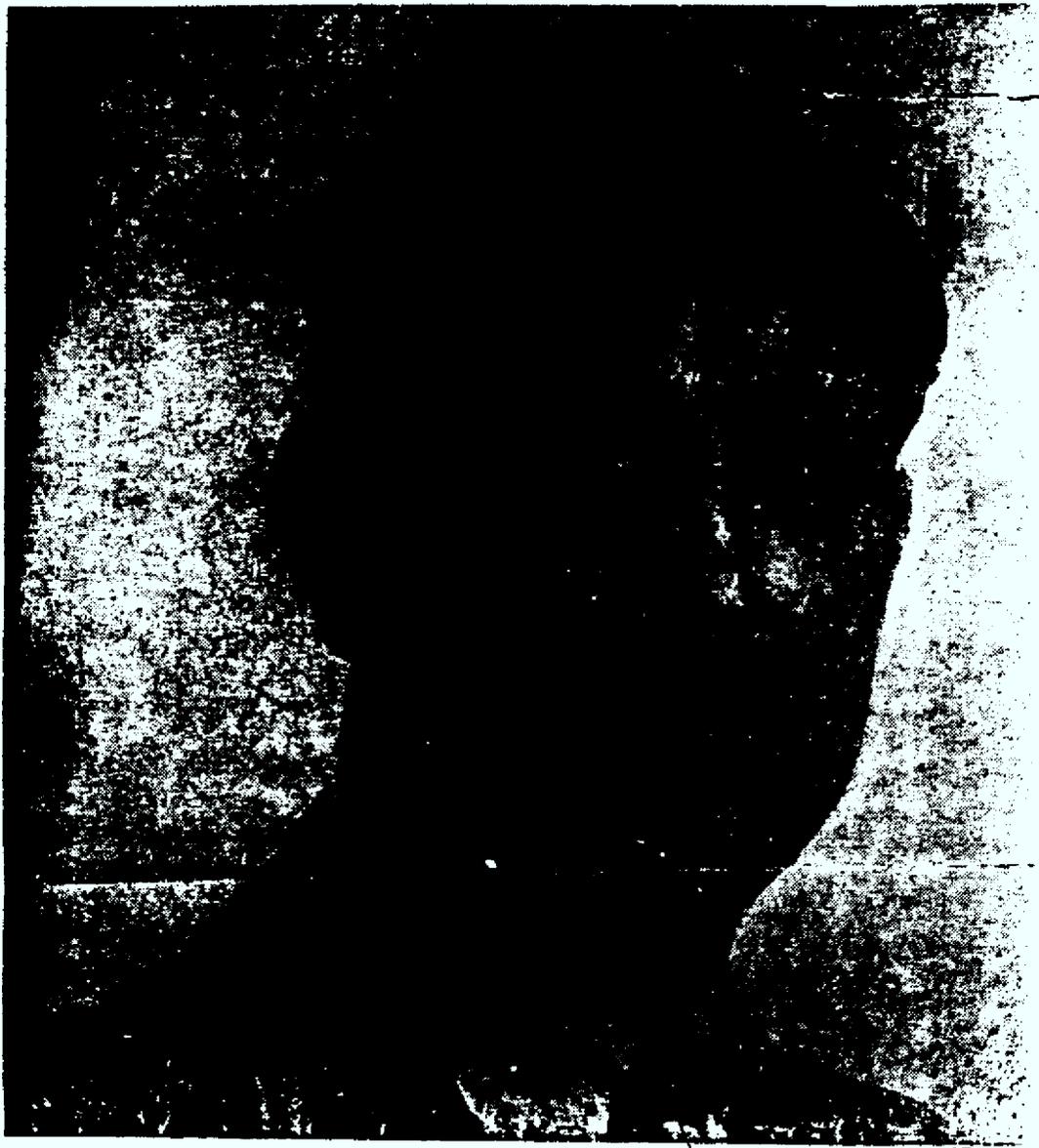




To the Citizens of Florida

MILLARD B. CONKIN d.d.

The day of reckoning has come. To restore faith and confidence in the minds and hearts of the people in their Government is at hand. The "YES MAN", the bureaucrat, the rubber stamp and the political soldier of fortune must go so that the Government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth.



**MILLARD B. CONKIN**  
CANDIDATE FOR

**U. S. SENATE**

STATE HEADQUARTERS

P.O. BOX 493

177-17347-1

YANKEE FARMER'S ALMANAC  
EST. 1896 - PUBLISHED ANNUALLY  
ROBT. B. THOMAS, Editor  
Circulation: App. 500,000

YANKEE MAGAZINE  
Est. 1935 - PUBLISHED MONTHLY  
E. HERRIFIELD, Editor  
Circulation: App. 20,000

REFERENCES:  
DUN & BRADSTREET  
Manchester, N. H.  
FARM NATIONAL BANK  
Lancaster, N. H.

# YANKEE INCORPORATED

ROSS SAGENDORPH, President R. M. RICE, Vice President P. S. WORCHESTER, Secretary

**DUBLIN, NEW HAMPSHIRE.**  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CALL AREA: YANKEE, Dublin, New Hampshire, via Western Union  
TELEPHONE: DAY - Dublin 76 - NIGHT - Dublin 117

January 7, 1958



Many thanks for your letter of January 4th.

It is unfortunate but true that I cannot agree with you that the references you make to Al Capp, Dr. Millian, Joe Welch, Ben Hibbs, Eleanor Roosevelt, and Danny Kays represent on our part any oversight of Communist infiltration or menace.

If we learned anything at all from our war experience it was that our FBI keeps in closer touch with these matters than anyone realizes. In fact one or another of their agents drops by here occasionally-as they do I imagine at most publication offices-looking for information we may have through our channels here with regard to this subject. Evidence which will stand up in court is absolutely necessary before one makes any inferences or accusations.

To infer that YANKEE overlooks the Communist menace is in my view not only silly but dangerous. The Hitler line and now the Communist line is of course to weaken the confidence of the American people in their own tried and true institutions. If President Eisenhower and the FBI and all the security agencies of the government have approved Dr. Millian-which by law they must have done, how can one say that a photo of him wearing eyeglasses in YANKEE means Communist sympathy? What about the photos which have appeared in him in practically every paper in the country?

Please get the record straight at your office both about YANKEE and ourselves...you couldn't find a more "American" outfit anywhere...or one better informed with regard to the pitfalls of foreign propaganda. If you find anyone or hear of anyone who says different and can prove it, please let us know.

Very truly yours,

62-84648-2 Robt Sagendorph  
Robt Sagendorph





MEMO

The Director

D. M. Ladd

July 4, 1945

Original cannot be located and is not on record. When original is received in Files Division it will be filed either with this copy or may be given a new serial.

8/27/45 H.F.S.

*Handwritten initials: X 2 re*

[Redacted]

INFORMATION CONCERNING

In accordance with your request, the following summary is set forth for your consideration concerning the activities of [Redacted] and [Redacted] in connection with the promotion of the Texas State Networks, Incorporated, of New York City. *NEW YORK*

[Large redacted block covering the main body of the memo]

Mr. [Redacted] [Redacted]

SOI

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

70 SEP 1 1945

*Handwritten:* 62-75485  
62-33094-9

[REDACTED]

Claims G. Hall Roosevelt is Friend

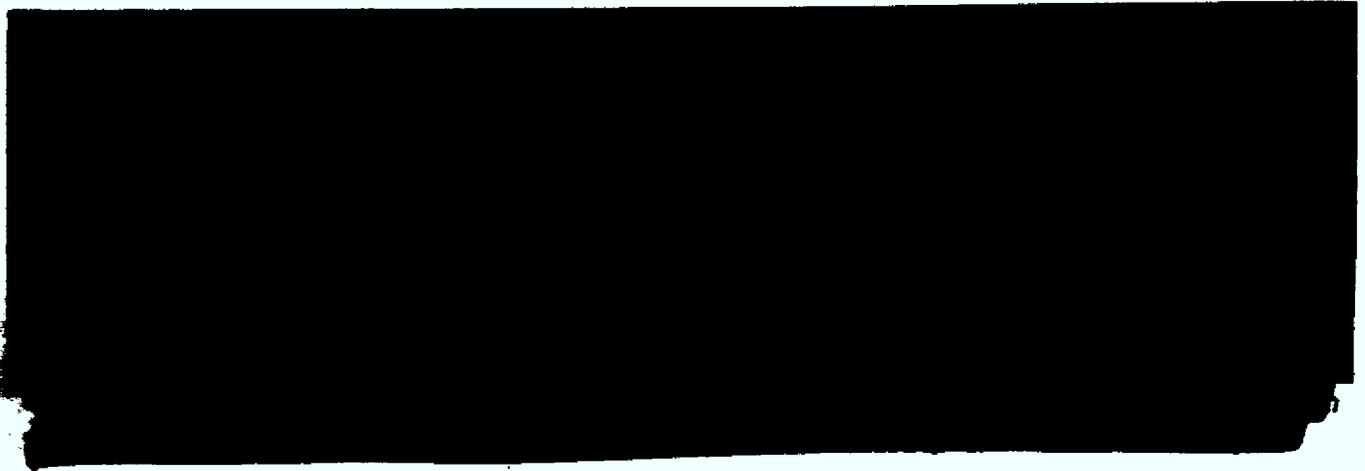
[REDACTED] explained during this interview that while he was involved in the McFesson and Robbins difficulty, he received a great many letters from friends. Among them were letters from [REDACTED] of the Argo Oil Company, Detroit, Michigan, and G. Hall Roosevelt, Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt's brother. [REDACTED] stated that about this time he met Hall Roosevelt personally at the latter's office and was advised that Elliott Roosevelt was interested in a network of radio stations in Texas. [REDACTED]



st

It may be interesting to note that in Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's column, "My Day," in the New York World Telegram for July 6, 1939, there appeared information to the effect that Mrs. Roosevelt was joined at luncheon by Mr. and Mrs. MacInlay Kantor.

It was interesting that the Kantors joined Mrs. Roosevelt apparently on July 6, 1939, which was subsequent to the time Elliott Roosevelt conferred with Special Agent in Charge P. E. Foxworth concerning the background of



**Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice**

607 U. S. Court House  
Foley Square  
New York 7, New York

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
January 21, 1949

Director, FBI

RE: INFORMATION CONCERNING  
CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION;  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

INDEXED 121

Submitting herewith is information obtained by [redacted] on January 3, 1949 from the building located at 35 East 12th Street, New York, New York. This building is occupied by the following, which are all under the control of the Communist Party: Freedom of the Press, Inc. ("Worker" and "Daily Worker"); Morning Freiheit Association ("Morning Freiheit" and "Jewish Life"); Workers' Bookshop; Wholesale Book Corporation; F & D Printing Company; 12th - 13th Realty Corporation; Communist Party - U.S.A.; Communist Party - N. Y. State; Communist Party - N. Y. County.

The original exhibit is being retained in the files of the New York Office.

Description of exhibit:

ENCLOSURE  
ENCLOSURE  
ENCLOSURE

A three page mimeographed letter, dated 12/28/48, addressed to President Truman containing a list of 50 individuals as the authorized signers of this letter. The letter is concerned with the civil rights legislation of Pres. Truman and their recommendations for its enactment. This material is being submitted for information of the Bureau.

RECORDED 21      62-82915-48  
INDEXED 121



Enc. (1)  
HPL:LJR  
100-80675

60 11 23 1949

EX-109

Very truly yours,

*Edward Scheidt*  
EDWARD SCHEIDT  
Special Agent in Charge

December 28, 1948

Hon. Harry S. Truman  
White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

We address you as a group of citizens of differing political views who are united in our concern for civil liberties. Your forthright stand on extending civil rights legislation has met with the enthusiastic response of a majority of the American people. The growing awareness in our nation of the need to implement basic rights with constructive action will, we hope, assure prompt enactment of your civil rights program.

In order that your program may make headway with dispatch, may we suggest that initially attention be directed to establish the machinery by which the legislative proposals you have made can be both heard, considered and enforced. Thus at the outset, we trust that efforts will be made to change the Senate rules to overcome filibusters. We trust also that steps will be taken to set up a Permanent Presidential Commission on Civil Rights, an expanded Civil Rights Division in the Department of Justice, and a joint Civil Liberties Committee of Congress -- all of which were recommended by your Committee on Civil Rights.

The enactment of the bills in your civil rights program would give to the peoples of the world a concrete example of our ability to make our legislation square with our democratic professions. The creation of a more favorable atmosphere for the acceptance of American democratic policy abroad would be an inevitable result.

We assume that these matters will be among the first in the next Congress so that the clear mandate of the electorate may be translated into law.

With assurances of our wholehearted support for your civil rights program,

We are,

Most sincerely yours,  
(authorized signatures)

Francis P. Mathews  
Member President's Committee  
on Civil Rights  
Omaha, Nebraska

Newbold Morris, former Pres.,  
of the N.Y. City Council  
New York City

Eleanor Roosevelt  
New York City

Lloyd K. Garrison, former chair-  
man, National Labor Relations  
Board  
New York City

NEW YORK, NEW YORK

ERG:FCM  
65-3127

[REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

50100

Director,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D.C.

Re: JOSEPHINE TRUSLOW ADAMS.

Dear Sir:

I am transmitting in duplicate a report of Confidential Informant [REDACTED]. This report relates to certain allegations made against you, the Director, by [REDACTED] party given at the home of [REDACTED]. This party was in honor of [REDACTED].

According to the enclosed report, [REDACTED] had in her possession a typewritten copy of a letter from you to Mrs. MARGARET ROOSEVELT, which letter allegedly concerned an investigation by this Bureau of a "Fascist worker in a tank plant in Pennsylvania."

The enclosed report likewise contains allegations made against Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE. Upon subsequent questioning, the informant was unable to state whether or not the abovementioned letter was a carbon copy or an actual copy, and [REDACTED] was unable to furnish the name of the subject of this letter.

RECORDED & INDEXED

100-22337-9

Copies of the enclosed report have been retained in the personal and confidential file of this office.

Very truly yours,  
P. E. POMERAY,  
Assistant Director.

Handwritten initials and stamps, including "NEL" and "1/17/46".

Encls.

SPECIAL DELIVERY.

347

U R G E N  
\*\*\*\*\*

New York City  
Sunday, January 10, 1943.  
2:45 AM

[REDACTED]  
J. EDGAR HOOVER  
MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

The following was reported to [REDACTED] by phone at 2:35 AM:

[REDACTED] just returned from the party for [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] at the house of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] where earlier in the evening a meeting was held of some 25 prominent Communists to discuss the case (LINNEY COLEMAN; FERDINAND WIRTH; CAROL KING; VITO MARCONI; ERIC EUGENE CONNOLLY; IRVING SCHWAB; IRMA COLLOB; BERNARD STERN; ELINOR KAHN; SUE MOLE; MARJORIE SPACTOR; ABRAHAM [REDACTED]; etc.)

This part of the party will be described in full in a report on Monday; there will also be a separate lengthy report on a smaller party of ten which started at 12:15 AM after the other guests had left, and when [REDACTED] described in minute detail his arrest by Bureau agents and his subsequent questioning at the Detroit Field Division and how he allegedly fooled the agents, particularly Special Agent [REDACTED]

100-22337-9

This report now deals only with one specific matter:

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

1/10/43  
S/S

After various topics of conversation which will be dealt with in a later report [REDACTED] stated around 1.45 AM:

" Well, I just finished talking to Mrs. ROOSEVELT about you [REDACTED]. You know how ELLINORE is, - she would not make any positive statement, but I could see from the way she reacted that she is with us. We were together all evening just across the street at the house of our mutual best friend. That is the woman in whose house Mrs. ROOSEVELT for years had an apartment." ( Note: This must be 20 East 11th Street ) " Of course the main subject of my meeting with ELLINORE was that HOOVER business. ELLINORE just gave me this letter from HOOVER and said ' Now you see [REDACTED] what a bastard HOOVER is. That's how he covers up his fascist attitude; pretty smug is'nt he? ' That was HOOVER's answer in that matter of that fascist worker in that tank plant in Pennsylvania."

With that [REDACTED] pulled out a letter which was an original typewritten copy ("Mrs. R. had this copied for me") of a two page letter. She did not read the whole letter, but only from the second page, the last paragraph which stated in substance that the Director hoped that this investigation would be of service to the recipient of the letter. In appraising the substance of a letter from [REDACTED] I saw the typewritten signature " J. EDGAR HOOVER." I could not see to whom the letter from the Director was addressed but assume from

[redacted] conversation that it was purportedly addressed to  
MRS. ROOSEVELT. 501

[redacted] stated that a complaint had been made about  
alleged fascist activities and/or utterances of an anti-union  
worker " and MRS. ROOSEVELT forced HOOVER to make an investi-  
gation. But ELINOR is aware of the fact that HOOVER who secretly  
has the same fascist attitude as WESTBROOK PEGLER rigged the  
investigation in sly connivance with the employers in the plant  
so as to protect PEGLER. The whole thing was done so cleverly  
that it is completely covered up. When the F.B.I. agents went  
into the plant the employers had everything so rigged up that  
they only took statements and affidavits from company stores  
and company union guys, and of course all those statements asser-  
ted that the worker in question was not a fascist but a loyal  
American. After HOOVER had completed the whitewash I gave ELINOR  
the real dope which I had gotten through the DAILY WORKER.

ELINOR told me tonight that she had shown this stuff to the  
PRESIDENT yesterday and that F.D.R. hit the ceiling. ELINOR  
said to me : "[redacted] you should have seen FRANKLIN; he hit the  
ceiling. He said this was just another proof of the duplicity of  
that smug would-be Hitler. Of course FRANKLIN will not let on  
that he has this information. But believe me [redacted] FRANKLIN  
remembers all these things about HOOVER." ELINOR then asked me  
tonight by request of her husband to go again to the DAILY  
WORKER and get more material in this case and more affidavits.

I am going to do that

next week. but I also had

blinded after she had

the...

I would probably be on the blacklist because I had put him on the spot by forcing his investigation. Jesus, maybe I am

going to be treated now like HARRY BRIDGES and you

But all HARRY BRIDGES, -- BRIDGES is right

really made up her mind weeks ago to go after him. And now

HOOVER questioned her."

At this point [redacted] broke in: "So what about HOOVER's

bet, BRIDGES? If the President gets mad about HOOVER, what will

we start at the top and get mad at BRIDGES? Everybody knows that

HOOVER is a dirty son of a--- but as long as BRIDGES is in

HOOVER is not going to get his style cracked."

[redacted] replied: "On 1/3, -- he talked about that last

tonight when he talked about HOOVER. BRIDGES said that privately

when she had discussed HOOVER privately with her husband and had

asked him why on earth FRANCIS BRIDGES was in risk to HOOVER's

dangerousness. F.D.R. always tells BRIDGES that he dislikes

HOOVER as much as she does but that right now one has to have guys

like him around. And he told her maybe it was a good thing that

BRIDGES was so dumb about the true nature of HOOVER. BRIDGES said

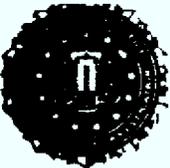
she told F.D.R. to his face: 'The only two reasons on earth

why you appointed BRIDGES were 'Gorton and Harvard' and he said

to her that the President admitted it. BRIDGES said to her

to her that just as he hadn't forgotten all the things





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

- 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 \_\_\_\_\_

JKM:PC  
Received: 10:20 AM  
Typed: 12:30 PM

January 30, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. W. LADD

RE: [REDACTED]

I called SAC Sears of the Philadelphia Office with reference to the above named individual and advised that the Director desired that she be interviewed. I advised that the New York Office was called on this matter, but it was not possible for them to locate her and it is believed that she is in Philadelphia.

