

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

PCZ:JH
100-36215

December 30, 1942

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. 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	_____
Files	_____

RE: [REDACTED]

Dear Sir:

[REDACTED] Confidential Informant [REDACTED] advised that a man by the name of [REDACTED] asked for information regarding the dinner for [REDACTED] explained to him that a dinner is being given at [REDACTED] for [REDACTED] [REDACTED] stated that the sponsor of this dinner is the [REDACTED]

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] further advised that [REDACTED] contacted [REDACTED] at which time [REDACTED] asked [REDACTED] how he should arrange to invite [REDACTED] to speak at the dinner for [REDACTED] [REDACTED] told him that [REDACTED] is supposed to call [REDACTED] [REDACTED] may also ask ELEANOR ROOSEVELT to speak, stating that ELEANOR ROOSEVELT will be in town on [REDACTED]

The informant further advised that [REDACTED] later told [REDACTED] that he had heard from [REDACTED] had asked him whether they could get [REDACTED] to come to the opening of a canteen on Monday. [REDACTED] stated that he would find out from [REDACTED] on the next day, but he believes that they can count on him. [REDACTED] further told [REDACTED] that he had information from [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] would call her about contacting [REDACTED] Mrs. ROOSEVELT.

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DECLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED]

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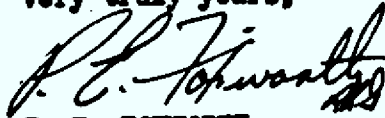
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NY 100-36215

Any further information received in connection with this matter will be forwarded to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "P. E. Foxworth", written over the typed name.

P. E. FOXWORTH,
Assistant Director

CC NY file 100-28715

COMMUNIST PARTY - USA.

The following information was supplied by [redacted] concerning Communist Party matters. (It might be noted that these deal primarily with the top structure of the Communist Party organization as well as [redacted] interpretation of the movement.)

By way of explanation, [redacted] stated that he entered the Communist Party in [redacted] after he had been associated for some time with the left-wing movement, particularly in the field of labor. He said that he was misled by the "United Front Movement" and that he misconceived its true purposes. He said that he had entered the Party thinking that the "United Front" was a conciliatory move to unite left-wing organizations. He said that it was actually a tactic on the part of the Communist Movement.

In referring to the character of the present aims, purposes, and activities of the Communist Party, [redacted] stated that the best answer to [redacted] can be obtained through the interpretation and the analysis of the innuendo of the statements given by Browder to the National Committee in June, 1942, in which he defended his position against the charge of Dulles.

In commenting on the extent of Soviet or Russian influence or instigation at the time of the creation of the Communist Party in 1919, [redacted] stated that the best answer he could give would be to refer to the book of Benjamin Gitlow, "I Confess." He said he felt that there was Russian instigation in the organization of the Communist Party in this country but there was another instigation emanating from left-wing foreign language groups in the United States whose countries of origin were in close proximity of Russia. He digressed for a moment saying that one must take into consideration that the "core" of the Communist Party (the really controlling element within the Party), is Russian-Jewish to the extent of some 60 or 70 per cent.

[redacted] stated that the Communist Party is and has been at all times a "revolutionary party" although that for a time his conception of the Party during the "United Front" period made him think that it was not actually dedicated to revolutionary aims. (For purposes of elucidation and understanding, [redacted] defined revolution as an attempt to impose the Communist or foreign viewpoint upon the people against their will by the Communist Party as an agent of the Soviet Government despite any outward change in tactics by that Party.)

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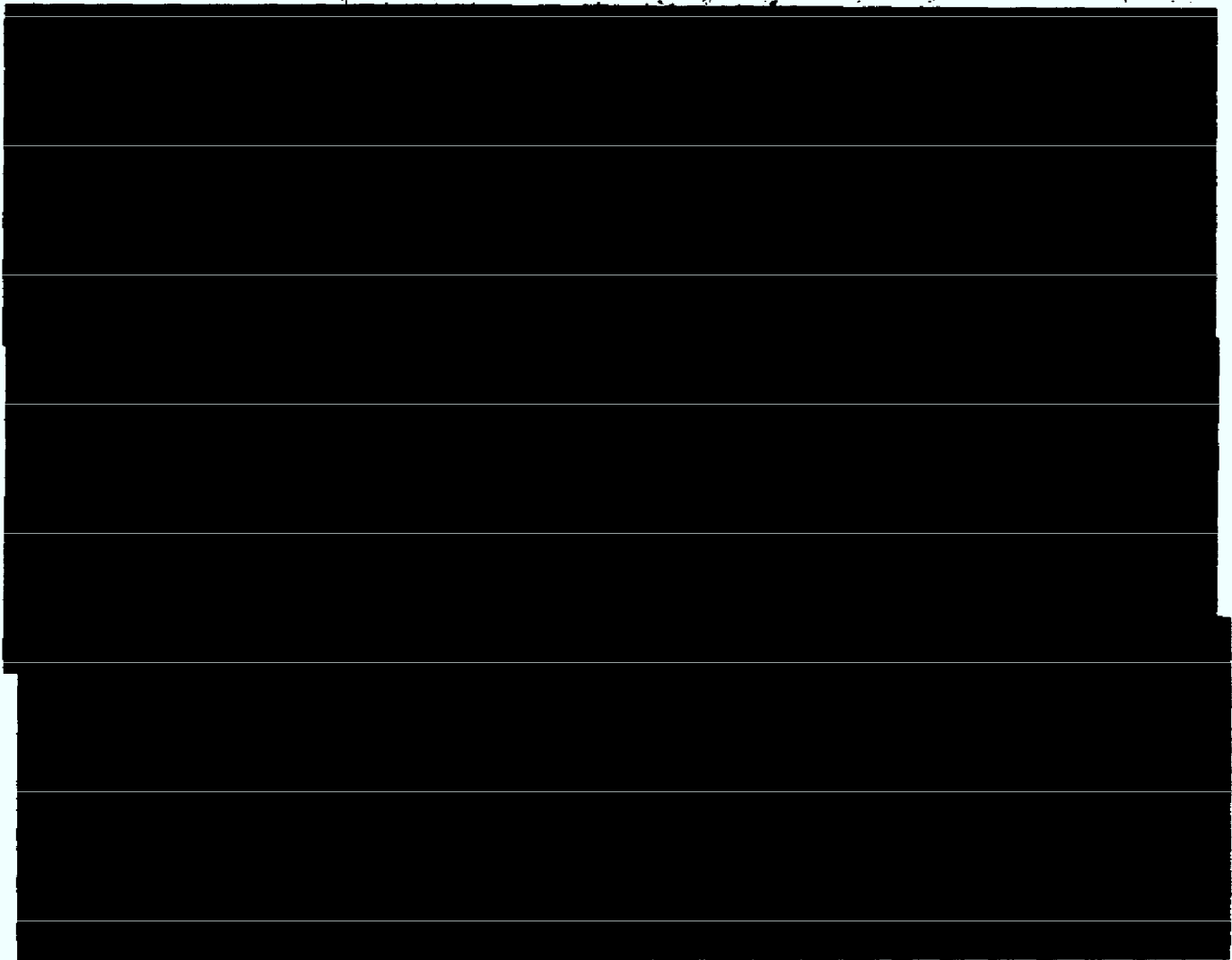
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██████ was asked the question as to how would the Communist Party have certain persons in the national administration assist them in such matters as legislative endeavors. ██████ was not specific on this matter; however, he said that Josephine Truslow Adams was a go-between in top circles. He described her as a member of the Communist Party who had been completely sold on the Party's policy. (It is to be recalled that Josephine Truslow Adams is known to have been independently close to Eleanor Roosevelt.) ██████ qualified his remarks to state that she had her connections until the death of President Roosevelt on April 13, 1945. In this regard, ██████ intimated but did not specifically clarify it that Carol King had some approach to the administration in connection with her work on the Bridges case. ██████ also said that he felt there were "operations" used to bring about the release of Earl Browder. He did not recall any names or any specific incidents in this regard.



These plans, with the exception of the first, will be dealt with in future installments, as will the story of the Browder-Foster turn-over, and the totally-unexpected turmoil that the atomic bomb caused in Communist ranks.

But Soviet foreign policy, as the key to the present Communist Party effort, will call the turn on how peacefully or violently the American comrades go about their "reconversion."

IN NEW YORK, where the bulk of the 75,000 American Communists is concentrated, you are told on every hand that the sole purpose of the party in the United States is to serve Soviet Union foreign policy. Avowed social aims are called mere camouflage—used, exploited, distorted or abandoned as Soviet policy dictates.

This is stated plainly by groups which the Communists can hardly condemn as "fascist," "reactionary" or "imperialist," their standard terms for people who don't agree with them.

The trail of the ideologies in New York follows the street guide, by an odd coincidence, and the farther downtown the headquarters, the more radical the program.

The Socialist Workers Party—the Trotskyites—are farthest downtown in a red brick, three-story walkup at 116 University Place. The Communists come next with their green-fronted headquarters at 35 E. 12th st. The Social Democratic Federation shares the brownstone "People's House" on 15th st. The Socialist Party is comfortably ensconced farthest uptown at 303 Fourth ave.

Below the Trotskyites are only the anarchists and nihilists, who have neither organization nor headquarters, but who reputedly go about in solitary wrath, muttering into their beards.

WILLIAM J. CANNON, national secretary of the Socialist Workers Party, explains that it was the decision to become a mere tool of Soviet Union foreign policy that led the Trotskyites to quit the Communist Party in 1929.

"The leaders of the Communist Party are only Stalin's office boys," Cannon says. "They use the international working class as pawns in dealing with the imperialists."

S. J. Levitas, an officer of the Social Democratic Federation

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

principle. It is incorrect to let the young Communists today into their own separate Marxist youth organization," he sets forth in establishing the party line. "Further, it should be their task to set the wide masses of youth into motion, so they can learn from their own experience."

"In their own mass organization, and especially in the advanced organizations that base themselves upon labor and repudiate red-baiting, such as the American Youth for Democracy, the youth will learn not only from experience, but will be able to examine the viewpoints of all progressives, including the Communists."

THIS organization is the present "white hope" of the Communists in their youth drive. Ross says that "building and strengthening American Youth for Democracy as a broad, popular, anti-Fascist, pro-labor and inter-racial organization is a key, decisive task in this respect."

Pointing the campaign directly toward the colleges, Ross said: "We certainly need Communist organization and activity among college students and consideration should be given to the formation of special clubs among them wherever this appears to be the best form."

"At the same time, we should establish a system of Marxist discussion groups around the party, both on and off the campus, among Communist students and those who want to learn more about Marxism."

IN CONNECTION with this policy, which has shoved the Young Communist League underground in favor of American Youth for Democracy, the Communist Party will handle youth in the

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Aims of U. S. Communists

Drive for College Youth Conducted Under Cover Of 'United Front' Group

To obtain an accurate first-hand picture of the present activities and future plans of American Communists, The Inquirer assigned a staff reporter and herewith presents his findings in a series of articles.

(Second of a Series)

By Oliver H. Crawford

THE brick and stone campus of New York University looks peaceful enough, but it's the front line in the Communist Party's open drive to recruit American youth in colleges and schools. Like the three other major colleges of New York, the University has waged a long struggle against Communism and with varying success—ousting teachers and fighting to control young Communist clubs.

Now New York school leaders are braced for another fight, for the Communist Party has placed college youth as the No. 1 target in strengthening its hand for future support of Soviet Union foreign policy.

YOU need go no farther than under the famous arch and into the shaded walkways of Washington Square to learn of the youth program, which Communist Party members boast will win every large school and college in the country.

As basic strategy, the national committee has decided that the young Communist League, which drew 20,000 members to its rallies in Madison Square Garden before it was ostensibly disbanded during Earl Browder's collaborationist period, will remain underground.

Instead, the Communist Party has given its blessing to a "united front" organization known as American Youth for Democracy, which maintains national, State and city headquarters at 13 West 42d Street.

Other youth organizations, which served the American Communist Party's "pacifist" purpose during the period of Soviet Union cooperation with Hitler, will not be called upon until needed.

THE FORESHADOWS for Pennsylvanians a return to the grim days of 1941 and the fight to bar un-American teachings from their schools—days when the Easton, Pa., high school graduating class was circulated to join the Communist Party and oppose Churchill, Roosevelt and aid to Britain.

Carl Ross, a member of the Communist national committee on New York, has been called upon to set forth the new youth program and party members are now carrying on the work.

Ross doesn't mince words in his directive, an unusual thing for Communist and indicative of the stress the party places on success of its youth effort.

"Our immediate aim," he has instructed the party, "should be the training of several thousand active young Communists, both for mass work and for developing the special activities of our party among the youth."

"Mass work" in the Communist jargon is work with groups outside of the Communist Party.

A special National Youth Commission has been set up to further this work and its program, with which party members now are being circulated, calls on them to:

1. Develop special activities among youth, project a program for youth in all fields of party work, and give guidance to young party members in mass work.
2. Study the question of developing special forms of organization and activity among youth.
3. Conduct a campaign of education in the entire party leadership and membership to establish the necessity of a special approach and special attention to youth and their problems.
4. Systematically begin to recruit youth into the party and assign and train leading personnel for youth work, both in the party and mass movement.

It is to the mass movement—organizations indirectly controlled by the Communists—rather than to the party membership that the campaign looks for its success.

PARTY members are citing the example of the French Young Communist League. They say it has doubled the effectiveness of the 150,000 members with which it came out of the war by becoming the Union of Republican Youth of France and luring in 75,000 non-Communist members.

Ross calls point-blank for the same procedure in the Communist drive to organize American youth.

"I believe that, precisely in order to live up to this sound principle, it is incorrect to separate the young Communists today into their own separate Marxist youth organization," he sets forth in establishing the party line. "Rather, it should be their task to set the wide masses of youth into motion, so they can learn from their own experience."

"In their own mass organization, and especially in the advanced organizations that base themselves upon labor and repudiate red-baiting, such as the American Youth for Democracy, the youth will learn not only from experience, but will be able to examine the viewpoints of all progressives, including the Communists."

Aims of U. S. Communists

'United Front' Camouflages Drive to Win College Youth

By Oliver H. Crawford

Continued from First Page

Industrial field in connection with its regular senior party program.

"There is need for only one basic organization of Communists," according to the directive, "to which young workers should belong."

How brutally sure the Communists are of their youth program is summed up in these quotations from party literature.

"Young people emerge from the war imbued with hopes and dreams of a better America, with the aspiration of achieving a future with full and equal opportunities for full education, jobs, and establishing a home and family."

THEY do not have the extensive experience of older workers to counteract their illusions. . . . Faced with the cold reality of post-war problems, these illusions could only tend to disillusionment and disappointment."

Which is where the Communists come in.

Why the Communists have chosen youth as a principal target is a question now engaging many outside of their ranks. The consensus in New York is that the youth group is easiest swayed and easiest recruited.

Student demonstrations have served Soviet foreign policy before and may be called upon to do so again.

IT HAS some strange effects. A present rallying cry, in which American Youth for Democracy is taking a leading role, is the protest against announcement by New York University that it will raise its tuition by \$50 next season.

Two summer girl students were discussing it on a Washington Square bench. They wore sweaters and bobby-socks—the Sinatra type.

"They just want to keep the working class out," one said. "The dirty Fascists."

(Continued Tomorrow)

7-11-45
Philadelphia Inquirer
Pa.

ENCLOSURE

IT WAS sprung from Moscow and the Comintern in April, 1943, when the crushing defeat of Germany was assured. Jacques Duclos, general secretary of the French Communist Party, returning from Moscow to Paris at that time, was the chosen instrument.

Writing in the publication *Cahiers du Communisme* and using the points of the hidden, secret Foster letter, Duclos attacked Browder for his "revisionism" and for his direction of the American Communist Party.

The arrival of the attack in New York caused an unprecedented furor among the rank and file of the Communists, until then unaware of the Foster letter.

Browder's first decision was to sit on the Duclos attack, awaiting more direct word on the change in policy. But its publication by the New York World Telegram, whose blond, chunky Fred Wolfman is a nemesis of the Communists, forced his hand.

At that point, Browder threw in the sponge. He printed the Duclos attack in the *Daily Worker*, of which he was editor, together with an apologetic foreword in which he admitted that the time for a change in policy had come.

Then he called a meeting of the national board to acquaint them with his decision. That was his second unpleasant surprise.

"I would have liked to be there," one Communist member, a slim stenographer in a black sweater and skirt, told me. "Browder walked into the meeting with his brief case under his arm. He was ready to tell the party leaders that the time for a new change in line had come."

"And what did he find? He found Foster there before him and the national board already launched on the new line."

Browder went off in a rage to Monroe, N. Y., to reflect on his wrongs. But the national board calmly named a secretariat headed by Foster and went on with its plans.

SINCE that time the Communist Party has attributed all of the co-operative policy to Browder, even though Foster, himself, introduced the resolution which disbanded the Communist

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Browder 'Finished,' May Crawl Back as Minor Party Stooge

(Third of a Series)

By Oliver H. Crawford

EARL BROWDER, undisputed leader of the American Communists for 16 years, has become the favorite whipping boy of his erstwhile comrades in New York these days and will either quit the Communist Party or crawl abjectly back as a minor flunky.

The status of Browder was one of the reasons for spending several weeks mingling with the Communists on their native heath of Greenwich Village. The answer is clear.

"Browder is kaput, finished," they tell you. "Foster (William Z. Foster) is the boss, and he doesn't want Browder around."

"Don't be surprised," one said, "if Browder turns up working for the National Association of Manufacturers."

The party leaders who have three times rebuffed Browder and denounced him in a bizarre series of "confessions," have set the style for the party underlings.

DERIDING Browder and attending the movies are the two favorite diversions of the Communists at the present moment.

And since the headline attractions in their neighborhood theaters are "Stalin Addresses the U. S. S. R.," "The Red Army Recovers the Ukraine" and a double bill of the French and Russian revolutions in the respective tongues, their time is divided.

More interesting to the idle bystander is the trail leading directly back to Moscow and the Comintern, reputedly dissolved in May, 1944.

Foster apparently was the chosen new czar of the American Communists as far back as January, 1945, for it was then he prepared the trap for Browder in a document so secret that not even the party membership in New York was aware of it.

Some of the rank and file of the party are still pretty angry at how thoroughly they were shut out of the inner dealing of the party. But, being Communists, and disciplined, they take it out in grumbling.

A heavy-set, swarthy fur worker, whom I met in a lower Broadway cafeteria, expressed this viewpoint:

"Foster knew for six months that Browder was to go out," he said with a heavy accent. "But for six months the party members know nothing. They go blindly along until it is time for the big blow-off."

BROWDER was faithfully following the party line at the time, a line which called for complete co-operation with government and industry in support of the war effort, a policy to which the Soviet Union had agreed at Teheran.

He had survived all of the previous zigs and zags in the Communist Party—the industrial disorders of 1935, the anti-Hitler period of the Spanish Civil War, the pro-Hitler period beginning with the German-Soviet non-aggression pact in August, 1939, and the abrupt about-face when the Nazis invaded the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941.

Since he was following Soviet Union policy, even to the extent of offering to shake hands with J. P. Morgan and gently chiding Vice President Wallace for an attack on Wall Street, Browder expected to survive any future changes in the party line.

But in January, 1945, as President Roosevelt took office for his fourth term and the last German offensive collapsed in Belgium, Browder called a routine meeting of the Communist national board in New York.

Foster stunned that meeting by submitting a long letter criticizing Browder's policy of co-operation.

The debate that followed was long and bitter. It ended with the letter being relegated to the closely guarded archives of the

Browder a Scapegoat, 'Finished' as Leader

By Oliver H. Crawford

Continued From First Page

Party in June, 1944, and even though it was adopted unanimously and with cheers by the national committee.

The American Communists had to clear their skirts of that policy to prepare their role in the reconversion period. Browder was the scapegoat chosen to make the about-face plausible.

And the Foster letter now can be brought forth to prove that the new

leader of the American Communists always was opposed to co-operation with "monopolistic capital" and "bourgeois democracy."

THE national convention which made Foster the leader was a mere formality, but it brought the first of three subsequent results for Browder. Foster followed with the second, a statement branding Browder as a "bourgeois reformist" and a champion of "reactionary capitalism."

Browder's response this time was servile. In a letter to the Communist Party, he apologized for his "revisionist" policy and asked to go along in the new program. This time his rebuff came from further down in the Communist hierarchy from John Williamson and Eugene Dennis, members of the secretariat.

The handwriting is on the wall for Browder. A fourth rebuff, if necessary, will come from still further down in the ranks.

