

KRM:CJ

98-750

August 28, 1940

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

RE: NATIONAL MARITIME UNION

Dear Sir:

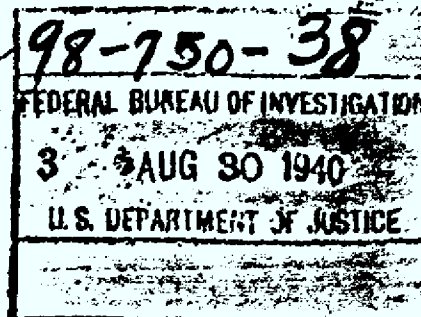
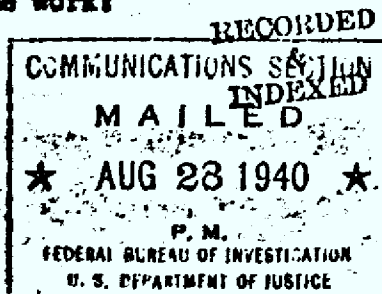
On August 21, 1940, [REDACTED] Commercial Telegraphers Union, appeared at the Bureau where he was interviewed. He advised that the Commercial Telegraphers Union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, having its headquarters at 265 West 14th Street, New York City.

The following pertinent material concerning the said interview is set out herewith:

[REDACTED] advised that about five years ago he determined to rout the Communist element out of the Maritime Union if he had to do so by himself; consequently, he advised that he is very anti-Communist.

During the conversation [REDACTED] listed the following individuals as being the most dangerous Communists engaged in maritime work:

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



SAC, New York, New York

-3-

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] suggested that he believed the San Francisco office of this Bureau could obtain valuable information concerning Communists along the West Coast by contacting [REDACTED] whose latest address, according to [REDACTED] Geary Street, San Francisco, California. [REDACTED] furnished [REDACTED] with a list of known Communists some time ago. However, [REDACTED] had not been in touch with [REDACTED] for about a year and a half. He said [REDACTED] is now in the National Forest Service.

During the conversation [REDACTED] indicated that he was trying to get in touch at Washington, D. C. with [REDACTED] formerly with the National Maritime Union, who, according to [REDACTED] information, is endeavoring in behalf of a small group of Senators, apparently anti-New Deal, to obtain complete information relative to the alleged connection between [REDACTED] above-named, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

[REDACTED] left with the Bureau a considerable number of papers, photostatic copies of which have been prepared and are being forwarded to you under separate cover. He advised that the following documents should be considered confidential:

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK** FILE NO. **100-70332**

DATE WHEN MADE 10/23/45	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/5, 17, 19, 25-27/45	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE [REDACTED]		CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject, **[REDACTED]** during
 period the American Newspaper Guild was reputed to
 be Communist dominated. Background information
 not out.

REF: **PLS-11** AGENCY **70-Army**
 INFO: **12-57** REQ. FROM **6-1-V-57**
 RE: **1-23-45** BY **J. C. [REDACTED]**

This investigation indicated upon information received
 from a reliable source that **[REDACTED]**

The subject at one time supposed to have expressed
 interest in Communist Official, according to this source.

The subject's name **[REDACTED]**

APPROVED AND FORWARDED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
[Signature]	[Signature]	100-343433-1
COPIES OF THIS REPORT		
5 Bureau		
1 Col. S. I. [REDACTED], 2 SC		
3 [REDACTED]		

*1 cc Tompkins
2-13-57
JCS*

The September 15, 1940 issue reported that a letter from ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, wife of President ROOSEVELT, published in the "Guild Reporter" had assailed the American Newspaper Guild on its opposition to Selective Service legislation expressed in meetings and in the "Guild Reporter".

The October 23, 1940 issue reported that WILLIAM GREENE, President of the American Federation of Labor, had stated the American Newspaper Guild stood as an organization controlled by anti-American forces... He further stated that those who seized control of the American Newspaper Guild sought to use that organization for the furtherance of a subversive movement and that its leaders sought to substitute the Soviet form of government for the Democratic form in this country.

The December 12, 1940 issue reported that GILBERT B. CANT, ROBERT CONWAY and MARVIN BURGET, anti-administration candidates for offices in the New York Local of the American Newspaper Guild issued the following statement:

"We oppose the present leadership of the New York Guild on the ground that regardless of whether the individuals concerned are enrolled members of the Communist Party or not, their actions over a period of years have paralleled the Communist Party Line. The Guild Reporter for June 15, 1941 editorially defended the position of MILTON KAUFMAN, executive vice president, in condemning the use of United States Army troops in the North American Aviation strike in California and in instructing all locals to telegraph protests to the President and the Congress of the United States. This action of the leadership was specifically repudiated by the rank and file of the membership through the medium of petitions and telegrams directed to both the President and Congress."