For background information, I told Sears that [REDACTED] was the woman who wrote to Mrs. Roosevelt relative to the [REDACTED] matter and gave the original information, quoting the letter from [REDACTED]. I advised that [REDACTED] was interviewed and he did not know anything about it and a letter was written back to the White House. [REDACTED] then wrote a second letter to Mrs. Roosevelt about the same matter and then the investigation was conducted.

I advised that for his confidential information, in New York a few days after the second letter to Mrs. Roosevelt was written based on the investigation we made, [REDACTED] is reported to have appeared before a meeting, attended by a group, most of whom are known Communists, as it was supposed to be a Communist gathering. At that gathering she claimed that she had a copy of the letter that J. Edgar Hoover had written to Mrs. Roosevelt reporting to her the results of the investigation of [REDACTED]. She pointed out in the remarks that she made that the FBI had whitewashed the thing and had built up a beautiful case that they couldn't disprove but that they had obviously whitewashed it, because of their Fascists inclinations and so forth. I advised that apparently she must have had a copy of the letter because she quoted the last paragraph of it and the informant told us what the last paragraph was, which was identical to what we wrote.

I advised that she should be interviewed in a nice friendly manner; explain to her the Bureau's jurisdiction, our desire to always conduct an impartial thorough investigation and she should be told that we would appreciate receiving from her any information she has that would be pertinent to our investigation of Hersha, particularly any affidavits she knows of or has in her possession which she mentioned, according to the information we received. I advised that it could be pointed out to her that we were advised by the White House of the facts which she had reported in her letters and that the affidavits that she referred to would be appreciated by us. I advised that the object is to contact her like we usually do any other informant in a like situation; but when

INDEXED 100-22337-15



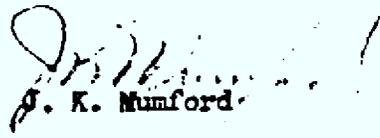
50 MAR 2 1943

the interview is over, leave her with the impression that we were interviewing her for any information or help she could give us and advise that we are still checking on the matter.

I told Sears that the last address the New York Office could find was [redacted] I advised that if he found out that she was still in New York, he should advise the Bureau and we would let New York know.

I instructed Sears to handle this matter personally and make the interview himself but that he could have another agent sit in with him, which I stated might be advisable. I told him to advise the Bureau telephonically as soon as the interview is through.

Respectfully,

  
J. K. Mumford

# Washington Youth Council

Meeting, First Tuesday of each month  
8 P. M.

907 Fifteenth St., N. W., Room  
Washington, D. C.  
REpublic 2584

Y. W. C. A. 17th and K Sts., N. W.

President:  
MORRIS TEPPING

Organizational Secretary:  
REBA GIBSON

Corresponding Secretary:  
SHEILA KATZ

Treasurer:  
REBA LAWREN

July 15, 1941

Dear Friend:

Enclosed is a summary of the facts surrounding the unwarranted dismissal from his Federal job of the President of the Washington Youth Council.

The phoney "appeal" described in the pamphlet has already begun. Letters, resolutions and delegations to the Civil Service Commission are urgently needed.

Immediate action by you as an individual as well as by the organization to which you belong is imperative if we are to obtain a fair hearing and reinstatement for Morris Tepping.

Will you please inform us of the action which you decide to take?

Sincerely yours,

WASHINGTON YOUTH COUNCIL

100-36139-1

WYC:11  
enc.  
uopwa 27

## ADULT ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Rev. George A. Actery  
Dr. Virginia Alexander  
Miss Sibel Baker  
Rev. R. W. Brooks  
Miss Mary Bryant  
Dr. Fred Buschmeyer  
John P. Davis

Mrs. Lucille F. Ezekiel  
Rev. Arthur D. Gray  
Dr. LeRoy A. Halbert  
Miss Selde Hartman  
Miss Mae C. Hawes  
Miss Elizabeth Hony  
Miss Dorothy Height

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

Mrs. Helen Dewey Hoffman  
Gardner Jackson  
Dr. Mordecai Johnson  
Mrs. Grace Lowry  
Dean Benjamin E. Mays  
Newbold Noyes

Cecil Owen  
Dr. J. Orin Powers  
Floyd W. Rasmus  
Mrs. Elsie Smith  
Miss Hilda Smith  
Dr. Louise Stanley

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-10355)

DATE: 4/8/58

TOMY  
FROM

SAC, WFO (100-17107)

SUBJECT:

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.  
IS-C ; ISA of 1950  
(OO:NEW ORLEANS)

REC-121 *[Handwritten signature]*

[REDACTED]

whose name must be protected, advised  
SAs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] that Mrs. ELEANOR  
ROOSEVELT planned to hold a reception in New York City on  
Feb. 26, 1958 for AUREY WILLIAMS, President, Southern  
Conference Education Fund (SCEF) and that CARL BRADEN, Field  
Secretary, SCEF, was scheduled to attend. It was indicated  
that Mrs. ROOSEVELT was very interested in the SCEF and that  
she would have individuals at the reception who might be  
interested in assisting the SCEF.

The original source of the foregoing information  
is located WFO file [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] that [REDACTED] advised SA  
[REDACTED] in  
Washington, D.C., on 2/11/58 and discussed with her the  
objectives and purpose of the SCEF. At that time [REDACTED]  
told [REDACTED] that she had been invited to the reception to be  
given by Mrs. ROOSEVELT in NYC in behalf of the SCEF. [REDACTED]  
also promised financial assistance to the SCEF.

- 2-Bureau
- 2-Boston (100- ) (RM) (Info)
- (1-100-28044) [REDACTED]
- 2-Louisville ( ) (Info)
- (1-100-3346) [REDACTED]
- 3-New Orleans (100-759) (RM) (Info)
- (1-100- ) [REDACTED]
- 1-New York (100- ) (RM) (Info)
- 6-WFO
- (1-134-1543 Sub A) [REDACTED]
- (1-100-33016) [REDACTED]
- (1-100-33211) [REDACTED]
- (1-100-19421) [REDACTED]
- (1-100-421 T) (CP Funds)

REC-99

100-10355-683

DPH:DRB  
(16)

REC-121

14 APR 8 1958

68 APR 11 1958

EX-136

*[Handwritten signatures and initials]*

WFO 100-17107

The original source of the foregoing information is located in WFO file [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised SA [REDACTED] that the meeting sponsored by Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT was held in New York City on February 26, 1958 and that it was considered a very successful meeting. A total of \$13,000.00 was raised at the meeting which included \$500.00 given by Mrs. ROOSEVELT and \$500.00 given by the ROSENWALDS, not further identified. Other contributions varied from \$300.00 down.

No money has been received from Mrs. LUKE WILSON of Washington, D.C. and it was suggested that her son, LUKE WOODWARD WILSON, be interested in the SCEF and then it may be possible to have her contribute.

The original source of the foregoing information is located in WFO file [REDACTED]

The "Pittsburgh Courier" in its issue of 5/25/46, carried a news item to the effect that Mrs. LUKE I. WILSON was the chairman of a committee which planned to raise \$25,000.00 in funds to further the activities of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in Washington.

[REDACTED] advised SA [REDACTED] that she had learned that SIDNEY HOLLANDER, not further identified, had attended the reception given by Mrs. ROOSEVELT in NYC on 3/26/58.

The original information is located in WFO file [REDACTED]

The foregoing information is being furnished the divisions receiving copies of this letter for their information.



CLINTONVILLE, WIS.

September 12, 1940

J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, F. B. I.  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I note from the September 11th Milwaukee Journal that you had some correspondence with Mr. Guy [?]  
of Detroit relative to a request he entered against  
police officers called for names and addresses of  
persons who had been arrested.

Could it be that you might for your own sake  
little or no contact with Mr. [?]  
he would like an article in Milwaukee [?]  
the Milwaukee [?], or for the [?]  
by [?]. You are invited to have a discussion  
relative to this matter in North [?].

Mr. [?] said he would "be [?]  
[?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]  
[?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]  
[?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]

Do not feel that you intend to [?]  
[?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]  
[?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?] [?]

Sincerely,



JMS: [?]

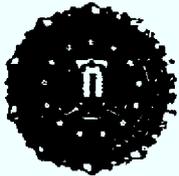
RECORDED & INDEXED

6-7567-211	
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
4	SEP 16 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	

SEP 13 RECD

*Handwritten mark*

FIVE



Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
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. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Beahm \_\_\_\_\_
- Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

JKM:EK  
Call: 3:20 P.M.  
Transcribed: 3:35 P.M.

January 14, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

Re: [REDACTED] Confidential Informant

Mr. Donegan called from New York advising that they are sending a letter to the Bureau with reference to information furnished by [REDACTED] the President and Mrs. Roosevelt are angry with the Bureau because of an investigation of a Mrs. Helm, first name unknown, who is either a social secretary of Mrs. Roosevelt or connected with the White House in some way.

I told Mr. Donegan this occurred some time ago. Their letter relative to this will furnish detailed information from [REDACTED] regarding this matter.

Respectfully,

J. K. Mumford

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

61-7566-4387

JAN 20 1943



Ticklers: Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Mumford  
Mr. Welch

FIVE

Brief summary of article on Page 6 of April 6th issue

"American Unity During the Present Crisis"

At a banquet in New York on April 3, given by the Common Council for American Unity, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt became an honorary member.

Attorney General Jackson was one of the guests at the banquet and gave a talk about the foreign born people in this country. He told how a large per cent of the population was foreign born but that just because a person was foreign born he was not necessarily un-American. He told what good could come from alien peoples if they would cooperate and that there were only a very few that did not.

He told how all aliens had been registered and how everything was well in hand and that in case of another war we would not have to fear the foreign element as much as we did in the last war.

I ENCL.

Translated: Mr. Schneider  
Typed: V. E. Hands

NOT RECORDED

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MAY 9 1941

THE AMERICAN LEGION  
NATIONAL AMERICANISM COMMISSION

1608 K STREET, N. W.  
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE  
NATIONAL DIRECTOR

November 30, 1956

*No card. DeLoach*  
*11/14/56*

20168

*James B. ...*  
*R. ...*

Mr. C. D. DeLoach, Inspector  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Ninth & Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C.

RE: INTERNATIONAL RESCUE  
COMMITTEE, INC.

100-1852

Dear Deke:

On the basis of a request from National Commander Dan Daniel, I made a summary on November 28th of existing available information concerning the International Rescue Committee, Inc. The Officers and Directors were taken from a letterhead of the Committee on a letter dated November 16, 1956. I noted from a full page advertisement in the Washington Post and Times Herald of November 29, 1956, that there had been some changes in the directorate of the organization.

Sincerely yours,

*Lee*

LEE R. PENNINGTON,  
Assistant Director

*UNRECORDED IN*  
*100-1852-55*

LRP:esm  
Enclosure

RECORDED - 15

INDEXED - 69

100-1852-55

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ENCLOSURE

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DEC 31 1956

*K. ...*  
*105-54509*

INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE, INC.  
62 West 43rd Street  
New York 36, New York

20169

OFFICERS

Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Honorary Chairman  
Leo Charne, Chairman  
Joseph Bullinger, Vice Chairman  
Honorable A. Biddle Duke, President  
Richard R. Salzmans, Vice President  
Eric M. Walburg, Treasurer  
Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, Secretary

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Joseph B. Ardleigh  
Abram G. Becker  
Admiral John J. Bergen  
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Henry Seidel Canby  
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H. William Fitelson  
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David F. Seiferheld  
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General Carl Spats

Sterling D. Sporn  
Milton Starr  
Mrs. A. Ronald Tree  
William J. Vanden Heuvel  
Magr. Bela Varga  
L. Hollingworth Wood  
Admiral Ellis M. Zacharias  
Charles S. Zimmerman

According to a report of the National Better Business Bureau, Inc., dated May 20, 1953, The International Rescue Committee was incorporated on March 17, 1942 under the laws of the State of New York as a non-profit, non-sectarian organization for the purpose of engaging in European relief work.

The stated objects of the organization are:

To provide material aid, and arrange resettlement and rehabilitation for those who, because of their devotion to democratic principles and their opposition to all forms of totalitarianism, are destitute, ill or in danger.

To administer such relief and assistance within the framework of the very broad criterion of anti-totalitarianism (i.e., consistent opposition to Nazism, Fascism and Communism) without regard to race, nationality, religion and without discrimination or preference between the numerous legitimate varieties of democratic views.

100-1852-55

To direct public attention to the plight of all such oppressed and imperiled people.

20170

To receive funds from donors for the promotion of the above enumerated purposes.

The I.R.C. is registered with the Advisory Committee of Voluntary Foreign Aid of the Department of State.

Tax Exempt Status

The Treasury Department has ruled that contributions to the organization are exempt for income tax purposes.

The background of the International Rescue Committee was discussed with Mr. Robert Cartright, Chief Assistant to the Administrator of the Refugee Relief Act. His attention was called to the fact that in the past many of the officers and directors of the Committee had long records of affiliation with subversive groups. He admitted this to be true but stated that the organization was now legitimate and was one of the major voluntary agencies recognized by the State Department. He called attention to the fact that there are many people working in the immigration field who have records of affiliation with subversive groups.

In answer to an inquiry relative to clearance, Mr. Cartright stated that they are working very fast and it is not possible to do a perfect job in security screening but there definitely will be a follow-through program carried on to determine whether any of the individuals admitted are in any manner tied in with Communists.

At the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration, the Hungarian Refugee situation was discussed with Mr. Johannes J. Van Loon, Chief of the U. S. Office of ICEM. He was questioned relative to the manner in which those coming to the United States were selected and he advised that it was on the basis of health, a limited security check and guarantee of a job and housing. He stated that the voluntary agencies engaged in the Hungarian Refugee problem have been giving blanket assurances and these organizations in turn subsequently secure individual assurances from those individuals who guarantee the refugees a job and housing.

In answer to an inquiry as to how the individual refugees are selected, Mr. Van Loon stated that they are selected and certified to the Intergovernmental Committee for European Migration based on the representations of the field agents of the major voluntary agencies.

While in Mr. Van Loon's office he read a wire concerning the Hungarian Refugee situation as of the evening of November 27, 1956. This wire stated that the influx of refugees in Austria totaled 87,525. 2454 refugees had been moved out of Austria within the past 24 hours. Nations have received refugees

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to date as follows:

Belgium	3,003
Ireland	141
France	1,693
Germany	3,043
Holland	1,976
Italy	1,172
Sweden	1,039
Switzerland	3,461
United Kingdom	2,361
U.S.A.	422
Total	18,584

Inquiry of Mr. Van Loon concerning the facilities of the International Rescue Committee developed the information that it does not have the same size organization as the larger groups and their work can not be developed to the same extent as the several larger organizations.

A discussion was had with Mr. Lyford of the State Department, who advised that the principal things which could be done by citizens to assist would be to donate funds and assist refugee relief through sponsoring the refugees and making available homes and jobs.

Inquiry concerning security measures developed the fact that in controvention of the Refugee Relief Act, the State Department is now waiving the two year personal history records which have heretofore been mandatory. He stated that the Secretaries of Defense and State had both agreed to this waiver. He further stated that information concerning security risk was developed during the regular interview with each refugee. He stated that the present procedure is actually in line with the McCarran-Walter Act and that an agreement has been had with the countries from which refugees have been removed that they can be returned in the event information of a subversive nature is developed.

Concerning children and orphans, Mr. Lyford stated that very few are entering the United States who are not with parents. The general feeling is that they should remain near home in an effort to locate their parents or relatives and by removing them from Austria there appears little likelihood of their making the contacts.

Mr. Lyford called attention to an article which appeared in the Evening Star of November 27, 1956, which he stated covered the situation. It stated there are two principal phases of relief work:

1. Material aid, urgently needed, for oppressed Hungarians in Europe. This group includes those who have escaped to other countries and also those still in Hungary.

W

3. The migration of Hungarian refugees to foreign lands.

20172

Insofar as American participation is concerned, the material aid is being supplied chiefly through the Red Cross and the organizations whose voluntary relief activities abroad are approved by the Government.

N.Y. / For record purposes I want to call your attention to the fact that there has been a material change in the membership of the officers and directors of the International Rescue Committee. A 1942 letterhead reflects the following with records of affiliation with left-wing or subversive groups: CHARLES A. BEARD, Honorary Chairman; FRANK LINDSON, Chairman; FREDA LISCHINSKY, Vice-Chairman; L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD, Vice-Chairman; ROGER BALDWIN; STUART CHASE; GEORGE S. COUNTS; ELMER DAVIS; JOHN DEWEY; JOHN HAYNES HOLMES; REINHOLD NIEBUHR; UPTON SINCLAIR; DOROTHY THOMPSON; OSWALD G. VILLARD; WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE.

A 1949 letterhead shows the following list of officers and directors with left-wing or subversive affiliations: GORDON W. ALLPORT; ROGER BALDWIN; HENRY SEIDEL CANBY; JAMES B. CAREY; RUPUS B. CLEMENT; HENRY SLOANE COFFIN; ALBERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE; BARTLEY C. CRUM; JOHN DEWEY; SHERWOOD EDDY; CLIFTON FADINAN; HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK; OSCAR HANAUERSTEIN, II; ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS; JOHN HAYNES HOLMES; BRYN J. HOYDE; ARCHIBALD MACLEISH; ALLAN NEVINS; REINHOLD NIEBUHR; ARTHUR M. SCHLESINGER; REV. BERNARD J. SHELL; ROBERT E. SHERWOOD; LILLIAN SMITH; NORMAN THOMAS; CHANNING H. TOBIAS.

A 1951 letterhead contains the following with left-wing or subversive affiliations: BENNETT COOPER; RUPUS CLEMENT; HENRY SLOANE COFFIN; ELMER DAVIS; FREDERICK MAY ELIOT; MARSHALL FIELD; DOROTHY GARFIELD FISHER; HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK; JOHN HAYNES HOLMES; CHARLES S. JOHNSON; ARCHIBALD MACLEISH; REINHOLD NIEBUHR; REV. ASHTON OLDMAN; BISHOP G. BROWLEY PAXAN; REV. EDWARD L. PARSONS; DREW PEARSON; RABBI D. de SOLA POOL; CARL SANDBURG; JAMES T. SHOTWELL; NORMAN SHOTWELL; MARGARET WEBSTER.

In 1952 there was a decrease and the following are listed with left-wing or subversive affiliations: REINHOLD NIEBUHR, Chairman, Board of Directors; HENRY SEIDEL CANBY; TELFORD TAYLOR; GORDON W. ALLPORT; HENRY SLOANE COFFIN; SHERWOOD EDDY; ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS; ARCHIBALD MACLEISH; ALLAN NEVINS; MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT; NORMAN THOMAS.

In 1953, from a Better Business Bureau report, only two are listed; namely, DR. HENRY SEIDEL CANBY and TELFORD TAYLOR, now head of the National Committee for an Effective Congress. With reference to Dr. Canby, there is attached hereto a summary of his affiliations as reflected by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Your attention is particularly invited to the fact that there is no record of Canby's affiliation with any group charged with being subversive subsequent to the 1944 attached record.