EACH step has served its purpose as the Communist Party moves to renew its strength. Browder alone was to blame, its members are now free to say, but we Communists always have been true to our socialist aims.

I looked up Jay Lovestone, now an official of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (A. F. L.) in the handsome uptown headquarters of that union. An active anti-Communist, he told me the odds were 3 to 2 that Browder would quit the Communist Party.

And Lovestone is an authority, in a sense, because he was head of the American Communist Party in 1924 when the national convention reversed itself overnight and selected an obscure party worker as Communist leader. The name was Earl Browder.

From whom did the order for Browder's elevation come?

From Stalin," says Lovestone.

(Continued Tomorrow)

12-45

Philadelphia Inquirer

APCLO, INC.

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Aims of U.S. Communists

Veterans' Drive Centers On Plan to Rule Legion

(Fourth of a Series)

By Oliver H. Crawford

THE neat office of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade at 100 Fifth ave., New York, is conveniently close to national headquarters of the Communist Party, which supplied most of its personnel for the Spanish Civil War.

Now, it is providing the leadership for the Communist Party's equally desperate attempt to infiltrate the American Legion as the keystone of its effort to gain a commanding role in veterans' affairs.

Robert Thompson, a stormy petrel who served with the International Brigade, has been named generalissimo of the veterans' campaign for the Communist Party—a drive held second only to their youth program by the inner leadership.

Already denounced in Congress—something to his honor in Communist ranks considering his 26 years—Thompson served with distinction with the Army Air Force.

having been decorated for his service at Buna.

The Communist Party, you learn from the rank and file in New York, expects no less of him in the critical veterans' campaign.

ODDLY enough, it will be in American Legion posts established by the American Federation of Labor—both oldtime stumbling blocks of the Communists—that the first fight is to be waged.

The campaign is in the nature

of a last-ditch attempt after previous failure. The Communists' first effort to gain control in veterans' circles, it seems, was to found their own organizations, controlled undercover, in the hope that one of them might attract enough non-Communist veterans to challenge the American Legion or Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Thompson admitted the failure of this plan in as many words as he took command of the new drive to corral World War II veterans.

"The Legion and V.F.W. are where the veterans are going," Thompson said. "Already over 500,000 are in the Legion and around 700,000 are in the F.V.W."

THE American Veterans Committee is the most prominent of the new veterans' organizations. I agree it has a very nice-sounding program, that it has ample finances and that it has been putting out a lot of publicity.

"But the result of all this is that you have a million and a quarter in the established veterans' organizations—and in the largest of these new organizations, the American Veterans Committee, you have only 3500."

I talked to several oldtime Communists who told me that the party and its predecessor, the International Workers of the World (I. W. W.), made the same mistake after the First World War.

"We could have got in on the ground floor of the American Legion," a grizzled veteran of the Pittsburgh steel strikes told me. "Instead, we fooled around trying to organize our own veterans' posts. When the Legion caught on, we were out in the cold."

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The Philadelphia Inquirer **ENCLOSURE**
Phila., Pa.

NOW the Communists are decided upon invading the American Legion by way of its labor posts, a tough road, they admit, but one in which they can make themselves effective, if successful.

"The American Legion is the decisive organization," is the way Thompson sums it up for his comrades, "because what it does will determine more than anything else what happens in the veterans field."

"At the same time, labor must give consideration and systematic attention to the V.F.W. It is most important, especially in the larger cities, that a labor base be established in the veterans' organizations."

"The setup of trade union posts in the American Legion, called the Labor Legionnaires, is a most important beginning in this direction."

LEGION officials in New York estimate that the present campaign will narrow the Communist effort to about 125 of the 14,000 Legion posts throughout the country.

These are the posts organized by A.F.L. unions, beginning about 1925, among veterans of the First World War combined within the framework of the Legion as the Union Labor Legionnaires, with headquarters at 160 N. LaSalle st., Chicago.

Although originally formed among veterans from large individual A.F.L. unions, most of these posts now admit members from other unions, including the C.I.O.

But these posts will be only the beginning in the Communist effort.

In a sidewalk cafe on lower Fifth ave., just above Washington Square, I met a young Communist who had served with the Abraham Lincoln Brigade in Spain and later had served overseas with the U. S. Army. He still was in uniform, but was awaiting discharge.

"We'll do better," he said, "when the C. I. O. unions start forming their own veterans' posts. They missed out on the last war, of course, but they'll be ready to go now that this one is over."

THE veterans of the Second World War, now flooding into the American Legion and V.F.W. are the real hope of the Communists.

"We should not underestimate the ability of the service men of this war to make their weight felt," Thompson encourages his comrades of the Communist Party. "Fourteen million of them are not going to let a million and a quarter veterans of the last war exclude them from a full voice in any veterans' organization."

"Because there is a really mature labor movement in this country with a base of 4,000,000 in the armed forces, I do not have too many doubts about the character of any real, mass, democratically-run veterans' organization."

To sum up, the Communist effort to move in on the American Legion will be made in three steps: An effort to infiltrate the established posts of the Labor Legionnaires, a campaign to isolate the unionists among returning veterans in similar labor posts, and an attempt to control and combine these posts in directing Legion policy.

A MINOR iron in the fire will be an effort to organize returning Negro veterans of the South into separate, Communist-controlled posts of the American Legion.

How many Communists or near-Communists in the armed forces the party can count on in this effort is a moot question. When Theodore Dreiser, the novelist, enrolled in the convention, he estimated there were 11,000 Communists in the armed forces.

That figure undoubtedly is too high. Based on the usual proportion, it would indicate 11,000,000 Communists in the country, which the Communists themselves call a ridiculous figure.

YET the Communists are confident they can make a dent in the American Legion by working their members into key posts. If they fail, they're ready to turn to another course.

"The course of events may be changed in the veterans' field as a result of future developments," is the way Thompson puts it. "You may have the emergence of a new organization . . . as a result of a fight where the veterans learn from their own experience that nothing can be accomplished through the established organizations."

In that case, the Communists will form their own veterans' organizations, lure in as many non-Communist members as possible, and set out to outshout the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

(Continued Tomorrow)

The Philadelphia Inquirer
Phila., Pa.

ENCLOSURE

100-3-1148

Aims of U. S. Communists

Reds Seek to Control Unions Through Unrest

(Fifth of a Series)

By Oliver H. Crawford

IMINUTIVE, hard-bitten Johnny Green, of Camden, president of the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers (C.I.O.), probably would be surprised to hear his name in the shadowy purlieus of Greenwich Village in New York City.

But there, down the steps of a basement restaurant and against a background of purple walls decked with green parrots, it was.

"First comes Johnny Green," the man said, "and the shipbuilding workers."

Mr. Green, being a realist, probably will be considerably less surprised that his huge and sprawling union of shipyard workers is a principal target for the Communist Party of the United States.

Sharing that honor is the equally huge United Auto Workers (C.I.O.), where the Communists also hope to settle a longstanding feud with Walter Reuther, vice president of the union.

IT DOESN'T take long among the Communists in New York to learn that gaining control of these two huge unions and of a dozen smaller C.I.O. groups was a principal aim of the Communist Party "change in line."

The intent of the change, which

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Phila., Pa.

may 03 1945

100-3-1148

Aims of U. S. Communists

Reds Seek Labor Control Through Conversion Unrest

By Oliver H. Crawford

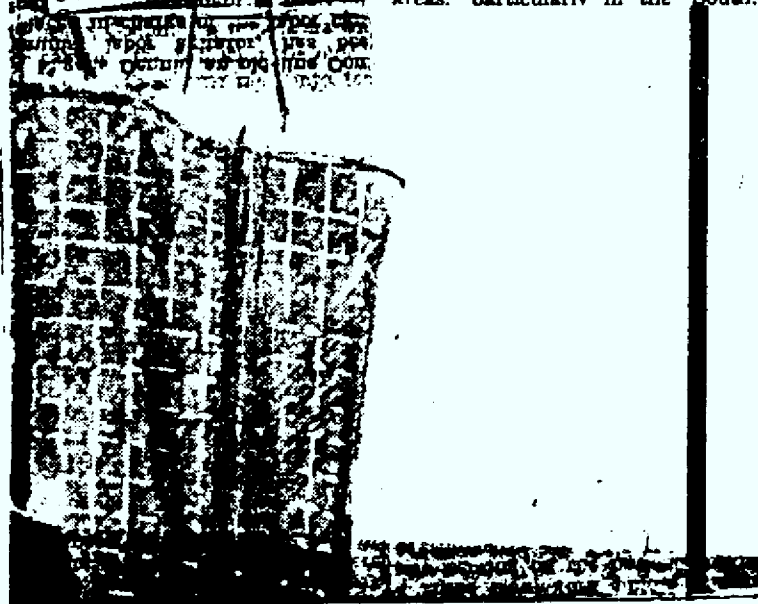
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DENNIS has chosen these four fields — shipbuilding, automobiles, steel and coal — for the main effort, and he is now urging on his organizers with the command: "We must immediately fortify our organized working class base in the most decisive industries."

While increased control in the C.I.O. will be reward enough, the HE Communists also intend to use their industrial organization as a basis for organization of rural areas, particularly in the South.

in the so far successful effort to keep the C.I.O. in the Trade Union Congress coming up in England and to make it a part of the World Federation of Trade Unionists, dominated by some 25,000,000 Soviet Union workers.

The American Federation of Labor already has turned its back on the program, calling the Soviet Union members "regimented."



Date 7-14-45

The Philadelphia Inquirer
Phila., Pa.

little time to consider the next presidential election, however, for it is currently engaged in a show-down battle to elect Brigadier General William O'Dwyer as mayor of New York and to return two of its members to City Council.

ALTHOUGH of principal interest to New Yorkers, the campaign may have far-reaching effects on the political future of the Communist Party.

You hear in New York that while the Communists have no intention of leaving their present allies, these organizations are attracted to the Communists only by their vote-getting ability. Let that lag and out they go.

The key in the coming election is supposed to be the comparative vote of the American Labor Party and the American Liberal Party.

The bulk of the Communists are in the American Labor Party, headed by Sidney Hillman, with the usual estimate crediting them with 40,000 of ALP's 194,602 members. Rigidly disciplined and unflagging workers, however, they take more than a minority share in the direction of ALP's affairs.

THEY are linked, as usual, with the Democratic party in support of O'Dwyer against Judge Jonah J. Goldstein, who is running with the backing of the Republican, Ameri-

can Labor Party. It was proven generally, that the tactic effect of the Communist Party will keep its agitation among minority groups on the same local and regional plane during the coming year—a limited and controlled policy which may change if Soviet Union foreign policy is halted by the administration.

A final problem fretting the Communist Party in New York is whether or not to reconstitute itself as a political party. The national committee bucked it to the State convention. The State Committee has delayed action until it can determine the effect on the political career of a man the Communists hold in fear — Governor Thomas E. Dewey.

The Communists gave up their standing as a legal party in 1938 by contributing the 64,000 votes that enabled Governor Herbert H. Lehman to defeat Dewey.

Their first chance to become a legal party again is in the 1946 gubernatorial race. If Dewey is a candidate, they will not reconstitute, preferring to throw their strength to his opponent.

In other words, "If Dewey does, the Communists don't."

(Continued Tomorrow)

Attack of U. S. Communists

Future of Party Is at Stake In N. Y. Mayoralty Election

(Sixth of a Series)

By Oliver H. Crawford

HHEADQUARTERS of the Peter V. Cacchione Association at 1786 86th st., in Brooklyn, is as good a place as any to start checking the political policies of the Communist Party.

The low, store-fronted building is not only the headquarters of the first Communist Party candidate elected to New York's august City Council, it's the site of the first attempt to mix the revolutionary doctrines of Communism with the hall-fellow, neighborhood, paternalism originated by Tammany Hall.

It paid off Comrade Cacchione in 1945 with 53,545 votes—almost as many votes as the Communist Party drew in all of England in the sweeping Labour Party victory.

The Communist supporters of Cacchione were busy circulating petitions in connection with his present campaign for re-election but they willingly confirmed what you will hear from informed sources anywhere else in New York.

The Communist Party will retain its place in the American Labor Party, the Citizens Political Action Committee and the C.I.O. Political Action Committee, as well as its link with the Democratic Party, in the immediate future and probably through the Congressional elections in 1946.

ALTHOUGH the new leader of the Communists, William Z. Foster, and lesser party luminaries have joined in attacking Earl Browder's policy of co-operation, they have no intention of losing the fruits of that program in political prestige and government administrative jobs.

International developments will decide whether the Communist Party supports President Truman or his Democratic successor in 1948 or runs its own Communist candidate. If President Truman balks at some point in his present dealings with the Soviet Union.

THE national convention established the party line in this respect when it set forth:

"The Truman administration is to be regarded as a bourgeois-democratic government which, though making some concessions to reactionary influences, still responds to the critical pressures of the democratic-labor coalition."

This is interpreted in Union Square as meaning: "He ain't hurt us yet, but watch him."

The Communist Party has had little time to consider the next presidential election, however, for it is currently engaged in a showdown battle to elect Brigadier General William O'Dwyer as mayor of New York and to return two of its members to City Council.

ALTHOUGH of principal interest to New Yorkers, the campaign may have far-reaching effects on the political future of the Communist Party.

You hear in New York that while the Communists have no intention of leaving their present allies, these organizations are attracted to the Communists only by their vote-getting ability. Let that lag and out they go.

The key in the coming election is supposed to be the comparative vote of the American Labor Party,

can Liberal Party and City Fusion organizations.

Newbold Morris, third candidate in the field as representative of Mayor LaGuardia's "No Deal" slate, is expected to draw no more than 100,000 votes, mainly away from Goldstein.

O'Dwyer starts the race with an advantage of nearly 1,000,000 votes, based on last year's party enrollment of 1,978,111 Democrats and 821,013 Republicans.

David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and head of the American Liberal Party, is one who believes the Communist changes will help undermine them.

DUBINSKY, an arch-foe of the Communists, pulled out of the American Labor Party to form the American Liberal Party when Communist influence in the former grew too strong.

"The Communist somersault will profoundly affect the Communist-dominated American Labor Party," Dubinsky said in the ornate ILGWU headquarters at 1710 Broadway.

"With the help of Sidney Hillman, who last year turned over the ALP lock, stock and barrel to the Communists, the latter have been sailing under the colors of national unity and progressive front. They were thus able to corral some support among liberals and trade unionists. . . . They have to depend exclusively on the fanatic Communist fringe."

THE Communists' other trons in the New York political fire are the re-election of two out-and-out Communist candidates to City Council, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., of Manhattan, and Cacchione.

Davis, who had the Democratic as well as Communist nomination this year and lost it when his plan for a Negro Soviet in the South was given undue publicity, polled 24,182 first choice votes in 1945.

It is reputedly on his behalf that the Communist Party lent its enthusiastic aid to an "End Jim Crowism in Baseball" rally. If successful, it would have little effect on improvement of conditions for Negroes generally, but might have a very tonic effect in Davis' own ballclub.

THE Communist Party will keep its agitation among minority groups on the same local and regional plane during the coming year—a limited and controlled policy which may change if Soviet Union foreign policy is balked by the administration.

A final problem fretting the Communist Party in New York is whether or not to reconstitute itself as a political party. The national committee backed it to the State convention. The State Committee has delayed action until it can determine the effect on the political campaign.

Aims of U. S. Communists

Foster Admits Real Goal Is a Soviet America

(Seventh of a Series)

By Oliver H. Crawford

THE tall, narrow green building that houses national headquarters of the Communist Party at 35 E. 12th st., New York City, isn't pretentious, nor is its steel-doored second exit to 50 E. 13th st. unusually suspicious.

But it forms the center of the giant web the Communists hope to weave about the United States with a brand new leader in the role of the spider.

William Z. Foster, who has taken Earl Browder's place at the long mahogany desk in the green-and-yellow paneled office on the second floor, is now busy gathering up the threads his aides are weaving in the colleges, veterans' organization, unions and political ranks.

Now 64 years old, the balding, portly, but square-jawed Foster is one of the real veterans of the Communist movement in the United States, finally come to the post of command to which he has aspired for a quarter-century.

~~And on his record, William Z.~~

Date 1-16-45

The Philadelphia Inquirer
Phila., Pa.

ENCLOSURE

100 - 3 - 1148

Soviet America Is Foster's Goal

By Oliver H. Crawford

Continued From First Page

Foster is a dangerous man.

AT COMMUNIST headquarters, they will tell you that "Mr. Foster doesn't give interviews." They fail to add, as they very well could, "without a court order."

For on the occasions when the present leader of the American Communists has talked for the record, it has been very interesting indeed.

It was in 1928, in accepting the Communist Party nomination for the presidency, that Foster said: "We must build a Soviet government in the United States. It will come and behind it will stand a Red Army." In the same address, he warned of the dangers of an imperialistic war and advised workers to turn it into a civil war for the establishment of Communism.

It was in 1930, before a House Investigating committee, that Foster testified that Communists in this country owed first allegiance to the "Red Flag of the Proletariat," that religious ideals had no place in Communism, and that social and racial equality was their cardinal principle.

IT WAS in 1930, when Foster was asked by Representative Hamilton Fish whether the Communist Party desired to overthrow our Republican form of government by revolutionary methods, that Foster replied by reading from the program of the Communist International: "the violence of the bourgeoisie can only be suppressed by the stern violence of the proletariat."

It was in July, 1935, as a delegate to the Seventh Congress of the Comintern in Moscow that he set forth his blueprint for a radical working class party in the United States.

"The proposed party must be based on mass trade unions and Communists must persuade the trade unions to join a movement for the formation of a party," Foster wrote. "Under present conditions in the United States, the suggested party no doubt would assume a militant radical character, and, if the Communist Party were to act energetically, would exercise a strong and even leading influence therein."

IT WAS in September, 1939, one month after the signing of the Soviet-German non-aggression pact, that he told a House Investigating Committee he would not support the United States in a war at the side of Great Britain.

It was in May, 1940, at the convention of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania in Olympia Arena, 711 S. Broad st., that Foster assailed President Roosevelt's call for 50,000 planes as "a move to get the United States into the European war."

But by March, 1943, when Foster

addressed the Pennsylvania State Communist Convention at Musical Fund Hall, 8th and Locust sts., Philadelphia, he was calling for the combined forces of the United States and Britain to open a second front on behalf of Russia.

Foster's record in discussion goes further back than the present conflict, however, for he has just doffed the harness of his second World War.

IT WAS in the First World War as a member of the International Workers of the World, the "I.W.W." or "oblies," that Foster began his career as a revolutionary and the present trail to the Communist Party leadership.

It was as an I.W. leader that he helped organize the steel strikers which threatened to undermine the Nation's war effort in 1918.

He was one of the first leaders of the Communist Party in the United States, three times its candidate for President, and organizer of the Trades Union Educational League, which served for a time as its propaganda agency.

He was arrested in 1923 on charges of criminal syndicalism, when Federal agents surprised him and 17 other Communists at a secret meeting in the sand dunes near Bridgman, Mich.

HE WAS jailed in 1930 on charges of provoking a riot at a Communist rally in New York's Union Square and accepted the Communist Presidential nomination in a prison cell in a speech that lasted one hour and eight minutes and bored his jailer stiff.

But Foster's bitterest setbacks were reserved for him by the Communist Party he so loyally serves.

By 1924, when he first ran for President on the Communist ticket, Foster had become head of the American Communist Party, but his position was challenged by Charles E. Ruthenberg, one of his companions of the Michigan sand dunes.

Both went to Moscow to argue their cases before Gregory Zinovieff, head of the Third International. Foster came back. Ruthenberg died there and was buried in Moscow. But it was Jay Lovestone, now a union official and anti-Communist, who became the new Communist leader, not Foster.

IN 1929, when Lovestone was written off by the international leadership of the Communist Party, Foster again was passed over and a virtually unknown party worker, Earl Browder, got the job.

But the 20 lean years are over for Foster. He's in command of the American Communist Party again and his course is set.

How far Foster will go in the immediate future, it is said in New York, will depend upon the degree

of co-operation the United States retains with the Soviet Union. The present program calls for building and strengthening the Communist Party in schools, unions, veterans' groups, minorities and political parties.

IF DIFFICULTIES or differences arise in the post-war period, these auxiliaries will be called into play.

How dangerous this program may be or how far-reaching remains for the future to decide.

In his oak-paneled office in the white U. S. Court House Building on Foley Square, E. E. Conroy, agent in charge of the New York district of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is smiling, affable and uninformative.

But it doesn't need his confirmation to learn in New York that the honeymoon is over. The FBI has redoubled its vigilance over the Communist leaders and their program.

(Concluded Tomorrow)

The Philadelphia Inquirer

Phila., Pa.

