

of the War Finance
Division of the United States Treasury Department in Los
Angeles, and worked closely with applicant during the period
1942, through 1945. He stated applicant was a prominent
woman who had been appointed upon a recommendation made by
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, wife of former President FRANKLIN D.
ROOSEVELT, to HENRY MORGANTHAU, Treasurer of the United States
at the time.

The "Birmingham News" for April 15, 1960, carried two stories mentioning Police Commissioner EUGENE CONNOR of Birmingham. The first story indicated that Mr. CONNOR calls the above-mentioned articles by HARRISON E. SALISBURY "a cheap attempt to smear our city and state". The other article reported on a speech Commissioner CONNOR made at Selma, Alabama, on the night of April 14, 1960. In this speech, according to the "Birmingham News", Mr. CONNOR said that the Negro is seeking "black supremacy" rather than racial equality. This article further quoted Mr. CONNOR as saying, "I'll tell you right now, unless the South makes up its mind to stand up and fight this plague--and it is a plague--we are going to find Negroes who can't read and write again enforcing our laws. You may as well face it now--this is the way it will be if it is left up to Russia and those so-called Northern Democrats such as FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT, Negro Congressman ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, New York Senators JACOB JAVITS and KENNETH KEATING, WALTER REUTHER, and others".

It was noted that the Southern Conference Education Fund, Incorporated, listed as sponsor of the conference, had offices at 822 Perdido Street, New Orleans, Louisiana.

News Editor for Radio Station WJBE, Atlanta, Georgia, made available a script reflecting a radio speech delivered by Dr. Rufus E. Clement, President of Atlanta University, and delivered over Radio Station WJBE on April 28, 1953. Dr. Clement in his speech points out that he is delivering the speech in answer to a broadcast made by Mr. Joe Patrick on April 27, 1953 in which Mr. Patrick pointed out that Dr. Rufus E. Clement had allegedly belonged to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the Southern Negro Youth Congress, and the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born, according to the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Dr. Clement in his reply stated that Mr. Patrick's comments in this regard were correct but added, "I should like categorically to state that I have never been a Communist or a fellow traveler, and that I am not now a Communist, a fellow traveler, or a subversive. Further, I challenge anyone to state under oath that I am now or ever have been a Communist or fellow traveler."

Dr. Clement further stated "I have never denied membership in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the Southern Negro Youth Congress, or in the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born. I would, however, call attention to the fact that I was in these organizations at a time and during a period when many well-known, thoroughly loyal Americans, Negro and white, Northern and Southern, held memberships therein. Included in the membership and supporters of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare were such illustrious and loyal men and women as Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President of the United States; "

138-2116-1X15

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

DATE November 18,
1954

FROM :

SUBJECT:

Arch

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION PROPOSED REPORT
TO THE HOUSE POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE
COMMITTEE DATED SEPTEMBER 17, 1954

On November 11, 1954, there was received from the Department a copy of the revised report prepared by the Civil Service Commission. The material received consisted of the following:

1. A copy of the revised Volume 1 of the report (this is the basic report).
2. A copy of ^{revised} Appendices A and B to report (Appendix A consists of case examples and Appendix B consists of material supporting the report such as Executive Orders, Departmental Circulars, etc.).
3. A copy of Appendices A and B as originally prepared for the report.

The above material was returned to the Department by Bureau letter dated November 12, 1954. Three Photostats of it, however, were made for the Bureau's use.

140 - 6436 - 28

140-6436-28

In a letter dated August 25, 1947, addressed to Commissioner [redacted], Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt stated, "I have just heard that [redacted] has been accused of being a Communist. I have met [redacted] a few times and I have read many of his writings and I cannot see any justification for such allegations. It seems to me we are really witch-hunting and I have been shocked by some of the newspaper stories recently where people are accused and condemned without much chance to defend themselves. I know you feel as strongly as I do about justice and, therefore, I hope you will not mind my writing to you." Under date of September 11, 1947, Commissioner [redacted] replied to Mrs. Roosevelt in a letter which reviewed the [redacted] case and the policies and procedures of the Commission in processing such cases. She stated that at [redacted] request, she looked over the report herself and found that the charges were more serious than he had reported and the facts much more definite and convincing than I had anticipated. [redacted]

4/13/56

Q. You stated that you had attended a meeting of the American Youth Congress?

11

140-1150-35

[REDACTED]

DETAILS: (Cont'd)

- A. I think some weekend I made a trip to Washington, D.C., soon after I started working at Maidenform Brassiere Company when I was about 17 years old. Actually I went to see Washington. They had a couple of rallies that I went to.
- Q. How were you introduced to this organization?
- A. At the office they had quite a group that I got friendly with.
- Q. Do you recall any specific individuals?
- A. [REDACTED]. There were some others but these are the only names I can remember.
- Q. You went to Washington with them and they took you to a meeting?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Where was the meeting?
- A. One of the halls there. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT was there, I think. MARCANTONIO made a speech. He was a representative for New York.
- Q. What was the date of this meeting?
- A. I think it was about 1938 or 39.
- Q. Approximately how much time intervened between these meetings?
- A. It was a weekend, so I went to a few meetings during one weekend.
- Q. Approximately how many meetings?
- A. One real big meeting in a hall and then this speech.
- Q. What was discussed?
- A. I really don't remember. One of the things, they were against war at the time.
- Q. Who else was present in addition to the persons you named?
- A. That is about all I can remember.
- Q. Do you recall the aim or mission of the meeting or their function?

DETAILS: (Cont'd)

A. No, I don't. I guess it was more or less of a lark to me. I wasn't interested.

Q. Was that the last contact you had with that organization?

A. As far as I can remember.

A news clipping from the Chicago Tribune, 30 November 1939, showed Mrs. ROOSEVELT defended the American Youth Congress before the Dies Committee in 1939. She stayed in favor of the group until 1941 when she refused to participate in their meeting because of their attitude on American Foreign Policy (Chicago Tribune 4 February 1941.).

The American Youth Congress was started in 1934 and controlled and built by the Young Communist League (). In her 1949 memoirs to McCall's Magazine, Mrs. ROOSEVELT said that she knew for a long time that the American Youth Congress followed the Communist line, but stayed with it to try to change their course.

propaganda mat.

DEC 21 1954

Solicitor

ETHCAS
42-A

[REDACTED]

Postmaster

New York, New York

868.11

This will acknowledge your letter of November 30, 1954 (CLASS D-jf), transmitting Customs list of 1,935 parcels and respective addressees.

