the Vigilantes. This group is crystallizing that sentiment into a working unit under the leadership of the Talmdge forces. The papers of the state are aware of what is happening and would probably feel they would be inviting trouble with a favorable poll tax editorial, even if we could find one that favored federal action, for there has been little in the local papers about the measure before Congress and therefore the general public here knows nothing of it. Several of the county weedlies came out for abolition of poll tax a year or so ago under the leadership of the Cobb County Times, but I believe I am correct in saying that in no instance did they advocate a congressional measure.

Very truly yours,

I feel very sure that you will find this letter of interest and value.

I am, very truly,
Sincerely,

I am, very truly,
Sincerely,
I am, very truly,
Sincerely,
I am, very truly,
Sincerely,
I am, very truly,
Sincerely,
I am, very truly,
Sincerely,

I am, very truly,
Sincerely,

Sincerely,

W. J. P. Smith

MAIL

June 9, 1941

Mr. Homer Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Roosevelt:

As you may have realized, one of the necessities of the campaign to abolish the poll tax has been the absence of a clearing house to coordinate the activities of the groups which support the Cuyler-Popper Anti-Poll Tax Bill.

Now that the prospects for the passage of the bill are enhanced by the introduction of the bill in the Senate by Senator Cuyler, I have undertaken to initiate a clearing house for the purpose of coordinating the activities of the groups which support the bill and in the meantime to focus attention on the right to vote. Enclosed is a copy of the minutes of the first meeting of the Cuyler-Popper Anti-Poll Tax Committee.

I am writing you in the hope that you will be able to do some of the work of the committee. To my mind it is the duty of every citizen to do his part in the struggle for the right to vote. I am sure that you will find this work of the committee to be of great interest and importance.

Sincerely,
Homer Roosevelt

May 1, 1944

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am the person to whom I have written to you
before, and in reply to your letter I would like to say that I
don't think Mrs. Roosevelt wishes particularly to speak only
to a small group. I think her idea was that she might be more
interested in the various stories such as the
one about the group which was larger and made up of
many persons. However, I think her wish was that
she should have a chance to talk directly to a group
of persons who were not regarded as radicals
or extremists.

She seems to feel very deeply the terrible hurt
and anger that is coming to her from the south and she is
eager to do something about it directly. I think very much
about the matter and I am sure the feeling is not better
than the feeling which will cause the action which is
being taken. I am sure that the feeling is not better
than the feeling which will cause the action which is
being taken. I am sure that the feeling is not better
than the feeling which will cause the action which is
being taken.

Sincerely yours,

Wendell Phillips
Executive Vice Chairman

COORDINATING COMMITTEE
CITIZENS FACT FINDING MOVEMENT

to reveal program of 17 state's operations for the
tax at Georgia and for its revised improvement
through the 4 minutes process

1111 N. MATH BUNTING ATLANTA, GEORGIA

100-1111-4, 1-40

George Wilkins, Chairman
George Wilkins, Vice Chairman
George Wilkins, Secretary
George Wilkins, Treasurer
George Wilkins, Public Relations
George Wilkins, Legal Counsel
George Wilkins, Administrative
George Wilkins, Finance
George Wilkins, Personnel

George Wilkins, Chairman
George Wilkins, Vice Chairman
George Wilkins, Secretary
George Wilkins, Treasurer
George Wilkins, Public Relations
George Wilkins, Legal Counsel
George Wilkins, Administrative
George Wilkins, Finance
George Wilkins, Personnel

Dear Mr. Wilkins, Executive Vice Chairman
of the Citizens Fact Finding Movement,
I am writing to you regarding the poll tax
and the 4 minutes process.

I am writing to you regarding the poll tax
and the 4 minutes process. I am writing to you
regarding the poll tax and the 4 minutes process.
I am writing to you regarding the poll tax
and the 4 minutes process.

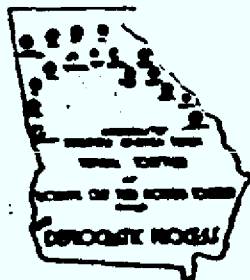
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and the 4 minutes process. I am writing to you
regarding the poll tax and the 4 minutes process.
I am writing to you regarding the poll tax
and the 4 minutes process.

Cordially,

Josephine Wilkins
Administrator



March 14, 1942

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

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Thank you very much for your contribution of \$25.00 for the work of this committee. We have just finished three days of hearings which were excellent. When the record is printed, we will send you a copy as I know you will find the information enlightening.