100-3-1148

Communist Aims Ideological Jolt Given to Isms By Atomic Bomb

(Last of a series)
By Oliver H. Crawford

THE explosion of the first atomic bomb rocked the 'isms in New York with almost the force felt within the target area in Japan. The echoes of the blast shook Communist, Socialist, Social Democrat and Trotskyite alike, for it opened a brand new page of history for which Karl Marx provided an insufficient guide. It gave rise to a worried trembling among the clans, now being referred to variously as the "Hiroshima Shimmy" or the "Atomic Ague." For the atom bomb—and its promise of future industrial uses—dropped a large question mark on each of the objectives to which the 'isms have been working. The Communist Party was among the hardest hit. Ever since 1864, when Marx first laid down his economic precepts, and particularly since Lenin shaped them into a revolutionary tool, the Communists have been working toward definite industrial goals.

THE coal industry was one and they have locked horns with John L. Lewis and the mine owners time and time again for a grip on this field. The steel industry was a second and transportation a third. Control these, said Lenin, and the workers' revolution can be made effective.

But if the atom is going to start churning the wheels of industry, the Communists want to know, where are we? And how do you go about forming the International Plutonium Workers Union?

JISTON M. OAK, managing editor of the New Leader, official publication of the Social Democratic Federation, was first to put into words the problem raised by the atom bomb.

"The shortening of the war will be only the beginning of the effects of the atomic bomb," he writes. "Nothing since the invention of gunpowder has changed military strategy so basically; nothing since the steam engine has caused such an industrial revolution as will result; nothing since the French revolution has had such political repercussions as this will have. It is universally recognized as something revolutionary."

"In a very different sense than Marx meant, this stupendous discovery by scientists working under a capitalist economy means that 'capitalism is its own gravedigger.' Capitalism has not produced a revolutionary working class but a revolutionary invention.

"The atomic bomb completes the process begun by the machine gun, the tank, the airplane, which excludes the practical possibility of violent social revolution, of seizure of the State power by the proletariat. It makes the suppression of revolt too easy."

HERMAN SINGER, editor of the Call, which is the official organ of Norman Thomas' Socialist Party, was right on his heels, however.

"The revelation that the atomic bomb has shifted the basis of industrial energy to atomic energy," he said, "has apparently shattered the vested interests in coal and electric utilities."

"For if the people take control of the tremendous destructive power that inheres in atomic energy and turn it toward constructive uses, the vast monopolies which now base themselves on suddenly outmoded electric power, will find themselves homeless."

"But if the monopolies have anything to say there will be no conversion of atomic energy to make it possible for the workers of the world to enjoy any of the benefits that would accrue from the widespread use of such energy. Through employment of atomic energy, it might be possible in a few short years to wipe out poverty and to build a world which could fulfill the most Utopian plans of socialist dreamers."

THE Militant, publication of the Socialist Workers Party, the Trotskyites, came through with a party manifesto on the subject of the atomic bomb.

"Capitalism in its death agony, writhing in the tolls of mortal crisis," said the manifesto, calmly, "has perfected an instrument of all-embracing annihilation. This deadly destructive force, held in the grip of the criminal capitalist rulers, will be used to decimate mankind unless it is snatched in time from their murderous grasp. The workers must awake, and wake quickly, to the realization that war with all its horrors is the product of the capitalist system."

THE Daily Worker, publication of the Communist Party, while no less sure of the result, has been less certain as to what it ought to say about the atomic bomb.

After approaching the subject gingerly from several directions, including the British Labor Party victory, without much progress, the Worker finally settled for this decision:

"If it comes to the collective organization of the powers of hand and brain, there are other people who can equal and (for all we know) outstrip our own achievements. The alternatives, therefore, are competition or co-operation in the use of this new weapon."

"That is the basic question which has confronted the United Nations in every aspect of its work. We believe that this is the time to fight even more strongly for a fundamental co-operation of the great powers—especially our own country and the Soviet Union—for the sake of progress in all fields of human endeavor for the sake of preventing another general war."

"And the responsibility to secure this lies particularly on us Americans. Particularly after the development of atomic power."

NONE of the organizations had any doubts, however, at least editorially, that the atomic bomb made their panacea just what the doctor ordered.

The New Leader said: "It means that the world must be socialized, that we must have a worldwide federation of co-operative Socialist commonwealths, if mankind and civilization are to survive."

The Call stated: "If we are to turn

atomic energy to the use ~~rather than~~ the destruction of civilization, we must have an international system of production for use instead of profit, a worldwide federation of co-operative commonwealths."

THE Daily Worker put it: "The immediate answer remains: the vigilance of the people, the struggle to win new positions by united action from the forces of reactionary monopoly."

The Militant said: "Socialism—or perish! These are the alternatives. Only the working class, which suffers the cruelties of capitalism in peace and war, can deal the death-blow to this foul system."

No one suggested that perhaps capital, industry, labor and government, working hand in hand to unlock the secret of atomic energy, had accomplished very much.

The End

Date 9-11-45
The Philadelphia Inquirer
Phila., Pa.

100-3-1148

MRS. ROOSEVELT IS ASKEDTO END AID TO COMMUNISTS

gall
Mrs. Eleanor D. Roosevelt was requested by William Karlin, New York chairman of the Social Democratic Federation, "to reconsider your attitude and cease lending your moral support and prestige to the 'left wing' faction of the American Labor Party."

Karlin made public an exchange of letters with Mrs. Roosevelt. He protested to Mrs. Roosevelt originally in a letter on May 25. The President's wife spoke on May 8 at a meeting of the 12th Assembly District Club of the American Labor Party, which is controlled by the left-wing faction. On May 15, Eugene Connolly, secretary of the New York County Committee of the American Labor Party, also controlled by the left wing under the chairmanship of Representative Vito Marcantonio, made public a letter from Mrs. Roosevelt endorsing a statement of policy by this committee.

Replying to Karlin in a letter dated May 29, Mrs. Roosevelt said:

"I read your letter and I thought my statement to which you refer was an American Labor Party statement and no one should object to it.

"I spoke to a group in my neighborhood in New York City, as members of the American Labor Party, on consumer problems. Not being a member I did not know the distinctions."

Karlin, his letter of yesterday said:

"When you say of the American Labor Party 'not being a member, I do not know the distinctions, we necessarily infer that you assert ignorance of one of the most fundamental, far reaching and highly publicized facts in the political life of New York, namely, the distinction between the 'right-wing' group of the American Labor Party, which has consistently and unwaveringly since 1936 supported the domestic and foreign policies of President Roosevelt, and the 'left-wing' group of that Party which has actively promoted and indorsed the Communist Party line."

The Socialist Democratic Federation split with the leadership of Norman Thomas in the Socialist Party in 1936. It has been affiliated with the American Labor Party. The right wing, which controls the organization of the American Labor Party, is headed by Luigi Antonini, chairman and Alex Rose, secretary. The two factions are fighting for control in the elections this year.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED & INDEXED

581

56

100-34645

DATE WHEN MADE AUG 18 1947	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/7,28/45; 1/17,3/13,14; 10/21,22,24,25; 31;11/1;12/11; 12,13,16,17/46; 1/2,3;6/23-30; 7/1-3,7-11. 13-16/47	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE UNITED COMMITTEE FOR YUGOSLAV RELIEF, INC.		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Yugoslav officials influenced organization of ACYR by Unit Committee of South Slavic Americans on August 24, 1944. Equipment purchased by ACYR in the US during 1947 to be distributed in Yugoslavia through the Yugoslav Red Cross and Ministry of Health. Background information on officers and directors set out. Former employee of ACYR in 1945 felt administrative expenses greatly exceeded ten percent of income but unable to give definite figures. [REDACTED] and material from other sources indicating Yugoslav officials dictate policy of ACYR and have requested that political action by committee be preferred over relief activities. Meetings sponsored by ACYR indicate politics generously mingled with relief work and meetings attended by Yugoslav officials. ACYR sponsored tour of ZLATKO BALOKOVIC in March, 1947. Speakers Manual of ACYR contains material praising TITO and present regime in Yugoslavia. Macedonian Hospital Committee affiliated with ACYR. Schedule of Operations of ACYR from 8/1/45 through 3/31/46 set out. [REDACTED]

*CC to State
11/19/47
J. R. Vickers*

100-212167-594

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1-Detroit (info)	3-New York

WEST VIRGINIA

Bonwood Chapter
John M. Baron, Sr. President
c/o Perkovic General Store
Bonwood, West Virginia

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee Chapter
Mr. Dusan Pasarich, Secretary
828 A.W. Scott St.,
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Additional Ohio

Steubenville Chapter
Mr. Steve Barko, Chairman
412 Wells Street,
Steubenville, Ohio

Pohattan Point Chapter
Mr. George Potkonjak, Chairman
Box 374
Pohattan Point, Ohio

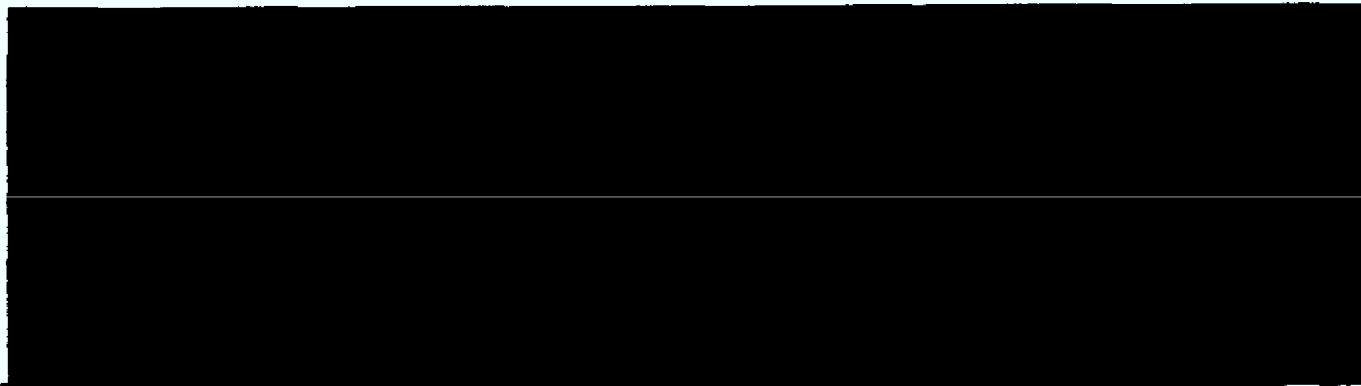
a. Officers and Directors of ACYR


On June 12, 1947, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] made available to the New York Office, a copy of a letter on the letterhead of the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, Inc., listing the present officers, members of the Board of Directors and sponsors of the ACYR. There are set out hereinafter, the officers and directors with a biographical sketch on each prepared from information contained in the New York Office files, where such identifying information is available.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

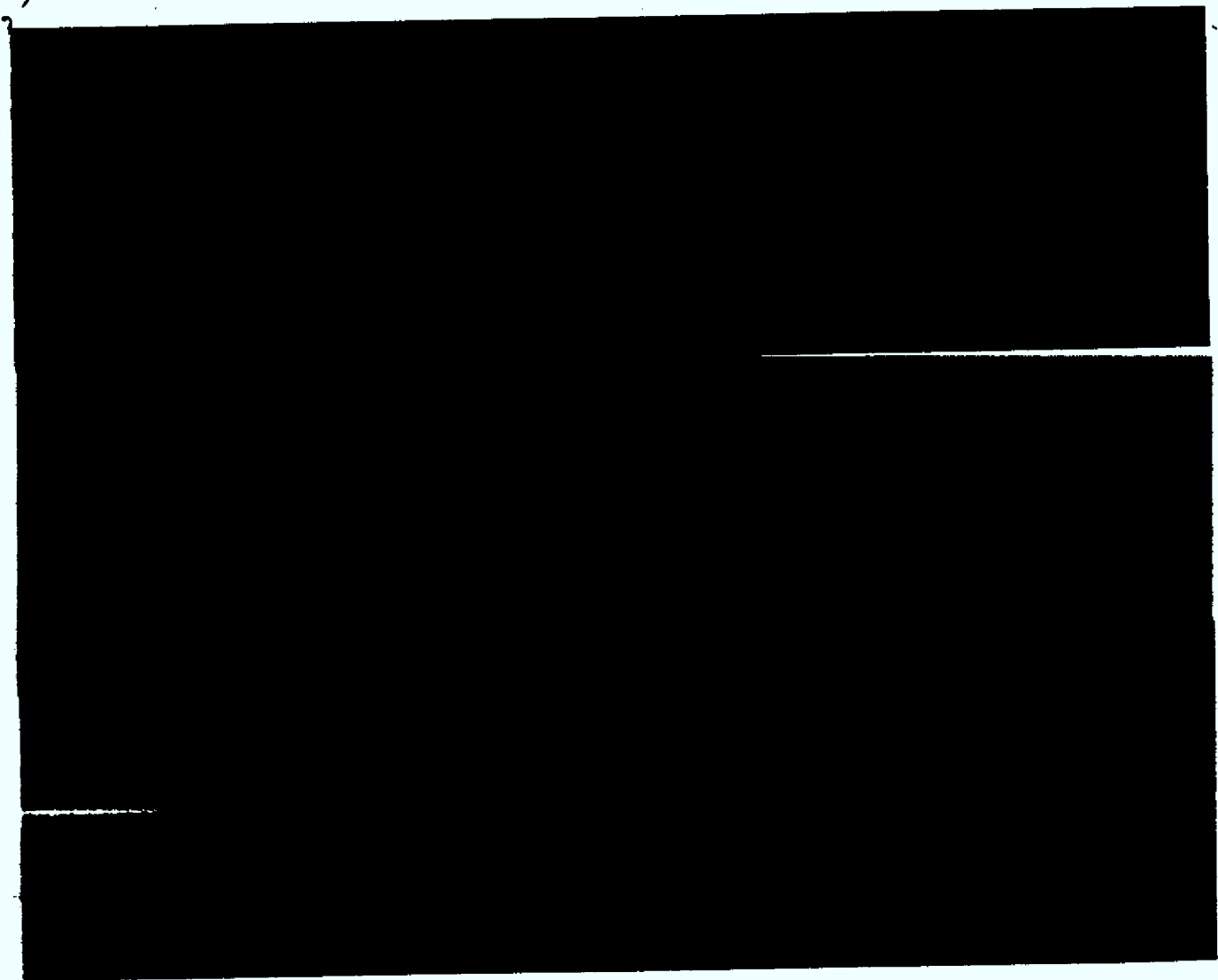
Honorary Chairman, Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT.

President, ZLATKO BALOKOVIC
Address: 439 East 51st Street,
New York City, apartment 11E





Mr. Balokovic was empowered to write letters of thanks and appreciation to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt for accepting Honorary National Chairmanship and to Marcia Field for her fine work.



[REDACTED]

On the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Balokovic, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt accepted the Honorary Presidency of the Committee on the very eve of her departure for London as the United States delegate to the United Nations Organization. In her last statement to the press in this country which she made in the rooms of the Committee in New York she pointed out the very tragic situation of the children of Yugoslavia.

In response to the letter of Mrs. Roosevelt, former Mayor of New York, La Guardia, and William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, entered our Committee. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NY 100-80044

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] that the recommendations of the Administrative Committee to award gold replicas of the Order of People's Service to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Mr. Ferdinand Smith, Mr. George Jessel and the Yugoslav Central Council of San Pedro be accepted. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

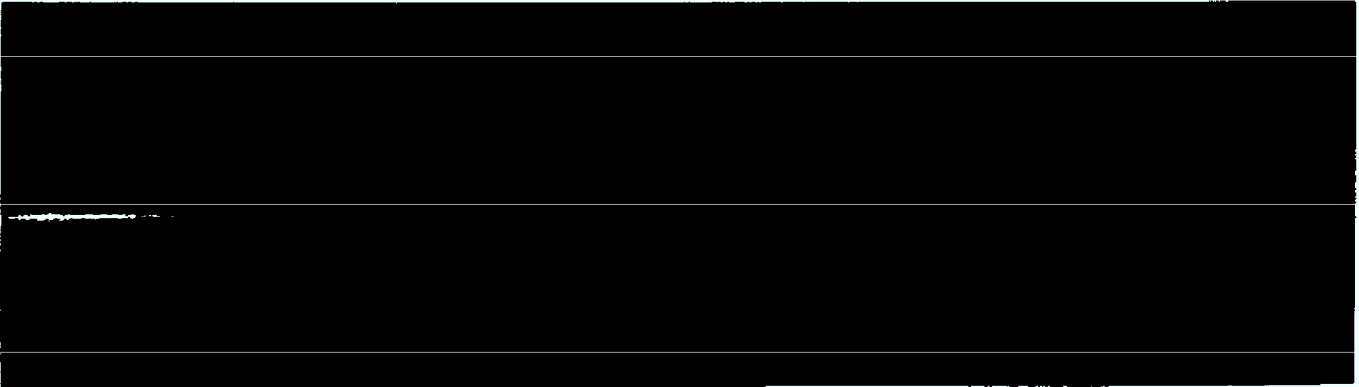
Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT was then presented with a plaque for an orphans home which was presented to her by the Yugoslav Ambassador, SAVA KOSANOVICH. In her speech she stated that the fault of a nation to respond in aiding the suffering was not the fault of the leaders, but was that of the people and urged those present to write their representatives and inform them what they wanted.

HARRY JUSTIZ then read a resolution which was adopted concerning the use of food as a political weapon against the Yugoslav government. JOHANNES STEEL was the next speaker and presented five plaques to KOSANOVICH for orphans homes bearing the names of WENDELL WILLKIE, MARY MC LEOD BETHUNE, ALBERT EINSTEIN, the late Senator GEORGE NORRIS and DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

LJUBO LEONTIC, Yugoslav Ambassador to England, was the next speaker and thanked the United States for her aid in establishing the United Nations and asked for peace and strength of the United Nations.

The last speaker of the evening was ALEX HEBLER, Deputy U.S. Foreign Minister and UN Delegate, who made no significant statement other than urging friendship between the two countries.

The writer was able to obtain copy of the resolution which was approved by the meeting and read by HARRY M. JUSTIZ. In this resolution was stated, "We are deeply concerned because the State Department of our country appears to have formulated a relief policy which will bar heroic Yugoslavia from American help, apparently because its people have determined to make political and economic changes in their government." The resolution then continued, "There have been resolved that this meeting deplores the retreat of our State Department from a policy of international and non-political distribution of American food and relief. We call upon our Congress and State Department to reconsider that policy to the end that the standard for American assistance shall be the active human and material sacrifices of war devastated nations and the needs of their people rather than the former government which they may chose to establish."





JEM:EK
11:45 A.M.

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

December 26, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

Re: [REDACTED]

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

Reference is made to the letter written by Robert Block Heineman to Josephine Truslow Adams which was forwarded by the latter by letter to Mrs. Roosevelt, alleging that Westbrook Pegler received material from out-and-out Nazis. It will be recalled that The Worker for Sunday, December 20, 1942, contained an article which indicated that the local union at the Baldwin Locomotive Plant in Philadelphia had determined that [REDACTED] "who had long been suspected of pro-Naziism by the other workers," was the individual who wrote the letter to Pegler which he in turn quoted in his column. It was also indicated that the union had secured statements indicating that this individual is pro-Nazi and had, in fact, been discharged from previous employment because of his tendencies in that regard. It was also indicated that the union had turned over this material to the FBI, and that the FBI had been investigating the man for some time. This latter is not true as the Bureau has not previously had any record of [REDACTED] has not investigated him, and the union has not turned over any information to the FBI.

[REDACTED] of the Philadelphia Field Office was telephonically furnished the background data in this matter which was not already in the possession of the Philadelphia Field Office, and he was instructed to immediately institute a discreet, thorough investigation of [REDACTED]. The background and the potential ramifications were pointed out to him for his guidance in handling the matter discreetly. He was advised that the investigative reports should not contain any resume of past material, but should consist solely of investigative results. These instructions will be followed with a letter to that office.

Respectfully,

J. K. Mumford

RECORDED
&
INDEXED
N143



56 JAN 30 1943

100-768918-5
11 JAN 30 1943
Buckley



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

DAL:PC
Received: 12:40 PM
Transcribed: 12:50 PM

January 11, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TALL

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Kramer
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

Mr. Foxworth of the New York Office called at this time and stated he would like to advise of a letter which was written by that office on January 10, 1943, which he believes would be of interest to the Director.