Dr. Canby is the only 1956 Board member with any record of affiliation with a subversive group.

4

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NORFOLK, VIRGINIA**

FILE NO. **100-1691**

REPORT MADE AT <b>NORFOLK, VIRGINIA</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>11/30/45</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>9/15;11/15/45</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>WILLIAM E. HARLAN, JR.</b>
TITLE <b>FOREIGN INSPIRED <sup>0</sup>AGITATION AMONG THE AMERICAN NEGROES IN THE NORFOLK FIELD DIVISION</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:** African Academy of Arts and Research held meeting in Norfolk to obtain support for the Academy and its work. Grand Jury investigation requested by Norfolk Journal and Guide regarding death of ROBERT WILLIAM DAVIS who jumped from 4th floor of Norfolk City Jail September 15, 1945 refused by Commonwealth Attorney of Norfolk, Va. Two colored officers sworn in by Norfolk Police Department.

-P-

**REFERENCE:** Report of Special Agent WILLIAM E. HARLAN, JR. dated September 27, 1945 at Norfolk, Virginia.

**DETAILS:** AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA:

**I. ORGANIZATIONAL ACTIVITY:**

**A. African Academy of Arts and Research:**

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that the African Academy of Arts and Research held a meeting at the First Calvary Baptist Church at Norfolk, Virginia, on September 20, 1945 to obtain support for the Academy and its work. The meeting was attended by between 700 and 800 persons, all of whom were colored. The general theme of the meeting was a glorification of the African culture and the advocacy of a closer unity between American negroes and African negroes.

*W*

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>John F. Trotter</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <b>100-135-56-50</b>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3-Bureau 1-CHI, Norfolk (Conf.) 1-SIU, Norfolk (Conf.) 2-Norfolk <b>APR 20 1946</b>	RECORDED & INDEXED <b>211</b>
	RECEIVED TO THE I. <b>DEC 5 1945</b> <i>W</i>

NF 100-1691

Reverend C. L. GRIFFIN of Norfolk, Virginia, pastor of the First Calvary Baptist Church, was the opening speaker. He welcomed the guests to the city and introduced Mr. VERNER J. WILLIAMS, New York Attorney, who acted as Master of Ceremonies. Mr. WILLIAMS spoke and advocated the unity of black men all over the world if the colored people ever hoped to be able to command the respect of other persons.

In the opinion of Confidential Informant T-1 Mr. WILLIAMS can not be classed as radical although at times he was emotional in his address.

Mr. GEORGE DALY, Negro physician of New York City, spoke on the subject, "Why the Academy?". He indicated that the Academy had been founded in 1943 by Mr. LEADINE, who at that time was a student at New York University and president of the Cosmopolitan Club. Mr. LEADINE's idea was to bring about a closer unity and understanding between the Negroes of the United States and those of his native Africa. Also he had in his purpose the founding of an organization to bring a true and accurate picture of the cultural heritage and the economic and social life of the African. It was indicated that the organization had been set up with the endorsement of such persons as the late WENDELL WILKIE and Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, both of whom participated in his presentation program at Carnegie Hall in 1945. He stated that there is a research division of the Academy which has as its function the study of the African History and Culture, and the accumulation of data along those lines was to be published. There is a youth's Division which is charged with working among the Negro youth in this and other countries to give to them knowledge of the cultural heritage of the Negro.

Confidential Informant T-1 described the address of Dr. DALY as not radical but emotional.

The principal speaker of the occasion was the Honorable JAMES A. WATSON, Negro Judge for the city and state of New York. His remarks were brief and in general consisted of a discussion of an evaluation of the Academy, its aims, and purposes.

The next speaker was Dr. MCKENZIE OUIKE, native of Nigeria. Mr. OUIKE wrote "Scholar and Student of African Affairs and History". His remarks were principally in praise of Mr. LEADINE and his work for the Academy. Dr. OUIKE criticized the American system of degradation of the black man and indicated that

Nov. 22, 1944

*Handwritten signature/initials*

N.I.C. CONVENTION, HALL, CHICAGO

SESSIONS, Third Day.

Reaction will find labor on the job at the polls in the 1948 and 1952 elections. This was made certain when the N.I.C. executive board unanimously recommended to the convention that the 210 Political Action Committee be continued to lead the people's fight for a lasting peace and full employment.

Isolationism and imperialism alike were denounced as evils that the N.I.C. will continue to fight in a broad program of education between elections. The program will be financed by a fund of \$200,000 which was "frozen" during the 1944 campaign because of the Smith-Connelly act.

"We have learned", N.I.C. Pres. Philip Murray said, "that we don't need high funds. Most of our work is done by volunteers. Shoe leather is still cheap and ringing doorbells doesn't cost money. We can match the millions of dollars spent by reaction by the voluntary work of millions of our members."

Asked if the N.I.C. deserved the credit for re-electing F.D. Roosevelt which has been given it by the reactionary press, Chairman Sidney Hillman smiled. "Isolationism was defeated on Nov. 7," he said, "and we feel the N.I.C. made a great contribution."

Hillman pointed out that the Gallup poll had predicted that only 37,500,000 people would vote. The vote, he said, was for by 10,000,000 and later had led the great registration campaign which got out the vote. Although increments were made only for national candidates in the 1944 election, Murray declared that in future state recommendations might be made in local elections as well.

"The future security of the nation," declared Murray in his report to the convention, "is a political question, to be decided by political means. The common people do not propose to leave this all-important issue in the hands of individuals who are not of their country. We favor national administration, not internationalism."

"They do not propose to let world peace be followed by world war. They demand that world peace and security, with preparation for all emergencies, be maintained. Roosevelt and his associates, with the aid of the British, French and Teheran war-time conferences, have prepared for a new period of isolationism and imperialism." Murray said tribute to the cooperation of the N.I.C. in the war effort. "Some people", he declared, "think that the N.I.C. is just a bunch of people who will do good and not get any for it."

100-33049-9-93

REPORT

The report is a list of the activities of the N.I.C. during the war and the election year. It is a report of the N.I.C. to the public.

"Our money and institutions shall be used to promote the welfare of the United States and all its people," said Murray. "It's truly a movement of the common man toward the attainment of his objectives."

Hillman said that had Mr. Roosevelt supported by the CIO-PAC, been defeated, "we would have lost in our generation, at least all hope of winning a decent and enduring peace."

He said forces "of black reaction" would have "turned our country from a course of collaboration and friendship among nations to a struggle for world domination, leading inevitably to international conflict and a third World war."

"Had these forces come to power, we would have lost our chance of winning jobs and security for all our people in the post-war world"

He reiterated that PAC was not interested in forming a third party, because it "would only serve to cut us off from large and important progressive groups with which we have been so successfully allied."

Nonpartisan political action "with forward-looking members of both parties" and in the main-stream of American political life, was the course he charted.

.....

When the shouting had died down and a formal vote was taken on continuing the committee, Murray turned to CIO's role in the war, reading a cable he sent to General Dwight D. Eisenhower, commanding Allied forces in the European theatre, in which he assured the military chief:

"Our people will stay on the job until we have given you everything you need for final victory over the Nazis."

Murray said he was responding to Eisenhower's message to American war workers.

"Your call for more and still more shells, artillery, trucks and other arms and supplies finds an acceptance in CIO's unequivocal renewal of its no-strike pledge and in renewed dedication to still greater effort and devotion in the job of getting the supplies to you and your heroic men," the cable said.

.....

The convention will complete action on other resolutions tomorrow, going through the Thanksgiving holiday but setting aside tomorrow night for a turkey banquet. At the session on Friday, last day of the convention, officers will be elected and Secretary of Interior Laska is scheduled to talk.

.....

CIO--When the Political Action Committee was officially born at the CIO convention, at Philadelphia, it was Vice-President Wallace-Sidney Hillman-Sra, Roosevelt and P.J. Thomas who administered a large suite of rooms at the Bellevue-Stratford hotel to get the thing off with a bang.

The very same crowd is here at the tavern, only "Autob" Lee-Quercia, has joined up with them. It's time for people to stop kidding themselves and learn Roosevelt and his political.

At one period she sat on one side of the hall with a group of negroes, who were delegates. There were over 100 negro delegates present. This woman Eleanor is ~~scholar~~ she plays up the "common people angle" while Henry Wallace builds up the top rail fences for two things--first in case Philip Murray should take a walk--then he (Wallace) and Willian would have absolute control of C.I.O. If anything happens to ITR the CIO would not support Truman--so Wallace would be ready to be forced in, or alternative a third party.

.....

Delegates to the convention here heard greetings from the Soviet, Chinese, Latin American and Canadian labor movements.

Mrs. ~~Vincente Lombardo~~ Telesano of the confederation of Latin American workers asked for continued united labor efforts to crush Nazism and fascism.

Vasili ~~Antonov~~ of the Soviet Central Council of Trade Unions urged CIO help in "organization of a militant, active world trade union federation to promote the early defeat of our common hated enemy, Hitlerite Germany, and establish a lasting peace for all of mankind's welfare."

Mrs. ~~Chu Hsueh-fan~~ of the Chinese League of Labor Unions thanked the CIO for its help in strengthening the free democratic labor movements of the world and for contributing to an allied victory.

The convention opened quietly with little discord in evidence. Delegates are to consider problems of union organization, post-war re-employment, as well as a plan to obtain 90,000,000 jobs.

104/21

President Roosevelt extended greetings to the convention, saying that because of the press of his office he could not be present in person.

In his message, read by Murray to the accompaniment of vociferous cheers, Mr. Roosevelt said, "American men and women on assembly lines, at machines, in mines, at counters, in office work, on farms and those directing production have, almost without exception, done everything humanly possible to help our brave fighters to carry on against ruthless enemies.

"That job is not yet done, however, we must, and I know we will, keep turning out the weapons and materials needed by our fighters so that the war may be shortened, lives saved, and our boys returned at the earliest possible moment to their homes and loved ones."

Addressing the morning session, Bishop Bernard J. Shell, of the Catholic archdiocese of Chicago, termed the American ideal a "brotherhood of free men," and came out strongly for revision of the Little Steel wage formula.

"I cannot refrain from saying," the cleric asserted, "that labor's demand for revision of the Little Steel formula is both just and imperative."

Murray in his keynote address to the opening session, cheered the work of the CIO political action committee, but added "We are not assembled in session for the purpose of beating our chests about PAC. We played our part in winning the election."

On wage stabilization, Murray said labor had "been compelled due to the rigidity of the Little Steel formula to temporarily make sacrifices in the interests of our nation whilst engaged in a great war."

"It is our high purpose whilst struggling to relieve ourselves from the shackles of bondage through the operation of the so-called Little Steel formula, to continue in the maintenance of our no-strike pledge."

He brought delegates to the seventh convention to their feet cheering today when he extended a real olive branch to employers and called for revision of the Little Steel formula limiting wages.

"We have no desire to quarrel with business," he told the 600 representatives of constituent members of the con-

100-33049-9-95

JAN 29 1945

vention. "It went... and... ant fights with  
business of industry.

"It is our desire to get along with business, to get along with industry, to work with them in the manner indicated by Bishop Sheil this morning. We believe in labor-management co-operation. We do not subscribe to the foolhardy, antiquated notions of strike and strife." 104

"Surely all America knows the extraordinary record of war production made by the organized labor movement.... The time is here-now-when labor cannot be asked to continue carrying an unfair party of the effort. The Little Steel formula must be revised."

Murray continued, "We believe in the use of intelligence. We believe that intelligency should be constructively applied around the collective bargaining table with the employers of the United States."

Murray's address preceded a plea by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the president, for increased participation by women in the affairs of the world, and an increased education that all might become better citizens.

Mrs. Roosevelt said, "Men have had the running of the world for a long time now.... and the time has come for women to become active citizens in order that society might be improved."

"The price of peace," she concluded, "is so much less hard than the price of war but we must be willing to pay it just as we have paid the price of war."

#### Special from Washington

Washington, Nov. 20- Chairman William H. Davis of the war labor board said that he hoped for a decision this week on some of the pay demands of the CIO steel workers.

He emphasized that if any raises should be given they would have to be on the basis of "inequities," and would have nothing to do with breaking the Little Steel formula. He said any talk now of what an award might contain would be "pure speculation."

One source close to the board-not Davis-said that in his opinion the board might decide on something that would average out to five or ten cents an hour.

Discussing action as probably "Before the end of the present CIO convention in Chicago," this source said more pay might be ordered for night shift differentials and increased vacation benefits.

The main demand of the steel workers is 17 cents an hour, with auxiliary demands on numerous other issues. The board has ruled that issue out of consideration, since more base raises for the steel workers would go beyond the Little Steel formula. That base of the administration's pay policy limits general raises, in compensation for increased living costs, to 15 per cent of the rates in effect January 1, 1941.

Flushed with victory and animated by unity, the CIO closed its seventh annual convention by reelecting Pres. Philip Murray in a tumultuous 45-minute session.

Its victory at the polls acknowledged in person by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Vice Pres. Henry A. Wallace, Sec. of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York and Mayor Edward Kelly of Chicago, the CIO rode a high wave of enhanced prestige and internal harmony characterized by not a single negative vote being cast on any question in the 5-day sessions.

Affirming that labor has no interests apart from the people's welfare, the convention voted to continue the CIO Political Action Committee after giving Chairman Sidney Hillman the greatest ovation of his career.

The nation's industrial union federation ended its sessions on a stern note when it demanded immediate action to scrap the Little Steel formula and increase wages in step with advancing living costs. This was demanded not only as a matter of justice to war workers but to prevent depression as the nation approaches V-E Day with its reconversion problems. Public members of the Natl. War Labor Board received a stinging rebuke for failing to recommend action of the President on the steelworkers' 17% hourly wage increase.

The convention, representing 6,000,000 workers in 41 unions, presented a comprehensive postwar program to the nation in Murray's reemployment plan, based on industry councils topped by a national production board to assure 60,000,000 jobs. Wide vistas for full employment were opened in the CIO postwar plan for development of civil aviation as a major industry, for cleaning out the slums, extending schooling and health services, developing more river basins on the TVA model, rebuilding rundown railroads and highways and building up the merchant marine to handle greatly increased foreign trade.

On the international scene, the CIO affirmed decisions of Bretton Woods and Dumbarton Oaks to set up a world organization with power to assure peace and prosperity throughout the world. It also bade Godspeed to its delegates en route to London to open preliminary talks with British, Soviet and other union leaders to outline a world labor federation, open to all United Nations unions.

Delegates gave a tremendous ovation to Wallace when he urged them to keep their eyes fixed on Washington in the next two years to see that 60,000,000 jobs become reality. "A job for every voter and a voter for every job" was the way Wallace put the problem of building prosperity by getting out the vote, pressing home the issues and holding congress to account as stewards of the people.

In somber mood, the convention heard Lt. Gen. Brehon B.

100-33049-9-103



[REDACTED] He also furnished information about [REDACTED] who is closely connected with AMTORG. The Informant believes [REDACTED] may be named [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] and New York indices checked for latter names, which revealed there is a [REDACTED]. On 10/28/42 [REDACTED] told the informant about Russia's reaction to visits of ELEANOR ROOSEVELT and WENDELL WILLKIE. [REDACTED] advised the informant on 10/31/42 that [REDACTED] and AMTORG will open branch offices. On 11/4/42 [REDACTED] told the informant that [REDACTED] will be released and that the Soviet officials who were convicted for threatening the life of VON PAPPEN will be acquitted.

P

REFERENCE: Reports of [REDACTED], New York City, dated November 8, November 21, October 16 and December 3, 31, 1941; also February 12, March 17, April 21, May 8, June 19, August 1, and September 26, 1942.

DETAILS: AT NEW YORK, NEW YORK

65-7471

KONSTANTINE KONSTANTINOV, the eighteen-year old Russian who killed 74 Germans. That newspaper clipping is being retained in the newspaper section of this case and Informant in a report expressed his personal opinion relative to this individual and [REDACTED] his opinion was that they roam around the United States and tell stories which are far more fantastic than the writings of Horatio Alger.

Informant also reported that according to the Russian reports it appears that ELEANOR ROOSEVELT will also pay a visit to the Soviet Union, but that information is supposed to be strictly confidential.

NY 65-7471

The following investigation was conducted by [REDACTED] at New York on November 2, 1942:

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [REDACTED]

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] submitted a report dated October 28, 1942 at Washington, D. C. in which he reported that on several occasions during the past week he has seen [REDACTED]

Informant reported that [REDACTED]

The Washington Field Division has been requested by separate letter to check the above-mentioned license number and also to check any toll calls which have been made from the apartment of [REDACTED]

Informant also transmitted a newspaper clipping from the Washington "Times-Herald", for October 27, 1942, which reveals that ELEANOR ROOSEVELT will also want to visit Russia, but it is reported the Reds feel they have had a surfeit of American visitors lately and would rather concentrate on waging war, than entertaining high-ranking guests. The article was written by GEORGE RILEY and PAGE HULDEKOPER. This article is being retained in the newspaper section of this case.

Informant reported he called this article to the attention of [REDACTED] and he said "We told you that the other day. It was all arranged before she left for England. She is carrying important messages from the President."

[REDACTED] also remarked that such things should not be printed at this time because the Germans would do all in their power to get their hands on Mrs. ROOSEVELT and capture her and then use her as a driving power to force a separate peace with the United Nations so Germany could carry out her war with Russia. (This information was furnished the Bureau and Washington Field Division by separate letter.)

Informant also reported he inquired from [REDACTED] as to what the Red Army officers had to say about the speech given by WENDELL WILLKIE. According to [REDACTED], the Red Army officers have very little faith in anything WILLKIE has to say because they say he is unreliable and because he changes his opinions like a man changes his necktie.

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

NRP:CC  
65-7471

November 5, 1942

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

RE: AMTORG TRADING CORPORATION;  
ESPIONAGE (R)

Dear Sir:

Confidential Informant [redacted] submitted a report dated October 28, 1942 at Washington, D. C., in which he transmitted a newspaper item that appeared in the Washington "Times-Herald", on October 27, 1942, which made reference to Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT also wanting to visit Russia. The article, however, reveals it is reported the Reds feel they have had a surfeit of American visitors lately and would rather concentrate on waging a war than entertaining high-ranking guests. This article was written by GEORGE RILEY and PAGE HUIDEKOPER.

Informant reported he called the attention of [redacted] to this article and [redacted] remarked:

"We told you that the other day. It was all arranged before she left for England. She is carrying important messages from the President."