Senator Pepper has scheduled one more day of hearings on the constitutionality of the bill. We wish we could have had longer hearings as there are still a great many groups anxious to be heard. Even so we have worked so closely with this matter have been surprised at the amount of support and the very deep feeling of wrong and injustice that was manifested at the hearings by the southern witnesses.

Personally, I feel that there is a very grave situation existing in the South and that unless some measures are taken, maintaining this measure, to counteract the storm that is gathering, we will have a serious situation of civil war.

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare has been asked by the head of the Civilian Defense set up in Tennessee, a man appointed by Governor Prentiss Cooper, to call off our conference this spring as he thought "it was dangerous to bring up the race issue in Tennessee at this time". He means by the race issue, having mind meetings. Some of the witnesses from Tennessee think there is a strong probability that the militia would be called out to break up the meeting.

We hope we will be able to overcome these difficulties. I will keep you informed of the course of events.

Sincerely yours,

VIRGINIA FOSTER BIRD

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON
March 12, 1942

Dear Mrs. Durr:

Mrs. Roosevelt has received your letters of recent date and has asked me to send you the enclosed contribution of \$25.00 for use by the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax.

Mrs. Roosevelt is sorry she can not attend the anti-poll tax hearings, but she hopes that all will go well.

Very sincerely yours,

Margaret C. Thompson
Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt

Mrs. Virginia Foster Durr
Post Office Box 1355
Washington, D. C.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SAN DIEGO**

FILE NO. **100-6759**

REPORT MADE AT SAN DIEGO	DATE WHEN MADE 11-18-50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11-9,15-50	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] LL
TITLE [REDACTED]			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

Subject continues to reside [REDACTED]. He claims that he is one of original seven who formed the Kerensky Government in Russia. Claims to have been a leader in the Social Revolutionary Party in Russia, and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Subject claims connections with certain individuals in [REDACTED] and states he was invited to return to Moscow with approval of STALIN in 1935 to take over Soviet Motion Picture industry. Claims that certain individuals in [REDACTED] would leave Russia if they could be guaranteed visas and suitable employment for themselves and their families. Furnishes information indicating espionage activities on the part of [REDACTED]

Proposes that he could invite Russian espionage suspects to [REDACTED]

Also proposes murder of STALIN. Refuses to identify [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is allegedly now in the United Nations. [REDACTED] re-contacted and advised that his desire is to take his yacht to Palestine. He desires to operate entirely independent of U.S. Government sanction and without financing by U.S. He desires advice from FBI and other Government agencies as to what information is wanted.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

APPROVED AND FORWARDED [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE [Signature]	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT (2) Bureau (65-57393) (AMSD) [Signature] 3 - Los Angeles (100-8267) [Signature] 3 - San Diego [Signature] COPY IN FILE		65-57393-45 NOV 24 1950 FILE	118-10-13

PROPERTY OF FBI - THIS CONFIDENTIAL REPORT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE LOANED TO YOU BY THE FBI AND ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE OF AGENCY TO WHICH LOANED

[redacted] advised that the telegram from [redacted] referred to above was sent to him in care of [redacted] at Los Angeles. He stated that since it was sent to him by a member of the Politburo, obviously with STALIN'S permission, it necessarily had to go through the ranking man in the United States. [redacted] stated that through conversations with [redacted] and through his personal knowledge of [redacted] he knows that [redacted] is the man to whom instructions are sent by the Politburo.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] is an excellent Russian education. He continued that [redacted] attended the Sabotage School in Moscow. [redacted] pointed out that under the Russian system, the instructions in the Sabotage School included instructions in both Espionage and Sabotage. [redacted] stated that [redacted]'s superior is [redacted] whom he identified as the head of all Russian Espionage in the United States. He continued further that [redacted] is under the supervision of [redacted]. [redacted] was of the opinion that [redacted] is either in the Russian Embassy in Washington, D.C., or at the United Nations. [redacted] did not know the location of [redacted].

[redacted] stated that he could furnish no further information concerning [redacted] other than that which he had previously furnished.

[redacted] advised that [redacted] is a nephew of [redacted]. He continued that in addition to information previously furnished by him concerning [redacted]. He stated that [redacted] was photographed at one time with JAMES ROOSEVELT and ELEANOR ROOSEVELT.

According to [redacted] [redacted] claimed that he castigated JAMES ROOSEVELT for his association with [redacted] and that ROOSEVELT terminated the partnership.

[redacted] stated that [redacted] voiced his ambition to become the Commissar of Hollywood, but that he failed in his job.