He stated it pertains to a report submitted by [redacted] relative to [redacted]

JOSEPHINE TRUSLOW ADAMS stated that she had just finished talking to Mrs. Roosevelt about Senator Nowak. [redacted] quoted part of the information given by Mrs. Adams as follows: "you know how Eleanor is. She would not make any positive statement but I could see from the way that she reacted she is with us. Of course the subject of my meeting with Eleanor was that Hoover business. Eleanor just gave me this letter from Hoover and said 'Now you see Josie what a bastard Hoover is. That is how he covers up his Fascist attitude. Pretty smug, isn't he.' That was Hoover's answer in that matter of that Fascist worker in that tank plant in Pennsylvania."

[redacted] advised that she showed a typewritten copy of a letter which Mrs. Adams said that Mrs. Roosevelt had made for her and he saw the typewritten signature of J. Edgar Hoover on the letter. [redacted] went on to say that they talked about Hoover and Pegler saying he was covering up for Pegler.

Foxworth stated for the purpose of checking the reliability of this informant, a check could be made to see if a letter did go out to Mrs. Roosevelt. I told Foxworth that a letter was sent to Mrs. Roosevelt and Foxworth then stated that the Director would probably be very much interested in seeing this letter.

The letter mentioned by Foxworth has been received by this office and has been routed to Supervisor H. B. Long for handling.



56 JAN 30 1943

RECORDED
Respectfully,

INDEXED

D. M. Ladd

100-168918-11
B
JAN 20 1943

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

EJD:KOB
100-67095

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
April 20, 1945

Director, FBI

Re: [REDACTED]
INTERNAL SECURITY (R)
REFER 5 IS

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the current investigation being conducted by the New York field office concerning the above captioned individual.

This is to advise that on Saturday, March 31st, 1945 there appeared in the "News Day", newspaper publication at Hempstead, Long Island, New York a photograph of OLGA KHLOPKOVA, accompanying a news article which stated that she, as a member of the staff of the Consulate of the U.S.S.R. in New York, would be featured as a speaker at the Second Annual Woman's Forum to be held in Cathedral House, Hempstead, on April 18, 1945. The article continued that Mrs. KHLOPKOVA, born in Moscow, a graduate of the Literary Institute in Moscow, and formerly employed in the publishing house in that community, and whose husband, as a member of a tank division is now on active duty at the front with the Red Army, was active in the defense of Moscow during the siege, was a member of the A.R.P., and took part in other defense and war duties, prior to her coming to the United States in December, 1943.

Another speaker at that meeting will be DARA HUA KANG, reportedly one of the foremost young Chinese lawyers now in this country, who formerly was associated with the J. PURDUM WRIGHT LAW OFFICES in Baltimore, Maryland, and whose topic will be "If I had a Voice in the Peace Proceedings".

The news article concluded that Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Lady SANSON, wife of Sir George Sanson, British Minister in Washington, and Mme. HENRI BONNET, wife of the French Ambassador to the United States, would also be introduced at the meeting.

This is being furnished for information purposes.



CC 100-67095

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY,
SAC

100-292729-6

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: December 12, 1950

FROM : L. B. Nichols *LB*

SUBJECT: THE NEW YORK CRIMINAL AND CIVIL
COURTS BAR ASSOCIATION
1950 AWARD -- DECEMBER 22, 1950

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

On December 11, 1950, the Times Herald, on page 2, carried a story to the effect that the New York Criminal and Civil Courts Bar Association had announced on December 10, the presentation of its 1950 award for "meritorious service in administering criminal justice," to be made to the FBI and accepted by Mr. Hoover on December 22.

ASAC Stein in New York has advised that it has been determined that Herman Hoffman, 233 Broadway, New York, is President of this Association and has been President for the past 11 years. The organization has been in existence for the past 31 years and is said to be a reputable organization with no derogatory information known concerning it.

Hoffman has advised an Agent of the New York Office that at a recent meeting of the Association it was decided that something should be done to counteract the Lowenthal book and the membership decided that they preferred making some award to the Agents of the FBI through Mr. Hoover. The date of December 22 came up and it was more or less agreed that the presentation would be made on that date.

Hoffman stated that he had not released information to the press and was greatly incensed by the press having this information and was most embarrassed that the information had appeared in the press prior to the Association's contacting the Director. Mr. Hoffman has addressed a letter under date of December 11, 1950, to the Director advising him of the Association's decision and requesting that he accept the award on behalf of the Agents of the FBI.

On December 12, 1950, an item appeared in the New York Mirror identifying Hoffman as head of Adelphi Hospital in Brooklyn. This item further stated that the presentation would be made in the offices of Robert Daru, Chairman of the Board of the Association. The item further stated that Daru would make known at the meeting of December 22, at which time the presentation would be made, the findings of his group as a result of their investigation in wire tapping and other matters.

ASAC Stein has advised that in regard to Robert Daru that he has been active in order to effect state legislation in New York to make the state laws conform with Federal laws on wire tapping and searches and seizures.

CC: Mr. Jones

RECORDED - 56

INDEXED - 56

JAN 18 1951

65 JAN 26 1951

94-43177-5

Memo to Mr. Tolson

December 12, 1950

Stein has also determined that this award was made to the "typical New York City patrolman" of the New York City Police Department in 1948.

Mr. Stein has also determined that in regard to Herman Hoffman that on March 6, 1947, a national conference was held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on the German problem. This conference supported the Morgenthau plan. Invitations were sent out over the signature of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Edgar Mowrer. Hoffman was one of forty-seven sponsors for this national conference and most of the members on the sponsoring committee were either Communists or Communist sympathizers, although there was a small minority of anti-Communists. In 1949, Hoffman was listed as a member of the Advisory Committee for the Society for Prevention of World War III, which organization has as its purpose a hard German peace and is headed by anti-German elements.

In regard to Robert Daru, Bureau files reflect that he was in Kansas City in 1948, at which time he represented himself as at one time being on a Senate Committee and preparing most of the crime bills passed by the Congress in 1934, extending the jurisdiction of the FBI. He was also purported to be an outstanding criminologist and allegedly instructed people of various communities how to prevent crime. Our files also indicate that he has served as counsel to the Federal Grand Jury Association, Southern District of New York and has edited "The Federal Juror." He addressed a letter to the Director on September 15, 1942, commending the Director on a statement the Director made emphasizing the importance of the public promptly forwarding information relating to un-American activities to the FBI. ASAC Stein in New York has advised that Daru was born in 1901 and graduated from Brooklyn Law School in 1924. He has been Chairman of the above-captioned Association since 1941, and at one time was counsel for a Senate Subcommittee on crime and racketeering. In September, 1937, he was Assistant District Attorney for New York County. He is presently a senior partner of the law firm, Daru, Visichi and Winter, New York City.

The New York files also reflect that a Mr. and Mrs. Robert Daru, 186 Pinehurst, New York City, were contacts in 1941, for the League of American Writers which has been cited by the Attorney General. This could have stemmed from his association with the Federal Juror. There is no other information available concerning Daru. (62-69495)

Memo to Mr. Tolson

December 12, 1950

RECOMMENDATION:

It appears from the information set out hereinbefore that regardless of the merits of the award a most undesirable situation has occurred whereby publicity has been given to the award prior to the time that the Director has even been contacted. It appears that it would be unwise to refuse the award for the Special Agents in the Bureau but it is not believed that the Director himself should accept the award. It is recommended that upon the receipt of Mr. Hoffman's letter that he be advised that SAC Scheidt of the New York Office will accept the award on behalf of the Agents.

*Agree
12/12*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : SAC, New York
 SUBJECT: NEW YORK CRIMINAL AND CIVIL
 COURTS BAR ASSOCIATION
 NEW YORK CITY,
 HERMAN HOFFMAN
 ROBERT DARU

DATE: December 13, 1950

Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

Reference is made to the telephone call of December 12, 1950, from Mr. Frank Holloman of the Bureau to ASAC C. W. Stein in regard to the above captioned organization and Mr. Holloman's request for additional information concerning it and its President, HERMAN HOFFMAN.

The "New York Daily Mirror" of December 12, 1950, in one of its regular feature columns entitled, "Over the River", by EDWARD ZELTNER, had the following item:

"As a direct rebuke to Max Lowenthal's recent book, attacking J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI, the N. Y. Criminal and Civil Courts Bar Ass'n. voted this year's award to the FBI for 'meritorious service in administering criminal justice'. President Herman Hoffman, who also heads the Adelphi Hosp. in B'klyn, has arranged for Director Hoover to accept the award at ceremonies in the offices of Robert Daru, Bd. chairman, Dec. 22. This is the second time in 35 years that this presentation goes to an organization instead of an individual. In '48 it was voted to the 'typical New York City patrolman'. At the presentation, Mr. Daru will make known the findings of the group's investigations into wiretapping and other matters."

The files of this Division were checked in regard to ROBERT DARU and the following information ascertained.

A newsclipping from the "New York Herald Tribune" of January 3, 1950, reflected in part that the New York County Criminal Courts Bar Association had announced on January 2, 1950, that it would make an intensive drive in the session of the State Legislature to obtain enactment of laws for correction of wiretapping and search and seizure abuses. According to this clipping, ROBERT DARU, Chairman of the Board of the Association, disclosed also that the organization is broadening its activities and is embarking on a general study and comprehensive investigation of the entire field of criminal and civil justice. In conjunction with this plan, he said that the organization at its annual meeting in April or May, 1950, would consider a proposal to change its name to the New York Criminal and Civil Courts Bar Association and would thenceforth not confine its interest to New York County. The newsclipping went on to say that the inquiries of the Association into wiretapping and search and seizures, which had not yet been completed, would be combined with

CAD:MEW

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INDEXED - 75

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 8

In 1942 a HERMAN HOFFMAN was Chairman of the Board of the Non Sectarian Anti Nazi League. On June 30, 1943, a HERMAN HOFFMAN was listed as one of the honorary co-chairmen of the National Reception Committee sponsoring a reception for Soviet Jewish delegates Lt. Colonel ITZEK ZEFFER and Professor SOLOMON MICHOELES, who visited the United States in July of 1943. The reception was held in the Polo Grounds.

HERMAN HOFFMAN in 1944 was listed as one of the Vice-Chairmen on the letterhead of the Jewish Council for Russian War Relief, Inc., which functioned as part of the Russian War Relief. The Council was active particularly in the IWO, which is on the Attorney General's list. He acted as chairman for the first session of the Third Annual Conference of the Jewish Council for Russian War Relief. In the "Morning Freiheit" of November 16, 1945, it was reported that hundreds of prominent Americans gathered at the Russian Consulate, New York City, on November 8, 1945, on the 28th anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Among those was HERMAN HOFFMAN (not otherwise identified). (U)

From a confidential source in the Waldorf Astoria it was learned that at the meeting sponsored by the National Conference on the German Problem March 16, 1947, the name of HERMAN HOFFMAN, President of the Criminal and Civil Courts Bar Association, appeared on a letterhead as one of the sponsors. Newspaper accounts, particularly PEGLER'S column, had described this conference as being held to support the Morgenthau Plan for postwar treatment of Germany. He claimed in his column of November 1, 1950, that on the roster of the conference there were six known Communists and thirty fellow travelers. He reported that JOHN J. ABT was one of the guests. There were some forty-eight sponsors of the conference, according to the New York files, a review of which list discloses that there were present a large representation of known Communists, a good representation of liberals and a minor representation of persons of unknown political viewpoints, as well as a few anti-Communists. The invitations to the conference went out over the signatures of Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT and EDGAR MOWRER.

In 1949 HOFFMAN was a member of the Advising Committee for the Society for the Prevention of World War III, which is dominated and financed by ISIDORE LIPSCHUTZ who recently has been under attack by WESTBROOK PEGLER.

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

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

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

106328

November 13th, 1942

JRM:JB

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

RE: THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ASSEMBLY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

I am forwarding herewith one photostatic copy of a report on THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ASSEMBLY which was sponsored by THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE which was held in Washington, D. C. from September 2nd to September 5th, 1942. It is to be noted that the first page is marked Strictly Confidential and reveals the source that prepared this report.

I would also like to point out to the Bureau that the last paragraph on Page 2 of the report itself makes the statement that there is to be a second assembly and that the authors of this report intend to gather additional data regarding the INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ASSEMBLY, and that in order to avoid blocking the valuable channels of information it was considered wise to make this report confidential. *From memo to Bureau 10-14-42*

For the information of the Bureau this report was made available to Special Agent [redacted] of this office by [redacted] made a specific request of Agent [redacted] that this report be kept absolutely confidential

[redacted] furnished this report to the Bureau because of the fact that he felt, in reviewing it, that there appeared to be a definite Communist trend which was carried out through the entire assembly and that on this basis it would be of considerable value to the Bureau.

COPIES DESTROYED 6-15-51

One photostatic copy of this report is being kept in the New York Office. In the event any additional information is received by the New York Office concerning THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ASSEMBLY or the INTERNATIONAL STUDENT SERVICE, the same will be promptly forwarded to the Bureau.



Enclosure

Very truly yours,

P. E. FOXWORTH,
Assistant Director

BRITAIN DEVELOPS YOUTH PROGRAMS

By AVAN DAVIES

(Dr. Davies is Director of Education for the Borough of Willesden. As secretary of the Local Youth Committee, he undertook the task of initiating the movement in the borough. He is in this country at the invitation of the United States Government to consult with educators and administrators.)

For many years before the war, great interest had been shown in youth activities in Britain, but the National Youth Movement, as such, dates from the beginning of the war. On October 3, 1939, the Board of Education and the Department of Education for Scotland assumed direct responsibility for the welfare of young people between the ages of 14 and 20. A National Youth Committee was set up to advise with the two agencies. This was supplemented in June 1942 by a Youth Advisory Council, to advise on any question put to it by the President of the Board of Education, and to act as a channel for conveying to him the views and problems of youth today, and to offer suggestions on the action taken.

The Board of Education in Britain functions through the Local Education Authorities. There are 315 Education Authorities in Britain, all of which control elementary education in their areas, and 146 of which control higher education, both in their own areas and in the areas of those authorities for elementary education only within their borders. The Authorities for higher education were asked by the Board of Education to form Youth Committees, with certain specific duties. Each Committee must consist of some members of the present committee together with representatives of employers of labor, trade unions, teachers, the churches, magistrates of the Juvenile Court, juvenile and probation offices, and other offices concerned with the administration of services connected with youth. This Committee generally meets once a month, has its own subcommittees, and reports regularly to the Education Committee of the Education Authority. The Youth Committee has its own treasurer and its own secretary, the latter very often the Chief Education Officer for the area.

The functions of the Youth Committee are as follows:

- (1) To stimulate local interest and public opinion about all questions affecting the welfare of young people, and to ensure that as far as possible they have every opportunity of becoming healthy, happy and useful citizens.
- (2) To ascertain the needs of young people, to survey and record how far these needs are being met by existing organizations, to strengthen existing activities, to suggest the line upon which new work should be undertaken, and to assist in its development.

(more)

100-23649-14X1

- (3) To bring all local organizations formed for the purpose of welfare work amongst young people into touch with each other and with the local statutory authorities, so as to secure mutual help and avoid overlapping and waste of effort.
- (4) To obtain, collect and receive money and funds by way of contributions, subscriptions, grants of legacies and to receive gifts of property of any description for or towards the objects of the Committee, or any of them.

Only those clubs or sections of clubs which cater for the needs of young people between the ages of 14 and 20 years are eligible for affiliation to the Youth Committee and clubs must be properly constituted, having officers and a committee of management, and the names and addresses with dates of birth of all members must be submitted with the form of application. Once affiliated, the privileges are considerable.

Since 75 per cent of the youth of Britain between 14 and 18 are working full time, the primary concern of the Youth Committees has been to foster the recreational activities of the youth of Great Britain. Since the Education Authorities in Britain are the city and county councils, the resources of these Authorities, such as schools, playing fields, swimming baths, tennis courts, etc., are placed at the disposal of youth, either free or at a reduced rate. Facilities for cricket, football, net ball, hockey, swimming, week-ends in the country for young workers, keep fit classes, dramatics, musical activities, debates, etc., are provided by the Committee. The Local Education Authorities can make grants in aid out of public funds for both the provision and the maintenance of youth facilities, including the payment of leaders, instructors and wardens, and the provisioning, hiring and equipping of premises. Where the grant is made by the Local Education Authority, 50 per cent is recoverable from the Board of Education. Should any youth organization not wish to become affiliated to the local Youth Committee, it can receive its grant direct from the Board of Education.

An interesting development recently has been the establishment of youth centers, where clubs can meet and carry on their activities. Sometimes many clubs meet in one center, whilst in others a special center is provided for an individual club. Part, or sometimes the whole, of the cost of the maintenance is defrayed by the clubs themselves, though the Youth Committee frequently meets any deficit at the end of the year.

In December 1941, the Government ordered the compulsory registration of all youth of 16 and 17 years of age. On registration, they were asked to fill in certain particulars, including whether they were members of a youth organization, and to give the name of the organization. All the forms were sent from the Ministry of Labour straight to the secretary of the local youth committee, who verified from the organization the facts as stated on the forms. In the city with which the writer is connected, all the youth who were not members of a youth organization were invited to meet the members of the local youth committee, who

(more)

for this purpose divided up into eight panels which met on Saturday afternoons in eight different parts of the city, armed with full information concerning the local youth organizations. There was no compulsion placed on the youth to join any organization, but the members discussed the matter kindly with them, found out what type of organization appealed to them, and if they expressed a desire to join any organization, they received a letter of introduction to the secretary. A careful record of each interview was kept by a secretary with each panel, and the secretary of the organizations notified the Committee of new recruitment as a result of the letter of introduction. As a result of this procedure, at least 80 per cent of the youth in the city became members of a recognized and affiliated organization. The clubs affiliated to the local youth committee are of a very wide variety. Indeed, variety is encouraged. In the words of the Minister of Labour, "There is nothing to stop the Trade Unions, Cooperative Societies, or the Independent Labour Party from having youth movements if they want them. We want variety. We do not want all young people driven into one machine. We cannot allow the youth of this country to run wild."

The youth organizations can be briefly classified as follows:

- (1) Purely local clubs and organizations, such as sports clubs, church clubs, alumni clubs, and industrial clubs (the latter formed within the industries themselves), cooperative, trade union, political, etc., clubs.
- (2) National organizations, all of whom have local branches: Youth Service Corps, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, The Boys' Brigade, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., the Church Lads' Brigade, The Girls' Friendly Society, the Girls' Guildry, the Girls' Life Brigade, the Junior Red Cross, St. John's Ambulance Brigade, etc.
- (3) Pre-service training and national service organizations: these are the Junior Training Corps (Army), Cadet Units of the Home Guard, Sea Cadet Corps, and the Air Training Corps.

All the above organizations pay particular attention to the physical development and recreational facilities of their units. Gymnastics are participated in, and all kinds of games are played. They take full advantage of the facilities provided by the local youth committee. In the Air Training Corps alone, 250,000 boys are enrolled, all of whom meet together on two evenings a week and generally on a Saturday afternoon or a Sunday morning.

[The]

mhl
12/13/43

IV. THE INTERNATIONAL STUDENT ASSEMBLY - GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

1. MEMBERSHIP.

A. THE DIRECTORATE:

It has already been stated that the I.S.A. was sponsored by the I.S.S. of the United States. On the morning of the opening day of the International Student Assembly, at its "organizing session", the directing committees of the Assembly were set up. The first, and of primary importance, was the Presiding Committee, which consisted of the chairman of each of the national delegations. Mrs. Pratt, General Secretary of the I.S.S. in the United States became the chairman of this committee and hence the chief executive of the I.S.A. The Chairman of the Presiding Committee appointed the following committees: Nominating, Steering, Credentials and Drafting. The chairmen of the national delegations belonging to the Nominating Committee, were not members of the Steering Committee and vice versa. Mrs. Pratt was ex-officio member of all committees.

Over, above and apart from this official directorate was an unofficial group which exercised much of the actual control. This group consisted of Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt, Joe Lash, Molly Yard and Mrs. Pratt.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S interest in youth groups and in "young people" generally, is well known. She was a strong supporter of Joe Lash and Molly Yard during the turbulent days of the American Youth Congress and the American Student Union, defending them against charges of communism levelled against them by various organizations, newspapers and the House Committee investigating Un-American Activities. The members of the observing staff of Pax Romana are of the opinion that Mrs. Roosevelt has a sincere interest in youth. She seems to be a humanitarian, using her influence and eminent position to further what she considers great youth movements and good humanitarian policies. She herself emphasized her responsibility as First Lady and as a citizen, to do all in her power for the social and intellectual good of the people of this country and of the world. Undoubtedly, without her strong persistent patronage, youth movements and organizations, such as the I.S.A., would

hardly have reached their present significance. Student organizations previously ephemeral. Mrs. Roosevelt, however, has given the national student and youth organizations in the U.S. in recent years a considerable degree of stability, continuity and prominence. Her personal part in the I.S.A. was very great. She was present throughout all its sessions. She provided the facilities of the White House for ceremonies, to which the delegates were invited, and honored some of them, such as the British and Russian delegates, with actual accommodations in the White House itself.