The items addressed to the Library for Intercultural Studies, 53 Park Avenue, New York City; being Agriculture & Industry #194 on page 1 of the first series, Goudok #196 on page 5 of the second series, Medical Worker #66 on page 11, second series, Pioneer Pravda #66 on page 13, second series, Soviet Culture #99 and Soviet Sport #93 and Vetcherryaya Moskva #193 on page 16, second series, and also The Democratic German Report #12, addressed to the Librarian, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, U. N. Plaza and 40th Street, New York City, may be delivered insofar as 39 CFR 36.5 is concerned.

All other items listed in your letter may be treated as matter nonmailable under the said section.

cc: FBI

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

12-21-54
1029

ME
KOL

89 JAN 24 1955

INDEXED-12

NOT RECORDED
10 DEC 21 1954

100-365088-1889

EXP/SEC

1889

HUNGARIAN BULLETIN 1/68

- 7 -
6/20/51

In English

NY Roosevelt, Hyde Park, NY

100-365088- 1889

File reflects a letter dated September 10, 1936 to
Mrs. ANNA ELEANOR ROOSEVELT; one dated September 21, 1936 from
and one dated November 11, 1936 to

. All these letters
are about German-American aliens in the United States. The last letter men-
tioned his idea about the different politics in the United States.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

100-245928-8

F.B.I.

This was handed to me by a young man - wearing a Roosevelt Button - as I took a seat in the Subway at City Hall. Wed. July 31st 1940

1 ENCL. FM
re
or
was

He was also reading my Day by Mrs E. Roosevelt and confided that she and [redacted] were the best friends of the young Communists as an American Citizen

RECORDED
INDEXED

AUG 7 RECD Mrs. E. Roosevelt

[redacted] - 8877

61-7559-8877

Whose father and uncles
fought in the Civil War
to preserve this nation for
Can't this nuisance
be stopped? and these
young communists be
made to respect
the laws of this country?
Sincerely,

N.Y. City

8577②

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

This Case Originated at KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

File No.

Report Made at KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE	Date When Made 4-1-42	Period for Which Made 1-5,6;2-10;3-9,10 18-42	Report Made by
Title HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL			Character of Case

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

REFERENCE:

DETAILS:

AT LONTEAGLE, TENNESSEE

61-7511-96

the biggest deposits coming from the following sources:

~~ROOSEVELT~~, New York City

100.00

It has been highly publicized in the Chatta-
nooga papers and the fact verified by that the A. E.
ROOSEVELT listed as a contributor of \$100 is ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, wife of
the President.

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
211 EAST 62ND STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

July 16, 1958.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I received the enclosed letter and wonder whether you know anything of the writer's complaints. I shall be very grateful to you if you could let me have some information on this case.

With many thanks in advance and the hope not to cause undue trouble,

yours very sincerely,

Eleanor Roosevelt

Eleanor Roosevelt

EX-139

REC-9

12 JUL 29 1958

62-98106-21

REC- [redacted]

21

July 23, 1958

PERSONAL

EX-139

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
211 East 62nd Street
New York 21, New York

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Your note of July 16, 1958, enclosing the letter from [redacted] has been received.

In reply to your inquiry, I wish to advise that [redacted] has furnished to this Bureau in the past information similar to that contained in her current letter. She has communicated on various occasions with the President, the Attorney General, other governmental officials and the U. S. Immigration and Naturalization Service. She has also been interviewed by Special Agents of this Bureau.

The medical director of the Colorado Psychiatric Hospital, Denver, Colorado, has stated that he examined [redacted] in 1951 and, based on the limited examination he could make at that time, it was difficult to determine how serious her mental disorder was; however, he stated that he had concluded that she was suffering from a mental disorder known as schizophrenic paranoia.

Inasmuch as it may be of further use to you, I am returning [redacted] letter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Because of derisive comments by Mrs. Roosevelt in the "Washington News" of 11/29/52 regarding contact by an FBI Agent, the Director noted: "This 'character' is to never again be contacted by FBI, unless I personally authorize it."

REC'D-READING
FBI
ON

JUL 23 9 30 AM '58

62-98106-21

MAILED 9
JUL 23 1958

Enclosure
JUL 5 1958

MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
211 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

ELMER [unclear]
ARTHUR [unclear]

July 29, 1958.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

May I thank you very much for your letter of July 23. I greatly appreciate your information and hope that my enquiry did not cause you any inconvenience.

With kindest regards,

yours very sincerely,

Elmer F. [unclear]

REC-80

8-11
15 AUG 4 1958

105

62-98106-22

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 3/18/57	10/12, 13, 18, 21/56; 1/3, 4, 9; 2/1, 4, 14, 20, 28; 3/6-8, 11/57
TITLE OF CASE		REPORT MADE BY	TYPED BY
		CHARACTER OF CASE	

SYNOPSIS:

Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT attendant
 at latter wedding. active in children's welfare
 organizations in NYC and resides
 Subject and husband spend summers at Martha's Vineyard,
 Massachusetts. on staff of "New York Post"
 and covers United Nations. Subject and husband continue to
 maintain close relationship with Mrs. ROOSEVELT, who is
 frequent visitor at their home.

In connection with the marriage of the subject to JOSEPH LASH, it is noted that the column, "The Lyons Den," written by LEONARD LYONS in the "New York Post" on November 8, 1944, carried an item as follows: "Eleanor Roosevelt will be matron of honor at the wedding of Trude Pratt and Sgt. Joe Lash, just back from Guadalcanal." It is noted that the full name of the widow of the late President FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT is ANNA ELEANOR ROOSEVELT. N.Y. 11/8/44

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
JLM:HS

DATE: December 17, 1946

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

SUBJECT:

drew attention to the fact that the envelope containing the letter bears a New York City postmark dated December 4, 1946 and that the envelope is franked with the signature of ANNA ELEANOR ROOSEVELT.

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB. 67-KT
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT
12-19-46 mol

100-348228

F1
7 AD
5-100

Letter to the Director

December 17, 1946



[redacted] stated that he would appreciate advice as to whether or not his acknowledgement of this letter would be wise. He also indicated an interest in knowing how Mrs. ROOSEVELT's frank is available to persons in the Soviet Occupied Zone.