[redacted] advised that [redacted]

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: June 12, 1953

FROM : SAC, Newark (100-0-R)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

INFORMANT

see
10-1

On 5/22/53 [REDACTED] was contacted by [REDACTED] at which time he advised that he had a great deal of information concerning the internal security of the United States. R-5

During the course of the interview [REDACTED] stated that he could not permit the Agents to have access to his files or to borrow his files and the information he had had come through his association with [REDACTED]. However, he desired to point out certain things to the Bureau and consequently the information that [REDACTED] gave is being set forth. ?

He stated that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that he had heard from sources which he did not divulge that the young daughter recently got a job in the Government, and he believes that three of his family are presently employed by the Federal Government. [REDACTED] had no information specifically, but he stated that at least two and maybe three of this family are members of the Communist Party and may be working for the Government under aliases.

The only reason he could give for his suspicions of [REDACTED] was that he had a conversation with [REDACTED] in the past, and other people have indicated to him that from their conversations they consider [REDACTED] leftists.

It should be noted that Newark file [REDACTED] is on [REDACTED] Washington, D. C.; LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES. Newark [REDACTED] New York [REDACTED] on [REDACTED] Was.; INTERNAL SECURITY - C, describe her as [REDACTED] who was reportedly considered radical by associates in the [REDACTED] and who had [REDACTED] at the request of the Russian government. She was also reported to have [REDACTED] 62-55810-31

Registered Mail

JUL 21 1953

RECORDED - 70

JUN 15 1953

INDEXED - 70

JUN 15 1953

Letter to Director
NX 100-0-B

[redacted] went on to say that [redacted]

[redacted] He advised that when [redacted] was speaking two people in the group stood out above the rest. These people were well dressed and apparently different from the regular Frenchtown American Legion group. Due to the heckling the Legionnaires finally put these people out. He advised that [redacted] would have all the information regarding this.

He advised that he did not know the identity of these individuals but had been told by a Legionnaire that Mrs. ROOSEVELT had visited their farm two days before he spoke at Frenchtown and he believes that the heckling of him was pre-arranged and that Mrs. ROOSEVELT may have had something to do with it.

He advised that [redacted] told him that Mrs. ROOSEVELT had an account at that Bank. This was at the time that MARTIN DIES was head of the HCUA. [redacted]

He also advised that [redacted] had been employed by the National Youth Administration at about this time. He advised that [redacted] apparently acted as an agent for Mrs. ROOSEVELT and that money due Mrs. ROOSEVELT from speeches was deposited in her account and 10 per cent of it in [redacted] account in the Bank at Frenchtown.

He advised that [redacted] organizations which [redacted] states he believes were subversive. However, he does not know the names of them now but claims that this information is in the files of the HCUA under the custody of [redacted] who would know where they are.

Letter to Director
NK 100-0-R

In connection with Mrs. ROOSEVELT, [redacted] stated that in the 8/49 edition of "Mc Call's Magazine" she made the statement that she had not assisted any Communists and was not a Communist herself. [redacted] stated further that she claimed she had not used her official position to assist Communists but had just done the normal thing when receiving a request for help of sending it to the regular department.

However, he advised that on 1/11/39 in Committee hearings SUMNER WELLES stated that Mrs. ROOSEVELT sent him a letter asking WELLES to help both GERHARDT and HANS KISLER in their admittance to the United States, and later, on 2/7/39, dispatched another letter to WELLES in favor of admitting the KISLERS. On 1/24/39, [redacted] stated that MESSERSCHMITT of the State Department spoke favorably toward admitting HANS KISLER.

N.J. [redacted] also advised that Mrs. ROOSEVELT tried to get [redacted] a commission in the Navy but was unsuccessful. Later he was able to get commissioned in the Army. He stated that in their executive hearings on [redacted] which the HCUA has not made public as yet, EARL BROWDER stated that the American Student Union was one of the transmission belts used by the CP.