JOE LASH has been associated with student and youth movements for almost a decade. He was one of the founders and later executive secretary of the American Student Union and of the American Youth Congress. As pointed out earlier, he was widely accused of communistic leanings and sympathies, but was staunchly defended by Mrs. Roosevelt, who has repeatedly defended his integrity and loyalty to the principles of democracy. Judging from the personal observations of friends of both Mrs. Roosevelt and Mr. Lash, there is apparently an extraordinary bond of friendship between the two. Mrs. Roosevelt apparently is convinced of the sincerity and apostolic character of Mr. Lash's work among the youth. Mr. Alan Booth, the secretary of the British I.S.S., expressed the opinion that there is a possibility that Mr. Lash does not confide completely in Mrs. Roosevelt. Mr. Booth sees the possibility of some deception on the part of Joe Lash. However, there is no objective evidence that could be gathered during the Assembly or from confidential sources to support the contention that Joe Lash is at this time either in or affiliated with the Communist Party.

MOLLY YARD has long been associated with Joe Lash in student associations. She shared with Joe the leadership in the American Student Union and the American Youth Congress, and the resulting accusations of communist sympathies. She abandoned the A.S.U. and the American Youth Congress at the same time and for the same reasons advanced by Mr. Lash. She is on the staff of the United States committee of the

Form No. 1

This case originated

New York, New York

File No. 115-20

Report Made at

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Date when made

2-1-41

Per. for

which made
1-25-27-28-41

Report made by

JCH:AM

Title

AMERICAN YOUTH CONGRESS

Character

INTERNAL SECURITY (C)

Synopsis of facts:

This report deals with the origin of the American Youth Congress, its sponsors, and leaders. Included are reports of the first Convention, and the resulting split which gave it Communist Party control of the American Youth Congress as we know it today. Principles, aims, purposes, and program as derived from the American Youth Congress official literature and files of Confidential Informant are included. Officers and leaders for various periods of its existence are discussed. Affiliations with other groups, especially Communist, are treated upon. Activities engaged in by the Youth Congress and confidential reports on them are included.

P.

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype 12-17-40.

DETAILS:

Confidential Informant [redacted] of the Chicago Field Office, informs that he has large files which he will review and make available to the Chicago Field Office in the near future on the American Youth Congress. This information will cover a complete history

COPIES DESTROYED 3/25/56 #2

W. S. W. [redacted] S.C.

100-3587-71 FEB 1 1941

Copies of This Report

- 5 - Bureau
- 3 - New York
- 4 - Chicago
- 1 - All other Field Offices within continental U.S.

Communist League, District 13, Oct. 15, 1935, on Page 14. viz:

"The second point of the plan deals with our work in the American Youth Congress. The American Youth Congress is the greatest accomplishment of our American YCL. It can be the means of unifying and drawing into action the majority of youth in the United States. We held one very good Congress in Southern California, a fairly good congress in Northern California. Our main problem is to broaden the Congress out on a local scale, involve many more youth organizations in the work, to begin reaching the membership of organizations that are in the congress with the program and activities of the Congress, and involve more trade unions. Shop workers to guarantee a working class leadership in the Congress ...

As a matter of reference background as to the origin of this national American Youth Congress movement, reference is made to the COMMUNIST, published monthly by the Communist Party U.S.A. issue of February, 1935 on "New Developments and New Tasks in the U.S.A." by Earl Browder (general secretary of the COMMUNIST PARTY U.S.A.) on page 111, he states:

"Some United Front Successes

"A unique achievement of the youth united front movement was the building of an anti-fascist bloc inside the American Youth Congress, which was called together by a certain young woman named Viola Ilma with the backing of Mrs. Roosevelt. Anne Morgan, a half-dozen state governors, members of the Roosevelt cabinet, etc. with the purpose of adopting a program for American youth which was distinctly fascist in its tendencies.

(Note: This organization congress was held in New York City, August, 1934).

"To this Congress came delegates of all varieties of youth organizations, including (YMCA, YWCA, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, church youth organizations, trade unions, student organizations, the Socialist Youth, the Y.C.L. (Young Communist League), etc. representing a membership of 1,700,00. The anti-fascist block in this Congress took

PROMINENT PEOPLE LISTED AS DEEPLY INTERESTED

Secretary of Commerce - Daniel W. Roper ✓

Secretary of Agriculture - Henry A. Wallace ✓

Secretary of Labor - Frances Perkins ✓

Commissioner of Labor Statistics - Dr. Lubin ✓

Mr. Aubrey Williams ✓ Asst. Federal Emergency Relief Administrator

John Lansdale ✓ " " " Administrator

John Carmody ✓ " " " "

Mr. J. Plunkert ✓ Transient Commissioner. - (Took Part in the Congress)

Governor Winant ✓ of New Hampshire - to speak

Governor McNutt ✓ of Indiana

Governor Moursers ✓ of Arizona

Governor Troy ✓ of Alaska

Governor Shultz ✓ of Florida

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

Mr. Arthur Garfield Hayes took part in congress*

Miss Anne Morgan

Louis Brownlow ✓

see above

Mr. A. A. Berle, Jr. ✓ Chamberlain of New York City, - Took part in Congress

Mr. Charles Taussig ✓

Christopher Morley ✓

Mrs. August Belmont ✓

Preston Davies ✓

John Pell ✓



**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
January 24, 1944**

SAS:TD
10:00 AM
100--135-16-159

Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Acers _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Starke _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

Re: Foreign Inspired Agitation
Among the American Negroes,
Detroit Field Office

After discussing with Mr. Mumford the information contained in Detroit's letter of January 19, 1944, with reference to Mrs. Roosevelt's speech on January 26, 1944, at the Ebenezer A.M.E. Church located in a colored neighborhood in Detroit, SA [redacted] of the Detroit Office was called by SA [redacted] and advised that the Bureau did not wish to have the Detroit Office designate Agents to attend the talk as contemplated by that office. [redacted] was also informed that the Bureau desired to be furnished with the identity of the informant who made the information available which is set out in the letter of reference.

[redacted] advised that he would determine the identity of the informant and furnish the Bureau an immediate teletype.

Respectfully,

E. A. Welch

100-135-15-164



KW/pk

1-26-44

100-135-15-164

INDEXED

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~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General George V. Strong
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2
War Department
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Strong:

I am attaching a copy of a memorandum which has just been submitted to the Attorney General. You will note that this memorandum concerns an unsolicited report from a confidential informant relative to a scheduled speaking engagement of Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt at the Ebenezer A. M. E. Church located at Brush and Willis Streets, Detroit, Michigan. It is reported that the appearance of the President's wife in Detroit will be on Wednesday evening, January 26, 1944.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

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. Jones
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED TO

JAN 25 1944 P.M.

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

100-135-15-165
1-26-44

1-26-44

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL DELIVERY

To: Mr. Frank J. Wilson, Chief,
Secret Service Division, Treasury Department
From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Subject:

The following information is submitted in confirmation of that supplied by Mr. J. K. Mumford of this Bureau to Mr. Frank J. Kenney. As you will note, this report concerns a speaking engagement of Mrs. Roosevelt at the Ebenezer A. M. E. Church, Brush and Willis Streets, Detroit, Michigan, on January 26, 1944.

In addition to the following unsolicited report of a confidential informant, the informant has advised there is deep concern on the part of some of the committee members making arrangements for Mrs. Roosevelt's talk inasmuch as they feel a serious situation might develop.

Mrs. Roosevelt will speak, according to the plans now completed, at the Ebenezer A. M. E. Church. The hall will not hold all the people who are expected to seek admission. It is situated in the heart of the district where serious riots occurred during the race trouble last year — the northwest corner of Willis and Brush Streets.

"There will be large crowds milling around outside trying to get in. If some person is jostled here by one of opposite race, a fight could start which might be disastrous and undo all the good that the various inter-racial committees have accomplished. My attention was called to this matter by two reports by parties of entirely different groups, to wit:

"First, by [redacted] who has been active in promoting friendly relations between the two races. He meets with colored representative persons and committees continually. His remarks were somewhat as follows:

[redacted] that Mrs. Hall Roosevelt attended the committee meeting and urged that a larger hall be engaged; that she was much displeased and dissatisfied with the arrangements. She was informed that the only large auditorium available would be the Olympia but that it would take \$3,000 to hold the meeting there. It was suggested that those at the meeting who would like to assist in raising the money so indicate. The appeal was made mostly to the colored representatives. The response was unsatisfactory. One man said if he were given the right to sell the program he might raise the money. This did not meet with approval. The final decision was that the Ebenezer A. M. E. Church would be the place and admission would be by ticket.

██████████ said he did not think Mrs. Roosevelt would speak there as he believed that Mrs. Hall Roosevelt would advise against it and he thought it would be a very good thing if she did not speak there. ██████████ is anti-Roosevelt, anti-administrative, anti-Jewish, but active among the negroes and white people in promoting the doctrine of race control.

"The second report was from an informant (who does not want to be quoted). She is an admirer of Mrs. Roosevelt and of the President. Her desire to promote harmony and understanding between the black and white races is sincere and she has done a great deal of work with this objective in mind and is doing so continually at present. She informed me that she hoped the location could be changed and that if it was not it would be better if the meeting was called off. She says the elite of the white people interested in negro welfare will not go into that district. The crowds will, to some extent, be composed of the irresponsible and the curious and the emotionally unstable type of colored persons. She believes that one fight here might be the spark which could start a riot. She told me that some members of the Inter-Racial Committee were worried about the situation. She believes that the remedy is to hold the meeting at the Olympia, if possible, or some large auditorium out of that district. Her associates in the council decided that if this could not be accomplished, that it might help if more white people of the serious, sincere type could be urged to come out and come early so that there would be a representative group of both races, somewhat evenly distributed in numbers. They are, therefore, distributing blocks of tickets wherever they are assured that the tickets will be used and by people who would not resent being pushed around a lot or to having their toes stepped on.

"She further stated that the Detroit police were not able to cope with the situation last time and it is not known whether their training or willingness has improved; that federal troops in and outside of the meeting place would impress the lawlessly inclined more than the police as was demonstrated during the riots; that if Mrs. Roosevelt does speak in that location, extraordinary precautions to prevent trouble should be taken."



JKN:PC
11:45 AM

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

January 26, 1944

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

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

I called Mr. Frank J. Kenney of the Secret Service and read to him the quoted information contained in the attached copy of a memorandum to the Attorney General dated January 25th, relative to the speech to be made by Mrs. Roosevelt tonight at the Ebenezer A. B. Church in Detroit, Michigan. In answer to his inquiry, I informed Mr. Kenney that the Detroit Office of the Secret Service has also been furnished this information. Mr. Kenney requested that a copy of this material be furnished to the Secret Service in Washington and I advised that this could be done.

I subsequently contacted SA [redacted] of the Detroit Office with reference to this matter and instructed that they be on the alert for any additional information concerning it. I told him that they should definitely stay away from the meeting and have nothing whatsoever to do with it. I told him that through contacts and sources they should find out what the feeling is about this and if anything comes up, the Bureau should be notified at once. I told [redacted] that the Secret Service in Washington has been notified and he stated the Secret Service in Detroit has also been notified.

[redacted] advised, however, that Mrs. Roosevelt has requested that the Secret Service keep away from the meeting and also keep away from her; that she doesn't want the Secret Service around at all.

Respectfully,

J. K. Mumford

Attachment



RECORDED

100-135-15-165

[Handwritten signature]

Apr 11 12 1945

Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

I was shocked at the news of the passing of the President this afternoon. There is so little that one can say or do at a time such as this. You have not only lost a good husband; the nation has lost one of its greatest Presidents, the world its foremost leader.

Over the years his personal interest and his friendship have been a sustaining force to me personally, and I find it most difficult to comprehend the full significance of his loss, which is irreparable.

If ever there is anything that I can do personally or officially I hope you will never hesitate to call upon me.

With expressions of my heartfelt sympathy,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Tolson _____
E. A. Tamm _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Carson _____
Egan _____
Gendron _____
Pennington _____
Quinn Tamm _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 14

☆ APR 12 1945 P.M.

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**

62-28371-1269
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
APR 14 1945
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

50 APR 25 1945/46

April 12, 1951

RECORDED - 1062-90519-4
New York 22, New York
Dear [redacted]

E R T O

W
EJ

Your letter dated April 6, 1951, has been received in the absence of Mr. Hoover from the city and I am taking the liberty of acknowledging its receipt.

I am enclosing some material which I know Mr. Hoover would want you to have.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

Enclosure

Director's Statement 3-26-51
" " 2-26-51

NOTE: New York Office has previously advised the Bureau concerning the remarks made by Mrs. Roosevelt. Correspondent has written to the Director occasionally in the past along personal lines. Short, cordial replies have been sent to her. (62-90519) In view of the controversial nature of incoming it is believed that an in-absence reply is preferable in this instance.

RBC:ura

APR 13 1951
COMM - FBI

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
RECEIVED - CIVIL ROOM

APR 13 11 23 AM '51
RECEIVED - CIVIL ROOM
APR 12 6 16 PM '51

APR 13 9 53 AM '51
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI

66 MAY 17 1951

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR
FBI

RBC

Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
Rosen
Tracy
Harbo
Belmont
Mohr
Tele. Room
Nease
Gandy

DO-1

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

April 6--

Dear Mr. Hoover--

Because I despise her so much
because she follows the party line
so consistently I want you to know
what Eleanor Roosevelt said about
the men of the F. B. I. on her radio
program April 4th--

"The F. B. I. should raise the
type of person who works for it."

"They are not always of the caliber
that one would wish."

Get her, isn't she a pip?

Best wishes,

New York 22, New York

COPY eff

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Alden ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Laughlin ✓
Mr. Jones ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

62-90519-4

4 POC

key-10-51
ABC

NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Alden
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Laughlin
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Dear Mr. Hoover -

Because I despise

her so much because she

follows the party line

so consistently I want

you to know what Eleanor

Roosevelt said about

RECORDED - 100


INDEXED - 100

18 APR 519-4

RECORDED


APR 9 1951

418


NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

The men of the F.B.I. on her
radio program April 4th

"The F.B.I. should raise the
type of person who works for
off^{rs}

"They are not always of
the caliber that one would wish¹⁴
get her isn't she a pip?
Best wishes, 

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

ST. LOUIS

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE SEP 15	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/29, 30; 6/2, 7; 8/12-14/53	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] BH
TITLE O CHRISTIAN NATIONALIST PARTY OF AMERICA, aka O Christian Nationalist Party, C Christian Nationalist Crusade			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - X AGENCY <i>Life - NACA</i> <i>9-17-53</i> <i>9-25-53</i> BY <i>W. H. [illegible]</i>
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <i>CC ONI, G-2, OSI</i> <i>9-30-53 Ret</i> Delegation known as CITIZENS CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE, headed by <i>Dr. Wesley Swift</i> GERALD L. K. SMITH, was in Washington, D. C., approximately June 27, 1953, to July 2, 1953, engaged in contacting U. S. Senators and Representatives and furnishing them with literature advocating the abolishing of the United Nations. This group apparently affiliated with or a part of the Christian Nationalist Crusade. At a meeting at Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., on evening of 7/2/53, SMITH in speech advocated abolishing UN and halting immigration. SMITH stated Jewish organizations are trying to "slip in" 240,000 immigrants to U.S.; stated that we have all the Russian Jews in this country that we can handle now. Described former President TRUMAN as a "little drunk" and stated that TRUMAN fired MacARTHUR at night when TRUMAN had had too much brandy and was under the pressure of the Anti-Defamation League and others. SMITH praised Generals MacARTHUR and VAN FLEET, and stated that the American people has a right to know by whose authority a general of the American army was ordered to lose a war and permit our sons to go to their deaths. In discussing the appointment of ANNA ROSENBERG to post of Assistant Secretary of Defense, SMITH stated that "we" had convinced the Senate that she was a Communist, but that a letter from DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER had advocated MRS. ROSENBERG'S appointment, and she was appointed. SMITH praised SYNGMAN RHEE; denounced EINSTEIN and MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT; also denounced former President TRUMAN for getting us into the Korean War merely to prove he was against Communism. <u>DR. WESLEY A. SWIFT</u> , Lancaster, California, also spoke at same meeting, stating that "we" testified before Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Immigration on 7/2/53. SWIFT blamed the UN for putting U. S. in Korean War and for not allowing MacARTHUR to win it.			
- RUC <i>(5)</i>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>LL</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <i>62-43818-1122</i> RECORDED-20 INDEXED - 20 <i>SEP 17 1953</i> <i>EX-123</i>	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 6 - Bureau (62-43818) (CONT. ON NEXT PAGE) 3 - St. Louis (100-6013)(RM) 5 - Washington Field (100-25634) (1-G-2, MDW, Washington, D.C.)(RM) (1-DIO, PRNC, Naval Observatory, Wash., D.C.)(RM) (1-OSI, 4th Dist., Bolling Air Force Base)(RM)			

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.

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

SMITH stated that the delegation received a very fine statement from Congressman BURDICK. He stated that BURDICK is the one man in Congress who has introduced a bill to take the United States out of the United Nations. SMITH said that BURDICK was presented with a membership list of Congress, and was asked to check off the names of those who were in agreement on his bill. SMITH said that the names of 105 men in the House of Representatives alone were checked off by BURDICK. He added that BURDICK said that when he first introduced the bill he was one of less than ten who favored it.

In discussing the views of Congressmen and Senators with regard to abolishing the United Nations SMITH stated that the men who are right will vote right. He pointed out, however, that there are others who will vote on a question in a certain way because they have been "bought" or are voting that way in order to return a favor to a colleague. In this connection SMITH mentioned that there is a certain percentage of men in Congress who have been very wise in judging the winning side, and he told his audience in effect, Suppose I tell you that the shrewdest opportunists in the Congress are for us in this campaign to abolish the UN. SMITH stated that a recent issue of "United Nations World" reflected that according to its polls 80 per cent of the public is now against UN. He added that the article stated that the leader of the campaign to abolish the United Nations, which campaign has made its influence felt, is the Christian Nationalist Crusade led by GERALD L. K. SMITH.

SMITH discussed MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT. He stated that in the past she had ridiculed MARTIN DIES. SMITH stated that MRS. ROOSEVELT has been on the wrong side of every public issue. He expressed the belief that MRS. ROOSEVELT has done more to encourage Communism in America than either EARL BROWDER or W. Z. FOSTER. He stated that not much good can be said about a woman who will abuse (WHITTAKER) CHAMBERS and impugn his integrity after HISS has been sentenced to the penitentiary.

SMITH expressed the opinion that we have all the Russian Jews in this country that we can handle now. In connection with his discussion of Jews, he referred to the atomic energy spies. He also stated that he would like to see "Old Brother Einstein" run right out of the country. This statement was greeted with applause. SMITH said that one of the Senators had taken DR. SWIFT to the judiciary committee to testify. SMITH also stated that a member of the judiciary committee told him, SMITH, in Congress, that every Jewish organization in the U.S. is

Thereafter, SMITH stated, there began a smooth campaign of facetious remarks and criticism from such persons as MARQUIS CHILDS, DREW PEARSON and ELEANOR ROOSEVELT tending to question the integrity of McARTHUR.

SMITH also stated that General VAN FLEET made a sensational report stating that we could have won the war three times; that we were not allowed munitions and were not allowed to win. SMITH stated that the American people deserve to know by whose authority a general of the American Army was ordered to lose a war and to permit our sons to go to death.

SMITH also discussed the appointment of ANNA ROSENBERG as Assistant Secretary of Defense. He stated that "we" had convinced the Senate that ANNA ROSENBERG was a Communist. He said that one Senator had said that he did not dare open his mouth in opposition to ANNA ROSENBERG because if he did he would be accused of anti-semitism. SMITH said that a letter from DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER was written recommending that ANNA ROSENBERG, who was referred to in the letter as a friend of EISENHOWER, be appointed to the post of Assistant Secretary of Defense and that subsequently Mrs. ROSENBERG was appointed to the post.

It was noted that the above mentioned meeting at the Statler Hotel appeared to be breaking up about 10:55 P. M. according to the informant.

T-2 advised that it was his understanding that Dr. WESLEY A. SWIFT and his wife left Washington, D.C. approximately July 4, 1953. T-2 stated that it was his understanding that GERALD L. K. SMITH, his wife, and his secretary left Washington, D.C. on July 6, 1953. It was the informant's belief that the SMITHs were traveling by automobile.