Encls.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

DATE: 12-18-46

FROM :

SUBJECT:

Attached is a letter from Washington Field to the Director dated December 17, 1946, which forwards the original communication to [redacted] which bears no date, with a photograph of [redacted] attached. This letter was posted in an envelope, also attached, addressed to [redacted]

[redacted], which is postmarked at New York, New York, December 4, 1946, 9:30 P.M., and bears the frank of Anna Eleanor Roosevelt. The name of the addressee on the letter is incorrect inasmuch as [redacted] holds the position designated.

ACTION:

It is respectfully requested that the Bureau Laboratory examine the letter and envelope above mentioned in order to determine the following facts:

1. The country of manufacture of the paper on which the letter is typed.
2. The make of typewriter on which the letter is typed.
3. The country in which the envelope was manufactured.
4. The make of typewriter used in addressing the envelope.

It is respectfully requested that the Laboratory give this matter expeditious attention and prepare a memorandum laboratory report, copies of which can be forwarded to Washington Field and to New York. (See page 2 of WFO letter.)

In the event the Laboratory has available any specimens of Mrs. Roosevelt's frank, it is requested that the frank on the envelope be compared with them.

Attachment

LM:WMSJ

57 31

REC

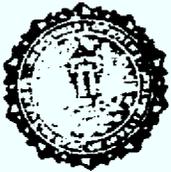
INCL

100-348228 - 1

7-AD

[Handwritten signature]

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.
December 19, 1946

M

#D-60552 BE
HLP:REW

MEMORANDUM LABORATORY REPORT

Re:

The following evidence was received in the Laboratory for appropriate examination on December 19, 1946.

Q1 An envelope bearing the typewritten address

marked "NEW YORK, N. Y. DEC 4 1946 9:30 PM", post-
frank signature of Anna Eleanor Roosevelt.

~~COPIES DESTROYED~~

~~1-18-1962~~

~~COPIES DESTROYED~~

~~1-18-1962~~

Specimen Q1 was examined for the presence of a watermark or other identifying characteristics which would definitely indicate the manufacturer of this envelope; however, none was found. It is noted that Q1 consists of a good quality of white bond paper which is similar to the quality of numerous envelopes manufactured in this country previously examined in the Laboratory.

100-348228-2



The printing "F B I" and the signature "Anna Eleanor Roosevelt" have been made with a rubber stamp. A similar rubber stamp impression has

1/18/47

M

AD 2

not previously come to the attention of the Laboratory and it is not known at this time whether this stamp impression represents the authentic frank of Mrs. Roosevelt.



COLORADO COLLEGE
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

February 8, 1948

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

In these times I know you are very busy, but I do think it my duty as a citizen to call your attention to a couple of men in this state. . . , of this city, and a man by the name of who publishes a weekly paper in Denver called The American Commentator. I believe the Commentator is published by the Midland Publishing Company---and I have reason to believe that is one of the financial backers.

— OPEN PARLIAMENT —

To the Editor:

There is a place in Colorado Springs for an institution of learning such as Colorado College, but there should be no place for radical "social science" educators.

At the present time a national representative of the Students for Democratic Action (SDA) is at the College, without the approval or consent of the authorities as far as this writer knows. Said SDA representative is trying to organize a chapter of the "Americans for Democratic Action" (ADA) under the name of "Students for Democratic Action."

This national organizer for SDA addressed a recent meeting of the Colorado College Student Union and stated that chapters are being formed at Wyoming University, Denver University and University of Colorado. The spearhead of this subversive movement at CC is one of the "social science" instructors of political science at CC, who is acting as coordinator for the CC chapter.

The National Student Association (NSA) was born about one year ago when 700 students from about 300 colleges met at the University of Chicago at the invitation of 25 American delegates to the World Student Congress. The World Student Congress was held in Prague the summer of 1946. The purpose of the Chicago conference was to discuss the formation of the National Student Association. Not since the American Student Union disintegrated under charges of being a Communist red fascist front had a student movement been mobilized.

with each other and undoubtedly will be continued as being subversive to the best interests of our country and the college campuses. All of them being Leftist fronts it is interesting to note how the reds, under cover, use them among the youth to favor the Marshall Plan, which the Reds in the open oppose.

It is suggested that the students of CC ban the ADA national representative from the campus, as they should have the co-operation of the College administration.

—FOR AMERICAN YOUTH

In September 1947 on the University of Wisconsin campus at Madison, Wis., another 700 delegates of NSA, after holding forth for nine days hailed the birth of NSA their intellectual baby. NSA had stopped attempts by semi-political student groups to win representation. Students for Democratic Action is a youth organization sponsored by the American Youth for Democracy (AYD) a Communist front and formerly known as the Young Communist League which was backed and controlled by the Red Fascist party of the U.S.A. The A.Y.D. at that time was refused recognition by NSA and the SDA is the campus affiliate of the ADA which is sponsored by such as Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, Charles Halle, Paul Porter, Wilson Wyatt, Leon Henderson, Herbert Lehman, and other New Dealers, Liberals and the like. The ADA in March, 1947, condemned the Truman administration order on Communists in government while barring, the day before, Communists from ADA membership.

Henderson, Herbert Lehman and other New Dealers, Liberals and the like. The ADA in March, 1947, condemned the Truman administration order on Communists in government while barring, the day before, Communists from ADA membership.

The SDA is a child of AYD, and the NSA is a child of the World Student Congress with the purpose of being Communist dominated by the plan held in Prague to formulate plans for SDA, AYD and NSA.

It is indicated that they are all fronts of a subversive nature and that ADA is spearheaded by Leftists. All of them (AYD, SDA, NSA and ADA) are subversive.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
601 Richmond Trust Building
Richmond, Virginia
October 13, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: SOUTHERN ELECTORIAL REFORM LEAGUE

Dear Sir:

I thought you would be interested to know that
was recently interviewed by agents of this office, at
which time he stated in confidence that Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
had given \$1,000 with which to finance the Southern
Electorial Reform League.

The following communications, pertinent parts of which
are being set out, were obtained as a result of the trash coverage.