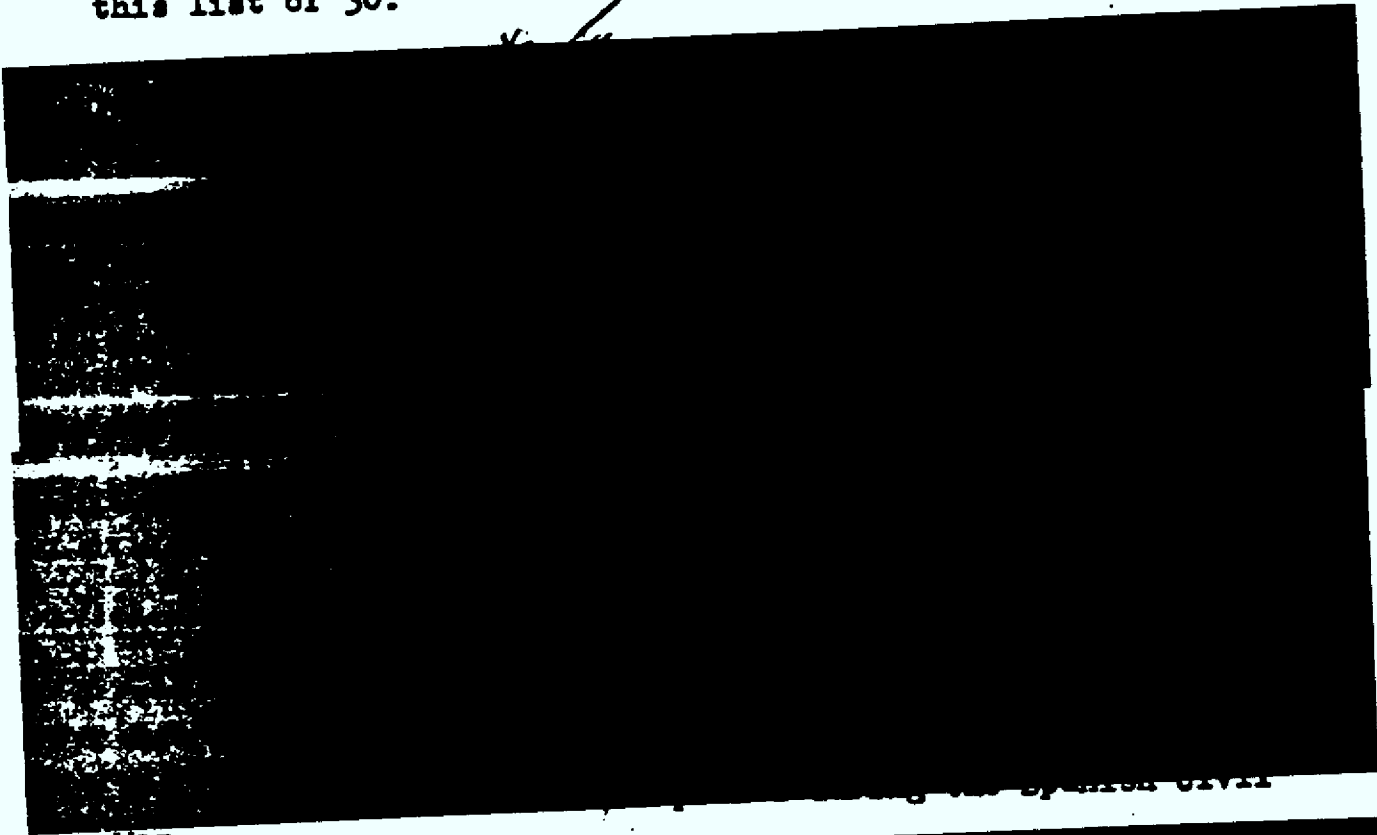
[redacted] stated that he is convinced that ELEANOR, JAMES, FRANKLIN, JR., and ELLIOTT had "finagled" on their income tax. However, he had no information to back up his statement and stated it was just his conviction. He also stated that although he believed Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT was not a member of the CP, she used her influence to get Communists into the Government and into the US and to protect them as much as possible. He advised that when MARTIN DIES was head of the HCUA he was afraid of Mrs. ROOSEVELT due to her terrific influence in the Government. N.J.

[redacted] advised that on one occasion, the date of which he cannot recall, he met Director J. EDGAR HOOVER and Associate Director CLYDE TOLSON on a train and in a discussion [redacted] claimed that the Director stated there were 30 cases where people wanted to come into the US and that the board composed of the intelligence agencies and the State Department and INS barred them, but in every one of these cases they were overruled by the Presidential Board of Visa Appeals. [redacted] stated he got these names from the Director; the HCUA investigated, but no hearings were held. He stated that he believes

Letter to Director
NK 100-0-R

Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT had a hand in helping them get into this country.