RECORDED

INDEXED

Sept 3-4

Dear Mr. Hoover, Please find
enc. another pied sentence, but
in fact. If not a coincidence
[The Joplin Mo. "accident" on the
powder plant where 5 men were
killed followed about 14 days
after the pied sentence I sent
you - appeared in the paper.

The old pattern of 1918. It would
seem the old trick is new again.
As the pied sentences, in closed,
are in a syndicated article - by
Eleanor Roosevelt - it might be
an idea to see what other papers
if any, that it has appeared in.
I would ask as a favor that
you don't write me under official
envelope. A postcard, written
simply "letter received, everything
P. K." and initials would be
so much less noticeable. I am
hoping to have some information
on a different angle, to send you
later. However - there is a 5th
Communist organization in Santa

ACK. 9-11-40 W.C.H.

62-6409-2



BY
**ELEANOR
ROOSEVELT**

NEW YORK CITY, Wednesday
—Last evening I spent a most interesting time talking with a group of people who are closely following world and domestic events from day to day. One man said something which seemed to me very extraordinary, and yet I have heard it said by many people. I begin to wonder if it is one of the things that come partly from our background, which has given us a sense of isolation from the world, or whether it is a thought being subtly suggested to us by people who would like to confuse our thinking.

The statement runs something like this: "There is much talk to-day about the need for mobilization, but I have never heard stated, to my satisfaction, what we are mobilizing against."

It seems very clear to me that we are mobilizing against a force represented by Germany, Russia, Italy and Japan, a force which believes in the domination by the state of the individual, which has, in fact, very little consideration for the individual; allows for no personal liberties or preferences; tells the individual what religion to practice and sets up the state as a religion.

This force orders the daily way of life for everyone, and when it decides to go to war, sacrifices human beings with apparent indifference. Under this system the production of human beings becomes after all a business like any other, ordered by the government, so the sacrifice of human lives is just a matter of judgment whether the objectives you have to pay so exorbitant a price to be attained are worth what you have to pay for them, and you calculate as coldly about human lives as you do about other war materials.

That is the force and the system, yes, the philosophy that we are mobilizing against. From the economic and moral standpoint, he who runs may read the necessity of this mobilization. The military needs may not be quite so clear to all of us, but I have a feeling that with the background of what we have seen happen to other nations, there is one thing which every mother can think about.

The bully rarely attacks when he thinks he is going to be beaten. We women want peace, we do not wish to see our sons go to war. I believe our greatest safety lies in having our nation ready. The men must be trained to the highest efficiency, and so well equipped with all the modern mechanisms of war that the strongest among the powers of the world will think the price too high.

There is undoubtedly need for discussion as to just what type and degree of military preparation we shall have, and how we should achieve it. But we should not let any idea get abroad that we do not understand what we are mobilizing for, and above all, it must be clear that we are ready and willing to mobilize.

E. R.

Copyright, 1940, United Feature Synd. Inc.

OPPOSE 5TH COLUMNS

SANTA FE, Aug. 23 (AP)—There will be no fifth column demonstrations in Santa Fe is the capital's service clubs can prevent it. They joined today in a resolution urging all law enforcement agencies to "take any steps necessary to prevent public demonstrations" by fifth column organizations.

62-61409-2

RECORDED

WCH:LJA
98-8-239-

September 11, 1940

62-61409-2

[REDACTED]
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Dear [REDACTED]

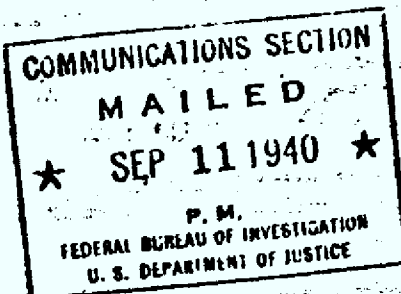
I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated September 3, 1940.

Your courtesy and interest in bringing this information to my attention are indeed appreciated, and you may be assured your letter will receive appropriate consideration.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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



VAL-KILL COTTAGE
HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS COUNTY
NEW YORK

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Laughlin _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Miss Gandy _____

July 22, 1952

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Will you please be good enough to tell
me who Mr. Klein is?