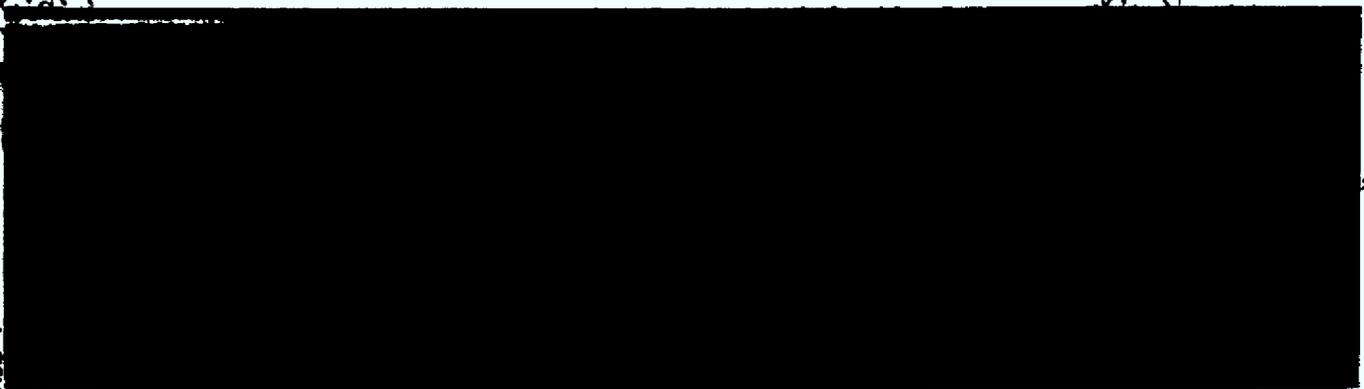
Previous information furnished by Informant has already been forwarded to the Bureau.

[redacted] further told Informant that those things should not be printed at this time because the Germans would do all in their power to get their hands on Mrs. ROOSEVELT and capture her and than use her as a driving power to force a separate peace with the United Nations, so Germany could carry out her war with Russia.

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. Keenan	.....
Mr. McGuire	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....
Miss [unclear]	.....

61-5381-1635

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **DALLAS**

FILE NO. 100-8556 ph

REPORT MADE AT <b>DALLAS</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>12-22-50</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>11-17, 22, 27, 30; 12-4, 8-50</b>	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE [REDACTED]		CHARACTER OF CASE <b>SECURITY MATTER - X Internal Security Act of 1950</b>	

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT

Subject employed Aluminum Company of America, Dallas, Texas, as typist and resides at 3235 Cole Avenue, Dallas, Texas. Reported by [REDACTED] who is suspicious of subject because of foreign birth and remarks made by subject indicating she feels United States started world war II. Subject states United States should help with feeding and rebuilding war torn nations of Europe. Claims Russia fought our war for us. Subject employed in office of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Subject states her views are international rather than national. Apparently critical of Americans because of nationalist attitude. Claims is in U.S. for purpose of studying American business and in effort to understand Americans and their views.

- P -

DATE: **AT DALLAS, TEXAS:**

[REDACTED], Dallas, Texas, advised this office that the subject is employed by that company and he has become suspicious of her for the following reasons:

APPROVED AND FORWARDED:

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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65-8616-9

842

SEP 21 1951

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- 2 - Dallas

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[REDACTED] advised that the subject's father was in the diplomatic service for an unknown country in Poland and disappeared and is presumed to have been killed after the German invasion. Subject has alleged to [REDACTED] that she was in Russia at the time and eventually came to this country through the Orient. She claims to [REDACTED] to have been an exchange student at Radcliff College from an unknown country. [REDACTED] stated that the subject claimed that [REDACTED] was her sponsor in this country and claims at other times that ELEANOR ROOSEVELT sponsored her in this country. The subject has resided in New York City and had planned to work for the United Nations, but to [REDACTED] knowledge she has never actually worked for the United Nations. [REDACTED] advised that the subject constantly refers to "stupid Americans and crazy Texans". [REDACTED] stated that the subject is critical of Americans and Texans because of their lack of culture and their "new found wealth". [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has engaged in political arguments with subject. [REDACTED] states [REDACTED] is a Republican and the subject claims to be a Democrat. [REDACTED] that she told the subject that she was tired of this country's sending money to Europe and especially to Russia. The subject is alleged to have angrily replied, "you should, because Russia won our war for us." [REDACTED] advised that the subject claims that she wants to get a background on American business and study Americans because she does not understand them. She says that she looks at things from an international point of view. [REDACTED] stated that she is critical of Americans because they restrict their thinking to nationalistic ideals rather than internationalism. [REDACTED] claims that in regard to the political discussions they have had, it does not appear that the subject desires to overthrow this form of government, but on the contrary has criticized [REDACTED], stating that [REDACTED] should not condemn Democrats and has spoken highly of the administration in this country. [REDACTED] stated that the subject to her knowledge has never made any statements that she believed in Communism or in any way follows the Communist Party line.

[REDACTED] advised that the subject claimed to have been married [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that the subject impresses her as being very unstable and hops from one job to another.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Federal Bureau of Investigation

United States Department of Justice

HMC:BJ  
100-15730

1435 K Street, Northwest  
Washington, D. C.  
May 4, 1944

PUBLICATION

Director, FBI

Re: FRATERNAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO  
CHURCHES OF AMERICA;  
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

There is set forth following information concerning a recent conference of ministers sponsored by the Washington Bureau of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in America, 1834 11th Street, Northwest. This conference was held on April 18th and 19th, 1944, in Washington, D. C., and dealt chiefly with the rights of the Negro people and the problems confronting them in regard to discrimination, segregation, and Jim Crow laws.

By way of background, it should be stated that the Fraternal Council is headed in Washington by Reverend WILLIAM H. JERNAGIN, a militant minister who for many years has been associated with the numerous organizations in Washington, D. C., that have fought for Negro rights. Although he has been associated with a number of organizations known to have been controlled and dominated by the Communist Party, he is not believed to be a member of the Communist Party, although he will cooperate with it in regard to its campaign on racial equality.

Shortly after the first of the year, Miss E. PAULINE MYERS, formerly of New York City, and the former national organizer of the March on Washington Movement, became associated as administrative assistant to Reverend JERNAGIN in the Fraternal Council. Immediately upon joining this group, a drive for publicity could be noted in the various Negro papers in Washington. A committee of 100 was set up by the Washington Bureau which was composed of ministers whose job was said to be to study and influence progressive legislation in regard to Negro rights. Reverend ROBERT MCTON WILLIAMS, pastor of the Asbury Methodist Church, and President of the Washington Interdenominational Ministers' Alliance was elected chairman of this organization. The Council thereafter was known to have taken action in expressing its disapproval of the choice of Senator BILBO as Chairman of the Senate District Committee.

RECORDED & INDEXED

100-304683-1

Information was also received that Miss MYERS definitely intended to carry on her drive for Negro rights within the Fraternal Council.

22  
(2)

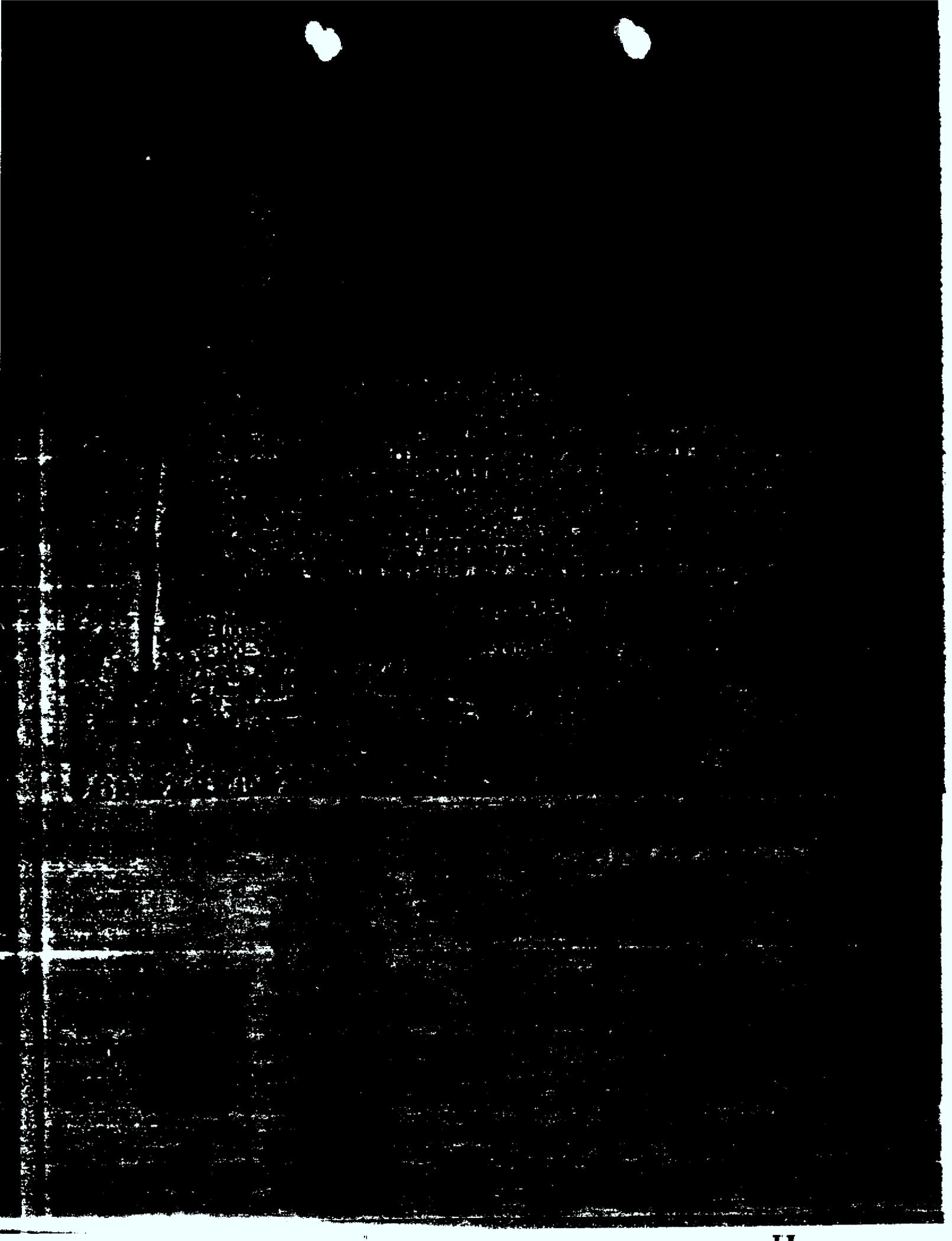
EX-15

and following the same pattern as had been previously followed by the March on Washington. Early plans were laid for a conference of ministers to be held sometime in April which would deal with the rights of Negroes. Good publicity was noted in all of the Negro publications in this area. The conference would consist of a mass meeting, a prayer service, and a dinner.

On April 18, 1944, the conference opened with registration of ministers in the afternoon. That evening, a mass meeting was held at Shiloh Baptist Church, Ninth and P Streets, Northwest. A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH of the March on Washington Movement and the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters was one of the main speakers, speaking on the racial crisis in America. He told of the world cartels and how such agreements served the interest of a few and how the rest of the world was exploited, including the Negro race. He stated that now was the best time for the Negro to strike to remove the barriers of racial discrimination, and that revolutionary strategy would be necessary in order to accomplish such ends. He advised the colored people to resist discrimination by non-violent direct action of refusal of cooperation, and asked that Negroes ally themselves with liberal white forces such as JOELIAN THOMAS and Mrs. ELEANORE ROOSEVELT. RANDOLPH favored the Socialist theory of government, and attacked the Communist idea of government according to KARL MARX.

Dr. MORDECAI JOHNSON, President of Howard University, also was one of the main speakers. His talk on "The World Community and the Negro" centered on the organization of the world community. In his statements, he expounded the existence of the world community in which comparative distances between far areas and countries are less at the present time than they were a short time ago. He said that with this new intimacy the problems of the people of all nations would become accentuated. Thus, there would be the organization of a world community which at the present time is the basis of this war. He asked who was going to organize a world community, Hitler with his blood theory, or the Allies with their theory of democracy. The winning of the war, he stated, won't organize the world, as war is never a constructive means of organizing. He said that the means lay in the hands of the people who desire to keep the peace and not to exploit others which would form causes for new wars.

Dr. JOHNSON went on to say that while Hitler had conceived and perpetuated the "race" doctrine, the deeds conforming to that doctrine had come from America. He explained that England was and is the most cold blooded exploiter of human life, and cited as examples Africa, India, China, Malay, and others whom the British refused to give up lest she herself suffer materially. JOHNSON also stated that there were others of our allies who acted in such a manner, the Boers of South Africa, the Belgians with their highly



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
540 EAST 58TH STREET  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

RECEIVED  
JAN 10 1964  
10 10 AM '64

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY  
540 EAST 58TH STREET  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60637

RECEIVED  
JAN 10 1964  
10 10 AM '64

Call to  
Attention  
Special  
Director

DETAILS:

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Hold

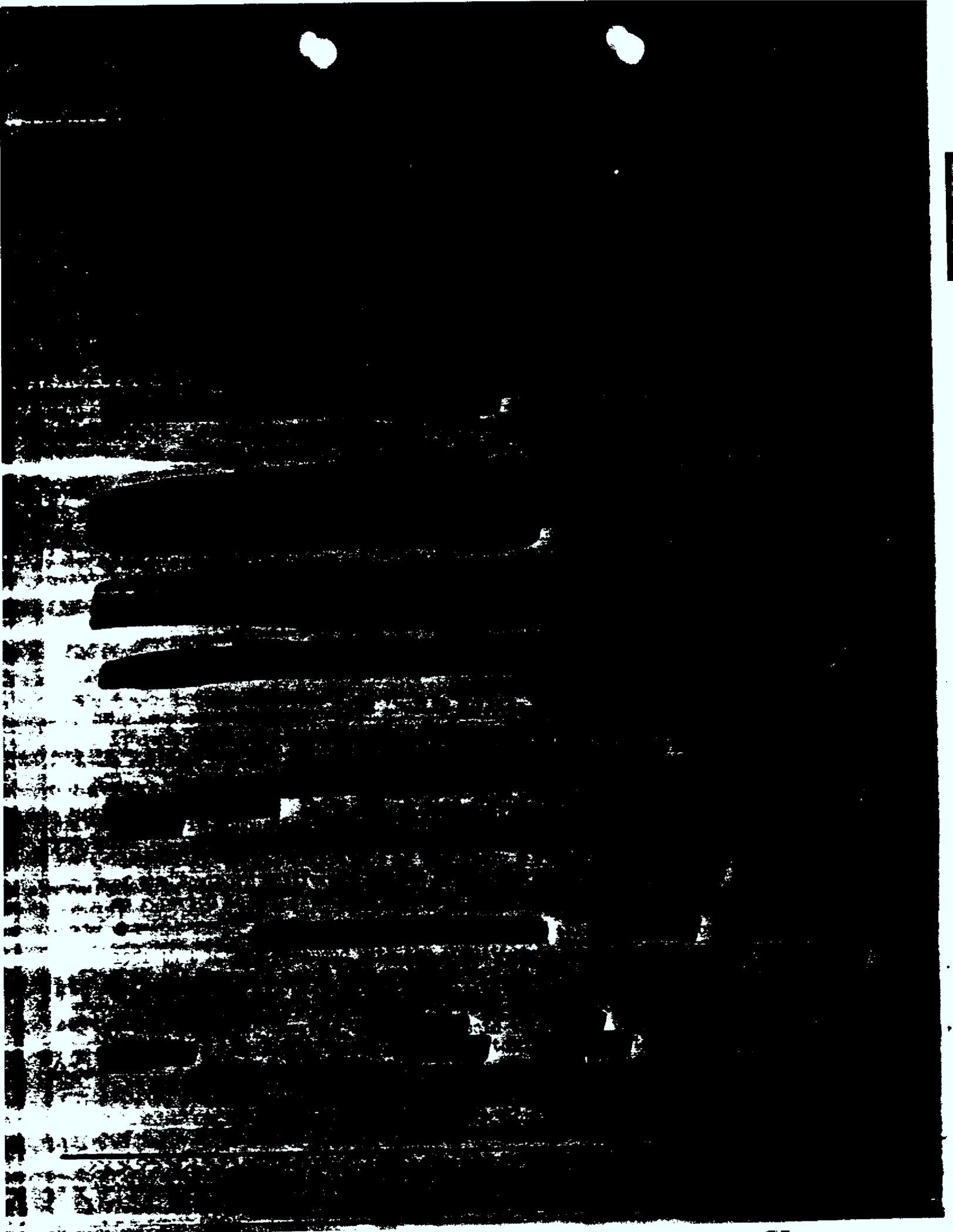
Approved



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
The personnel of the [redacted]

ADDRESS: [redacted]  
Chicago, Illinois

85 SEP 17 1951



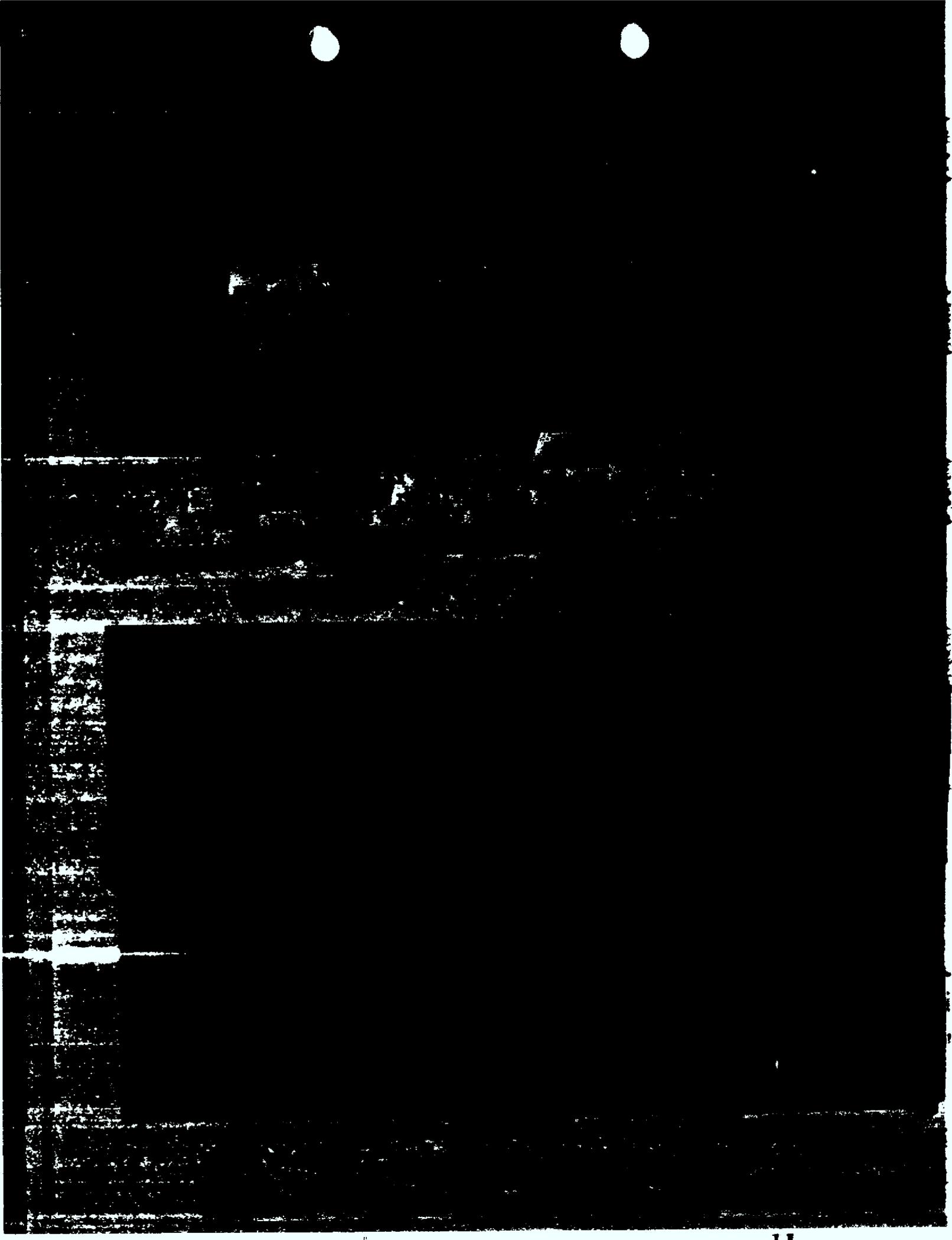
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

*Handwritten:* [Illegible]

REPORT OF [Illegible] ON [Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]



June 15, 1951

June 20, 1951

June 25, 1951

June 30, 1951

July 5, 1951

July 10, 1951

July 15, 1951

July 20, 1951

July 25, 1951

July 30, 1951

August 5, 1951

August 10, 1951

August 15, 1951

August 20, 1951

August 25, 1951

August 30, 1951

September 5, 1951

September 10, 1951

September 15, 1951

September 20, 1951

September 25, 1951

September 30, 1951

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

425  
~~125~~

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH**

FILE NO. **100-7399**

REPORT MADE AT <b>SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>5-9-46</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>2-6,7,8,9,10-46; 4-12,26-46</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>[REDACTED]</b>
TITLE <b>PRO-AMERICAN VIGILANTES</b>			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>INTERNAL SECURITY - M</b>

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**



Subject organization formed in Salt Lake City, Utah by JEREMIAH STOKES, ARTHUR RICHARDSON, and MARILYN B. ALLEN for purpose of combating Communism. The drive is now on to recruit prominent Salt Lake citizens in order to increase the small membership. During February, this group held a series of meetings at which KENNETH GOFF of Englewood, Colorado, allegedly a former member of the Communist Party, lectured on Communist tactics. Both STOKES and GOFF lauded the work of GERALD L. K. SMITH and particularly attacked the Jews and Communists. Miss ALLEN devotes her full time to writing articles and books exposing Communists, Communist policy, and tactics. Leaders of group state organization is not connected with any outside group and only pro-Americans are to be selected as members.