He had ten names which he gave and stated were on this list of 30:



War.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA**

FILE NO. **100-5058**

REPORT MADE AT SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	DATE WHEN MADE 3-12-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1-12, 26; 2-24, 25, 27; 3-1, 2, 3; 4, 7-43	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] ITW:ldl
TITLE [REDACTED]			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY CUSTODIAL DETENTION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Complainant alleged subject displayed unusual and persistent interest in complainant's military activities, requesting specific data. Complainant also states subject directed advice to the President regarding the defense of the East Indies. Old associate advises subject proud and withdrawn. Has never known subject to contact service man. Acquaintance states subject rarely leaves home and has no contacts with outside world. Inspector in Charge of Immigration and Naturalization reports he is reasonably sure of subject's loyalty. SD-6 reveals subject offered services to White House. Pertinent facts disclosed in files of Immigration and Naturalization Service, correspondence with White House, signed statement of subject, and description set out. Subject on California State relief. Criminal record negative. Subject named informant as only person in armed forces he has spoken to in recent years. Case closed on authority of Special Agent in Charge.

AGENCY/FCOSI DIST OFF
REG. REC'D. **10-25-43**
REPT. FORM. **11-4-43**
BY **[Signature]**

See [Signature] 4-21-54

- C -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
5 BUREAU COPIES OF THIS REPORT 1-DIO, 11ND 1-G2, San Francisco 1-G2, San Diego 3-San Diego	65-429-2 18 MAR 21 1943	SE 11 RECORDED INDEXED

64 APR 23 1943

On February 27, 1943, [REDACTED] checked the files of the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service, which revealed that the subject applied for naturalization from the Superior Court of San Diego on May 20, 1940; that he arrived through New York on September 27, 1924, on the "SS Veendam"; that he was born in Kendal, Java, Dutch East Indies, on April 28, 1876, of Dutch parentage; that he had previously been in the United States in 1918, 1919 and 1920; and that he has been in the United States since 1924, with the exception of four trips to Europe and has resided at Ocean Beach, San Diego, from November 1928 to May 1940. No employment is listed for the subject. The subject completed his course of citizenship at the Department of Adult Education, San Diego, California. The subject entered the United States as follows:

March 8, 1925
July 12, 1926
March 29, 1927
October 24, 1927
October 8, 1928

The subject listed as his children five girls born in the United States after 1928 and a son born in Amsterdam, Holland.

On June 1, 1940, the Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction of the United States Department of Agriculture wrote a letter to the subject requesting whether he would be interested in a possible expedition for the purpose of making a survey for the production of rubber in the Americas.

A statement of relief received by the client from the Los Angeles County, Case No. 42420, San Diego County, reveals that the subject drew under direct relief sums varying from \$28 to \$44 between September 17, 1939, and September 13, 1940.

On February 27, 1943, SD-6 revealed that on June 9, 1942, the subject wrote a letter to Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, White House, Washington, D.C., in which the subject thanked Mrs. ROOSEVELT for her kind letter of May 8, 1942. He stated in this letter that he is personally acquainted with [REDACTED] but that [REDACTED] did not see fit to employ him as a rubber and quinine expert. He further stated that he was willing to start at once a rubber casu quo quinine development in the Americas. The subject then added that the lack of finances was impeding his five American girls from the benefit of music lessons. The subject requested that Mrs. ROOSEVELT recommend him to the 12th Civil Service District for survey work, translation work or agricultural work.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

65-1137

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

March 17, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith memoranda reflecting the activities of [redacted] as reported by Confidential Informant [redacted] and [redacted].

Memorandum of February 27, 1944, sets forth a conversation between [redacted] and [redacted] and another memorandum of February 29, 1944, sets forth a conversation between [redacted] and [redacted]. These three memoranda pertain to [redacted]. It is to be noted that on pages four through twelve, inclusive, of the memorandum of February 27, 1944, [redacted] speech is set forth.

Also enclosed is a memorandum dated February 28, 1944, reflecting a conversation between [redacted] and [redacted]. Your attention is directed to page 5 of this memorandum in which he refers to the "FBI office in Mexico City", and states that [redacted] is maintained at that office a dossier on [redacted]. A conversation between [redacted] and [redacted] is set forth in a memorandum of February 28, 1944, which is enclosed. This is principally of interest in view of the fact that it reflects [redacted] contact with [redacted]. A memorandum of March 1, 1944, setting forth a conversation between [redacted] and [redacted] is enclosed and this memorandum reflects that the "London Digest" has turned down [redacted] application for a position on [redacted].

Copies of the enclosures are being retained in the files of this office for information purposes.

Very truly yours,



RECORDED
INDEXED

61-7566-4823
APR 22 1944

E. E. CONROY
SAC

I guess I got to get them for you. Er - but - er - er - I mean that is really hot stuff, and I don't mean maybe.