Very sincerely yours,

Theresa Prosser

RECORDED - 56

62-60757-58

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

*one (for info only)
7-30-52
WPL*

1/1/53

F. D. R's. PROPHECIES

By Henry H. Klein
(Copyright 1952 by Henry H. Klein)

"They'll never get me out of the white house" said F.D.R. after his election in 1932. Some of those who tried, died suddenly. Among them were Governor Ritchie of Maryland and Congressman Louis McFadden of Pennsylvania and others.

The first person to die suddenly after F.D.R's election, was Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana, whose exposure of Teapot Dome scandal, helped elect Roosevelt President. His appointment as attorney general was opposed by the inner ring. He died on his way to the capital to take office.

Governor Ritchie announced at a public dinner in 1936, that he would stump the country against F.D.R. He was found dead in bed the next morning.

Louis McFadden was exposing F.D.R's economic fallacies, in 1936. He died suddenly.

F.D.R's prophecy came true. No human being was able to defeat him. God took a hand in April 1945. His prophecy came true just like his other prophecy made in 1918, when he said "I'm going to be President of the United States and a war President at that because only a war President lives in history."

62-60757-58

INDEXED - 56

July 30, 1952

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

In response to your note of July 22, 1952, with enclosure, I thought you might like to know that the Henry H. Klein, to whom you refer, is in all probability identical with an individual by the same name who, during World War II, was responsible for forwarding to various Members of Congress letters and pamphlets demanding the late President Roosevelt's impeachment.

Complete data regarding this individual's activities was obtained by the FBI and forwarded to the attention of Major General Edwin M. Watson on August 12, 1949, and to the attention of Miss Grace Tully by letter dated November 16, 1949. I informed Miss Tully that a resume of Klein's activities had been furnished to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice which advised, after a review of the data presented, that they were not sufficient to warrant prosecutive action.

This man Klein issued a pamphlet dated December 8, 1943, captioned "Roosevelt's Impeachment Blocked by Congressmen". In this pamphlet he charged that President Roosevelt frustrated the execution of Louis Buchalter, charged that he was responsible for the death of twelve Army air pilots in 1934, and charged that he conspired with Sidney Hillman and Mayor LaGuardia to obstruct justice in the case of one Guido Ferreri. This pamphlet contained replies that Klein had received from Congressmen A. J. Sabath and George E. Outland. Representative Sabath's letter suggested that Klein have a mental examination, and Representative Outland's letter said that Klein's attack bordered on treason and he intended to ask the FBI to investigate.

The Washington Times-Herald on August 1, 1944, reflected that Henry H. Klein, who was acting as a defense attorney in the Eugene Nelson Sanatorium sedition trial, had failed to appear in

HPL:mcq:nfo

COMM - FBI

JUL 30 1952

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

July 30, 1952

the Washington District Court to face contempt proceedings and that a warrant had been issued for his arrest. This paper on May 1, 1945, carried an article which reflected that Klein had been convicted on these charges; however, this conviction was reversed on a technicality on April 30, 1945.

I hope this information will be of assistance to you in evaluating this individual.

It is always a pleasure to be of service.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Above data obtained from Bufiles 62-60757 and 61-7850-A, pages 7 and 17. Bufiles contain numerous references to Klein in connection with his campaign calling for the impeachment of the late President Roosevelt.

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
JUL 30 1952
REC'D - CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION

[REDACTED]
May 14, 1947

55873

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Pa. Ave., at 9th St., N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

My daughter, [REDACTED] a senior at University High School, Columbus, Ohio, received the two (2) inclosures. An examination of this literature, its form of presentation and parts of the agenda of the 1947 camp caused me to raise this question, -What are the real motives behind this camp and who are the real backers of this enterprise?

If your office has any information concerning the American Ethical Union, I would appreciate receiving such information as you are permitted to release.

Sincerely,

[REDACTED]
Major, TC.

ENCL. ATTACHED

2 Incls.

Cpy. of encampment for citizenship,
Application for 1947

RECORDED

INDEXED

100-346322-5
11/11/47

105-19-47
B-306

ENCAMPMENT
for
citizenship

Bernard Gansel, Director, U.S. Bureau of
Agency for International Development

Dr. Douglas Ensminger, U.S. Department of
Agriculture

Dr. Sol Ginsburg, Chairman, Sub-Committee on
Economic and Racial Problems of the Group for
the Advancement of Psychiatry

Dr. Ralph Lausman, Psychiatrist at Mt. Sinai
Hospital, New York

Dr. James Lee, Jr., Executive Director of Union
for Democratic Action

Dr. Stephen H. Henshaw, U.S. Department of
the Interior

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

Morris Rosenthal, Lecturer at Columbia Uni-
versity, formerly with Bureau of Economic Warfare

Dr. Fred Shannon, Professor of History, Uni-
versity of Illinois

OTHER GUEST SPEAKERS

Charlotte Carr, Chairman of Council
on Child Care in New York City

Father George F. Ryan, C.S.B.,
Cardinal Archbishop of New York

Charles L. ...