- C -

**DETAILS:**

[REDACTED] Salt Lake City, Utah, formerly of Atlanta, Georgia, appeared in person at this office on January 9 and 11, 1946, at first to give information concerning the activities of an individual whom she thought to be un-American. During the course of the conversation that took place, [REDACTED] advised [REDACTED]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>May E. Newton</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		SE 2
<p>5 <del>COPIES DESTROYED</del></p> <p>1 - ONI, San Francisco</p> <p>1 - SID, Fort Douglas</p> <p>3 - Salt Lake City</p>	<p>100-7399-344922-1</p> <p>31</p>	<p>EX-8</p>
COPY IN FILE		

JUN 10 1946

the Pro-American Vigilantes for the purpose of combating Communism. She stated that the group at that time had only a small membership. However, it was planned to recruit prominent Salt Lake City citizens as members. This recruiting was to take place after a visit to Salt Lake City by KENNETH GOFF, whose address was given as Englewood, Colorado.

[REDACTED] stated further that GOFF was formerly a member of the Communist and Young Communist League and is the author of a book entitled "They Would Destroy Our Way of Life". She stated that the recruiting drive was not to take place until after GOFF's visit to Salt Lake City, at which time he was to give a series of lectures on the evils of Communism and prepare the few members of the group as "missionaries". According to [REDACTED] members of the above group were good old fashioned Americans and the group was not religious but would combat anything that was anti-American.

KENNETH GOFF gave a series of five lectures in Salt Lake City during the period February 6 to February 10, 1946. During these meetings, which were attended by approximately forty-five persons on each occasion, JEREMIAH STOKES introduced KENNETH GOFF and told of his past history and his efforts to combat Communism. Then GOFF gave lectures on his past Communist activities in the Communist Party and Young Communist League. Both GOFF and STOKES lauded the work of GERALD L. K. SMITH and bitterly attacked the Jews, Communists, and in some instances some members of our Government in Washington, D. C. They linked SYDNEY HILLMAN and the CIO Political Action Committee with Communists, and even went so far as to state that WALTER WINCHELL is a member of the Communist Party; that DREW PEARSON is a Fellow-Traveler; and further, that "ELEANOR ROOSEVELT has done as much as anyone in furthering the Communist cause in this country".

MARILYN R. ALLEN has stated on other occasions that she devotes her full time to writing articles exposing Communists. She has made available pamphlets which she has had published as follows: "America at the Crossroads", "America Forever", "God Made Me Free", "Peace Mongering in America".

[REDACTED]

In view of the fact that so far members of this group have not proven themselves to be anti-American, no further investigation is being conducted in this case at the present time.

- C L O S E D -

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

San Juan, Puerto Rico

FILE NO. 105-333

REPORT MADE AT Baltimore	DATE WHEN MADE 4/4/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/16, 19, 20/51	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - I	

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**



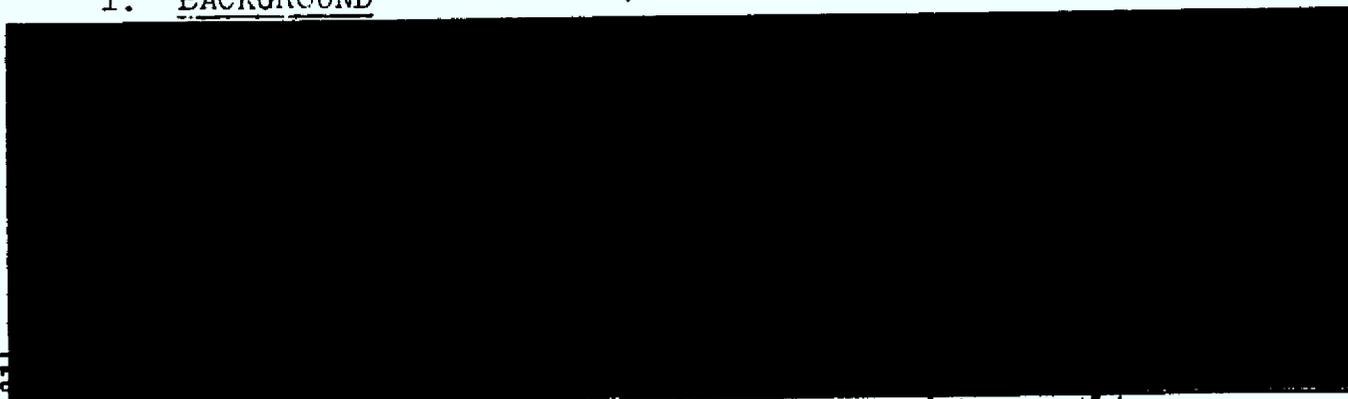
U. S.

- RUC -

**DETAILS:**

I. BACKGROUND

DEFERRED RECORDING



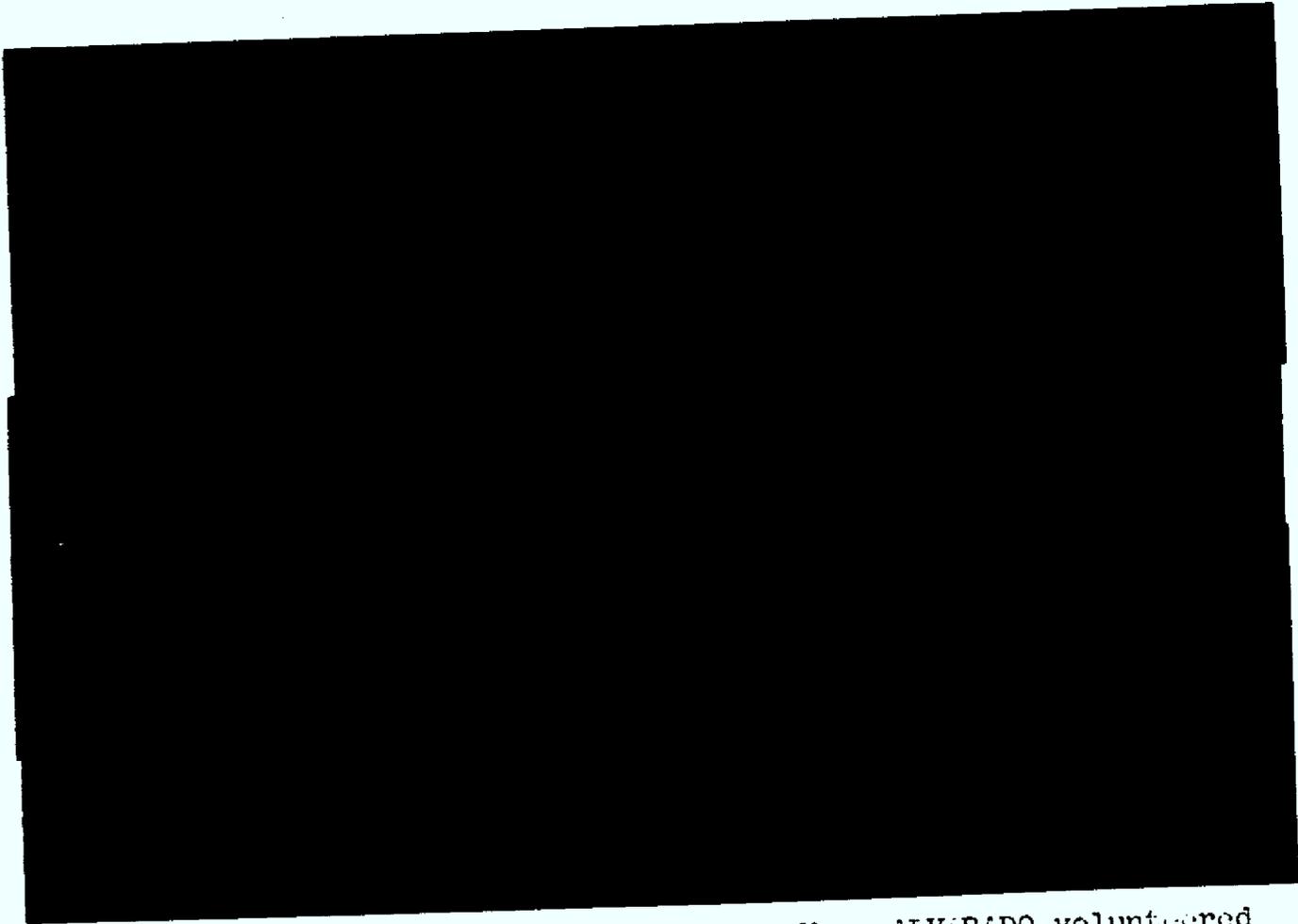
COPIES OF THIS REPORT  5 Bureau 3 San Juan 2 New York (Info) 2 Philadelphia (102-9) (Info)	62-7721-2054 APR 8 1951 SEARCHED SERIALIZED INDEXED FILED	RECORDED - 37 INDEXED - 37
		HANDLED BY [REDACTED]

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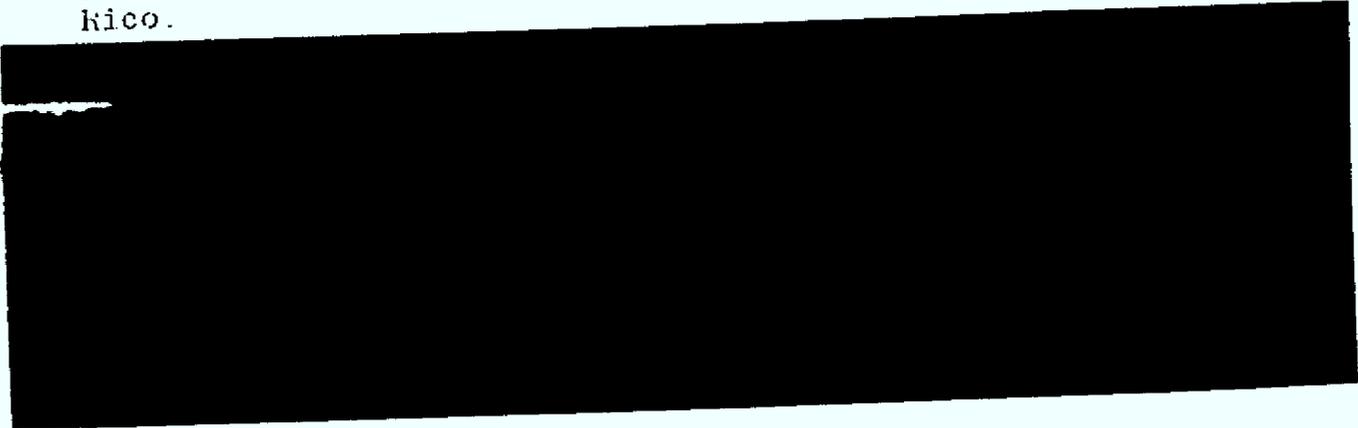
66 APR 17 1951

Ba. 105-333

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE



During the course of instant interview, Mrs. ALVARADO volunteered the information that in 1937, she visited Mrs. FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT and Mrs. ROOSEVELT had visited at her home in Puerto Rico.



cc-Mr. Tamm  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Collier

RECORDED & INDEXED  
342

The Attorney General

July 8, 1946

EX-68

Director, FBI

LIEUTENANT NICOLAI G. REDIN

100-330486-500

I have been advised that the Assistant United States Attorney at Seattle, Washington, Allen Pomeroy, who is active in the prosecution of Nicolai G. Redin, was contacted on the evening of July 6, 1946, by a United Press reporter from San Francisco, California. This reporter stated that the United Press had picked up a rumor that James Roosevelt, Hugh DeLacy, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt were to appear as character witnesses for the defendant in the Redin trial. Pomeroy stated that two United Press reporters supposedly had been sent to Seattle, Washington, from San Francisco, California, to run down this rumor.

Mr. Pomeroy inquired of the Seattle Field Division if that office had any information indicating the above-named persons were acquainted with Redin. He was advised that approximately two months ago James Roosevelt was in Seattle in connection with the Independent Citizens Committee of Arts and Sciences, and while in Seattle the Committee held a reception for him at the home of Mrs. Benjamin Lexin. Mrs. Lexin is a very close friend of the Redin family and was born in Russia. Mr. Pomeroy requested the Seattle Field Division to verify the rumor concerning the appearance of the above individuals as defense witnesses.

In order to comply with Mr. Pomeroy's request it would be necessary for this Bureau to contact directly Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, James Roosevelt, and Hugh DeLacy, and in view of this fact no inquiry into this matter will be made by the Bureau without a specific request from your office.

MAC:aop

RECEIVED  
JUL 12 1946  
BY [initials]

✓  
[Handwritten signature]

Tamm  
Ladd  
Nichols  
Tracy  
Carson  
Clegg  
Glavin  
Harbo  
Hendon  
Perrin  
Quinn  
Tamm  
Egan  
Gandy

34 JUL 13 1946

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
JUL 10 1946  
[Vertical stamps and handwritten notes]



H. about the  
Concrete Mixers that  
were shipped to Russia  
from the Newport Navy  
Yard. and the Oil from  
California and where is  
all the Steel going that  
is being shipped from here  
leaving us without any.  
Watch out.

Veteran

I the U. Nations born at  
\$15,000 a year.

She is an Hon. Member of  
the Garment Assoc. which  
is Communist to the bone.

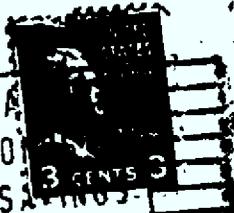
Her friend Mrs Perkins  
also a fellow traveller  
& chairman of the Civil  
Service Com. is in a me-

position to take care of  
the Communists if they  
are found out. Nice work  
(What)

How about the Communist  
in the Atom Bomb Project  
it is full of them!  
Watch out

BOSTON, MASS.  
OCT 17  
8:30 PM '47

SAVE THE EASY WAY  
BUY U.S. BONDS  
PAYROLL SAVINGS



J. Edgar Hoover

Chief of F. B. I.

Washington

D. C.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

UNITE

GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

DATE: November 17, 1950

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT:

While Ogden was in the building today on other matters he left the attached letter here for incorporation in the Bureau's records, which communication reflects that the writer was told by an unnamed individual that David Lilienthal had sold the Atom bomb secrets to Russia.

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

JJM:LB  
Attachment

ENCL

RECORDED - 2  
INDEXED - 2  
100-348063-58  
NOV. 29, 1950  
25

54 DEC 4 1950

FL  
30  
M. Arnum  
193 Lafayette Avenue  
Brooklyn, N.Y.

October 29, 1950

*in confidence*  
By Coincidence I met a Russian man he said that he was an Government official and that he is just short time in this country and her it is - what he told me that the exchairman of the Atomic bomb David Lillienthal and Dr. ~~Canden~~ they both have sold the top secrets of the Atomic bomb to Molotov and they got a large sums of money which it was paid off by the bank of Senator Herbert ~~Lehman~~ consent and he told me that the Senator ~~Lehman~~ is Molotov's Uncle and the ex secretar Henry ~~Worgenthaus~~ sister is ~~Molotov's~~ wife so they are all of them related to each other and they all work hand in hand and further more the man told me that ~~Truman~~ had staged this war with korea and that Truman had wrote a special letter to Stalin and he demanded that Stalin must start the war at once with korea and that it is no time to hesitate that he should strike at once and Truman wrote that he will cancel all the debts which Russia owes America and he will pay all the expenses and that the Marshall aid will continue to Support Russia and Truman wrote that this war was very important for him because he had no other excuse to ask for those billions of Dollars which he needs to have built up his dictatorship and he has allready the power to rule as a dictator and that Great Britain and France and Russia and Truman shall rule the whole world to come this letter was delivered to Stalin by ~~Mrs. Roosevelt~~ and her Son Elliott Roosevelt when they flew to Europe a couple of months ago. The man told me that Trumans letter was very long and very destructive for America but he couldn't tell me more but only that Truman remarked that his enemies & Russian enemies should be betrayed and that all the newspapers and the publishers should be kicked out and that they are adorn in every bodys eyes and that no one shall dare to live in the White House but Truman himself and that all his friends are asa Stalins best warm friends wished success. I hope that you have received this letter and please give the letter to Edgar Hoover.

Sincerely Arnum.

October 29, 1950.