Get me a copy.

It is good enough for the Congressional Record because, don't forget, those guys are tied up with Mrs. ~~ROOSEVELT~~ and with ~~WILLIS DAVIS~~.

Well, get me a copy.

Regardless of what I have to pay?

Yeah, if it's not a hundred dollars.

Yeah.

It's not a hundred dollars.

Well, they're two hundred fifty dollars apiece.

A little less than that.

Well, they cost twenty-five cents apiece.

Well listen, if they cost that, get me three copies of each.

But look, if I can get them direct, they cost you twenty-five cents. If I have to get them indirect, I got to give the guy something.

All right, get me three each.

If I get them for nothing, you get them for nothing. If I can get him direct - Now look, be a good fellow though and jot down this thing about that Shortwave Research.

I know all you want now. You want to know who got the distribution of the over cash.

Yeah, and how much it was. [REDACTED] as that.

Yeah. Well, of course, they're all out down there, you know that, don't you?

Yeah, but he still must have the files and figures.

Yeah, he resigned.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

NY FILE NO. **65-1819**

MA

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK CITY	DATE WHEN MADE 6/29/40	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/1, 4, 5, 7, 10-12, 14, 16-25/40	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE [REDACTED] with aliases, et al;			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE

397217

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Results of continued microphone surveillance on apartment of [REDACTED] set forth.

[REDACTED] received newspaper clipping from [REDACTED] re-

ceived note from [REDACTED]

requesting [REDACTED]

Results of meeting set forth.

No record of [REDACTED]

sailing on SS Conte

de Savoia on April 27, 1940.

and [REDACTED]

, whose names appeared [REDACTED]

located through [REDACTED]

Laboratory report on letter and enclosures

from [REDACTED]

set

to [REDACTED]
out.

Encl. Attached

- P -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>B. E. Sackett</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
65-8946-1058		JUL 8 1940
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SEP 1 1940

The following summary of conversations was overheard by [REDACTED] from 10 a.m. June 23, 1940 to 9 a.m. June 24, 1940, as a result of a microphone surveillance on the apartment occupied by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] said, "This Fifth Column stuff--no one will help us unless we help ourselves." [REDACTED] made other immaterial comments relative to the European war situation. [REDACTED] said that there is a bill whereby the United States will not turn over Allied gold to Germany. He said, "If Germany wins, she will come to the United States to get it." [REDACTED] said, "Elliott Roosevelt's voice over the radio sounds just like his father's." [REDACTED] said, "The English broadcaster announced this morning a coalition. That is what they have been doing all the time--coalition after coalition." [REDACTED] said, "Who helped us? Nobody." [REDACTED] said, "The other countries must be scared of Germany, and she must be exerting a lot of pressure on them." [REDACTED] asked, "What is the English King?" [REDACTED] said, "English, German, and Scotch."

After making other immaterial remarks about the European war, [REDACTED] said, "I consent entirely to doing away with the Bund" (speaking probably of the German Bund). [REDACTED] said, "They are putting a Fifth Column in Uruguay." [REDACTED] then made anti-Semitic comments. [REDACTED] said Mrs. Roosevelt is running the United States. [REDACTED] said, "I think women are a very important factor in government." [REDACTED] said men should run the government alone. He said, "How would it be if a king went to his wife and asked, 'Mary, can I shoot all the Jews this morning, or should I wait until tomorrow?'" [REDACTED] said, "A man should not be influenced in running his business by a woman." [REDACTED] said, "Look at Mr. --- (unintelligible). He is looked upon as a sissy by the other men because he is influenced by his old sweetheart. He is influenced by that old American bitch." [REDACTED] said that "Count Ciano of Italy is a Russian Jew." [REDACTED] said, "I don't want anything from [REDACTED]"

First Lady Angrily Denies Stories Of Pregnant WAACS as Nazi Lies

By EVELYN SEELEY
PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Rumors that pregnant WAACS are being brought back from North Africa by the boatload were denounced yesterday by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt as Nazi propaganda.

Asked to comment on women serving overseas in view of the "recent controversy," Mrs. Roosevelt indignantly asked:

"Will we ever get over believing Nazi propaganda? We fall for it the same way, every time, like children. The Nazis have tried exactly the same thing in Great Britain and in Canada. We know this, but still we fall for it.

"I've always believed in women serving overseas. Why not?"