Director

2

October 13, 1942

of the office of
State of Virginia, located at

of the Communist Party in the

These recoveries were made on April 23, 1942. These letters
were signed - and , and it is believed that these letters
were directed to by

"Rossiya"

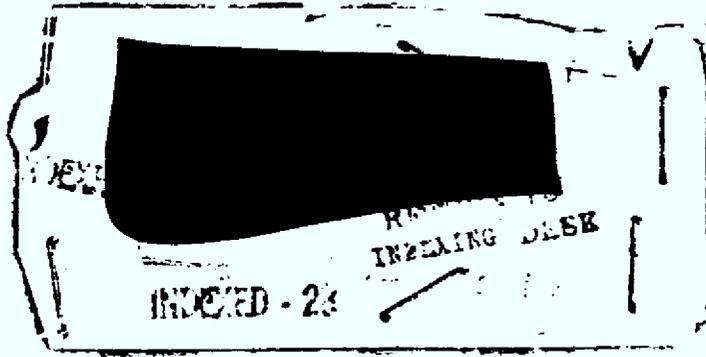
Saturday, September 27, 1947

How communist EISLER got his entry visa

E. ROOSEVELT'S letters read by ^V R. STRIPLING, Chief Investigator of the Committee on Un-American Activities, in the presence of MESSERSCHMIDT, former Assistant Secretary of State.

6-258 Lee

CURRENT BIOGRAPHY



WHO'S NEWS AND WHO

Vol. 10 No. 1 January 1933

The H. W. Wilson Co., New York

94-3-4-115-52

RHINE, J. B.—Continued

presupposing what he undertakes to prove," this critic, too, admired what he termed Rhine's warm and vivid narrative. The volume, which was a Book-of-the-Month-Club selection, became a nonfiction best seller and made ESP cards a commercial commodity and even resulted in a telepathic radio program. Proceeds from the cards helped defray expenses of experiments, while the book did much to attract a flow of endowments to Duke University's Parapsychological Laboratory. A further technical report, *Extra-Sensory Perception After Sixty Years*, the collaboration of Rhine and three of his assistants, appeared in 1940. The laboratory director has estimated "that at least one person in five has had some experience where his mind received knowledge through supernormal channels."

Since 1940, when Rhine became director of the Parapsychological Laboratory, the accent in the work of this research institution has been on psychokinesis. "In these PK experiments, which were carried out to discover whether the mind can directly influence the motion of material objects," Rhine has written, "we resorted to dice throwing." At first the dice were cast by hand, later from a cup. Finally, in 1943, an electrically driven cage was developed which, while evoking much facetious comment, did eliminate the possibility of tampering. "From the beginning," wrote the psychologist, "the PK scores tended to be above 'chance' and . . . as a result of hundreds of thousands of experimental trials we found it to be a fact that it [PK] . . . exerts an influence on matter which, though very slight and erratic, is still significant, and which is unaccountable by any factor of energy known to physics." More than this, he believes that since ESP has been "found to function without limitation from time and space" and since "all that immortality means is freedom from the effects of space and time," the logical conclusion is that "there is at least some sort of technical survival" after death. (The statements quoted are from *The Reaches of the Mind*, published in book form in 1947 and condensed in the *Reader's Digest* for February 1948.)

Reviewing the work for the *New York Sun*, William McFee found himself "willing to wait for further news from the beyond." The critic for the *Saturday Review of Literature* declared that "as usual, Rhine writes calmly, but again the evidence he presents is so startling that it will be received by most people emotionally rather than rationally." The professor himself is convinced that, while science does not yet generally accept his evidence, "eventual acceptance is assured." He has said: "The reasons such evidence is not accepted at once by the scientists are, I think, more psychological than logical."

Professor Rhine, who is editor of the *Journal of Parapsychology*, is a trustee of the American Society for Psychical Research, a corresponding member of the parent society in London, and a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the American Psychological Association, and the Southern Society of Philosophy and Psychology. He be-

longs to the Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Phi Sigma Phi, and Phi Lambda Upsilon fraternities. The Rhines have four children, Robert Eldon, Sara Louise, Elizabeth Ellen and Rosemary. In a *Life* "close-up," Francis Still Wickware has described Rhine as "resembling Abraham Lincoln in profile, Walter Huston in fullface." Tris Coffin, after watching him at a Washington lecture, wrote: "His eyes were very alive and set far, far back. His thick hair was almost all gray." The professor finds relaxation in listening to music.

References

- Life 8:88+ Ap 15 '40 pors
 Sat Rev Lit 16:40 O 9 '37
 American Men of Science (1944)
 International Who's Who, 1948
 Rhine, J. B. *Extra-Sensory Perception* (1934); *New Frontiers of the Mind* (1937)
 Who's Who in America, 1948-49

ROOSEVELT, (ANNA) ELEANOR (rō' zā-velt) Oct. 11, 1884—United Nations official; writer

Address: b. c/o Commission on Human Rights, United Nations, New York; h. 29 Washington Sq. W., New York 11; Hyde Park, N.Y.

Note: This biography supersedes the article which appeared in *Current Biography* in 1940.

"At sixty-four, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt has become perhaps the best-known woman in the world." So wrote *Time* in October 1949 of Eleanor Roosevelt, who in April 1946 became chairman of the United Nations UNESCO Commission on Human Rights. Seven months after the death of her husband, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt³², she had been appointed a United States delegate to the U.N. in recognition of her own career in public service. Through her newspaper and magazine articles and her platform and radio talks her ideas have reached a world-wide audience.

Anna Eleanor Roosevelt was born to Elliott and Anna (Hall) Roosevelt in New York City on October 11, 1884. Theodore Roosevelt, the twenty-fifth President of the United States (1901-8), was her uncle. Both the Roosevelts and Halls were prominent socially, the first-named a wealthy family of Dutch descent, the latter of the same family as Philip Livingston, the English-descended signer of the Declaration of Independence. Eleanor's father was known as a sportsman and big game hunter, and her mother was a noted beauty of her day. When the child was eight, not long after the birth of her second brother (only Hall, the younger boy, lived to adult years), her mother died, and the little girl went to live with her maternal grandmother, Mrs. Valentine G. Hall. Elliott Roosevelt died a year and a half later. In her autobiography, *This Is My Story*, Eleanor Roosevelt tells of her childhood. Taught at home by tutors for the most part, she has written, "My real education did not begin until I went abroad at fifteen." Her years from ten to fifteen were

lonely ones, she reveals, since she had no companions of her own age, and consequently she read voraciously. In 1899 she was taken to England and placed in Allenswood, a school for girls. Remaining abroad for three years, she spent vacations in travel on the Continent. At the age of eighteen she returned to the United States to make her home with cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parish, Jr., and to be presented to society.