By coincidence I met  
a Russian man he said that  
he was an Government official  
and that he is just short time  
in this country, and here it is  
what he told me that the ex  
chairman of the Atomic bomb  
~~and~~ David Lilienthal and  
Dr. Amden they both had sold  
the top secrets of the Atomic  
bomb to Molotov and they got  
a large sum of money which  
it was paid off by the bank of  
Senator Herbert Lehman's consent

~~and~~ and he told me that the  
Senator Lehman is Molotov's  
Uncle and the ex Secretary  
Henry Morgenthau's Sister  
is Molotov's wife so they are  
all of them related to each other  
and they all work hand in hand  
and further more the man told me  
that Truman had staged this war  
with Korea and that Truman had  
~~written~~ a special letter to Stalin  
and he demanded that Stalin  
must start the war at once with  
Korea and that it is no time to  
hesitate that he shall strike at  
once and Truman wrote that

he will cancel all the debts which  
Russia owes America and  
he will pay all the expenses  
and that the Marshall <sup>aid</sup> will continue  
to support Russia and  
Truman wrote that this war  
was very important for him  
because he had no other excuse  
to ask for those billions of  
dollars which he needs to have  
built up his dictatorship  
and he has already the power  
to rule as a dictator and that  
~~the~~ great Britain and France  
and Russia and Truman shall  
rule the whole world to  
cause this letter was

delivered to Stalin by  
Mr Roosevelt and her son  
Elliott Roosevelt when they  
flew to Europe a couple  
months ago. The man told me that  
Truman's letter was very plain and  
very destructive for America and  
couldn't tell me more but only that  
Truman remarked that his enemies  
& Russian enemies should be betrayed  
and that all the newspapers and the publi-  
cists should be kicked out and that  
they are a darn in every body's eye  
and that no one shall dare to live in  
the White House but Truman him-  
self and that all his friends are  
Italians best warm friends wished  
success. I hope that you have  
received this letter and please give  
the letter to Edgar Hoover  
Sincerely Annun

February 4, 1946  
Detroit, Michigan

Last Saturday I attended a door supper. The conclusion was reached that a reasonable sum of money would be collected for a gift to Mrs. Roosevelt, because she was the only person who deserved consideration. They stated that she had been very successful in making distribution of two different issues of books and that she will be of greater value in the future than in the past. In the last issue of books 500,000 copies have been distributed among nations. The speaker of this supper has given credit to Mrs. Roosevelt for passing censorship of the books. There are two more items of great importance to the American youth on the way to be printed. The decision was concluded that this is the only person eligible to carry on and this party must be kept at any price for the value of the Party.

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MAY 20, 1946

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Detroit Mich. 42982  
April 7th. 1946.

At 3.45 P.M. this afternoon, a meeting was held in the Kirby Creation Hall, at which time \$1500.00 was collected, and it was to be sent to L. Adamich for money to help in the fight for Yugo-Slavia, to get Trieste, for their own Port of entry.

A telegram was read from Adamich, in which he stated that the people had now to decide, who the most dangerous people in Europe were to the cause of the Party. Special emphasis was placed on the fact we must all see by all means that Mikhailovitch was not protected by the U.S. or by anyone else, but must be taken care of as any traitor would, and should be.

Among the members later it was stated that Balakovitch was going to Europe in May of this year, and was taking his wife with him. He will go to Belgrad.

It was also stated that Adamich had very close connections, that had been very high up in the Roosevelt Cabinet, and these connections were now going to help in the fight to get Trieste for the Yugo Slavs.

There was some very close talk about the closeness of Adamich, Balakovitch, and Mrs. Roosevelt, bordering on the suggestion of intimacy, and an explanation of how this would all work out a little later on, in conjunction with the Party programme.

Other statements in this direction, about the money Mrs. Roosevelt was receiving from the vericious leaders was also brought up. It appears to be Party gossip, among those supposed to be in the Know.

A meeting was announced for April 28th., at which time a speaker would be present, who had been to see Stalin, and Dimitroff, and that a surprise awaited all those who attended.

Attending this meeting was much the same crowd as before, and Mrs. Treva Kachovski, did most of the talking as a guest.

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# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES**

FILE NO. 100-23402

REPORT MADE AT <b>LOS ANGELES</b>	DATE WHEN MADE 4-30-46	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3-1,6,18;4-15, 19,23,24-46	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] <span style="float: right;">CLC</span>
TITLE [REDACTED]		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

[REDACTED] has been active in the Hollywood Mobilization for Democracy and Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions promoting a new organization in Hollywood "Win the Peace". She is also collecting funds for the campaign of RUBEN BURENCHIS, candidate for Congress in the 20th District, whose wife is the former MADELINE RUTLEDGE, well known Communist. Confidential sources advise [REDACTED] is closely associated with Communist groups in the Hollywood motion picture industry. Contacts [REDACTED] set out.



- P -

**REFERENCE:**

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED], dated March 13, 1946, at Los Angeles, California.

**DETAILS:**

Unless otherwise indicated all the information in this report was furnished by Source A.

Source A advised that GEORGE LOMR, a member of the San Pedro Communist Club, contacted Mrs. LOUISE LOSEY on March 7, 1946 and advised that he was going to Seattle, Washington in connection with the Independent Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions, and that he had just returned from the East. He also advised that there was a brilliant new organization on the way in the East known as "Win the Peace" which has prominent backers, but no cooperation has been noted around Hollywood. LOMR advised LOUSEY that this new group needed five or six Hollywood sponsors and asked her to make several calls around stating that it would be easy to sell this new organization as it has

FORWARDED: <i>P. B. Hood</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	RECORDED & INDEXED
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LA 100-23402

On March 23, 1946, this source advised that LOUISE LOSEY contacted JOHNNIE COLL, aka JEANIE COLL, wife of LESTER COLL, regarding the Jackson Day dinner to be held that evening. LESA ROSE was to be present and was to sing the "Star Spangled Banner". JOHNNIE COLL mentioned that \$25.00 is too much to pay to hear ELEANOR ROOSEVELT speak. On the same date LOUISE LOSEY was known to have contacted MADELINE BURROUGHS, formerly known as MADELINE RUPPEN, at the Hollywood Mobilization for Democracy. LOUISE asked her how many "Win the Peace" pamphlets with FDR's picture on the front were available. LOUISE asked for the telephone numbers of GREGORY PECK, OLIVIA DE LAVILLAND and ALEXANDER KNOX. She was going to call them regarding the affair being put on by the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions on April 5th, regarding the "Win the Peace" organization.



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**SECRET**

Form No. 1  
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **WASHINGTON FIELD**

REPORT MADE AT <b>WASHINGTON, D. C.</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>12/2/55</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>10/31, 11/1, 9, 14, 15, 21, 22/55</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>JOHN R. HARRISON</b>
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TITLE <b>CHANGED: INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR ARAB REFUGEES; DANIEL FRANCOIS BAROUKH was., Navon, Daniel Francis Baroukh, Daniel F. Baroukh, D. F. Baroukh - FOUNDER</b>	CHARACTER OF CASE <b>MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING (ESPIONAGE)</b>
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**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

*100 Legat. Madrid, Spain.  
by 11/5 3-6-56  
John 5:15*

**DANIEL FRANCOIS BAROUKH** in letter dated 4/1/55 to **JOHN FOSTER DULLES**, U. S. Secretary of State, solicited his views, suggestions, and support concerning the International Committee for Arab Refugees (ICAR) of which **BAROUKH** was Executive President. **BAROUKH** gave as purpose of ICAR: To provide free permanent homes; establish families in self-supporting farms free tools; to establish specialists in self-supporting businesses; distribute films, musical instruments, books, etc., for benefit of Arabs displaced from Palestine then living in Gaza Strip. Similar letter sent to Vice President **RICHARD M. NIXON**, **HAROLD E. STASSEN**, former Director, FGA, Dr. **MILTON S. EISENHOWER**, President, Pennsylvania State College, and Ford Foundation. **BAROUKH** named many persons prominent in international affairs as included in the "Committee of Patronage" of ICAR. T-1 reported **BAROUKH** cooperated with Japanese at end of WW II to prevent confiscation of funds and properties of Japanese firms by Chinese. **BAROUKH** was refused visitors visa 4/18/46 under prejudicial entry laws. **BAROUKH** held position of high prestige in "Madrid Jewish Community" about 1949-1953, and in 1954-1955 was closely associated with high officials of South Vietnam government negotiating trade agreements with Philippine Republic. **BAROUKH** while seeking wolfram to sell to U. S. 1951-1952 falsely represented himself as "Official agent of the U. S. government and of the President of the U. S.," and also violated security regulations by making available a classified document to Spanish government officials without permission of U. S. government authorities. Inquiry by U. S. Department of State concerning **BAROUKH** at Manila, PI, and Madrid, Spain, disclosed that **BAROUKH** was always evasive and mysterious about past business activities, and in connection with his procurement of wolfram

*1100 1910, para 3, line 4  
Vietnamese charged to  
submarine under...*

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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COPIES OF THIS REPORT ENCLOSURE ATTACHED ⑤ - Bureau (65-63526) (Encl. 2) 3 - Washington Field (105-13563)	<b>RECORDED</b> <b>INDEXED</b> <b>DEC 5 1955</b> <i>Little WFO</i> <i>10/19/55</i>
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*End. 3*

WFO 105-19563

T-1 advised that in regard to the International Committee for Arab Refugees (ICAR) information received from a source considered usually reliable in the Philippines reported on May 16, 1955, that the organization, P. O. Box 1641, Manila, is unknown to the Philippine Bureau of Commerce, Philippine Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Information office of the United Nations Organization in the Philippines. Except when quoted in connection with BAROUKH, there was no information identifiable with ICAR.

Information pertaining to the captioned organization and its founder was made available at the liaison office of the Office of Security, U. S. Department of State, by Mrs. IRENE E. O'NEIL on November 9, 1955, for review.

Included in this information was a letter dated April 1, 1955, to JOHN FOSTER DULLES, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., which was written on the letterhead of the Manila Hotel, Manila, Philippine Islands, and was signed "DANIEL FRANCOIS BAROUKH, Executive President, International Committee for Arab Refugees." It was indicated in the letter that the address of the ICAR was P. O. Box 1641, Manila, Philippine Islands. The address in Spain was given as Apartado 525, Madrid, Spain. The file reviewed at the Office of Security, U. S. Department of State, reflected that similar letters were sent to Vice President, RICHARD M. NIXON, HAROLD E. STASSEN, former Director Foreign Operations Administration (FOA), and other high government officials. The letter referred to 300,000 Arab refugees in what was described as "practically a concentration camp known as the Gasa Strip." It was stated that this area was about five miles wide and twenty miles long. It was also related that the area was being provided with food and medicine by the United Nations (UN). It was stated that the area was policed by Egypt. The letter commented that six years had passed and the mass of refugees were still waiting for a solution to their problem, i.e., home and work. BAROUKH commented in his letter this concentration of refugees, while remaining idle, constituted a source of continual danger, danger of war, and continual drain on U. N. funds.

The letter stated that ICAR "being formed" will strive in finding permanent and satisfactory solutions, and that efforts would be made to repatriate these refugees back to Israel, and some would be absorbed by Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, and Iraq. BAROUKH also commented that some would be qualified for immigration to Pakistan, Canada, etc.

WFO 105-13563

United States, and the various Arab colonies in South America. BAROUKH stated that ICAR would strive to cooperate with each of the Arab countries, Israel, and all other countries for seeking the opinions and views of all countries and coordinate with them in reaching a gradual and satisfactory solution.

BAROUKH stated that ICAR was to be composed of men of good will from all countries with the one aim in mind to help the Arab refugees out of their tents and into homes with opportunities for work and becoming useful citizens.

BAROUKH stated that he had written the letter to Secretary DULLES to lay the facts mentioned above before him and requested the benefit of the Secretary's views and stated that he would welcome his suggestions.

BAROUKH asked on behalf of ICAR that Secretary of State, DULLES, accept the honor of being included in the "Committee of Patronage," together with the following persons:

- \*Mr. ~~RENE~~ CASSIN EUROPE
- Mr. ~~MENDES~~ FRANCE
- Sir ~~WINSTON~~ CHURCHILL ENG.
- Professor ~~EINSTEIN~~ GER.
- General ~~FATHER~~ HECKEY N.Y.
- General ~~MAC~~ ARTHUR N.Y.
- Prime Minister ~~NASSER~~ N.Y.
- Mr. ~~BERNARD~~ BARUCH N.Y.
- \*Mrs. ~~ELEANOR~~ ROOSEVELT N.Y.
- Madame ~~CHIANG~~ KAI SHEK CHINA
- Prime Minister ~~MARIO~~ SUEIJA ASIA
- Prime Minister ~~MOHAMMED~~ NURI EUROPE
- Prime Minister ~~LOUIS~~ ST. LAURENT EUROPE
- Prime Minister ~~JAWAHARLAL~~ NEHRU INDIA
- Also other leaders from America, Asia, Africa, and Europe. (u)

Attached to the above mentioned letter was a sheet with the letterhead of the Manila Hotel, Manila, Philippine Islands, which listed the following under the caption, "Objectives of International Committee for Arab Refugees":

- a. To provide free permanent homes;
- b. To establish families in self-supporting farms;
- c. To provide tools to workers;
- d. To establish specialists in self-supporting businesses;

# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION 19621

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

REPORT MADE AT <b>NEW YORK</b>	DATE WHEN MADE <b>6/24/54</b>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <b>5/27; 6/3,8,15; 7/16; 8/6,9,11/54</b>	REPORT MADE BY <b>ROBERT S. PLANTZ</b>
ESPIONAGE IN THE WHITE HOUSE, 1934 - 1942; PAUL CROUCH - INFORMANT			CHARACTER OF CASE <b>ESPIONAGE - R</b>

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF *Reclassified* DATE *7-14-77*

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

According to PAUL CROUCH, the CP-USA operated an apparatus organized to obtain general intelligence information from the White House from 1934 until at least 1941. The apparatus, according to CROUCH, was operated by JOSEPH GELDERS, Rev. MALCOLM COLLTON DOBBS, HOWARD LEE, JOSEPH LASH, and GILBERT L. PARIS. The home of Mrs. VIRGINIA FOSTER DURR, wife of CLIFFORD DURR, is alleged to have been used frequently as a meeting place for persons connected with this apparatus. Certain other sources unable to furnish first-hand knowledge of such an intelligence apparatus, although LOUIS F. BUDENZ is convinced that the CP was continually attempting to penetrate the White House during the period and cites several incidents to support his belief.

**DETAILS:**

**I. INFORMATION FURNISHED BY PAUL CROUCH**

**A. Statement of March 26, 1954**

The following information was obtained from PAUL CROUCH in question and answer form during the course of an interview with him conducted by SA RICHARD W. HANSEN at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on March 26, 1954.

CROUCH said that he had previously testified before a Senate Internal Subcommittee at New Orleans, Louisiana. He said that during the course of his testimony, he had furnished information concerning a White House espionage

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NY 65-16659

ring which, to CROUCH'S knowledge, had been operating from 1934 until at least April 1, 1941, when CROUCH left for the West Coast and lost contact with the persons connected with the espionage ring at that time. CROUCH noted that he left the Communist Party in 1942.

CROUCH first became acquainted with the operations of the espionage ring, which had access to material in the White House, in the summer or early fall of 1934. At that time, CROUCH was in New York City and heard EARL BROWDER give confidential reports at Communist Party meetings on what he described as proceedings at Cabinet meetings held in the White House. BROWDER made reference to a direct source of information which the Communist Party had. BROWDER quoted true or alleged remarks of the President and various Cabinet members. Although CROUCH did not recall any of the details, he said that President ROOSEVELT was quoted at one time as saying that the Government must take means to deal with the increased Communist activities in the country.

CROUCH'S statement continued as follows:

"Around this same period, ROBERT HALL, who had spent considerable time in Washington, D. C., and who about that time went to Birmingham as District Organizer, spoke in a conversational way to me and told me of the work that he and HAROLD WARE and others had been doing in the infiltration of the Government, and stated that the Party had been particularly successful in placing people in the Department of Agriculture. I had conversations with HALL on this general subject matter over a period of many years, extending up to the spring of 1941. HALL often referred to the Party's successes in key positions both in the Government and in the top leadership of the CIO. He referred to discussions and sometimes identified the home of VIRGINIA FOSTER BURR as the place where such discussions had taken place.

"In the same period, I was well acquainted with JOHN F. DAVIS, a Negro attorney of Washington, D.C., and DAVIS often spoke to me about his own work in the infiltration of the Government and of the top leadership of the CIO.

"Around the end of 1935, GILBERT L. PARKS was transferred from either Washington or New York to the Carolina District, and a letter was sent to me, through confidential channels, from FRED BROWN regarding him and advising that he was an important comrade to be thoroughly trusted. BROWN later confirmed this in conversations with me and referred to the excellent work that PARKS had done in connection with providing the Party with information about top Government matters and information obtained through White House sources. PARKS personally told me that he had been recruited

into the Communist Party by PAUL CROSBY, and PAUL CROSBY told me that he had recruited PARKS into the Party and that PARKS had done excellent work in gathering inside information from the Government, and referred to PARKS as a man who had entree to the White House and the confidence of the President and of Mrs. ROOSEVELT.

"PARKS himself told me that he had, from about the fall of 1932 until the summer of 1933, if I recall the dates correctly, been business manager of the magazine, "Babies—Just Babies," edited by ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, and that through his contacts with the President and Mrs. ROOSEVELT, and with other people high in Government circles, he had been able to provide the Party with considerable information.

"When I was staying on Kent Island, which belonged to GILBERT L. PARKS, located just off Port Royal, South Carolina, in the fall of 1937 or very early in 1938, PARKS told me that ELEANOR ROOSEVELT was coming to the South and that he thought it would be an excellent idea to have her come down to his hotel and spend several days and to arrange for me to have personal conversations with her on political Government matters with a view both to obtain general information for the Party from these conversations and also possibly of being able to influence her to follow the Party line on current matters. He wired Mrs. ROOSEVELT and showed me a telegram from her, signed by ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, stating that she regretted very much her inability to accept this invitation, that she would very much like to visit with him, but that her time schedule made it physically impossible.

"In November, 1938, I became acquainted with Reverend MALCOLM COTTON DOBBS, who served on the Steering Committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and who again served on the Communist Party's Steering Committee at Chattanooga, Tennessee, in the winter of 1940. I was present at many top-level, closed meetings with Reverend MALCOLM COTTON DOBBS in the period between 1938 and 1940, and my best recollection is I saw him several times after early 1940, before I left Tennessee in the spring of 1941.

"In conversations with me, MALCOLM COTTON DOBBS told me that he had free access to the White House and that the President and Mrs. ROOSEVELT did not suspect him of being a Communist, and the fact that he was a minister was a valuable asset in preventing suspicion. He stated that he had obtained considerable information from people in the high Government circles whom he had met or contacted on visits to the White House.

"HOWARD LEE, a young attorney, was a close friend of Reverend MALCOLM COTTON DOBBS and was an important undercover national leader of the Young Communist League in the mid' and late 1930's. HOWARD LEE spoke to

me at various times of visits to the White House and of information obtained in conversation with people high in the Government and referred from time to time to these contacts as being important for the Communist Party. HOWARD LEE was also closely connected with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and on the Steering Committee for the Communist Party.

"I knew JOSEPH S. GILDERS from the mid' 1930's until I left for California in the spring of 1941, and through 1938 and until September of 1939 served on the District Bureau of District 17 with him, ROB HALL, JANE SPEED, HENRY MAYFIELD. GILDERS was known to me to be in charge of Communist Party activities throughout the South among intellectuals, professionals, and others in leading positions. GILDERS frequently visited Washington and New York in 1938 and early 1939 and often reported on people he had met at the home of CLIFFORD DURR and VIRGINIA FOSTER DURR in Alexandria, Virginia, and, as I recall the substance of these reports, they were either formal Party meetings or meetings of people consciously working with the Communist Party to advance its interest. He also spoke of visits to the White House from time to time.

"Around the summer of 1938, the Communist Party leadership decided to launch the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, and GILDERS, ROB HALL, and I worked out a strategic plan by which GILDERS should go to Hyde Park, New York, and spend a weekend as the guest of the President and Mrs. ROOSEVELT to put across the idea of a Conference with Mrs. ROOSEVELT, obtain her agreement to be the leading speaker, and to seek to obtain from the President a letter of greetings to the Conference that was projected. It was also planned that through VIRGINIA FOSTER DURR, he should meet with Justice BLACK and obtain his agreement to accept a Jefferson award that was to be created and make an acceptance speech at the Conference.