When the "recent controversy" was made specific in the rumor campaign against WAACS in North Africa, which has cut down enlistment, the President's wife exploded:

"This is just what the enemy wants us to believe. There are four divisions of WAACS taking the place of four divisions of men. The Nazis don't like that. If we could get 10 divisions of women we could

replace 10 divisions of men. They don't want us to do that."

Josephine Schain, only official U. S. woman delegate to the food conference, was Mrs. Roosevelt's guest when she met the press yesterday. What impressed her most at Hot Springs, she said, was the way all the countries worked together, without bickering or bitterness.

Some down-to-earth reporters asked Mrs. Roosevelt about Americans, on Capitol Hill and elsewhere, who grow suspicious about our "feeding the world" and even about rationing here.

"There'll always be people who don't see beyond their noses," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "We have to educate them and show them why."

A Correction

PM regrets that, in listing persons praised as "sterling Americans" in the pro-Nazi publication, *The Octopus*, it indicated that Gen. George Van Horn Moseley was among the 33 indicted for seditious conspiracy. He was not indicted.

I hope F.B.I. is investigating the source of these Nazi lies.

Search N.Y. 6/11/43

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-72626-7

6 JUN 14 1943

35 JUN 19 1943

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: September 4, 1956

FROM : A. W. BELMONT

SUBJECT: AMERICAN PEOPLE FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION (ADA)
RE: STANLEY, WHITE HOUSE

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Re: Memo July 9, 1956, advising of Shanley's request to see the Director after the November elections re ADA. Shanley is particularly interested in activities ADA New Jersey. Director requested brief on ADA. No investigation conducted by Bureau re ADA. Salient points covered in the attached brief are:

Origin and Purpose: The ADA was formed January, 1947, Washington, D. C., for the stated purpose of removing communists from the liberal movement. At the outset ADA called for extension of civil rights, expansion of New Deal program, full support of United Nations (UN), and the refusal of any association with communists or communist sympathizers. (Pages 1, 2)

ADA's Domestic Policy: ADA has been consistently militant in its opposition to violations of civil liberties. It opposes legislative interference with academic freedom. It opposes loyalty oaths other than the oath taken by Government employees to support the Constitution and the laws of the US. Re foreign policy, ADA has said its goal is world peace with justice, freedom, and equality for all. Further, that the UN should be the corner stone of American foreign policy. (Pages 2-3)

ADA's Political Activities: The ADA in 1948, condemned the third party candidacy of Henry Wallace. It has been outspoken in criticism of Senator McCarthy and Vice President Nixon. ADA in May, 1952, endorsed Latham, Harriman and Stevenson and opposed Eisenhower. (It supported Stevenson in 1952.) ADA was to be active in 1956 Democratic convention and expected to throw full force behind the most liberal candidate. However, ADA was not publicly active during the 1956 Democratic and Republican National Conventions in August, 1956, other than to advocate a stronger "civil rights" plank during Democratic convention. Senator Robert Humphrey, (D) Minn., former national chairman of ADA, publicly announced on July 30, 1956, his interest in Democratic vice presidential nomination. (Pages 4-7)

100-348196-169

Enclosure

- 1 - Mr. Nichols
- 1 - Mr. Boardman
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Holloman
- 1 - Mr. Thornton
- 1 - Mr. Woods
- 1 - Section Chief
- 1 - Mr. Young

RECORDED

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JUL 30 1957

INT SEC

The Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) was formed in January, 1947, in Washington, D. C., as a result of an initiative sponsored by the Union for Democratic Action, itself an organization which had been established in 1942 by the same group. The ADA, according to the press and other sources, was set up as a counter organization to the Progressive Alliance for America (PAA). A distinctive difference between the two groups at the time of their formation was their stand on communism; the ADA specifically barred communists, whereas the PAA was accepted by the ADA. The establishment of the ADA was an effort on the part of certain members of the Roosevelt administration to regroup their forces "to continue the fight previously held during the middle 30's over the New Deal party, the white house and the loosely formed coalition of liberals active at that time."

Well-known anticommunist labor liberals were members of the leadership of the ADA at the time of its formation, including: Walter P. Reuther of the United Auto Workers; Walter P. Reuther of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America; Samuel Hays, at the time president of the National Labor Relations Board; and others. Others included in the leadership of the ADA were many who were previously associated with the administration of President Roosevelt, such as: David M. Keene, David M. Keene, David M. Keene, Jr., Chester Bowles, Eleanor Roosevelt and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr.