T-5, of known reliability, furnished four items of literature which he stated had been distributed to various Congressmen and Senators. One of these items is a four-page tract entitled "Abolish the United Nations". This pamphlet indicates that it is distributed by the Citizens Congressional Committee to Abolish the United Nations, which committee was formed at a conference in San Francisco, California February 5 and 6, 1953. It is further described in the pamphlet as an auxiliary of the Christian Nationalist Crusade, a national political committee. The address of the Christian Nationalist Crusade is shown as P.O. Box 27895, Los Angeles 27, California. The pamphlet sets forth twenty alleged reasons for abolishing the United Nations and continues as follows "to summarize: they have so exploited the masses and the fools among our statesmen that in effect they have made a successful act of treason against the Constitution, the flag, the Armed Forces, our tradition, our religion, our racial integrity, our national and state sovereignty, our independence, and our Christian civilization."

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 11 1945

TELETYPE

37

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

CONFERENCE TO WASHINGTON 6 AND NEW YORK 1 FROM CHICAGO 11

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

ELSE. COMMUNIST POLITICAL ASSOCIATION, DISTRICT EIGHT, CHICAGO FIELD

DIVISION. INTERNAL SECURITY C. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

ADVISED THAT DISTRICT COMMITTEE MET AT THE MIDLAND HOTEL ON JUNE TENTH IN AN ALL DAY DISCUSSION OF DU CLOS ARTICLE AND RECENT RESOLUTION OF THE NATIONAL BOARD. DISTRICT EIGHT PRESIDENT MORRIS CHILDS OPENED MEETING WITH A TWO HOUR REPORT ON HIS INTERPRETATION OF DISCUSSIONS OF NATIONAL BOARD RE DU CLOS CRITICISM AND ADOPTION OF RESOLUTION. CHILDS CASTIGATED PRESS AND MRS. F. D. ROOSEVELT FOR SAYING THAT CPA POLICY IS NOT BASED ON NEEDS OF PEOPLE BUT ON OUTSIDE INFLUENCES. CHILDS ADMITS IT SEEMS STRANGE THAT CPA POLICY ERROR WAS NOT DISCOVERED BY LOCAL OFFICIALS BEFORE DU CLOS CRITICISM. CRISES AT SF CONFERENCE ON COLONIES, POLAND, TRIESTE, ARGENTINA AND PUNISHMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS SHOW FAILURE OF BROWDER'S REVISIONIST MARXIAN POLICY IN COLLABORATION WITH CAPITAL; COMMUNISTS WORKED VERY HARD IN LAST SIXTEEN MONTHS BUT EVEN SO THEY DEPARTED FROM MARXIAN CONCEPTION, BUT IN LAST SIX WEEKS THEY HAVE NOTED CERTAIN THINGS WERE WRONG; NO ADVISORY ORGANIZATION AT SF CONFERENCE OPPOSED SEATING OF ARGENTINA; NOW EVEN BLIND CAN SEE MISTAKE IN DEPARTURE FROM MARX. DU CLOS HAS AIDED THEM TO SEE CERTAIN THINGS WHICH HAD NOT BEEN CLEAR BEFORE; CHILDS FURTHER POINTED OUT THAT ALL MEMBERS OF NATIONAL BOARD

RECORDED & INDEXED

76 AUG 27 1945

Transmitted to NYC

cc Mr. Ladd

100-3-14-2733

RECORDED COPY FILED IN

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

This report originated at **SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO** NY File No. 100-7689 SS

Report made at NEW YORK, NEW YORK	Date when made 4/15/44	Period for which made 11/27/43-3/30/44	Report made by [REDACTED]
Title NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO			Character of case SEDITION SELECTIVE SERVICE VOORHIS ACT INTERNAL SECURITY - N

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

General party activities set forth. **JUAN ANTONIO CORRETJER** and **CLEMENTE SOTO VELEZ** removed from Party. **PEDRO ALBIZU CAMPOS** closed Bronx Junta, but recently re-opened under new name and under leadership of **CORRETJER**. **Harlem Ashram** sympathetic with Nationalist Party; picketed British Embassy in New York City and demanded independence for India and Puerto Rico. Change of officers reported along with criminal activities. Probationers in New York City and party propaganda set out.

- p -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]** dated 12/11/43 at New York City.
Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]** dated 2/7/44 at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

DETAILS:

An attempt is being made to set forth in chronological order the principal events occurring in the Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico in New York City from November 1943 through March, 1944. There will be of necessity, however, some deviation thereof, for information has recently come to the attention of this office that pre-dates periods set forth.

Approved & forwarded:	Special Agent in charge:	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
		62-7721-966	
Copies of this report (5) Bureau (encls. 2) 3 - San Juan 1 - Capt. William B. Howe, DIO, 3 H.D. 1 - Col. S.V. Constant, D. of I., 2 S.C. 3 - New York.		FILE COPY	

"means to oblige, in spite of the bias of popular pressure, the United States Government to guarantee the life and liberty of Albizu Campos. No one but a professional politician, a petty thief or charlatan could think that he went to prison for anything but to free his country. If he is again imprisoned, it will be the most absurd, the most nauseating crime committed by world imperialism."

Confidential Informant T-1 made available a copy of *Pueblos Hispanos* dated April 10, 1943, directed to VICENTE DOMINGUEZ DOMESTANO, Universidad Obrera de Mexico, Mexico, D.F. There is contained therein, on pages 1 and 12, entitled "Lo Que Dice El Pueblo" (What the People Say), an article, which states that the Bankheads, the Tydings in Congress, the Berle, and the Bullis in the Department of State are trying to organize the forces of oppression and hate towards all ideas of liberty and progress in this country like a national preparation against the big assault which the world-wide conservatism plans to make in the post-war against the Soviet Union, the generalized ideas of the four liberties, and every movement of national liberty. The army is taught to attach pickets of laborers in the doors of factories.

Schools are opened for future small fuchrers who can convince the U.S. people how good it would be to live under a government run entirely by generals, according to the writer.

Confidential Informant T-1 made available the following information dated April 17, 1943, from [REDACTED] to [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] gives expression to his aspiration with regard to the future of Puerto Rico, the Black Race, the Philippines, and Latin America. Among other things, he says:

"....I have carried out more than a hundred radio festivals dedicated to our Puerto Rico. In the press, in my private correspondence, everywhere, my slogan: Puerto Rico, free Republic of Puerto Rico. America will be free if Puerto Rico is free. And in order not to frighten those who are always afraid, I have repeated what Mrs. T. D. ROOSEVELT said to the Congress of American Youth: namely that if Puerto Rico is free, she knows that Latin America will have even more amicable eyes for the United States of JEFFERSON and of HENRY WALLACE."

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

FILE NO. **100-8878**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 8/20/45	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/17, 18, 20/45	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] ABH:ED, MP, EC, CH
TITLE FOREIGN INSPIRED AGITATION AMONG AMERICAN NEGROES IN THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Current developments set forth regarding Foreign Inspired Agitation among the American Negroes in the Washington Field Division.

- P -

REFERENCE:

(Bureau File #100-13554)
Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]**
dated July 20, 1945 at Washington, D. C.

DETAILS:

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

This report summarizes current developments in regards to Foreign Inspired Agitation among American Negroes in the Washington Field Division for the period of July 20, 1945 through August 20, 1945.

AGITATION BY ORGANIZATIONS

COMMUNIST POLITICAL ASSOCIATION:

The Maryland-District of Columbia Communist Political Association held a Convention in Baltimore, Maryland on July 22, 1945. Approximately 100 persons attended the Convention, which was called to order by ALBERT LANNON. He read a statement drawn up on the lines of the

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPY IN FILE	100-135-53-227
COPIES OF THIS REPORT	RECORDED
5 Bureau 1 ONI (P. R. McCarty) 1 [unclear] 2 Washington Field	2 AUG 1 1945 <i>[Signature]</i> 100-135-53-227 INDY ENG

56 JAN 21 1946

The Washington Industrial Union Council has become affiliated with the Citizens Committee Against Segregation And Recreation. Its activity in connection with the program of the CCASR is set out later in this report.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO ABOLISH THE POLL TAX

Confidential Informant T-2 provided this office with a copy of the first issue of the publication "Dear Senator" which is a weekly publication of the National Committee To Abolish The Poll Tax. According to the statement in the publication, it has been established for no other purpose than to "present reasonably, honestly and without rancor arguments in support of passage of H.R. 7, The Federal Anti-Poll Tax Bill". A statement appeared elsewhere in the publication that the NCAPT believed that a simple, legislative prohibition of the imposition of a poll tax as a prerequisite of voting is practicable, desirable and within the constitutional powers of the Federal Congress.

It was stated in the publication that sponsors of the NCAPT include a wide variety of religious, intellectual labor and political leaders such as WILLIAM ROSEN, HENRY HARRY EMERSON ROSDICK, DR. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN, DEAN LEON GREEN, WILLIAM BRENN, PAUL KELLOGG, PHILIP MURRAY, BISHOP G. BRADLEY O'NEAL, MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Father JOHN A. RYAN, MRS. M. E. KELLY, DR. CHANNING TOBIAS, A. E. WHITNEY and DR. J. FINLEY WILSON.

An article appeared in the Washington Afro-American for July 28, 1945 in which it was stated that JENNINGS FERRY, Chairman of the NCAPT, had that week sent letters to leaders of the Senate Judiciary Committee urging immediate and "feasible action" on the bill for abolition of the poll tax. It was stated that members of the NCAPT stressed the need for writing members of the judiciary committee as well as the members of the sub-committee which was then studying the bill. It was also noted that officials of the NCAPT pointed out that the bill should reach the floor quickly thus lessening the danger of its being blocked by a filibuster since the majority of the senators had become irked at the filibustering senators who tied up the war agencies appropriation bill.

An article appeared in the Washington Tribune for July 28, 1945 which stated in substance that Senator CLAUDE WEAVER of Florida was to lead the poll tax battle in the Senate. In the article, Mrs. KATHERINE SHRYVER, Executive Secretary of the NCAPT, was quoted as saying "Thoughtful Senate

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, New York

Attention: Assistant
Director L. B. NICHOLS

DATE: 3/16/48

SUBJECT:

FORMER CONFIDENTIAL NATIONAL
DEFENSE INFORMANT

Reference is made to the telephonic conversation between Assistant Director L. B. Nichols and ASAC A. H. Belmont of this office on March 13th concerning a diary prepared by [redacted] former Confidential Informant [redacted] and secured from [redacted]. The information in this diary is supposed to be along the lines of that previously furnished this office by the informant.

This diary has been reviewed by this office and checked against the reports formerly submitted by the informant, and although the wording contained in this diary is not identical with that contained in the previously mentioned reports, it is substantially the same. It appears that [redacted] may have typed up this diary from perusing copies of his reports which he may have retained. This is merely a supposition.

A photostatic copy of this diary has been made and is being furnished to the Bureau for its information. The original diary is being [redacted] today. No copy is being maintained in the New York office. It should be noted that this diary only goes up to June 1945, whereas [redacted] submitted reports to this office subsequent to that date and was discontinued as an informant until sometime later.

Enclosure

Quinlan let me know that [redacted]
[redacted] Huber is trying
to pedal as a book. Quinlan
name is not to go out of the

NTM:RSG
61-370

RECORDED
INDEXED

37 MAR 1948

61-8381-618X

you had

Monday, July 1, 1940

told of attending meeting with Eleanor Roosevelt as guest, held to raise funds for the Youth Congress convening in Wisconsin. Suggested to Mrs. Roosevelt to use her influence with Harvey Gibson, Director of World's Fair, so this committee could use fair grounds for a function to raise money. Mrs. Roosevelt replied "I can see the look on Harvey Gibson's face if I asked him". But she promised to contact a very good friend of hers and will arrange it that way.

said the women at this meeting sympathized with Mrs. Roosevelt for having a husband such as Franklin D. Roosevelt; that since she is so liberal in her ways and views, they cannot help but take her to their hearts.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO.

100-92701

REK

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE FEB 2 1951	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/20/50 - 10/31/50	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE UNITED NATIONS PERSONNEL - USSR <i>Russ</i>			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~Administrative and Confidential~~

[REDACTED]

- P -

DETAILS:

At New York City

[REDACTED]

The information herein, unless otherwise indicated, was made available by Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability. The report includes only material pertinent to this investigation.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

Edward J. Schuch

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPY IN FILE

62-77787-240-76

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- 2 - Bureau (62-77787-240)
- 1 - Washington Field (For info)
- 3 - New York

FEB 8 1951

RECORDED - 91

INDEXED - 91

EX-125

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.

66 FEB 13 1951

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

NY 100-92701

[REDACTED] had an appointment with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] wanted to know if a white envelope from the delegation had reached them yet. When told that it had, [REDACTED] was satisfied.

[REDACTED] attempted to make an appointment with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] This individual is a musician who was formerly very friendly with the members of the Soviet Consulate in New York City.

October 26, 1950

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that [REDACTED] accepted the invitation to the reception on November 1st.

[REDACTED] was interested in finding an article published in the "Russky Golos" on May 13th on BARUCH'S speech.

October 27, 1950

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that [REDACTED] of the Protocol Section of the UN Secretariat would, along with his wife, attend the November 1st reception.

An unidentified man contacted [REDACTED] who was handling invitations and asked her to send one [REDACTED] and addressed to the U. S. Mission.

[REDACTED] indicated that a Roumanian was supposed to have brought a film to the delegation at 10:00 AM on this date.

Mrs. FRANKLIN DELANO ~~ROOSEVELT~~ accepted an invitation for November 1st.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. LADD

DATE: January 9, 1948

FROM : R. W. WALL

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
ESPIONAGE - X

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 _____

[REDACTED] on December 31, 1947, requested by letter all information in Bureau files concerning the above-captioned subject. It is noted that the attached letter from CIA reflects that [REDACTED] is now a [REDACTED] having recently [REDACTED]

A review of Bureau files reflects that subject first came to the Bureau's attention on September 7, 1939, when the Attorney General advised Mr. E. A. Tamm that [REDACTED] had suggested at a cabinet meeting that a discreet check be made of the activities and operations of the subject. [REDACTED] at this time, advised that [REDACTED] was apparently a friend of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and was very well known to a large number of prominent people.

Investigation of subject by the Washington Field, Los Angeles and New York Divisions between 1939 and 1946 has reflected [REDACTED] to be somewhat of an adventuress and opportunist, giving somewhat exaggerated claims as to her high connections in military and manufacturing circles in order to promote timely projects. There is no mention of any subversive activity on the part of subject, however it is noted that the report of Special Agent [REDACTED], dated June 19, 1946, at Washington, D. C., reflects that subject was reported to be [REDACTED]

Attached will be found a blind memorandum covering subject's activities as reflected in Bureau files. If no objection is raised by the Internal Security Section, said memorandum will be released to CIA as per [REDACTED] request.

RECOMMENDATION: It is recommended this memorandum with the attached blind memorandum be forwarded to the Internal Security Section. If no objection is raised, the blind memorandum should be returned to the Liaison Section for release to CIA.

CRD:jks

RECORDED
INDEXED

165-4284-36

37 JAN 21 1948

EX-57

51 JAN 31 1948

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

FILE NO. 100-15113

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE MAY 5 1946	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/25-11/15/46	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR RUSSIAN RELIEF, INC.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Rev. WILLIAM E. KELISH elected chairman succeeding COLLIS LAMONT, who resigned. Other officers are RICHARD LINDFORD, Executive Director; Professor HENRY PRATT FALCHILD, Secretary and Treasurer; Dr. ARTHUR UPHAM POPE and WILLIAM MORRIS, Jr., Vice-Chairmen. THEODORE BAYLE employed at NATIONAL COUNCIL as "administrative" secretary. NCASF disputed with AFJ over membership of AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR RUSSIAN RELIEF. Dissension among NCASF employees settled at meeting attended by ALEXANDER TRACETER, Esq. Forced resignations obtained from several employees due to financial difficulties. Telegram sent to President Truman opposing resignation of HENRY WALLACE as Secretary of Commerce and requesting he reconsider his action. Rally held by NCASF 10/1/46 to back WALLACE'S "fight for peace." All speakers at rally criticized U. S. foreign policy. Details of principal functions of NCASF set out, including Red Army Day Dinner at Waldorf Astoria Hotel, NYC, 2/21/46, and Churchill demonstration held 3/16/46.

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80 - 100-15113-274

2 COPIES DESTROYED

APPROVED AND FORWARDED

1 - Bureau (Info.)
1 - Chicago (Continued)

100-146964-1159

RECORDED
INDEXED

61 MAY 6 1947

NY 100-7518

COMITEE OF WOMEN

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that on [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] had conferences with [REDACTED]

and [REDACTED] During these conferences, they discussed the organization of a women's radio committee to listen to radio broadcasts for remarks that are against the Soviet Union. This committee is also to send letters of criticism to the sponsor and radio station, pointing out such remarks when discovered.

This informant also advised at this time that there were 80 women engaged in that activity. In addition, according to this informant, members of the National Council in their capacity as individuals and not as members of this organization, are supporting a campaign of criticism against the sponsors and radio station broadcasting the comments of LISA SERGIO, pro-Soviet woman radio commentator. Her contract was reported to have been cancelled shortly before these conferences took place.

In addition, these individuals were also to support WILLIAM S. GAILMOR on the occasion of his radio contract cancellation with station WJZ, New York. The informant also advised that meetings were being held with GAILMOR and SERGIO to obtain their advice in the Women's Committee new program of monitoring radio broadcasts.

On March 6, 1946, Confidential Informant T-1 reported to this office that the Women's Committee of the National Council have arranged for a presentation to the Anti-Fascist Women's Committee in Moscow of greetings on the occasion of Women's International Day on March 7, 1946. Presentation of these greetings, according to this informant, will be given by LILLIAN HELLMAN, playwright, at a reception at the Russian Consulate, New York City, on March 7, 1946. Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT is reported by this informant to be one of the signers of these greetings. However, she has declined a invitation to make the presentation speech.

On February 14, 1946, this informant furnished the names and telephone numbers of individuals who are known to be the leaders of the Women's Committee of the National Council. These are as follows:

ALICE "ITHERO" FIELD

Mrs. SHERWOOD ANDERSON of Plaza 3-4700

PAULINE ANDERSON, Chelsea 4-8800

Doctor LEONA BAUMBARDNER, North 2-6900

Mrs. MARIAN BASSETT, University 4-0200

NY 100-7518

According to this article, Miss HELLMAN stated that "we dedicate ourselves anew to the furtherance of friendship and peace among the women of all countries." Mrs. MIKHAIL GUSSEV, wife of the President of AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION, accepted a message of greeting from the American women. Among the prominent American women signing these greetings were, Mrs. DWIGHT EISENHOWER, Mrs. HENRY A. WALLACE, Mrs. J. BORDEN HARRIMAN, Representative HELEN GAHAGAN DOUGLAS, HELEN HAYES, Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, and Miss KATHRINE LENROOT.

Muriel DRAPER, Chairman of the Committee of Women of the National Council, was the presiding officer at this social affair.

On March 22, 1946, Confidential Informant T-1 advised that [redacted] in a conference with [redacted] advised that she was undecided whether to take a position as [redacted] or whether she will remain as [redacted]. In this conference, [redacted] advises [redacted] that there is nothing being done in the [redacted] that she does not initiate. On the same date, this same informant advised of a conference between [redacted] and [redacted] in which [redacted] advised that they were pressing her very hard on the other side. It is believed that this reference to the "other side" is a reference to [redacted] which is reported to be set up by agents of the Soviet Union.

On May 1, 1946, Confidential Informant T-7 reported to this office that [redacted] had received New Year's greetings on January 2, 1946, from the Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee.

MEMORANDUM

January 22, 1941

Litten, Karl Heiner

Serial No. 1333

Nationality:

Born: September 30, 1909 - Königsberg, Germany

Interested Persons:

AM Lotta Loeb, Emergency Rescue Committee, 122 East
12nd Street, New York City;

AM Lotta Hammerschlag, New York (no further address);

Mrs. Arthur Master, 688 Park Ave., New York City;

- Mrs. Roosevelt, The White House.

The Committee submits herewith the name of
Karl Heiner Litten.

Interested persons have provided the following
information concerning Mr. Litten:

He has been an actor both on the legitimate stage
and in the films. In 1934 he fled from Germany because
German authorities discovered that he was the brother of
Hans Litten, a lawyer and personal enemy of Hitler owing
to a lawsuit in which Hitler was involved, who was put
into a concentration camp, where he died. His mother
is Ingeborg Litten, who lectures, broadcasts, and writes
about her experiences in Nazi Germany. She and another
son, Dr. Heinz Litten, fled from Germany in 1938 when
they were informed that the Gestapo intended to imprison
Heinz in order to prevent Mrs. Litten's spreading of
anti-Nazi propaganda. Heinz was a theater producer
and many of his productions were anti-Nazi. He also
worked with Mrs. Litten in opposing the Nazi regime.