During the years before her marriage, Miss Roosevelt taught at the Rivington Street Settlement House. When she was nineteen, her fifth cousin, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, then a Harvard undergraduate, asked her to marry him; but in deference to the wishes of the young man's mother, the couple postponed their marriage for three years. On March 17, 1905, Eleanor and Franklin Roosevelt were married, that date being selected because President Theodore Roosevelt could then be in New York to give the bride away. At the time of the marriage the future President was a student at Columbia University Law School.

Mrs. Roosevelt remarks in her autobiography that during the early years of her marriage she was dependent on the elder Mrs. Roosevelt and on Mrs. Parish for advice—"I suppose I was fitting pretty well in the pattern of a fairly conventional, quiet, young, society matron," is Mrs. Roosevelt's own comment. In January 1911 her husband was elected a New York State Senator, the family—the Roosevelts had three children by this time—moved to Albany, and Mrs. Roosevelt received her first contact with politics and government. In April 1913 her husband was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy in the Wilson Administration, and the Roosevelts went to Washington. Mrs. Roosevelt's days were taken up with paying and receiving calls, as was expected of the wife of a Government official. In 1920 she saw more of the political scene when her husband was candidate for the Vice-Presidency on the Democratic ticket, with Cox running for President against Harding.

After the defeat of the Democratic party in that election, Franklin Roosevelt entered the practice of law in New York. Mrs. Roosevelt took a course in shorthand and typing and accepted an invitation to join the board of the League of Women Voters. In 1921, her husband was stricken with infantile paralysis, and, acting on his physician's advice, Mrs. Roosevelt increased her political interests in order to rekindle her husband's interest in public affairs. Instead of serving on boards she began to take a more active part in organization work, joining the Women's Trade Union League and participating in the affairs of the State Democratic party. In 1924 she began four years' service as financial chairman of the women's division of the State party.

Together with Marion Dickerman, whom she had met through the W.T.U.L., Mrs. Roosevelt also founded the Val-Kill Furniture Shop, a nonprofit store and factory established in Hyde Park to give employment to disabled men. From that time on she was active in New York State politics and in social service.



Wide World Photos

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

(In 1926 she was the leading speaker in the Senatorial campaign for Robert F. Wagner⁴⁴.) A year later, with Miss Dickerman and Nancy Cook, she bought the Todhunter School, a New York private school for girls; and acting as vice-principal, for six years she taught sociology, economics, and government. When, in 1928, her husband was elected Governor of New York State, she commuted weekly to the school from Albany, spending three days in New York and four at the Executive Mansion in the State capital. "The Roosevelts were now a political team," observed Ruby Black in *Eleanor Roosevelt; A Biography*. "Eleanor and I" was a phrase common in Governor Roosevelt's intimate discussions of issues, policies, and plans." In charge of women's work in the Democratic party, Mrs. Roosevelt is credited by James Farley⁴⁵, according to Miss Black, for the fact that in 1930, for the first time, upstate New York went Democratic. In 1932, when her husband was the Presidential candidate, Mrs. Roosevelt planned the extension of women's division to a nation-wide scale; "her name could not appear in this work," declared Miss Black, "but her advice and her planning and her 'sense of politics' were there."

On March 4, 1933, Franklin Delano Roosevelt was inaugurated as the thirty-second President of the United States, and Eleanor Roosevelt began her twelve years as First Lady. She sold her interest in the Val-Kill furniture factory and gave up the editorship she had assumed in June 1932 of a Macfadden publication, *Babies, Just Babies* (her daughter, Anna, was her assistant during this brief connection). Bowing to protests, she also discontinued her appearance on a commercial radio program.

In her first year at the White House, Mrs. Roosevelt began her press conferences, the first of their kind ever held by a First Lady, and attended only by women journalists. The

94-3-4-115-52

Office Memorandum

• UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :



DATE: March 28, 1951

FROM :

SUBJECT:

ANNA ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
Delegate - Employee
U. S. Mission to the United Nations
Department of State
New York City
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES - Genl.

VHA

Reference is made to the memorandum from you to [redacted] dated March 23, 1951, in the above-captioned matter. Attached to this memorandum was the loyalty form on Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of the former President, in connection with her employment as a delegate with the U.S. Mission to the United Nations, Department of State. The Liaison Section was instructed to return this form to the State Department in view of the fact Mrs. Roosevelt has been working on this assignment since January 25, 1947.

The Director's notation concerning the return of this loyalty form to the State Department is as follows: "Right. We are not going to be used at this late date in such a way."

On March 27, 1951, [redacted] of the Liaison Section returned the loyalty form on Anna Eleanor Roosevelt to [redacted] of the Security Division of the State Department with the statement that this form cannot be accepted by the Bureau for processing at this date in view of the fact that Mrs. Roosevelt has been working with the United Nations since early 1947.

ACTION:

For your information.



4035

59 APR 8 1951

335

APR 15 1951
DEPT. OF STATE
REC'D GENERAL

121-4-4035

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : [REDACTED]
FROM : [REDACTED]

DATE: March 23, 1951

SUBJECT: ANNA ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
Delegate - Employee
U. S. Mission to the United Nations
Department of State
New York City
LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES Cont.

PURPOSE:

To call your attention to the attached loyalty form on Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of the former President, received from the State Department in connection with her mission as U. S. Delegate to the United Nations. This form reflects that Mrs. Roosevelt has been employed by the Department of State in this capacity since January 25, 1947. The form itself bears date of April 27, 1950. It was not submitted to the Bureau until March 20, 1951.

STATUS:

A check of Bureau indices reflects approximately fourteen hundred references on Mrs. Roosevelt though she has never been the subject of an independent Bureau investigation. To process this form would require a search and review of these references necessitating the preparation of a long memorandum which could be submitted to the Attorney General for his opinion as to the action he desires to be taken in connection with this form.

In view of the fact that Mrs. Roosevelt has been employed since January 25, 1947, and the submission of the loyalty form to the Bureau has been delayed until March 20, 1951, it is believed that the Bureau would be justified in returning the form to the State Department through liaison channels with the statement that in view of the delay of submission of the form from January 25, 1947, until March 20, 1951, the Bureau does not feel that the form can be accepted for processing at this date.

RECORDED - 16 [REDACTED] 4036
APR 5 1951

RECOMMENDATION:

That the loyalty form of Mrs. Roosevelt be returned to the State Department by liaison and the State Department be informed that in view of the fact that Mrs. Roosevelt has been working since January 25, 1947, the form cannot be accepted for processing at this date.