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May 19, 1947

55872

EX 50

RECORDED

00-346322-5

Chevy Chase, Maryland

Your letter dated May 14, 1947, has been received together with the enclosures. Although I would like to be of service, a long-standing policy of this Bureau holds our files confidential and available for official use only. I know you will understand the reason for this rule and will draw no inference from my inability to furnish the desired information. There is enclosed a copy of my statement before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on March 26, 1947, which you might like to read.

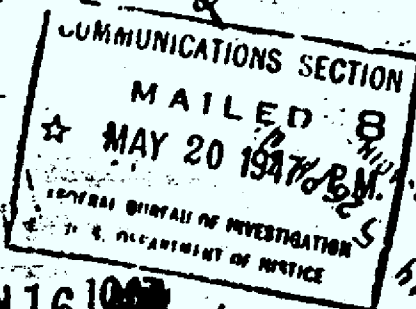
Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

NOTE: No record on [redacted] was located in general indices.

TRY:RAH



50 JUN 16 1947

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

1 X 2 copy copy pp. 1, 9 + 10 L CIA
5/16/68 - woc/nd no. Richard Glenn Kettell.
FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 7/16/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/8, 10, 11, 14, 15, 21, 23; 7/8-10/54	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] ojk/led
TITLE ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C	
AGENCY <i>place us up</i> REC. <i>10/12/54</i> REF. <i>10/12/54</i>			
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: <i>BY [REDACTED] [REDACTED]</i>			
<p>ETC, founded in 1946 and sponsored by the American Ethical Union, a federation of the American Ethical Culture Societies, is held at the Fieldston School, Riverdale, NY, for six weeks each summer for students between the ages of 17 and 23 years. Winter office maintained at Society for Ethical Culture, 2 W. 64th St., NYC. (Literature of Encampment alleges it offers a common ground on which young people can live, work, study and play in true equality without indoctrination with a particular religious, political or economic point of view. Since the first summer approximately 1,000 young students have attended Encampment, drawn from a diversity of religious, racial and economic background. Cost per camper per season is reported to be \$350.00. Current encampment started 6/27/54 and will end 8/7/54. Officers, Board of Directors, advisors, and persons working for or cooperating with Encampment set out. Reliable NYC informants have no information that would indicate ETC controlled or dominated by CP. Communist affiliations of some of the individuals presently or formerly connected with Encampment set out.</p> <p>Deleted Copy Sent [REDACTED] by Letter 2-25-77 Per FOIA Request</p> <p><i>1 cc Per FOIA Request</i> <i>1 cc Dept. of Agriculture</i> <i>1 cc AG</i> <i>1 cc [REDACTED]</i> <i>7-28-54</i> <i>WCT</i></p> <p>AGENCY <i>6-2-60 T:037</i> DATE FORW. <i>7-27-54</i> HOW FORW. <i>PS</i> BY <i>WCT - jll</i></p> <p><i>1 cc AEC</i> <i>6-14-57</i> <i>277-21</i></p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[Signature]</i>	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 100-346322-2 7 JUL 19 1954 RECORDED-3 INDEXED-2	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 7 - Bureau (100-346322) (RM) 2 - Baltimore (RM) 2 - Cleveland (RM) Copies Cont'd Page 2 1 - New York (100-81718)			

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION.

PROPERTY OF FBI - This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.

67 AUG 10 1954

7-21-54
108

NY 100-81718

Mrs. ROBERT L. TAYLOR
Dr. JOHN THIRLWALL
Dr. ADOLF S. TOMARS
ROBERT C. WEINBERG
JOHN K. WEISS
Mrs. HERBERT A. WOLFF
Mrs. JAMES AZABIN

ADVISORS AND SPONSORS

Dr. VICTOR W. BERNARD
Dr. KENNETH B. CLARK
Miss ELEANOR G. COIT
Dr. DAN DODSON
Dr. IRWIN EDMAN
Hon. FRANK P. GRAHAM
LESTER GRANGER
Mrs. RUBY HURLEY
Miss FANNIE HURST
Hon. STANLEY M. ISAACS
Dr. MARIE J. JAVITS
Hon. JACOB K. JAVITS
Dr. M. RALPH KAUFMAN
Dr. WILLIAM H. KILPATRICK
Doan ERNEST O. KELBY
Dr. LAWRENCE S. KUBIE
Hon. HERBERT H. LEHMAN
Dr. BERT JAMES LOEWENBERG
Mrs. HELEN LYND
Miss CLARA W. MAYER
Doan ESTHER RAUSCHENBUSH
Dr. ORMSBEE W. ROBINSON
Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
MARK STARR
Dr. HAROLD TAYLOR
Dr. CHANNING TOBIAS
Hon. ROBERT F. WAGNER, JR.
Dr. CONSTANCE WARREN
Dr. GOODWIN WATSON
Dr. THERESA WOLFSON