Karl Heiner Litten registered in July 1939.
Mrs. Roosevelt has shown an interest in the case and
has praised Mrs. Litten's book "Beyond Tears" which
illustrates the spirit of Nazi Germany.

100-17826-609

Bill Litten, Karl H.

RE: JUNE 1941

APP

AVR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

This Case Originated at: PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

File No. 100-1794

Report Made At PITTSBURGH, PA.	Date When Made 2/7/42	Period For Which Made 1/4, 5-8,	Report Made By [REDACTED]
Title KARL SCHUYACHER was; et al.			Character Of Case REGISTRATION ACT ESPIONAGE - G INTERNAL SECURITY - G

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] obtained from [REDACTED], pertaining to the Kyffhaeuser Bund Unit in Erie, Pa., and information therein set out. Funds collected in Erie transmitted to [REDACTED] Philadelphia, Pa. by Post Office Money Order. Receipts covering same obtained. Identities of persons sending packages to German war prisoners in Canada set out.

- P -

REFERENCES:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] at Philadelphia, Pa., dated September 23, 1941.

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] at Pittsburgh, Pa., dated September 21, 1941.

Letter from Bureau to Pittsburgh Field Division (97-1038), dated October 20, 1941.

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B86 APR 13 1961

DETAILS:

Reference letter, dated October 20, 1941, requested that the investigation being reported in this case be confined to ascertaining the Kyffhaeuser Bund's activities with regard to the collection of funds and materials which are shipped to foreign countries. Reference report, dated September 21, 1941, sets forth the general activities of the Bund Unit in Erie, Pa.

In accordance with Bureau instructions to endeavor to obtain the records of the Kyffhaeuser Bund, which Organization was believed to be engaged in activities inimical to the best interests of the United States,

J.E. Thornton		97-1038-48	RECORDED
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		FEB 11 1942	INDEXED
5 - Bureau		IN FILE	GLK
2 - New York			
2 - Philadelphia			
2 - Buffalo			
1 - Pittsburgh			

January 21, 1940	-	10.00
May 20, 1940	-	50.00
July 1, 1940	-	19.50
August 29, 1940	-	21.50
September 28, 1940	-	12.00
October 31, 1940	-	19.00
November 2, 1940	-	11.50
January 1, 1941	-	51.00

To these records are added by [redacted] have been attached the post office money orders and receipts covering the various amounts sent to Philip Johns, Pa. There are also contained in this group of papers, statements received from [redacted] for the months of July through December, 1940 showing the various amounts collected by the various branches of the Hoffmann Band.

Additional forms appearing in this same group are pink sheets bearing the signatures of the various contributors, together with the forms mentioned, which also were distributed by [redacted] to various Front Street [redacted] for the purpose of receiving collections for the Fund. [redacted]

[redacted] made a collection in Erie in September, 1940, as did [redacted]. [redacted] Sheets for September were given to [redacted] and [redacted]. However, no collections were made by them. [redacted] made a collection in November, 1940. These pink collection sheets are being retained in the Pittsburgh Office, and individual reports are being prepared regarding the collectors and the activities of the contributors whose names appear on the various collection sheets.

As a matter of fact regarding the Hoffbauer Band, it is pointed out that also in the possession of [REDACTED] was found a copy of a letter addressed by [REDACTED] addressed to Prime Minister Hermann Goering, dated September 27, 1938 which summarily states that [REDACTED] is going to give Goering a report on the leadership of the German Front Soldaten in Erie, Pa., [REDACTED]. He states that the group endeavors to

help those Germans who are applying for citizenship in the United States to file their papers correctly and "through which means we do not miss the opportunity to impress upon them that although they are becoming American citizens they are of German descent and as citizens here they can be of great help to the German homeland, but only in a cultural way". [redacted] mentions that several instances have arisen where the German Front Soldaten wanted to join in parades with the American Legion but that certain Jews made such a clamor that the German Front Soldaten did not join the parade. He also states that on account of the Jews in Erie, the German radio hour has been discontinued. He points out that a week before this letter was written, a parade was planned and when objection was raised to the German Front Soldaten displaying the present day German imperial flag, the Major of the American Legion stated that in such an event, the American Legion men would not enter the parade either. [redacted] stated that he thanked the Major for his feelings and assured the Major of the highest esteem on the part of the German-minded Comrades. [redacted] states "The Jews in this way made fools of the Americans". [redacted] continues by commenting upon the contacts of Mrs. ROOSEVELT and her affiliations with Jewish persons of prominence. In this letter, [redacted] expresses anti-Semitic feelings regarding such prominent speakers as TONI SENDLER, GERHARDT SEEGER, and EMIL LUDIG. In the paragraph regarding the question of displaying national flags, [redacted] states "Even though we became citizens, to be sure only because of moral compulsion, we are not permitted to fly the flag of another nation." To overcome this situation, [redacted] requests advice as to their being able to use the Kyffhaeuser flag as that flag does not have the Swastika on it, and for this reason would not cause so much comment and yet their group would be flying a German flag. He further asks GOERING if one of the so-called "Cultural Attaches" being sent out by Germany was coming to Erie, Pa.; and, if so, what his name was, so that he could enter into an alliance with him. He continues his letter by mentioning the fact that he is endeavoring to become a [redacted]

[redacted] Mention is also made in the concluding portion of the letter that a party was being organized to proceed to Germany for the Tannenberg celebration in 1939 (concerning which Confidential Informant C-33 states that a person making this trip would thereby be pledging his allegiance to Germany) at which time "We will have the honor to personally learn to know our Leader, Mr. ADOLPH HITLER, and you, Mr. Prime Minister, and other Comrades, who have helped to make free the German Empire, our homeland". [redacted] concluded his letter by apologizing for the fact that he was not a Nazi Party member which was due to his not having received enough information regarding the true aims of the Party at the time he was approached in Germany. He closes the letter with

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, New York
April 21, 1943

RRG:MS
65-3137

Director, FBI

Re: CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [REDACTED]

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting herewith the following memoranda reflecting information reported by Confidential Informant [REDACTED] relative to the activities of [REDACTED]

Memorandum dated April 14, 1943 relates to a conversation between [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

Memorandum dated April 17, 1943 relates to the conversation between [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

Memorandum of April 19, 1943 reflecting a conversation between [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

Memorandum of April 19, 1943 reflecting a conversation between [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

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. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mumford	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

W. J. Winter

W. J. Winter
Clination

DEFERRED RECORDING

W. J. Winter

[REDACTED]

2



1943

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61-7566-4582

[REDACTED]
Yes.

The Nazis said that while Washington had the accurate figure on American naval losses and they were being kept from the German people, Mrs. Roosevelt was divulging them to her personal friends.

[REDACTED]
I see.

This may be a lot of Nazi propaganda hot wash (ph.)

[REDACTED]
It probably is.

Probably is and-a, all right, will you call me before or-----

[REDACTED]
Well, I'll---unless something intervenes now, unless I get called into another conference today, I'm certain I'll be finished and up at your place by half past 11.

[REDACTED]
All right, sir, I'll be expecting you and I'll have several things ready for you. Bye-bye.

[REDACTED]
All right, fine, [REDACTED]

Did you try to call him any more Saturday?

No, I did not. Yes, I mean at the office only twice more.

What, in the morning?

Well, in the afternoon.

Well, he wasn't here in the afternoon.

Well, I couldn't even raise [REDACTED]

Um-huh.

So, what the hell, I've got a million and one things for you and the others-----I got a German short wave broadcast last night on alleged American Navy losses where the guy said that while the Navy is keeping them from the public, Mrs. ROOSEVELT is telling detailed figures to her intimate friends.

------(indistinct) Well, I don't know.

Also have a couple of other things-----I obtained a copy of that Turkish pamphlet; got the background of FOSTER (ph.) from a collection of documents written by the Director of the German Government Archives. Found that FOSTER, of whom [REDACTED] thinks so much and about whom I told you that he was brilliant and that he was a marvelous guy but should be treated carefully, I found the documents in this 1918 to 1922 stuff from the German Government Archives that FOSTER was tied up with a bunch of Communists at that time. Do you know whether---is [REDACTED] coming up there today?

Nobody told me.

What I want to know is he going to come up there and pick up the stuff?

Nobody told me. Look, you got the last envelope I gave him? Yeah, he came in, oh, shortly after I talked to you.

Yeah, you got a nice 11-page report on that meeting Friday night. Yeah.

European underground? That's typed up and ready. Yeah.

What else can a guy do over a week and if he doesn't want to go nuts thinking? That's right.

If I sound slightly crazy or irrational to you this morning, just don't mind it.

61040

Report of [REDACTED]

Friday, Jan. 8, 1943.

Re:- Meeting at Harlem's Public Library

Re:- Mrs Roosevelt criticized

I attended a meeting at the Harlem's Public Library to night, at which a lot of criticism was directed at, Mrs. Roosevelt, for her endorsement of the article written by, the Negro, Warren Brown, Ph.D. in the current issue of the Sat. review of Literature and the Readers Digest, in which he attacked the Negro Press and, Rev. Adam Powell in particular, for the stirring of Race hatred and unrest among the Negroes.

Among the speakers were, Mr. Mc. Gill Editor of the "Masses" Prof. All Locke-Negro--of Howard University. The meeting was in charge of the, Communists. Mrs. Louise Mc. Donald, Chick Watkins, Learnord Harper, and other well known Reds were present, and some of them spoke. Dr. Reddick, in charge of the Library---a Negro--was the chairman. There is an article in the current issue, of the Masses, written by, Reddick. He is associated with Adam Powell and the Communist Party, in all their activities. He is using his position in the Library, to spread the Red, doctrine. The books displayed in the lobby of the Library are, all, about Russia and the Great power of the Communist. All the Meetings of Powell's Red organizations are, advertised in the lobby of this Library. He contributes to other Red, public

19/44
BOW
AM
tions. Note:- Detail report of follow.

ENCLOSURE

100-135-34-79

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

KRR:EK
100-28627

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

January 12, 1943

Director, FBI

RE: FOREIGN-INSPIRED AGITATION AMONG
AMERICAN NEGROES IN NEW YORK FIELD
DIVISION;
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is the original and one copy of a report of Confidential Informant [redacted] dated January 8, 1943, wherein he sets forth information as a result of his attending the meeting of a review of literature at the Harlem Public Library on January 8, 1943.

Informant reports that criticism was directed at Mrs. Roosevelt for her endorsement of an article written by a Negro, WARREN BROWN, in the current issue of the Saturday Review of Literature and the Reader's Digest, in which he attacked the Negro press for stirring up race hatred and unrest among the Negroes. Informant listed the number of persons present whom he knows to be Communists, and he believes that the meeting was Communistically influenced.

It is apparent that, although the Communists are loyal to the Allied cause in an effort to obtain a victory for Russia, they are quick to attack any person or group of persons criticizing the Negroes, an action which is in furtherance of their attempt to gain a large membership among the Negro population in the Communist Party.

Two copies of the above mentioned report are being retained in the files of the New York Field Division.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth

P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director

Enclosure (2)
C.C. NY 65-8295



JAN 21 1943

FILE

100-135-34-79
10 JAN 14 1943
FIVE

New Orleans, La.
October 30, 1942.

When I returned to Service Drayage Co on St. James Street yesterday, I learned from my friend there that a lot of talking has been going on among the colored teamsters for the last few days that a big shot CP speaker is coming down here in a week or so and would address the colored people at a local hall, besides that he is to speak over radio station W.D.S.U., Monteleone Hotel, N.O. La. Later I learned that this speaker is none other than Robert Linor, assistant general secretary of the CP. There will also take place an address by that same party, at Economy Hall, 1422 Ursuline Street, on Nov. 1st (12) at nine P.M.

My friend at the Service Drayage (w) had promised to sort of check up on Julius Williams who had caused a lot of grief for them while acting as chairman of the grievance Committee. I was informed today that as far as he was able to ascertain, there was no doubt in his mind but that Julius Williams was a member of the CP and is the one who always carried a bundle of Daily Workers with him. At the present time an association is being secretly formed among the various Transportation Companies and Trucking Companies. Their aim will be to beat the CIO transportation union here, strong as they are, and the reason is given that among the CIO there are so many low down rats (Words by Mr. S. Heehan) in the CIO locals that any price is a good price to pay to get rid of them and get the A.F. of Labor in as the bargaining agents.

While talking with [redacted] late this evening [redacted] told to meet [redacted] at his house this morning Sunday morning. Even though [redacted] has been ousted by the CIO I feel certain that he is a member of the CP.

I made one more call at [redacted] residence, but [redacted] is still away and from what the neighbors know now, he will be away for a much longer time as yet. He is in a Mississippi town where a lot of Construction work is going on. Some of the neighbors say that the place is just outside of Vicksburg, Miss. This man is supposed to be a leader in the CP, and when [redacted] town acts as a job steward for the CIO Teamsters Union, local [redacted]

At the present time I am working on a man who in turn will introduce me to several colored preachers. The claim is that some of the local preachers know many members of radical groups among the negroes, and that they have no use for Communists or anything that the CP stands for.

Enclosed please find a clipping.

DEC 2 1942

ew
710

First Lady Blamed For Lynchings

Summit, N.J., Oct. 22.—The first lady of the United States, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, was today blamed for the lynchings of two Negroes in the South. The Summit Sun, a local newspaper, published an editorial today in which it charged that Mrs. Roosevelt, by her silence and inaction, was responsible for the lynchings. The editorial stated that Mrs. Roosevelt, by her silence, was giving the impression that she was indifferent to the lynchings. It also stated that Mrs. Roosevelt, by her silence, was giving the impression that she was indifferent to the lynchings. The editorial also stated that Mrs. Roosevelt, by her silence, was giving the impression that she was indifferent to the lynchings.

And while it is true that Mrs. Roosevelt has been very busy in her official duties, the editorial stated that she should have been more active in her efforts to prevent the lynchings. The editorial also stated that Mrs. Roosevelt, by her silence, was giving the impression that she was indifferent to the lynchings. The editorial also stated that Mrs. Roosevelt, by her silence, was giving the impression that she was indifferent to the lynchings. The editorial also stated that Mrs. Roosevelt, by her silence, was giving the impression that she was indifferent to the lynchings.

VOL. 3 - NO. 24

NEW ORLEANS

And the Inter-Continental

PRICE 10 CENTS

New Orleans Sentinel

TRUTH AND LOYALTY

BLAMED

(Continued From Page 1)

follows:

"**Mrs. Grace Coleman**

"Dear Eleanor Roosevelt:

Now look what you've done.

Three lynchings in the state of

Mississippi alone—and God, only

knows how many more in the

rest of our Negroes fail to heed

the warnings thus offered. The

work of 20 or 25 years on the part

of law-abiding citizens to try to

eradicate this curse, wiped out

thanks to your meddling mat-

ternity. Of course, you're not the

only one, but you are certainly the

'ring leader' in all this racial ag-

itation.

Our columnist, A. C. Anderson,

refers to the 'Negro-loving poli-

ticians' who have caused this. He

is so wrong. He meant you, first,

no doubt, because you hold high

rank among the politicians of the

South and have been more vocal

than all the others together.

"**Southern Negroes**

"But you people are not Negro-

lovers. You are merely Southern-

izers. In your misguided zeal

you have opened the door to

things we of the South who ap-

preciate our Negroes had never

thought to see again. How we have

watched our 'no lynchings' record

here in Mississippi in years before

you came along with your mis-

guided notion of what is good for

the South. How proud we were of

that record!

"**Madame, remember this:** We of

the South may be a little strange

to you, but we like us. We like our

own way of doing things. We are

not holding Negroes here by force.

They have the right any day they

want to, to move next door to the

people up your way who profess to

be their friends. But a lot of them

have decided to cast their lots in

the South just the same. They are

as jealous of their racial identity

as we are of ours. And we are

proud of their pride. Don't over-

look that.

"In short, Mrs. Roosevelt, you

are meddling in something you

know nothing about—and you

are making the ghosts of the K.

K. walk again, because there

are people in the South, just as

there are in the North, the East

and the West who are not

friends of the Negro—people

Negro recently wrote the Com-
mercial Appeal concerning the ra-
cial question. "Like other races,
the Negro is interested in the com-
panionship of his own group and
wants to retain his racial identity.

By and large, the Negro is not
interested in "social or racial
equality" as used in some of these
letters, because there are many
things which are much more fun-
damental in his progress and se-
curity.

"For his family and himself—
above all else—he needs and
wants education; he wants to be
wanted; he wants opportunity to
work usefully and creatively to
the extent of his ability, train-
ing and experience will permit;
he wants security which will
make possible freedom from fear
and want, violence of law and
order, unemployment, depend-
ency and sickness.

"**Thank Yourself**

But that sort of feeling you can-
not appreciate, can you? Well, if
the K. K. K. continues to haunt
us and mob violence is the order of
the South's day here in wartime
when there should be unity, you
can thank yourself, Madame. No
one else will—not even the Ne-
groes whom you profess to love.
In fact, they, least of all!"

The writer of the column criti-
cizing Mrs. Roosevelt is the own-
er, editor and publisher of the pa-
per in which it appeared.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON, D. C.**

FILE NO. **65-4548**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 10-9-47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8-18, 19, 22, 26, 29; 9-3, 10, 16, 18, 22, 23, 24-47	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] mjr
TITLE [REDACTED] was.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Contacts of subject as reported by informant set out. Background information of subject's contacts set out. Newspaper comments and also comments of subject regarding her appearance before the House District Committee as result of her speech at Western High School set out.

- P -

Reference:

Bureau File 100-333625
Report of [REDACTED] dated 7-30-47
Letter to Bureau dated 7-17-47
Letter to Bureau dated 8-18-47

Details: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.:

The following information was obtained from Confidential Informant T-1.

corresponded with [REDACTED]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
<p><i>Original page 1 missing with copies of this report</i></p> <p>(5) - Bureau 2 - Washington Field</p> <p>COPIES DESTROYED</p>		<p>100-333625-169</p>	

██████████ contacted ██████████, stating that they had found a baby sitter for Monday and Tuesday and ██████████ wife need not to bother. ██████████ wished ██████████ a successful trip and agreed that they would get together when ██████████ returned.

On July 25, [REDACTED] made arrangements to take [REDACTED] to Triton Beach. They then discussed briefly a speech made by [REDACTED] in which she apparently spoke somewhat disparagingly of Communist Russia. [REDACTED] remarked: "Oh, well, it couldn't have been too bad, as the paper said she also criticized the American people." [REDACTED] continued: "You know, it's funny how so many people, like Mrs. ROOSEVELT, who a few years ago wouldn't think of saying a word in criticism of Communism, are now speaking up against it. They want to make sure they are on the right side."

[REDACTED]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

10
16

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 100-34465 ek

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE AUG 29 1945	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/24, 8/21, 22/45	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE [REDACTED]			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

KEY FIGURE

Subject continues to act in his capacity [REDACTED] of the Communist Movement in [REDACTED]. He has frequent contacts with Communist officials and Party members, collects money for "Daily Worker" and "Worker" subscriptions and takes active interest in trade union matters. Informants advise subject took part in recent State Convention of Communist Party, NY, and he was not elected as member of State Committee. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] reflects he continues to maintain address in Brooklyn. Additional information concerning subject as contained in NY files set out.

- P* -

REFERENCE:

Bureau File 100-16660.

Report of [REDACTED] 2/26/45,
New York.

W

DETAILS:

[REDACTED] with aliases, is considered a Key Figure in Communist activities in the New York Field Division.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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1-Col. S.V. Constant, D of I, 2SC
3-New York

COPY IN FILE

100-16660-29

30 AUG 1945

RECORDED & INDEXED

cc-DR
A-1-45
cc: N.

NOV 2 1945

1945

NY 100-34465

An article appeared in the April 30, 1945 issue of "Newsday", a daily newspaper published in Nassau County, New York, which was apparently written by the subject of this case. Inasmuch as subject admits in this article that he is the President of the COMMUNIST POLITICAL ASSOCIATION, Nassau County, the item is being set out in its entirety as follows:

"C O U N T Y
I R R I T A N T

From our Mail Box

"Says 'I.J.' a Phoney

"Hempstead—On behalf of the Communist Political Association of Nassau County, of which I am president, I want to brand as a clumsy fraud the letter appearing in your column signed by 'I.J.', describing himself as a Communist. This letter was obviously written by someone with a fascist mentality for the purpose of creating mischief. It misrepresents us entirely, as our views are the exact opposite of those expressed by this phony.