121-0-4036

9 agree
3/22
I agree
I would not accept this form
in such a case

APR 11 1951



*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington 25, D. C.
November 3, 1958

BERYOZKA FOLK BALLET

Among those who had accepted invitations
to attend were the following:

105-73760-3

The following individuals declined invitations
to the performance, according to

Anna Eleanor Roosevelt
Widow of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt
Residence: Hyde Park, New York.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

DATE: March 21, 1952

FROM :

40453

SUBJECT:

BOOK REVIEW

"U. S. A. CONFIDENTIAL"

by Jack Lait and Lee Mortimer

(Jack Lait is editor of the New York Mirror;
Mortimer is a columnist.)

The authors of "U. S. A. Confidential" attempt to dig into crime in the United States, especially as it relates to the Syndicate. In doing so they dredge up and serve a very readable but unscavory mess of fact, gossip, and rumor.

A comprehensive review of the book is attached.

94-42546-28

Washington Confidential is a chapter on "The White House
Gang--Past and Present." The Roosevelt family is discussed. The
former president's alleged attempt to quash the movie industry extortion
case is disclosed.

In a review of New York, the authors dwell on the woes which have befallen us in a score of years. Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt, La Guardia, Ed Flynn, Harry Hopkins, are discussed. La Guardia's alleged connections with Costello are covered. (Page 303)

THE LOWDOWN ON THE BIG TOWNS (Confidential?)

6. NEW YORK CONFIDENTIAL - ACT II

E, embattled and betrayed, still stands our last citadel of civilization.

New York, the wonder of the world, is beset with self-seeking leeches and their grubby, grabbing adherents, their eleemosynary missions and their missionaries of malcontent. But it has weathered the storm and remains our one surviving fortress of post-imperial existence. It contains the remnants of our art, culture, education, theatre and elegant living.

It contains the same social termite elements that toppled San Francisco and New Orleans from their gracious cosmopolitan witcheries. It has gnawed at New York, but it is too big for them and it is based on granite.

The inroads of the three R's—respectability, relief and radicalism—have been heavy, but New York has not yet struck its colors. It has high hope, because it draws the talent, the brains, the energy and the energy of the fading world.

It has, for centuries the emblem of our misrule, yet always a force for growth and progress in feeding its own grafting avarice, its coma of disrepute and desuetude. Our principal officials are nonpartisan, which means they must grovel before the desert-stragglers of all parties. Twenty years of Rooseveltism has infected us with the noxious virus of vote-catching ordure that de-tourized the olfactory perception which was an American gift for self-preservation. We are bedeviled by labor, racial and class

struggles which combine for only their own ends, contemptuous of the rest of us. All this has befallen us in a score of years.

It was not so until the reflex vibrations of the Great Panic jolted and drove the timid and the terrified to cover. They came out, hands up, to sell their souls for immediate pottage. A golden-tongued sorcerer fed it to the weaklings. And the American spirit of game battle was drowned in it.

That was, aptly, the period of the fall of Mayor Jimmy Walker, who became a sacrificial goat because he was the symbol of the city-of-light. Sure, Jimmy played along with the lads under the sign of the Tiger. Sure, he signed anything placed before him, for his nights were long and his days were short. Sure, grateful characters shoved bonds down in his pocket. Sure. But he was New York. He was urbane, scintillant, fastidious, epicurean; his latest quip was a laugh for the millions; his latest peccadillo was a wink and a grin for them; spokesman for the metropolis, he drew cheers and tears from them. Our Jimmy he was. Our Jimmy in the hockshops, in the club-houses and in the cathedrals. He loved the burg and he scorned blue-noses and the apostles of living by bread alone. He went for sports and beauty and music and champagne and carnival.

He was our last, lost dream.

Thereupon, after a year of transition (McKee and O'Brien) the revolution of the polyglot proletariat took over with the strident, greasy and pharisaical Little Flower, La Guardia. He assumed office on January 1, 1934. Only twenty-six days earlier, the Great Experiment had come to an end.

Never before or since, in the memory of living man, was the metropolis so wide open. Though the legal liquor closing hour was and is 4 A.M., no effort was made to shutter anything that stood right with the cops, City Hall, or, strangely enough, Tammany, though Fiorello was elected as a Tiger-killer.

Harlem had one of the greatest booms of its existence. During Prohibition no one had bothered Negro speakeas if they bought their liquor from "Dutch" Schultz, whose booze domain extended there from the Bronx. By 1934, the colored inhabitants had reached such proportions that, voting in a bloc, they could well turn a city election. Though La Guardia had beaten (on a religious issue) Joseph V. McKee, the hand-picked candidate of Roosevelt and Ed Flynn, the blue-veined FDR quickly took the gutter idol into his fold—the alliance having been promoted by Eleanor, who, with Mrs. Perkins, Harry Hopkins and the rest of

pc-94546-28

the settlement-house bunch, was an old slum-coddlng companion of Fiorello's. He had her undercover support during his campaign, which showed professional Democrats—including FDR—that she was the Boss Tweed of the party.

The Roosevelts and La Guardia set about to take the Negroes, traditional Lincoln Republicans, into the fold. La Guardia not only set up the rule that no Negro was to be arrested for anything—but that police patrolling Harlem could not carry night sticks.

(That special pandering to colored criminals is still with us. While these pages were being typed, the police commissioner, on the representation of Negro groups, withdrew half the mounted police stationed in Harlem and promised to take the rest out soon. Horse-cops are a common sight all over midtown New York where they are not only welcome, but considered by citizens one of the labels of our city. But colored leaders said they frightened Negroes, made them think of cossacks.)

(The reason Harlem wants no mounted cops is simple. Foot patrolmen refuse to work there, except in pairs; even then they goldbrick and remain in the precinct houses [with approval of higher-ups] because their lives aren't safe. Motorized cops aren't much better off, because to be effective in breaking up riots or making pinches they must get out of their cars. Bit mounties are dreams for this kind of work. Educated police horses can go wherever a man can go. They can charge into sidewalk crowds, pursue fugitives up alleys, etc. And the man on the horse always has control of the situation.)

So Harlem became the big town's first night life Mecca after Repeal. Your authors remember trips to smoke-filled cabarets that did not open their doors until after 4 A.M., and ran until noon or as late as a chump could take it. Police cars were parked outside of brightly lighted clubs which were defying all the codes. One of the best known at the time was Dickey Wells, in a cellar, patronized by the theatrical elite. Dickey is dead now, but he recently got some posthumous fame in the trial of Tallulah Bankhead's ex-maid, when she testified that Dickey sold dope for her former mistress.