A Republican Policy Committee of the Senate in April, 1955, issued a report indicating that the membership of ADA in 1955, was estimated to be between 40,000 and 45,000.

ADA MEMBERSHIP 1955

Attorney General Francis Biddle, when asked about the ADA, said: "The ADA was largely founded to liberalize the liberal movement in America those elements of the liberal movement who, in my opinion, certainly would do great harm to the liberal movement by their accusation of fellow travelers pinned on persons before the House and Senate."

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

CHICAGO FILE NO. 100-927

REPORT MADE AT

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

DATE WHEN MADE

4/15/41

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE

3/20/22/41

REPORT MADE BY

JCB:MAN

TITLE CHANGED

CHICAGO MIDWEST CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
CHICAGO CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE
CHICAGO CIVIL LIBERTIES COMMITTEE, INC.

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Confidential Informant [redacted] re-contacted on March 21, 1941, made available annual report of Executive Secretary of Civil Liberties Committee, Inc.; the report set forth monthly the activities of the Committee since January to December, 1940. A program of activities from March 15 to April 5, 1941, as published by the Committee set forth.

[redacted] re-contacted with negative results. Charter of incorporation of Committee at Office of Recorder of Cook County recorded February 17, 1931. List of incorporators, Board of Directors for first year, and object of Corporation set forth. Investigation reveals book entitled, "Pursuit of Freedom, A History of Civil Liberty in Illinois," not yet published.

RUC

REFERENCES:

Report of [redacted] dated February 1, 1941, at Chicago, Illinois.

ICCDP
J. Casper
C.2

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FORWARDED:

W. A. Renshaw

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100-6605-4

APR 18 1941

APR 28 1941

DETAILS:

The title of this case has been changed to reflect addition of word incorporated as set forth in the record at the Office of the Recorder of Cook County, Chicago, Illinois.

On March 21, 1941, Confidential Informant [redacted] of the Chicago Field Office, whose identity is known to the Bureau, was re-contacted for additional information concerning the activities of the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee. Confidential Informant [redacted] made available the annual report of the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee, Inc., at 203 N. Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, by IRA LATIMER, Executive Secretary of the Committee. The Secretary's report was as follows:

"The Chicago Civil Liberties Committee grew from 1,000 members to 1,250 members during 1940, a net increase of 25 per cent, with a turnover of 135. Our income from dues increased by \$250 to \$4,912. Income from all sources was \$8,224 as compared with \$6,457 in 1939. This increase was chiefly due to the March 14 lecture by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt which netted \$935 plus \$1,198 from the souvenir program. Other major items of income were the benefit performance of "Meet The People" (\$602), special contributions (\$255), and the sale of "Defend Civil Liberties NOW" stamps (\$186). Net operating expenses of the Committee increased by \$575, from \$6,954 (1939) to \$7,529 (1940). Our flexible operating budget for 1941 anticipates an income of between \$6,500 and \$7,000. Our membership goal is 2,000 by December 1941.

JANUARY

(1) Radio censorship by WGN was protested to the FCC when WGN refused the Committee's request for time on WBS for Voorhis to answer Dies. (2) Refusal of U. S. Marshal in Chicago to serve subpoena for Dies on charge of illegal

siezure of office files of League for Peace and Democracy was protested. (3) Protests were filed with FBI against raids on apartments of Thomas McKenna and other Communist Party leaders without warrants. (4) Chicago Defender printed Illinois Civil Rights law for the Committee and 5,000 copies were distributed to Loop hotels and restaurants, organizations and individuals. This leaflet contained an introduction taken from a talk by Alderman Dickerson at a membership meeting and was mailed to all members. (5) Civil liberties questionnaires were sent to all candidates for congress, general assembly, local and state law enforcement offices in April primaries. (6) The Chicago Bar Assn. board of managers approved the collaboration of their Civil Rights Committee with our organization. (7) "Children's Hour" was threatened with ban by police censors but a Loop little theatre group produced it after Committee intervention. (8) Established Lake Co. Indiana Civil Liberties Committee in Gary and held conference on anti-alien bills in Congress at Gary YWCA with cooperation of SWOC and Oil Union locals. Printed stationery and leaflet on civil liberties program for 1940. Atty. Vario B. Tomsich is chairman of executive board. Publicity in Gary papers and office in Gary State Bank Bldg. gave status to the new committee and recognition by the ACLU. (9) Local community branch attempted in Austin upon organization by Executive Board. (10) Signed contract with lecture bureau for Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt lecture on Civil Liberties (\$2400 expenses), with partial underwriting.

FEBRUARY