"'I.J.' attacks the Middle class and businessmen. We, on the other hand, are advocates of unity between labor, middle class and big business. We are for collaboration between classes because that is the only way this country is going to solve the immense postwar problems ahead, in a progressive manner. Fights between classes, as 'I.J.' suggests, will only lead to national disruption and chaos.

"'I.J.' repeats the stale lie that Mrs. Roosevelt is a Communist member. This is an old fascist trick to discredit the Roosevelts. That stuff is pap for morons. It is hardly likely that people of intelligence will fall for the 'old red bogey' any longer.

"Finally, 'I.J.' says he is a Russian and in this country for 10 years. This is a too, too 'clever' way of creating the impression that all Communists are Russians and foreigners.

NY 100-34465

"While we welcome foreign-born Americans into our ranks, just as any other organization would do, the fact is that the overwhelming majority of our members and leaders are native-born Americans. In fact, we have been out on Long Island since 1852—which is six or seven years before the Republican Party was born. We have always striven to help create a better America for the mass of the people.

JOHN LAVIN."



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GIR 8

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW ORLEANS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW ORLEANS	DATE 5/8/56	FILE NO. 156-10355-31, 12, 26; 5/1, 3, 4/56
TITLE OF CASE SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INCORPORATED		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	TYPED BY BAM
		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950 103424	

SYNOPSIS:

Headquarters of SCEF, Inc., located Room 404, 822 Perdido St., New Orleans. Bank balance as of 5-4-56 was \$3,858.91. Its principal activity continues to be publication of "The Southern Patriot," in which it has expressed interest in the elimination of segregation in education and transportation. Chronological summary of SCEF activities set forth. SCEF served as coordinator of forum on integration in schools of Louisiana, 12-15-55; served as project coordinator of petition to Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights urging investigation of infringement of Federal rights of citizens in Mississippi; distributed poll on integration and health. Orleans Parish School Board denied use of McMain High School auditorium for forum on integration 3-20-56 for reason [REDACTED] permitted use of Rabouin auditorium. Officers, members of Board of Directors, members of Advisory and Medical Advisory Committees set forth. Forum on integration discussed at CP meeting, New Orleans, during March, 1956, and leader of CP instructed that CP members should become active in forum.

9-1
10-1

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES MADE: Deleted Copy Sent by Letter 2-9-76 for FIA Request		100-10355-627
SEE PAGE 1A		30 MAY 11 1956
Bureau (100-10355)(RM)		RECORDED-3 INDEXED-3

6-15-56
6 JUN 15 1956
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
EX-108

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U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-5071-4

103426

NO 100-759

DETAILS: AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

I. ORGANIZATION, SCOPE, AND GENERAL ACTIVITIES

A. Organization

1. Headquarters

On May 4, 1956, [REDACTED] personally observed that the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporated (SCEF), continues to occupy Room 404, 822 Perdido Street, New Orleans. [REDACTED] was observed on the same date in the office at the headquarters of the SCEF. LA

"The Southern Patriot," official organ of the SCEF, in the April, 1956, issue listed the editorial and executive offices of the SCEF as Room 404, 822 Perdido Street, New Orleans 12, Louisiana. The Office of Publication of "The Southern Patriot" is listed in this issue as 150 Tenth Avenue North, Nashville, Tennessee.

B. Scope of Activities

Confidential Informant T-2, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available issues of "The Southern Patriot" for the months of December, 1955, and January, February, March and April of 1956, which reflect that the scope of the activities of the SCEF continues to be the publication of "The Southern Patriot." (u)

The January, 1956, issue, Volume 14, No. 1, page 1, column 1, carried an article entitled "The SCEF: 1946-56, A Brief History, A Proud Record," which set forth a chronological summary of SCEF projects over the past ten years which is set forth as follows: (u)

"responsible for misdeeds of a community, in particular, if they are supported by old traditions. Such is the case with discrimination. Every right-minded person will be grateful to you for having united to fight this evil that so grievously injures the dignity and repute of our country. Only by spreading education among all of our people can we approach the ideals of democracy.

"Your fight is not easy, but in the end, you will succeed."

"In December, the SCEF addressed an appeal to Governor JOHN S. BATTLE of Virginia, asking clemency for the 'Martinsville Seven,' the seven Negro youths who were subsequently executed for raping a white woman. It was pointed out that in 13 Southern states during the period 1938-48, sixty-eight per cent of those executed for murder were Negro; 92 per cent of those executed for rape were Negro. Yet, according to 1940 census figures, Negroes made up only 23.8 per cent of the population in those states. On that basis it was urged that 'judicial bias and undue severity toward the Negro defendant might reasonably be deduced.'

"Braving the coldest weather ever recorded in South Carolina, 125 Southerners made a pilgrimage to the Charleston home of federal judge J. WATIES WARING. WARING's firm action had ended the white primary in South Carolina. He and his wife also spoke out against discrimination, despite tremendous pressure.

"SCEF President AUBREY WILLIAMS presented the jurist with a citation which said: 'It has been seen that many another, in your place, has found it possible, before obdurate prejudices and customs, to avoid the guidance of the noblest guarantees of our Constitution. Your own faithfulness in this field, despite environmental discouragement others have bowed to, has been exemplary and heartwarming.'

"1951 *LA*

"A reception by the SCEF honored Madame VIJAYA LAKSHMI PANDIT, Ambassador of India, Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, and Mrs. MARY MC LEOD BETHUNE.

NO 100-759

"The celebrated photo study 'Children in America' by MARION PALFI was booked for a year-long tour of libraries, schools and art galleries in the South.

"After the brutal Christmas bomb-slaying of a NAACP leader HARRY T. MOORE in Florida, a group of fifty outstanding Floridians demanded that Governor FULLER WARREN convene a conference to study and improve human relations in the State. The SCEF served as secretariat for the group.

"1950

"A girl student, Miss ODILLA JACQUES, at Our Lady of the Lake College in San Antonio won the \$100 first prize offered by the SCEF for the best editorial on segregation to appear in a student newspaper.

"Of 2,414 administrators polled, 711 replied. Favoring segregation of Negro patients were 479; integration was backed by 127. Seventy-six suggested the erection of separate hospitals for Negroes. The rest either did not answer the question or gave other answers.

"In a poll of all the 42,500 white doctors in 17 Southern states, 5,750 replies were received. Of these, 64 per cent backed segregation of patients; 17 per cent integration; 11 per cent the erection of separate hospitals for the races. However, 71 per cent approved admission of Negroes to medical societies. Sixty-three per cent gave outright sanction to admission of Negro doctors to hospital staffs, and 14 per cent voted a qualified approval.

"The Untouchables,' a 36-page multi-color pamphlet designed and illustrated by the famous American artist BEN SHAHN, presented the SCEF case studies of hospital discrimination and exclusion. The booklet was written by the Southern journalist ALFRED MAUND and 25,000 copies were distributed. Mrs. F. D. ROOSEVELT devoted her column 'My Day' for Oct. 17 to a discussion of the work, declaring: 'It is such organizations as the SCEF that will really bring about the changes all of us hope for--not only in the South but throughout the country.'

New York 22

March 2, 1945

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have been carrying on a one-woman campaign, trying to keep people from talking about minorities--feeling so completely that in a Democracy it is the majority that governs, and that a lot of people--some innocently; others not so innocently, are stirring up so much trouble that it can only lead to chaos, and I believe actual war.

I realize that you have no control over politics, and of course a lot of it is that.

But, when our lives are being endangered; our country being ruined, is there no one who can quiet Mrs. Roosevelt, Pearl Buck, Bessie Beatty on Radio Station W.O.R., the Herald-Tribune, to mention only a few?

If this is not in your "department," perhaps you will be good enough to tell me to whom I can turn?

I don't represent any organization. These are my personal views. Perhaps I have even under-estimated the conditions as they appear to me.

Sincerely,

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

RECORDED & INDEXED

162-77757-1
81 MAR 3 1945

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memo
3/8/45
G
(GMA)

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RECEIVED

62-76379-9 April 25, 1947

[REDACTED]
Sturgis, Michigan
[REDACTED]

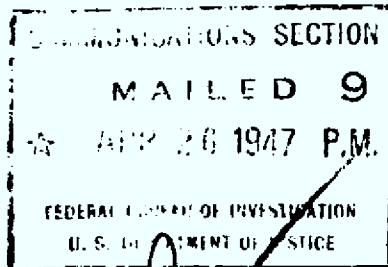
Your letter dated March 28, 1947, is acknowledged. I want you to know that I appreciate the interest that you have exhibited in writing to me as you did. It is good to know that you so strongly support my recent remarks to the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities.

In accordance with your request, I am glad to furnish you the address of our Detroit Field Office which is located at 906 Federal Building, Detroit 26, Michigan. I know that you will feel free to contact the Detroit Office whenever you have information which you feel may be of value in the handling of the matters which you have discussed.

Sincerely yours,

AFI:IGS
L

John Edgar Hoover
Director



March 28, 1947.

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Dept. of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Honored Sir:- On January 17, 1947 I wrote you something about the communists in America and the danger this country is in, and no doubt you are aware of the same.

I, like many other loyal American countrymen, have been greatly in favor of the drastic and quick action you and your agents, along with other high federal officials have taken against the communists in the United States. The headline in a recent daily home paper, "Moscow Radio Hits U.S. Drive on Reds," is the true evidence that what is being done had a great effect on the high officials of the Soviet organization in Moscow.

The communist chiefs of red Russia are very much like a flock of human vultures hovering over the nations of the eastern hemisphere awaiting the hour when what is left of the economic structure of all nations will collapse, then they will swoop down on the starved, helpless, war-stricken people and force them under the iron hand of a communist dictator; worse yet, put all the people in the eastern world in slavery, like 14,000,000 Russians that are now confined in prisons, slaves behind barbed wire fences. This horrifying condition is more terrible than that of Devil's Island, France's prison colony which existed in 1852. Today we are in great need of more men like that Salvation Army officer, [REDACTED]

But all the trouble is not over there, we have plenty here at home, and some dark days ahead. The worst struggle is yet to come. The human vultures of the communist organization are hovering over the United States anxiously waiting for the final collapse of the American economic structure so they can swoop down for the kill.

It is my strong conviction from what I have learned about the communists here in America that when you told the House Committee on Un-American activities what you did about the communists overthrowing the United States government and fighting on the side of Russia if the United States should become engaged in war with Russia, that you were 100% correct.

Not so long ago I heard a communist who lives not far from this city say, "O, why doesn't this country do more for Russia? For the communist is the only salvation for this country."

In 1930, while I was still living in the Pacific northwest, I heard the communists say they were planning to start fires in the lumbering industries in Tacoma and Seattle, and that they intended to overthrow our government.

62-76379-9

4-5-47

7/17

And that plan is all fixed in their minds. American socialism is only a cloak the real communists are wearing. In my opinion Lafollette of Wisconsin is a communist leader, and Henry Wallace, Harold Ickes, James and Elliott Roosevelt are quite likely some more, and a large per cent of the American people have suspected Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt as a communist leader.

No doubt the chiefs of the Soviet organization have made the communist spies and agents in this country an attractive offer, giving them the impression that when the communists take over they will all hold high Soviet positions in Moscow. Of course they would want to get out of America when that happens. It looks as if Elliott Roosevelt and Henry Wallace made arrangements with Josef Stalin when they were in Russia.

But let me say this, if any nation is to rule the western and eastern hemispheres, better it be the United States. For, by the way things generally turn out this country has to furnish material and soldiers and fight their wars for them, then bear all the expenses, and on top of it all, we pay them for the great privilege of letting us fight their wars for them. Isn't it so?

I, like many other Americans, am highly in favor of the move that President Truman has made toward supporting Greece and Turkey in stopping Russian aggression. The officials of the Soviet organization squealed like pigs caught in a fence over that, but let them squeal.

Now is the time to act, for if the real truth about capitalists and democracy can be pushed through the iron wall of Russia to the Russian people, that would prevent a war between Russia and the United States, is my opinion. I am not sure, and neither is anyone else, but something has to be done and very soon. It is going to be a dangerous and hard job, and just in case I can be of some help, I would like to know the name of the special agent in Detroit.

I am of the opinion anything may happen from now on, and we must be looking and listening. I believe the industrial heads should put all the money needed behind whatever is fighting communism and fight until there is no such thing as a communist. Communists and capitalists will never get along in the same world any more than God and the devil can live in the same church. One or the other must die. And while the people of this nation are still free to act and talk we'd better get going. We can and will win.

It may be that in some places I have said too much, and in other places, not enough. The truth is that I am one of the worst enemies that the communists have.

This nation still has the upper hand, and if we go at it with all our might we will win. And before it comes time for me to ascend the Golden Stairs, I want to see this country and other nations free from communists.

Yours very truly,

[REDACTED]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: November 6, 1944

FROM: ~~✓~~ GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field Division

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

ATTENTION: MR.

In accordance with telephonic instructions received from [REDACTED] on November 4, 1944, the following information was obtained concerning the above named individual and the Southern Education Foundation, Inc. (also known as the Southern Educational and Trust Company).

SOUTHERN EDUCATION FOUNDATION, INC.
726 Jackson Place, N. W.

The files of the Washington Field Office contain no reference to this organization. The records of Dun and Bradstreet, 235 Washington Building contain a reference to this Foundation indicating that its president is ARTHUR D. WRIGHT, who is also associated with the Manufacturers Trust Company of New York City as Treasurer. These records reflect that the Foundation was incorporated under the laws of the state of New York in 1937 as an educational institution having no capital stock. It was formulated to take over the administration of certain funds created for the purpose of uplifting and educating the negro race in this country. The records indicate there are thirty-five members of the Board of Directors, all of whom are referred to as being prominent in educational and financial circumstances. President WRIGHT, on January 3, 1944, stated that the funds of the Foundation were in the amount of over three million dollars. The Foundation is given a good rating by Dun and Bradstreet.

In a pamphlet published by the Southern Education Foundation, entitled "The A. B. C. of the S. E. F.", it is stated that the Foundation is composed of four funds, all of which are used to improve the educational and living conditions of the negro race. The four funds are briefly described as follows:

The John F. Slater Fund, created on March 4, 1882 through a gift of one million dollars by Slater of Norwich, Connecticut - In leaving this fund, SLATER indicated the wish that it be used in "providing a Christian education for the lately emancipated freedmen and their successors."

The George Peabody Fund, created by an individual of that name from the state of Massachusetts in the amount, as of June 30, 1943, of \$310,728.42. This fund is also designated to be used for the improvement of the negro

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169 NOV 12 1964

INDEXED IN
PUBLICATION
FILES

162-77019-3

RE: JOHN CARPENTER WHITE
MIS. INFO. CONCERNING

race with particular relation to rural schools in the South.

The Anna T. Jeanes Fund, contributed in the amount of one million dollars by this individual who resided in Philadelphia in 1907. The fund is also to be used for the benefit of small schools for negroes in the Southern States principally.

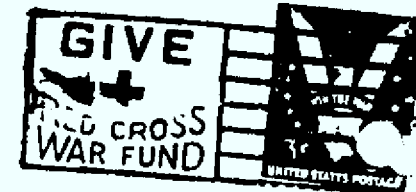
The Virginia Randolph Fund, contributed by an individual of this name and amounting, as of June, 1943, to \$26,511.19. This contribution was the results of the joint contributions of 450 Jeanes Teachers and was raised for the purpose of expanding the use of Jeanes Teachers in the Southern States.

This pamphlet further reflects that the Southern Education Foundation, Inc. was incorporated under the laws of the state of New York on June 10, 1937 for the purpose of administering the above described funds. The objectives of the Foundation are stated to be the cooperation with public and private school officials and others in improving educational and living conditions with special regard for the needs of the negro race. The Treasurer of the Corporation is the Manufacturers Trust Company of New York City. There is an Investment Committee of four members composed of the President of the Foundation, a second Vice-President - President of the Chase National Bank, a Vice-President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and a partner in Spencer-Trask and Company, Investment Bankers.

The pamphlet describes the activities of the Foundation and they appear to consist of improving educational conditions of negroes in the Southern States. This is accomplished by having the Jeanes Teachers teaching in the schools, through the medium of radio programs, publications, college and school grants and minister institutes for negroes.

Among the numerous prominent members of the Foundation is Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

AMOUNT OF CONTRIBUTION \$1.00
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR



Hon. Edgar F. Hoover,
Chief, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington,
D. C.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

MAR 29 1944

62-75281-11

62-75281-1

Daytona Beach in officially announcing his candidacy for the UNITED STATES SENATE issued the following statement:

"My candidacy for the Senate seat now held by Claude Pepper, I respectfully submit to the free and sovereign people of Florida the following platform:

62-75281-1

WIN THE WAR

Resolution that will hasten the early and triumphant return of our boys from foreign battlefields. At the same time in Our Flag, each representing a sovereign State of our Union, supported by a single star representing Washington. We must and shall retain the principle of state rights established by our founding fathers.

DEMOCRACY

In white supremacy. The present attitude that the White race remains the dominant race and can be kept in harmony with each other. Economic and industrial progress of the last fifty years. As a Democrat and socialist activities sponsored by Sen. Claude Pepper will result to the people of the great problem will not be helped by them and their ill. nor is the solution of the political ambitions of his own effort of this or any future efforts in Florida and the South.

STATE RIGHTS

In Amendment Ten of our Federal Constitution, we find these words: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." We have seen the present dynasty in Washington steadily encroach upon these rights until today the individual states of the Union have been reduced to a state of servitude, dependent upon mandates from the Federal Government, subject to purges and retaliatory measures for honest and sincere differences with the national administration. The powers guaranteed to the people by our constitution are non-existent under the present reign. I shall insist upon a return to the doctrine of state rights and that local self-government be returned to the people; that the last vestige of monopoly, tyranny, and despotism by federal boards, commissions and bureaus be eliminated.

BUSINESS IN GOVERNMENT — LESS GOVERNMENT IN BUSINESS

I never to see that your national government is run in a business-like manner. The criminal waste and this administration must be stopped—unless political jobs must be eliminated and employees of the Federal government of their choice without fear of reprisals. Private industry cannot compete with the government and I am from all business as soon as consistent with our war effort.

ELIMINATION OF DICTATORS

Fewer of American youth spills its life in growing by leaps and bounds. Education has established thousands of each headed by a dictator who is and directives. We employ million publicity artists, script writers, and strip-tease artists and alphas who have power above and beyond

the law and in whose name you or I or our neighbor may be accused and, although neither heard nor tried, convicted and sentenced, is the O.P.A. This is not the American way of life and although we can for a time stand incompetence, ineptitude, confusion, waste, ignorance, political conniving and stupidity in government, when bureaucracy in its arrogance, with its 2,700 lawyers and impractical theorists, begin to impede simple justice, it's time to call a halt.

FREE ENTERPRISE AND FREE LABOR

to the right of free enterprise—civilization alone depends. Free this war for Russia, England, and free labor—that is the power of brother fighting for you in Eu-

rope and the Pacific. Free enterprise and free labor built the tools that are today protecting a free America. Free enterprise, unhampered by vindictive governmental restrictions—free labor with the right to sit down at the conference table and bargain for itself—will keep America free!

POST WAR PLANS

Industrial plants to private industry. "Super Bowl." Florida is to produce less than one per cent of the nation's sugar requirements. The nation's sugar requirements are less than \$150,000,000 for all the several hundred thousand acres of sugar cane plantations, which produce income and employment. The nation's sugar requirements are less than \$150,000,000 for all the several hundred thousand acres of sugar cane plantations, which produce income and employment.

Develop our national parks. Adequate legislation for the comfort and security of our old people. Encourage the young and active to show the initiative and independence that has made America great. Protect our citrus and vegetable industry from unfair competition and useless and unnecessary government regulations. Collect the damage done the growers from the Mediterranean Fruit Fly Campaign.

A job for every returning soldier with adequate financial support until he is placed in gainful employment. Make it possible for our soldiers to obtain government owned lands for farming. The United States now owns one-fifth of the Nation's area. In what better way can this government owned land, which pays no state taxes, be returned to the people and placed again upon tax rolls to help support our State Government.

Explore and develop Florida all lands and all other mineral resources in our State.

Free speech—Free press—Free radio.

Win the Peace at home as well as abroad.

THE FIFTH FREEDOM

"Freedom"—of "Liberty" and "Justice" for all. I suggest a "Fifth Freedom": Freedom to live a free life for a profit and to live a free life under a free government."

HERE BY A SWORN STATEMENT PLACED ON RECORD IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE STATE OF "FLORIDA."