Everyone liked Wells, though he was known even in the thirties as a junk pusher. He sold it openly in his cafe. And Fiorello's flat-foot took payoffs, most of which went up along the line.

run by Julie Fudell, who was a Costello boy the knew it. But La Guardia let it roll though its 4 A.M. Another midtown law-breaker was Dan Room on 54th Street, ten feet from Broadway of a building owned by the late Big Bill Dwyer leggers. Dwyer's offices were right above it. dough for the deadfall and La Guardia's mind couldn't shut, couldn't shake.

Down in the Village Jimmy Kelly's fame and it still is. Kelly is dead now, a great loss life, and his assigns close promptly at the leg an Italian, was a Tammany district leader and all during the reign of La Guardia, who pro many's scourge, he was allowed to go all night to obey the law only when a Democrat came in.

It was at this time that the nucleus of the syndicate was being conceived in New York left Prohibition behind with billions; now the new enterprises and investments. La Guardia bitter enemy of gangsters, but under his protection encouragement the Mob was allowed to grow come the Great Crime Cartel.

Before 1932, crime was local. Save for Chicago gangs were subservient to older, non-Italian controlled as torpedoes.

La Guardia was elected in 1933; he officiated tello is no subsequent creation of the past six mob had cleaned up all opposition by the last rub-out of "Dutch" Schultz, who was the last Prohibition kings still active. All this happened was orating every Sunday on the radio about "horns out"—meaning Costello and Erickson with Costello every Thursday night in the bar 46th Street spaghetti house. The broadcasts authorized arrests of big shots (always discharged in window-dressing and kept La Guardia in office during which the city was taken over by the mob.

Parts of Harlem and East Harlem were s

94-42546-28

28. WASHINGTON CONFIDENTIAL (ACT II)

A. The White House Gang—Past and Present

BEGINNING with the reign of King Franklin the First and his omnipotent consort, Queen Eleanor, it has been considered unsportsmanlike, un-American and unethical to pan the Administration. The heir apparent (too apparent), Harry the Little, punishes his majesty with dirty letters and toilet-wall words. We are prepared for the Tower.

We got pretty friendly with the former royal family. Our newspaper beats frequently take us to the ginmills. That's where most Roosevelt princelings play. The dowager goes in through the back door. We frequently ran into her at day-time chorus rehearsals in the old Paradise night club, one of gangster "Chink" Sherman's enterprises. Eleanor was interested in the career of a protégé, a cute teen-ager from the Pennsylvania mines.

The Broadway crowd had contributed to the elevation of her brood. The late President was elected Governor of New York with the support of numbers-sellers, dope-peddlers, bookies, "Dutch" Schultz and Jimmy Hines. Hines remained a member of the FDR braintrust until Dewey sent him to the pokey. In 1932, Hines and Frank Costello shared a suite at Chicago's Drake Hotel, where they helped in the convention fight which resulted in FDR's presidential nomination. In return, Roosevelt gave the boys immunity.

Saratoga ran wide open in the Roosevelt and Lehman—"my good right arm"—days as Governors. There were no pari-mutuels then. Gambling at the track was illegal. But bookmakers operated openly with their names over stalls, provided for them unlawfully by the racing associations. Lehman had a box at Saratoga. We frequently saw him at the races. We know he knew the law was being violated.

The two-way tie-up with the underworld worked both ways. James (Jimmy Got It) Roosevelt was in the juke-box business, in partnership with the Mills Novelty Company, manufacturers of Frank Costello's slot-machines. Anna Roosevelt borrowed some of

WASHINGTON
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S. A. CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

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WASHINGTON CONFIDENTIAL

351

the bankroll to start her newspaper in Phoenix from Charles Ward, millionaire ex-convict. She stiffed him.

Young Frank's former law-partner, Charles Poletti, could tell plenty about the underworld tie-up between Costello and his friend Marcantonio, if he were asked and if he'd talk. When Junior ran for Congress, an intermediary asked Costello to keep out of his district until after election. Costello complied.

Elliot's unsavory business associations would fill this book.

Jimmy, oldest of the boys, was first to cash in on the good thing. It seems so long ago that he got that \$500,000 a year for selling insurance to government contractors. It was. And he and his mother are still getting it. In the late thirties Jimmy amplified his insurance income by dabbling in the movie business. That's when he made a deal with the Costello boys to put out juke-box films. He also produced a couple of feature-length pictures on the West Coast with dough put up by Joe Schenck. Sometime thereafter Schenck wove himself into a strange web of intrigue and conspiracy involving shakedown payments to officials in Capone-dominated movie unions. After Westbrook Pegler and Arthur Ungar, late editor of *Daily Variety*, exposed the deal, Uncle Sam could no longer sidestep prosecution.

A conference was held in the President's office, attended by the Treasury agents who had made the case, the Attorney General and the U.S. Attorney from the district in which the trial was to take place. Roosevelt was advised of the circumstances and reminded that Schenck had lent \$50,000 to Eleanor for Jimmy's movie deal. Roosevelt was asked, "What shall we do, Mr. President?" He replied, "I'd just as soon have you forget it."

The prosecutor said, "If you order me to lay off, I must. But in that case I will submit my resignation tomorrow and tell the newspapers I failed to prosecute Schenck and the gangsters because you wouldn't let me."

The prosecution went forward. Schenck, the unfortunate victim elected to take the fall for the industry, went into a prison hospital, then back to civilian life. And the real criminals were secretly paroled before their terms expired.

And did anyone point out that Charles Daggett, who refused to answer whether he was a Communist, was Jimmy Roosevelt's ghost writer in the last campaign?

Which brings us to the drug-store cowboy from Kansas City and the grafters, grifters, poker-players, bourbon-drinkers and influence-peddlers who comprise the present White House Gang.

94-42546-28

Concerning the Oregon Committee of Roosevelt Democrats the Oregon Journal of April 7, 1948 and the Oregonian of April 8 referred to a release of statements by Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, JOHN ROOSEVELT, and ANNA ROOSEVELT BOETTIGER protesting the use of FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT's name in association with third party movements in Oregon. In this article NORA HITCHMAN MOORE, Chairman of the Committee of Roosevelt Democrats, claimed that this group has no connection with HENRY A. WALLACE and the Third Party. The Oregonian article of April 8 credited NORA HITCHMAN MOORE with claiming that the Oregon Committee of Roosevelt Democrats is a committee composed of Democratic members of the Americans for Democratic Action, the Progressive Citizens of America, and persons not connected with either group, formed for the purpose of instilling some confidence in Democrats that a vigorous, intelligent, and honest campaign would be conducted by the group, pursuing principles advocated by FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The Park Sheraton Hotel
202 Fifty Sixth Street West
New York 19, N. Y.