"On his return, GILDERS reported that he had spent the weekend at Hyde Park but that both the President and Mrs. ROOSEVELT had been busy entertaining royalty from Europe. I do not now recall from what country, although that could easily be ascertained from a study of newspapers in the summer of 1938. GILDERS stated, however, that he had obtained sufficient time with Mrs. ROOSEVELT, while the guest of her and the President, to obtain her agreement to speak, and that he had succeeded in having a brief talk with the President while the President was seated in his automobile on the grounds of Hyde Park. He stated that the President promised to write the letter that had been requested. Of course, it should be kept in mind that neither the President nor Mrs. ROOSEVELT suspected GILDERS of being an important Communist leader or even suspected him being a Party member. I don't recall the words he used, but GILDERS himself sometimes referred to the President and Mrs. ROOSEVELT having no suspicion of him.

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"GILDERS also reported that he had met Justice BLACK, as we had planned, and had obtained an agreement from Justice BLACK to accept the award and to be the second featured speaker.

"On another occasion after a return from Washington, D. C., JOSEPH GILDERS quoted VIRGINIA FOSTER DURR as having said that Justice HUGO BLACK had described in conversation with her the "New South", edited by the Communist Party of the Southern States, as "the best publication that ever came out of the South." He also quoted VIRGINIA FOSTER DURR to the effect that the Justice often did not receive the copies sent him through his office and suggested that a copy be sent to the office of CLIFFORD DURR, who would be then responsible for delivering the paper to the Justice.

"ROB F. HALL, who was present at this time, spoke highly of CLIFFORD DURR, referring to him in such terms that it was clear that HALL knew DURR to be either a member of the Party or one who worked under its directions. And I recall a term like "reliable comrade" being used on one occasion in the course of the conversations then.

"I first knew of JOE LASH by reading his revolutionary articles in a magazine called "Revolt" somewhere around 1932 or 1933. LASH was one of the editors of "Revolt", which was ostensibly a left-wing Socialist magazine. About the middle of the 1930's, around 1934 or 1935, HENRY WINSTON and GILBERT GREEN referred to LASH as a member of the Young Communist League, and my wife, SYLVIA BROUCH, in the same period between the summer of 1934 and the end of 1937, in conversations on her return from National Committee meetings of the Young Communist League, referred to the presence of JOE LASH. On at least one or two occasions, and possibly more, JOE LASH was pointed out to me by my wife, SYLVIA, at Plenums of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. I am unable to recall whether I personally engaged in conversation with him or not. I have a distinct impression of having talked with him and GIL GREEN together on at least one occasion, but I know my memory is somewhat hazy on that.

"At meetings of the Politburo members and District Organizers connected with plans for the American Youth Congress in the mid' 1930's, EARL BROWDER referred to the role that JOE LASH was playing and spoke highly of JOE LASH and, also in the same period, spoke of reports given by JOE LASH regarding information received from high Government sources and White House circles. Various other Party leaders in the 1930's, including GILDERS, ROB F. HALL, and JOHN P. DAVIS, referred to LASH and to his work with them in obtaining information on high Government levels.

"In connection with Mrs. DURR, when I arrived at Birmingham, Alabama, to take over my duties as editor of the "New South" about March 10

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or 11, 1938, I received the mailing list of publications from ~~ROB F. HALL~~ and his wife, CLARA, and that list included the name of VIRGINIA FOSTER DURR of Alexandria, Virginia. My impression is that her address there was on Seminary Hill, or something sounding like that. The notations on the card showed that she was a paid subscriber to the "NewSouth" and that she was a financial contributor to it, and the books that had been kept, first by LOU KOHLER and then by CLARA HALL, showed financial contributions from her, by initials, I believe, but which I understood to be from her. During the time I was the editor, I received her paid renewal and received some financial contributions, which were quite small—not exceeding \$20.00, as far as I recall. I had some correspondence with her from time to time, mostly notes expressing favorable comment, notes suggesting that copies of the "New South" be sent to various people whose addresses were sent, and matters of that kind.

"However, as I previously noted, she was a subject of frequent reports and of conversations by ROB F. HALL and JOSEPH S. GILDERS and, while I cannot recall all of the minute details, I do recall very definitely that their reports show beyond any question of doubt whatever that her home was a frequent meeting place for those engaged in high-level work in infiltration of the Government and in espionage activities.

"I might add here that I had earlier talked with HAL WARE prior to his death and that WARE had discussed with me the successes of the Party in the infiltration of the Government, and stated that one of the major purposes of this infiltration was to obtain information that could be passed on to the Soviet Union."

CROUCH then declared that he had previously furnished information regarding the fact that he had seen CLIFFORD DURR at top-level Communist meetings at New York City in the period 1938 to 1941. CROUCH further said that he had recognized DURR on sight on May 29, 1949 in the waiting room of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

CROUCH also stated in response to questioning that he was "absolutely positive" that President and ELEANOR ROOSEVELT did not know or suspect that any of the individuals he has mentioned above were members of the Communist Party. He further declared that Reverend MALCOLM JOBS and JOSEPH GILDERS had made it clear in their opinion that President and Mrs. ROOSEVELT would have had nothing whatsoever to do with them if they had believed that they were Communists.

B. Statement of April 6, 1954

PAUL CROUCH furnished certain additional information, set forth below, in statement form to SA'S ALBERT RUNDBAKEN and CARL E. CLAIBORNE at Philadelphia on April 6, 1954. CROUCH said that in order to explain his knowledge of GILBERT L. PARKS, HOWARD LEE, MALCOLM COTTON DOBBS and VIRGINIA FOSTER DURR, it was necessary for him to clarify some terms and to give the source of his knowledge regarding the captioned matter.

CROUCH stated, "First of all is the definition of what is meant by espionage. I use the term of espionage, which was a phrase never used in exactly that language in the Communist Party, to mean the gathering from any confidential source of material to be sent to the Soviet Union or to be given others for transmission to the Soviet Union. While this term would include such things as theft of blueprints, codes, etc., such specific acts as those are obviously extremely rare compared to far more common gathering of information on policy matters and personnel. Technically, perhaps, it should be grouped under the heading of intelligence and espionage work."

"My first detailed acquaintance with the entire field of Soviet and Communist espionage and the interrelationships with the Soviet Government, the GPU (now the NVD), the Communist International, and affiliated Communist Parties was obtained while I was in the Soviet Union in January, February, March and April of 1928. During that time, I was given directives by general staff officers of the Red Army, held conferences with high officials of the GPU, participated in the highest level meetings of the Communist International, served on commissions - especially one commission that dealt with the entire field of international military espionage in connection with infiltration of the Armed Forces - and studied documents on the subject of intelligence and espionage techniques at the Frunze Military Academy."

CROUCH said that he had previously furnished information regarding the foregoing, including the use of codes and transmission techniques, to this Bureau and other intelligence agencies in 1950.

"While I was head of the Communist Party's National Department for Work in the Armed Forces from October 1927 until March 1930 one of the chief purposes in sending people into the Army, the Navy, the National Guard and the ROTC was to place trusted Communists where eventually they would be able to obtain increasing amounts of highly confidential material for the Communist movement and the Soviet Government. The material obtained while I was head of this department did not include, as I recall, anything that might properly be listed as classified or highly secret material; however, through the Communists sent into the Armed Forces, I did obtain a considerable amount of material on composition of the Army, grievances, reactions of servicemen to various types of propaganda to which they were subjected, and

similar matters which I wrote up and had forwarded to Moscow. I also discussed this information and data with agents of the Communist International in New York. On one occasion I was introduced by NICHOLAS ROSENBERG to a man he described as head of the GPU in the United States. I had given details of this to the Bureau and to other agencies. The chief interest of the GPU official at that meeting was the possibility of YCL and Party members getting jobs in the State Department, where they could steal blank U. S. passports.

"In the summer of 1928 a special highly secret department of the Communist Party was set up primarily for espionage purposes, although it had secondary objectives as well. It was headed by MARCEL SCHERER. This department, always one of the most highly secret in the Communist movement, had as its chief objective the gathering of all scientific information on civilian and military matters for transmission to the Soviet Union, so that they would be fully informed of American inventions, discoveries, etc., whether public or secret. This apparatus also was intended to recruit important scientists into the Communist Party and to bring other scientists into front organizations under the influence of the Party. An organization known as the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians was formed by MARCEL SCHERER as the open front for this apparatus. I have given minute details regarding SCHERER and these espionage objectives to the Bureau, to Military Intelligence, and testified publicly at great length on them in May 1950 for the California State Un-American Activities Committee. I testified on SCHERER and this apparatus intended primarily for propaganda purposes and also secondary purposes before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security in executive sessions in the summer of 1951, and in line with the Senate Committee policy, I assumed that the summary of that testimony was immediately made available to the FBI.

"In the mid-thirties the underground apparatus of the Communist movement in America was headed by J. PETERS, and as a District Organizer in the Carolinas and later, 1939 to 1941, in Tennessee, I worked personally under PETERS, reporting to him and receiving directives from him. PETERS personally spoke of himself to me as the Special Representative of the Communist International in charge of underground work and, while I cannot recall specific dates or exact words used, described or referred to the relationship of this underground apparatus with the Soviet GPU and with the infiltration of the U. S. Government in Washington, D. C.

"One of his chief assistants in this work was PAUL CROSBIE, and CROSBIE, in personal conversations and discussions, spoke to me of the interrelationship of the underground structure and with the apparatus for gathering information that would be beneficial to the Soviet Union. CROSBIE and I were close friends over a period of years. He is now deceased. CROSBIE, according to statements made to me by himself and by GILBERT L. PARKS, recruited GILBERT L. PARKS into the Communist Party and CROSBIE stated to me in 1935 or 1936 that GILBERT L. PARKS had provided important policy information of great value to the Communist apparatus and the Soviet Union.

"In the mid-thirties I discussed the infiltration of the U. S. Government from time to time with ROB F. HALL, JOHN P. DAVIS, Washington, D. C., Negro attorney, JOSEPH S. GELDERS, and various others.

"In 1938, when JOSEPH S. GELDERS and I were on the District Bureau of the Communist Party together, GELDERS spent considerable time in Washington, D. C. During part of this period, in the spring of 1938, as nearly as I can recall, he was for a time on the payroll of Representative LEE GEYER of California. GELDERS described GEYER, a member of Congress, as a secret member of the Communist Party and described conversations that he and GEYER and others had from time to time on gathering and evaluating general government policy information. On many occasions GELDERS, on return from trips to Washington, reported to ROB F. HALL and to me on information secured and how this information fitted into the Communist and Soviet objectives and the value that such information was to the Soviet Government in determining its strategy and tactics. Because of the passage of time, I cannot recall the various minute detailed reports, but in general they dealt with the question of determining what leaders and influential people in government circles were friendly to the Soviet Union who believed in a policy of military alliance with Moscow against HITLER and who were, on the other hand, suspicious or antagonistic of the Soviet Union.

"It was the policy of the Party at that time to work for the political advancement of those who were for alliance with the Soviet Union and those who went along with the current slogans on domestic policy and to seek to isolate, undermine, and destroy those people in the government, such as Mr. GARNER, who were regarded as obstacles to the Soviet line in that period. Some of the matters were extremely minute and dealt with pending legislation which the Party, through its fronts and through its powerful influence at that time in the CIO, might influence and in the higher levels, such as meetings with GELDERS, ROB F. HALL and myself, and meetings from time to time in New York, where GELDERS, HALL and I discussed these matters with J. PETERS, EARL BROWDER and JACK STACHEL. The question of relationship with the Soviet over-all strategy was the first consideration.

"In gathering information at that time the chief questions were to determine how far the Administration would go on matters of foreign policy. Such evaluations would not be made on the basis of one report alone. In meetings of leading Party officials and top Party committees a vast amount of leads would be evaluated, and the statements and reports of EARL BROWDER to small meetings I attended had indicated that BROWDER had more extensive and detailed sources of information than I was personally aware of. On many occasions BROWDER gave alleged reports of proceedings at closed Cabinet meetings in the White House; remarks that were alleged to have been made by the President and by members of the Cabinet. I do not now recall what these remarks

were except one, around 1935, when the President was quoted as expressing alarm over Communist power in France and expressing fear that it would be impossible for the French Government to ever outlaw the Communist Party because of its power. In that report the President was quoted, correctly or incorrectly, as having said that he would not make the same mistake that the French Government had made. By 1938 much of the reports dealt with efforts to ascertain whether the President really believed that the Soviet Union had abandoned its plans for world conquest and whether he was being fooled by the pretended agrarian nature of the Chinese Communist movement; and most of the reports that I recall were to the affirmative. The informants, including GILBERT L. PARKS, HOWARD LEE, MALCOLM COTTON DOBBS and JOSEPH S. GELDERS, at that point all expressed the opinion which was transmitted to the Communist Party that the President had fallen for the misrepresentation of the Chinese Communists and had been fooled into believing that the Soviet Union no longer intended to conquer the world and establish Communism in the United States and throughout the world by revolution at a future opportune moment.

"I previously described an effort of GILBERT L. PARKS to get ELEANOR ROOSEVELT to come to Port Royal, S. C., and spend several days during which I would have had an opportunity to talk with her and through her conversation to form an evaluation of the probable views of the President on international matters then important to the Soviet Union. At the same time, I would have had an opportunity, if this plan had gone through, of being able to propagandize or seek to propagandize the First Lady in the interest of the current line of the Soviet Union and the American Communist Party, which, of course, is only a subsidiary to Moscow. PARKS showed me a telegram signed by ELEANOR ROOSEVELT expressing regret that her time did not permit her to accept the invitation, so that fell through.

"In 1940, in a hotel room in Chattanooga, Tenn., during the time that the Southern Congress for Human Welfare was at the Chattanooga City Auditorium, both MALCOLM COTTON DOBBS and HOWARD LEE spoke to me of the information that they had gathered from visits to the White House and that they had given the Communist Party and to J. PETERS. They both spoke of this information as being valuable information to the Party and the Soviet Government. Both stated that they were not suspected by the President and Mrs. ROOSEVELT, and MALCOLM COTTON DOBBS particularly emphasized the fact that he was not suspected. He referred to his religious status as helping him avoid any conceivable suspicion. My best recollection is that he was an ordained minister of the Congregational Church, although it is conceivable that he may only have been a minister student; but it is my best recollection that he had been ordained as a minister, at least, that is what he told me, as I recall.

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"MALCOLM COTTON DOBBS was the head of the Youth Section of the Southern Congress for Human Welfare, known as the League of Young Southerners. HOWARD LEE also was active in that organization and also was connected with the American Student Union and the American Youth Congress. He spoke to me of work with GIL GREEN in the youth field and GREEN in conversation with me mentioned HOWARD LEE from time to time. My best recollection is that HOWARD LEE was a native of West Virginia, although I might be in error on that point of memory. He was a very tall, thin, distinguished-looking young man and was either an attorney or a law student. I am almost sure that he was a practicing attorney.

"During the war I recall reading in DREW PEARSON'S column that MALCOLM COTTON DOBBS had applied for a commission in the Army and that he had been barred by the War Department from receiving a commission. DREW PEARSON sharply denounced the War Department for failure to grant a commission to such a brilliant young man as MALCOLM COTTON DOBBS.

"As for specific acts in the interests of the Soviet Union, I was not in a position to have the information itself go through my hands and therefore my knowledge was limited to the statements of these individuals to me on the facts that they had served the Communist movement by obtaining general information available to the Soviet Union while visiting the White House or Hyde Park or both and statements by J. PETERS, PAUL CROSBIE and EARL BROWDER. Both MALCOLM COTTON DOBBS and HOWARD LEE spoke to me on several occasions of JOSEPH LASH as one of the youth leaders who also visited the White House with them and who gathered information valuable to the Communist movement and valuable for formulation of Soviet policy; and on more than one occasion EARL BROWDER spoke to me, to ROB HALL, and GELDERS and others of LASH in similar terms and of LASH having obtained information which he quoted which I cannot remember.

"I similarly recall that it was on policy levels and evaluation of individuals, that is, determining those people in the government who would fall for the Communist propaganda and those who were aware of the real dangers of Communism - people who should be isolated as far as possible. Those, of course, were not the words used or the terms used, but that was the actual meaning.

"During the months I spent in 1937 and 1938 with GILBERT L. PARKS on the island belonging to him near Port Royal, S. C., he discussed in far more minute detail than any of the others the matter of gathering and evaluating information obtained from 'friends' in the White House and in other high government levels in Washington and the importance of this to the Soviet Government in determining the strategy to be followed. The accuracy

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of evaluations of high level personnel in the U. S. Government and the private views on international questions of people high in the government was regarded as of very great importance and information on this as contributing much to the Soviet Union.

"In describing the related intelligence and espionage work for the Soviet Union and in the interests of the Soviet Union, it is essential to point out that this does not necessarily mean that such actions were violations of law or that anyone could have been prosecuted, convicted and punished if the facts had all been brought out. In the Communist movement, which is based on the ultimate overthrow and destruction of the American Government with the aid of the Red Army and the world power of the Soviet Union, it is simply impossible to draw arbitrary lines between information for the top leadership of the Communist Party of the USA and information for the Soviet Government because every high-ranking Communist official knows that all information that is significant at all obtained by the Party is immediately transmitted to the Soviet Union. It was common knowledge that many of the higher officials of the Party in this country belonged to the Soviet GPU and it was well known that the Soviet GPU had espionage as one of its purposes.

"In order to understand the relationship of the Communist Party to intelligence and espionage work, I think that the work of Communists in the atomic energy field may illustrate this very well. MARCEL SCHERER, who had been trained in the Soviet Union in the early thirties and who has, since 1928, headed the special department for work among scientists primarily for espionage purposes, came to California and took personal charge of the FAECT apparatus around the Radiation Laboratory of the University of California. SCHERER arrived in Alameda County in August or the first of September of 1941 and spent 18 months there in personal charge. All of the information that I gathered while working with RICHARD COMBS on the California State Committee on Un-American Activities in 1950 showed, as stated by the Committee, that scores of Communists were employed in various capacities for work on the atomic bomb. From my knowledge of Communist techniques, I am confident that not one in six of those Communists engaged in specific acts of theft of confidential data and transmission of this data; however, by acting in a unified manner to help the Communist apparatus, they were all serving directly or indirectly the interests of espionage. And I can have little doubt that practically all of them realized this. With such an apparatus to work from, the real espionage agents can pick the people they need who may be in a position to get the information required.

"The Communist Party membership of GILBERT L. PARKS can be ascertained from many witnesses. Only my wife, among people of the Communist

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Party today, was present at some of PARKS' discussions with me; but she was not present at all of them, by any means. So far as I know, only my wife, SYLVIA, also has knowledge of HOWARD LEE's membership in the Young Communist League and Communist Party, although it is quite likely that HOWARD CUSHMORE, who was a national YCL official in the mid-thirties, has knowledge."

CROUCH added that he was in attendance at closed Communist Party steering committee meetings with ALTON LAWRENCE, DOBBS, GELDERS, and HOWARD LEE both at Birmingham, Alabama in November, 1938 and at Chattanooga, Tennessee in the winter of 1940. He said that all indications are that ALTON LAWRENCE is today one of the leading Communists of the South. According to CROUCH, LAWRENCE is and has been for many years a paid official of the Mine, Mill and Smelters Union and has offices in Birmingham, Alabama.

The statement continues: "ALTON LAWRENCE, in about 1936, received money from time to time, some of it in my presence, from J. PETERS and V. J. JEROME for the purpose of buying a printing press to install in a room behind the Intimate Bookstore at Chapel Hill, North Carolina. This press was to be used in such emergencies as underground existence due to war between America and the Soviet Union or for other reasons. This was the subject of testimony and a published report by the U. S. Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security released in the fall of 1953.

"Testimony by me to the U. S. Subcommittee on Immigration and Naturalization on the Senate Judiciary Committee given in 1949 was released and published about March of 1950. It includes identification of GILBERT L. PARKS, JOSEPH S. GELDERS and MALCOLM COTTON DOBBS as very important undercover Communists.

CROUCH concluded his statement as follows:

"I would like to point out that due to the many years that have passed - more than 12 years in all cases, and in some cases going back almost 20 years - I cannot, for the most part, recall exact language used or information mentioned when it was of a detailed character, but when I heard such references made over a period of time regarding various bits of information acquired and passed on to the apparatus headed by J. PETERS, that my knowledge and recollection is absolutely positive that the individuals mentioned were all gathering information using their ability to contact the White House and people high in the government and pass on information they regarded as important to the Soviet Government. Most of this information, as I have pointed out, was of personnel and policy level but correct information on that was absolutely essential for the Communist movement and the Soviet Government.

C. Statement of April 7, 1954

PAUL CROUCH furnished a supplemental statement to SA ALBERT RUNDBAKEN of the Philadelphia Division on April 7, 1954. CROUCH, in this statement, stated that he had conversed with LEONARD PATTERSON, former Communist Party member, since furnishing his statement of April 6, 1954. According to CROUCH, PATTERSON said he had been acquainted with JOSEPH P. LASH over a period of some years, beginning in 1933, and that throughout the period PATTERSON knew LASH as a member of the Young Communist League and a member of the Communist Party. PATTERSON said he had been in many closed Communist meetings with LASH. CROUCH noted, however, that LASH by means of a statement published in the "New York Times", date not indicated, declared that never in his life had he been a member either of the Communist Party or of the Young Communist League. CROUCH further noted in his statement of April 7, 1954 that GILBERT L. PARKS had testified in Executive Session before the United States Senate Sub-Committee on Internal Security and had also testified before loyalty hearings regarding his wife, GERTRUDE PARKS. ds 102

D. Interview of PAUL CROUCH On April 6, 7, and 16, 1954

In addition to the foregoing statements made by CROUCH, he also furnished certain additional information set forth below on April 6, 7, and 16, 1954 at Philadelphia. On April 6th he was interviewed by SA ALBERT RUNDBAKEN and CARL E. CLAIBORNE; on April 7th and 16th, by SA RUNDBAKEN.

CROUCH explained that the gathering of general intelligence information was probably more descriptive of what he meant than was the term of espionage, in relation to instant matter.

In the course of his statement of April 6, 1954, CROUCH declared "The informants, including GILBERT L. PARKS, HOWARD LEE, MALCOLM COTTON DOBBS, and JOSEPH S. GELDERS, at that time all expressed the opinion which was transmitted to the Communist Party that the President had fallen for the misrepresentation of the Chinese Communists and had been fooled into believing that the Soviet Union no longer intended to conquer the world and establish Communism in the United States and throughout the world by revolution at a future opportune moment."

Concerning this statement, CROUCH declared that the opinion of the informants he mentioned had been arrived at through conversations they had had with President ROOSEVELT and through contacts with various other presidential advisors.

GELDERS, according to CROUCH, had talked directly with President ROOSEVELT and had reported to ROB F. HALL that he believed the President was of the opinion that the American Communist Party, while a puppet of the Soviet Union, nevertheless did not represent a serious threat to the security of the United States. The President was of the opinion that the Soviet Union was using foreign Communist Parties for national purposes in order to safeguard the Soviet Union. The President believed the Soviet Union desired its foreign Communist Parties to urge friendships and alliances which would strengthen the position of the Soviet Union in its dealings with various other countries. The President had harbored no thoughts that the Soviet Union was bent on either world revolution or world conquest.

According to CROUCH, the above views of the President were those at which the Communist Party had sought to have him arrive. CROUCH then went on to elaborate on the objectives of the Communist Party with respect to its contacts at the White House. The Party was interested in finding out what the President and his advisers felt with regard to policy matters favorable to the interests of the Soviet Union. In addition, the Communist Party sought to influence policy attitudes on the part of the Party White House contacts so that they would be favorable toward the Soviet Union. This influence was exerted through casual contacts made at White House dinners and other similar social functions.

CROUCH continued noting that the Communist Party was especially concerned with Soviet collective security interests and was desirous of the consummation of an American-Russian alliance against Germany at the time. In addition, the Party was vitally concerned with preventing aid to the Nationalist Government of China in order to assist the Chinese Communists in their military gains. The Party was desirous of seeing the Chinese Communists take over the country without creating an impression in the minds of the President and White House advisers that world conquest might be the objective of the Communists.

During the period to which CROUCH'S information relates, he added EUGENE DENNIS, who was Legislative Secretary of the Communist Party during the late 1930's, spent much time in Washington, D. C., working with those whom CROUCH has described as securing information from the White House. CROUCH noted in discussing instant matter that the subject of influencing policy at the White House and of securing information were closely interlocking activities.

A Communist Party member, while at a social affair at the White House, might endeavor to influence the attitude of the President or White House advisers in a manner favorable toward the interests of the Soviet Union while at the same time the Communist Party member might endeavor to determine what the attitude of the individual with whom he had contact might be on other questions in which the Soviet Union might be interested.

In the course of the statement of April 6th, CROUCH said that in 1940 in a hotel room in Chattanooga, Tennessee, during the time that the Southern Congress for Human Welfare was at the Chattanooga City Auditorium, both MALCOLM COTTON DOBBS and HOWARD LEE spoke to me of the information they had gathered from visits to the White House and that they had given to the Communist Party and to J. PETERS."

During the interviews, CROUCH elaborated on the foregoing by saying that the information was not, to his knowledge, gathered through what might be considered espionage techniques, such as reading or stealing documents, etc., but had been gathered by the persons mentioned during social visits to the White House. The information was gathered through conversations with both Mr. and Mrs. ROOSEVELT, and through conversations with guests at teas, dinners, and other similar discussion groups at the White House. DOBBS and LEE, in describing information secured as above stated, mentioned discussions with both Mr. and Mrs. ROOSEVELT, and declared that the information was reported to the Party and to PETERS.

As CROUCH recalled, both were cynical of Mrs. ROOSEVELT and held her in personal contempt. They considered her a "naive old fool" whom they found easy to manipulate in bringing around to their way of thinking. They considered Mrs. ROOSEVELT much easier to convince than President ROOSEVELT, and made remarks indicating that she had fallen for various ideas the CP was attempting to put over but they were not sure of the reaction of President ROOSEVELT to the same matters.

CROUCH, in his statement of April 6th, mentioned JOSEPH LASH as having gathered information at the White House which was valuable to the Communist movement and valuable for formulation of Soviet policy. CROUCH pointed out that the attitude of the President and his advisers on matters of interest to the Communist Party and Soviet Union necessarily was considered by the Communist Party and Soviet Union in establishing policy.

CROUCH, in his statement of April 6th, also stated, "During the months I spent with GILBERT L. PARKS on the island belonging to him near Port Royal, S. C., he discussed in far more minute detail than any of the others the matter of gathering and evaluating information obtained from 'friends' in the White House and in other high Government levels in Washington and the importance of this to the Soviet Government in determining the strategy to be followed." CROUCH, in explaining what he meant by the terms "friends," explained that these individuals were personal friends of PARKS and others for whom he professed friendship with a view toward using them in some manner advantageous for the Communist Party or Soviet Union. CROUCH explained further that these individuals might be considered those with whom PARKS had direct access in the White House. They would have included both Mr. and Mrs. ROOSEVELT and others who had business at the White House.

CROUCH pointed out that PARKS had been the business manager of a magazine which Mrs. ROOSEVELT had published, and during the first three months the ROOSEVELTS were at the White House, PARKS visited there a great many times. The information CROUCH secured from PARKS resulted from many discussions he had with PARKS over an extended period of time. He noted that from September 15, 1937 to March 10, 1938, he occupied a cabin on PARKS' property in South Carolina and saw PARKS almost daily during that period.

In attempting to identify HOWARD LEE further, CROUCH was of the opinion that LEE had either lived in West Virginia or was a native of that state. He described him as an impressive-looking, dark individual who was an intimate friend of MALCOLM COTTON DOBBS. It is noted that CROUCH furnished information concerning him on page six of his statement dated April 6, 1954.

CROUCH also recalled that one of the individuals who may have been contacted at the White House by Communist Party members was ROBERT MORSS <sup>LOVETT</sup>, one-time governor of the Virgin Islands. CROUCH believes he at one time heard remarks to the effect that LOVETT was either a Communist Party member or a sympathizer, but could not recall the source of these remarks or the date.

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The Communist Party, United States of America, the Young Communist League, the Workers Alliance (since April, 1936), and the American Youth Congress have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On page 73 of the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", dated May 14, 1951, prepared by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, appears the information that the League of Young Southern has been cited as a Communist front by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in its report of 1948, pages 334 and 336.

The above mentioned publication contains the following concerning the Southern Conference for Human Welfare: on page 104:

"1. Cited as a Communist front which received money from the Robert Marshall Foundation, one of the principal sources of funds by

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which many Communist fronts operate. (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, page 147.)

"2. Cited as a Communist-front organization 'which seeks to attract southern liberals on the basis of its seeming interest in the problems of the South' although its 'professed interest in southern welfare is simply an expedient for larger aims serving in the Soviet Union and its subservient Communist Party in the United States.' (Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, No. 592, June 12, 1947.)"

With regard to the Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and Technicians, information is contained on pages 264 and 265 of "A Story of the CIO" by BENJAMIN STOLBERG. These pages indicated that the FAECT was organized in 1934, mainly from the technical staff in the Works Progress Administration. From the very beginning, the Federation has been under Stalinist leadership and its rank and file were chiefly Communist Party followers. According to T-1, of unknown reliability, MILTON BLEZ, First National President of the FAECT, made the following remark regarding this organization:

"When I discovered that I was being used as a front for a group of Communists, I resigned; not because of opposing Communism but because I oppose to directing my fellow workers into an organization which failed to be a bona fide labor union but was in reality a tool of the Communist Party."

## II. OTHER INTERVIEWS

### A. HOWARD RUSHMORE

Mr. HOWARD RUSHMORE, New York Journal American, 220 South Street, New York, advised the reporting agent on June 8, 1954, that he has no first hand information regarding Communist attempts to obtain information from within the White House. He stated that during the period when he was active in the Communist movement, he did not occupy a position of sufficient importance to be aware of any such attempt. He declared, however, that he was acquainted with JOSEPH LASH and stated that he is personally convinced that LASH was a member of both the Young Communist League and the Communist Party and left during the 1930's. He recalled a conference held in the Spring of 1936 in an apartment located on the East Side of Manhattan in the twenties at which LASH was present. The purpose of the conference was to determine new methods by which the publication "Young Worker", issued by the Young Communist League, could gain wider circulation in the agricultural areas of the United States. At that meeting GIL GREEN and one MAX WEISS, prominent Communist Party leaders, were both present. RUSHMORE also recalls seeing LASH and EARL BROWDER together at Communist Party Headquarters, 35 East 12th Street, New York, on one occasion during 1936 or 1937.

RUSHMORE said that he was not acquainted with Mrs. CLIFFORD DARR, JOSEPH GELDERS, Reverend MALCOLM COTTON DOBBS, HOWARD LEE or GILBERT PARKS.

RUSHMORE added that he recalls preparing an article for the Sunday "Worker" about 1937 dealing with the Workers Alliance, which was an organization of unemployed workers in the United States. The head of this organization was DAVID LASSER, who according to RUSHMORE, was active in Communist Party affairs during that period. RUSHMORE said that he learned through Communist Party sources, whose identity he cannot recall, that LASSER had important contacts in the White House and in the Federal Government in Washington. RUSHMORE said he believes that LASSER has since broken with the Communist movement and may have testified in the Government's behalf recently. RUSHMORE was unable to furnish any additional pertinent information.

B. MAURICE MALKIN

MAURICE MALKIN, a former member of the Communist Party who is now serving as a consultant to the Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City, advised the reporting agent on June 3, 1954, that he has no direct evidence of any Communist espionage apparatus that was securing information from within the White House. MALKIN said, however, that since it was the duty of every Communist Party member to furnish all types of information to the Party, it is logical to assume that the Party would have sources which were reporting information on activities within the White House. MALKIN said that he also recalls JOE LASH as having been a member of the Young Communist League and the Communist Party at least during the 1930's. He said that he has heard frequent rumors that LASH was well acquainted with ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, but that he has absolutely no first-hand information concerning the details of any such association.

According to MALKIN, the President and Mrs. ROOSEVELT were also acquainted with one Professor AMBROGIO DONINI. MALKIN declared that DONINI was the Comintern representative to a World Youth Congress, which was held at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York, during the 1930's. MALKIN believes that it was DONINI that introduced JOE LASH to ELEANOR ROOSEVELT. MALKIN also referred to DAVID LASSER, organizer of the Workers Alliance, which was mentioned above, and HERBERT BENJAMIN, who served as National Secretary of the Workers Alliance. MALKIN believes that these two persons had contacts with White House Officials and may have served as transmission belts between the White House and the Communist Party.

MALKIN then mentioned a number of other individuals such as LEE PRESSMAN, HAROLD WARE and ROBERT MORSS LOVETT as other individuals who might possibly have been part of a Communist conspiracy to obtain information from the White House. MALKIN was unable, however, to furnish any direct evidence to substantiate his opinion. MALKIN was not acquainted with Mrs. CLIFFORD DARR, JOSEPH GELDERS, Reverend MALCOLM COTTON DOBBS, HOWARD LEE or GILBERT PARKS.

C. MANNING JOHNSON

MANNING JOHNSON, also a former Communist Party member now serving as a Consultant to Immigration and Naturalization Service, New York City, was interviewed by the reporting agent on June 3, 1954. He stated that he had no information of a first-hand nature regarding captioned matter and stated he was not acquainted with Mrs. CLIFFORD DURR, JOSEPH GELDERS, or the other individuals mentioned in rebulet, with the exception of JOSEPH LASH. He stated that he believes JOE LASH to have been a member of the Communist Party. JOHNSON also recalled JOHN P. DAVIS, a Negro attorney in Washington. He recalled that DAVIS was implicated in the founding of the Joint Committee for National Recovery which was a Communist operation in the Washington area. JOHNSON has no information, however, regarding any contact DAVIS may have had with the White House.

D. LOUIS F. BUDENZ

LOUIS F. BUDENZ, former Managing Editor of the "Daily Worker" was interviewed by the reporting agent on June 15, 1954. BUDENZ furnished much the same information as that set forth above, stating, however, that he is convinced the Communist Party was continually attempting to penetrate the White House as well as all sensitive branches of the Federal Government. BUDENZ stated that he has previously furnished information concerning CLIFFORD DURR, whom he believes to be a concealed Communist, but said that he was not acquainted with VIRGINIA FOSTER DURR. BUDENZ also said that he knew JOE LASH to have been a rather important member of the Communist Party, at least during the latter 1930's. BUDENZ was unable to furnish any information relating to JOSEPH GELDERS, Reverend MALCOLM COTTON DOBBS, HOWARD LEE or GILBERT PARKS.

BUDENZ stated that when the question of Communist penetration of the White House is discussed the name of JOSEPHINE TRUSLOW ADAMS comes to mind. He stated that ADAMS was acting as a "messenger" for EARL BROWDER during the late 1930's and 1940's, and that she, ADAMS, was well acquainted with ELEANOR ROOSEVELT and had access to the White House.

BUDENZ then referred to LAUCHLIN CURRIE, who was implicated, according to BUDENZ, to ELIZABETH BENTLEY, a self-admitted espionage agent, as having been connected with a Soviet espionage apparatus. According to BUDENZ, LAUCHLIN CURRIE was also on intimate terms with certain White House officials during the early 1940's. BUDENZ recalls during the early 1940's, receiving some notes from EUGENE DENNIS, then a member of the Politburo of the American Communist Party. BUDENZ believes the notes pertained to details of a message to be delivered by President ROOSEVELT to Congress. DENNIS warned BUDENZ

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to guard the notes carefully and stated in effect to BUDENZ that the notes came from the White House. In other Politburo discussions in which BUDENZ participated, certain remarks were made by various Communist Party leaders, such as, DENNIS and V. J. JEROME, which indicated that the Communist Party was extremely familiar with President ROOSEVELT'S views and intimate opinions on a wide variety of subjects. It is BUDENZ'S opinion that the information came to the Communist Party possibly through LAUCHLIN CURRIE.

BUDENZ also mentioned a meeting with his Soviet superior "MICHAELS" in the Fall of 1941. During this meeting, MICHAELS told BUDENZ that President ROOSEVELT was trying to "needle" Japan into attacking the United States. This conversation, according to BUDENZ, occurred a month or two prior to Pearl Harbor.

E. LEONARD PATTERSON

LEONARD PATTERSON, a member of the Communist Party until 1937 and presently a consultant for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, was interviewed at Immigration and Naturalization Service offices, New York City, on May 27, 1954. He stated that he has no knowledge of Communist attempts to penetrate the White House in order to secure information of intelligence value. PATTERSON said he was convinced, however, that the Communist Party, in line with its basic policies, was interested in developing sources in such vital government offices, as the White House.

Of the individuals mentioned by PAUL CROUCH, PATTERSON said that he recalled JOE LASH as having been a member of the Young Communist League, and the Communist Party, as early as 1933. He also declared that he had heard a great many "wild stories" of the relationship that existed between LASH and ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, but stated that he has no first-hand knowledge that the two individuals were even acquainted. PATTERSON also recalled JOHN P. DAVIS, a Negro attorney, as having been a rather prominent Communist Party member in Washington and possibly New York, at least until 1937 when PATTERSON left the Communist Party. The source stated that he also remembered MARCEL SCHERER as a Communist Party member who had had some connections with the Communist periodical "New Masses" during the early 1930's. PATTERSON added that he is unable to furnish any information which would indicate either DAVIS or SCHERER had any contacts with the White House.

PATTERSON was unacquainted with the other individuals referred to by CROUCH.

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INFORMANT

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity And/or Description of Information</u>	<u>Date Rec'd</u>	<u>Agent to whom Furnished</u>	<u>File No. where Received</u>
T-1 ROGER PITCHER, Personnel Manager, George G. Sharp Co., 30 Church St., NYC.	Used to document organization.		Report of CHARLES J. McCREDY, 3/23/45, NY, entitled "Communist Infiltration of the FAETC; IS - C."	

LEADS

PHILADELPHIA (Info)

One copy of this report is being furnished the Philadelphia Division for information purposes since CROUCH has been interviewed at length by that Division.

REFERENCES: Bureau letters to NY 5/17 and 7/12/54.  
NY letter to Bureau, 6/25/54.