May 26, 1952

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Will you please look into this
man's situation?

The Workers' Alliance was not
all Communist and that should be re-
examined.

Very sincerely yours,



Eleanor Roosevelt

DAWA 100-391103-4

100-391103-4

June 4, 1952

27-1

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt
The Park Sheraton Hotel
202 Fifty Sixth Street West
New York 19, New York

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

Your letter dated May 26, 1952, and the enclosed communication forwarded to you by _____ have been received and I fully appreciate the spirit which motivated you to communicate with me.

An examination of _____ communication discloses it is of interest to the Atomic Energy Commission and, therefore, I have taken the liberty of forwarding copies of his letter to that Agency.

As you are aware, this Bureau is solely a fact-finding agency and its jurisdiction does not extend to the granting of clearances or disapprovals of individuals under any circumstances.

I am returning herewith the original communication prepared by _____ for the completion of your files.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

RECEIVED

100-391103-3

NOTE ON YELLOW ONLY:

Correspondent's file indicates that by memorandum dated 5/28/51 the Bureau instructed that the name of Mrs. Roosevelt be added to the list of individuals not to be contacted unless compelling reasons dictated otherwise. This action was taken in view of her expressed antagonism toward the Bureau. In view thereof, the usual cordial closing paragraph is being omitted. Previous correspondence has been directed to this individual as "Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Instructions received from Special Agent in Charge,

NY File No. R-1-General.

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT New York, N.Y.

JOURNAL TO BE MADE AT ORIGINATING OFFICE ONLY

REPORT MADE AT: <u>New York, N.Y.</u>	DATE WHEN MADE: <u>Feb. 15, 1924</u>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: <u>Feb. 15, 1924</u>	REPORT MADE BY:
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TITLE AND CHARACTER OF CASE:

RE: AMERICAN PEACE AWARD; General Investigation.

FACTS DEVELOPED:

At New York, N.Y.

The other number used by the AMERICAN PEACE AWARD, namely, Murray Hill 4278 was contracted for and signed for by MRS. ANNA ROOSEVELT. This is presumably MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT as "Who's Who" indicates that FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT married ANNA ELEANOR ROOSEVELT of New York on March 17, 1905.

FEB 23 1924

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

62-7692-8

BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FEB 15 1924
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ROUTED TO: HOOVER

RECORDED & INDEXED

CHAS. J. ...
CES:VD

REFERENCE:	COPIES OF THIS REPORT FURNISHED TO: <u>2/5/24 Washington 3; New York 2;</u>
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February 16, 1953

RECORDED - 57
INDEXED - 57

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
202 Fifty-sixth Street, West
New York 19, New York

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

With respect to your note of February 10, 1953, and its enclosure, I note that the back page of this sheet indicates it is put out by the Christian Nationalist Crusade in St. Louis, Missouri, which organization allegedly is promoted by [redacted]. I feel certain you are aware of his past activities.

As the FBI is strictly an investigative agency, I have taken the liberty of referring your letter and enclosure to the Department of Justice for whatever action is believed warranted.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Correspondent enclosed literature which is distributed by the Christian Nationalist Crusade. This organization is promoted by [redacted] who has been investigated in the past for sedition and more recently under the Federal Corrupt Practices Act. In 1949 the Department requested information re this organization in order to refer the material to the Post Office Department as a possible matter involving illegal use of the mails. On 11-14-51 [redacted] Attorney with the P. O. Department, talked with [redacted] and said that they were investigating the Christian Nationalist Crusade and mentioned one pamphlet which alleged [redacted]

(See next page)

62-43878-1087X



NOTE: (continued)

that former President Roosevelt proposed to divide the world into two parts, one half for the U. S. and one half for Russia. He said they had been working on this matter since a complaint had been received from Mrs. Roosevelt. It appears instant pamphlet is identical with the one [redacted] mentioned. In June, 1949, the department requested that we furnish them concerning activities of the Christian Nationalist Crusade, as they might desire to refer the matter to the Solicitor General of the Post Office Dept. [redacted]

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MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
202 FIFTY-SIXTH STREET WEST
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

February 10, 1953

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Do you know who publishes the
enclosed and can anything be done about
it?

Very sincerely yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt
Eleanor Roosevelt

62-43818-1087x2

F. D. R. SECRET LETTERS

Stalin and Roosevelt plotted with Jew Zionists to divide the World

UNBELIEVABLE BUT TRUE: American citizens have been straddling the print secret letters recently unearthed in Europe between Joseph Stalin and Zionist agents of Joe Stalin. Some months ago, however, these letters were published in a certain French newspaper, but they were so terrific that the American press ignored them. Early in March, 1951, the following was published in the New York Times:

In 1948, I was instructed by a Jew, familiar to me by the name of Jabrowsky and leader of the World Zionist movement, to approach Joe Stalin with certain extraordinary proposals.

A) To establish a permanent government of the world with Russia as the dominant power. The so-called "four big powers" (the U.S., Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union) are to be divided into two groups: one to exploit the world and the other to be exploited. The Mediterranean Sea is to be divided into two parts: one for the U.S. and the other for Russia. Europe is to be divided into two parts: one for the U.S. and the other for Russia. The Orient is to be divided into two parts: one for the U.S. and the other for Russia. The Western Hemisphere is to be divided into two parts: one for the U.S. and the other for Russia.

SENSATIONAL AND SUPER-SENSATIONAL

The most sensational and super-sensational thing about these secret proposals, which were intercepted by several intelligence agencies in the European underground, lies in the fact that the deals were struck up through the instrumentality of the Jew-Zionist machine rather than through the instrumentality of the State Department and the United States Senate. However, the Jewish machine is not the only one to be feared, for the actions of Roosevelt and Stalin are also to be feared.

On February 20, 1945, and on February 21, 1945, Jabrowsky (the Zionist leader) sent the plan for dividing world authority to Roosevelt and Stalin. The plan contained many of the serious problems that Christian civilization faces today.

The plan was so profoundly moved by the extreme kindness of Roosevelt and Stalin, and that at moments of the United Nations created a danger to the world for all and more particularly for...