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Case Originated At: NEW YORK CITY	NY File # 65-6481 atm
Report made at: NEW YORK CITY	Date: 9/11/44
Period: 8/9, 11, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21-24/44	Report made by: [REDACTED]
TITLE: AMERICAN FRIENDS OF GERMAN FREEDOM	CHARACTER: 48440
	INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF GERMAN FREEDOM presently located at 120 East 16th Street, NYC, and headed by REINHOLD NIEBUHR, Chairman; ANNA CAPLES, Executive Secretary, and PAUL EAGEN, Research Director. [REDACTED] and is founder of the NEW BEGINNING group. AFOD publishes "IN THE GERMAN" and "INSIDE GERMAN REPORTS", which are reported to be influential in educational circles. The purpose of the organization is to have German people make Germany democratic by deposing the Junkers and Nazi Party members. [REDACTED] declared a complete revolution would be necessary. NIEBUHR lauded Moscow call for uprising of German people. Organization opposed to partition of Germany. Names of executive and national officers discloses some known socialists and some alleged Communists. Group may become affiliated with the Council for Democratic Germany.

REFERENCE:

Bureau File #100-17976.
Bureau letter dated June 12, 1944.

AGENCY *photo state*
REQ. REC'D *8-6-44*
REP'T FORW. *8-8-44*
BY *offical*
Re Bruno Zevin

- P -

App. to: <i>E. E. Conroy</i>	SAC	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
100-17976-35		RECORDED
COPIES OF REPORT		INDEXED
5 - Bureau		
2 - Washington Field		
1 - Capt. E. J. WITCH, D.C.		
1 - Col. S. V. CONSTANT, D.O.F.		
3 - New York		
SEP 14 1944		EX-24

NY 65-6481

and other men

JOSEPH P. LASH, according to the New York Daily News of January 24, 1942, is described as a 32-year old Youth leader and friend of MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT. It states that he has often been accused of being a Communist, and he has been trying to get a commission in Naval Intelligence. The article states that MRS. ROOSEVELT also asked the Dies Committee to clear LASH of charges of subversive activities.

The New York Evening Journal American of January 23, 1943, stated

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

FJB:BJ
100-12741

Washington, D. C.
May 31, 1943

Director, FBI

Re: AMERICAN FRIENDS OF GERMAN FREEDOM
INTERNAL SECURITY - G

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to telephone call from Supervisor J. K. MUMFORD of the Bureau on April 13, 1943, at which time he advised that the American Friends of German Freedom were reported to be holding a meeting at the Statler Hotel on April 13, 1943, and requested this office to determine if such a meeting took place at the Statler Hotel on the aforementioned date.

[REDACTED], Statler Hotel, made available the file concerning the captioned organization which reflected the following information:

The American Friends of German Freedom held a dinner in the Presidential Ballroom at the Statler Hotel on April 13 at 7:30 P.M., and approximately 480 guests attended. Also, on April 12, 1943, ANNA CAPLES, Executive Secretary of the American Friends of German Freedom, held a press conference at the Statler Hotel in dining room No. 5. The file did not reflect, however, those present at the press conference. ANNA CAPLES, Executive Secretary of the American Friends of German Freedom, 120 East 15th Street, New York (New York phone, Gramercy 5-6027) had charge of making arrangements for the dinner.

In a letter to [REDACTED], Statler Hotel, written on the stationery of the American Friends of German Freedom dated April 3, 1943, and signed by ANNA CAPLES, Miss CAPLES advised that [REDACTED] of our Washington Committee has advised that the Presidential Ballroom could be used by the club for the meeting. It is believed that the [REDACTED] referred to in this letter is possibly identical with [REDACTED], with alias [REDACTED], Washington Field Office File No. 97-118. The program for the dinner which was in the file reflected that the dinner was given in honor of "The struggle of underground labor in Europe." The

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8-18

RECORDED & INDEXED

100-17974-2

50 JUN 1 1943

speakers for the program were listed as follows:

Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT;

Mr. PHILIP MURRAY, President of the Congress of Industrial organizations;

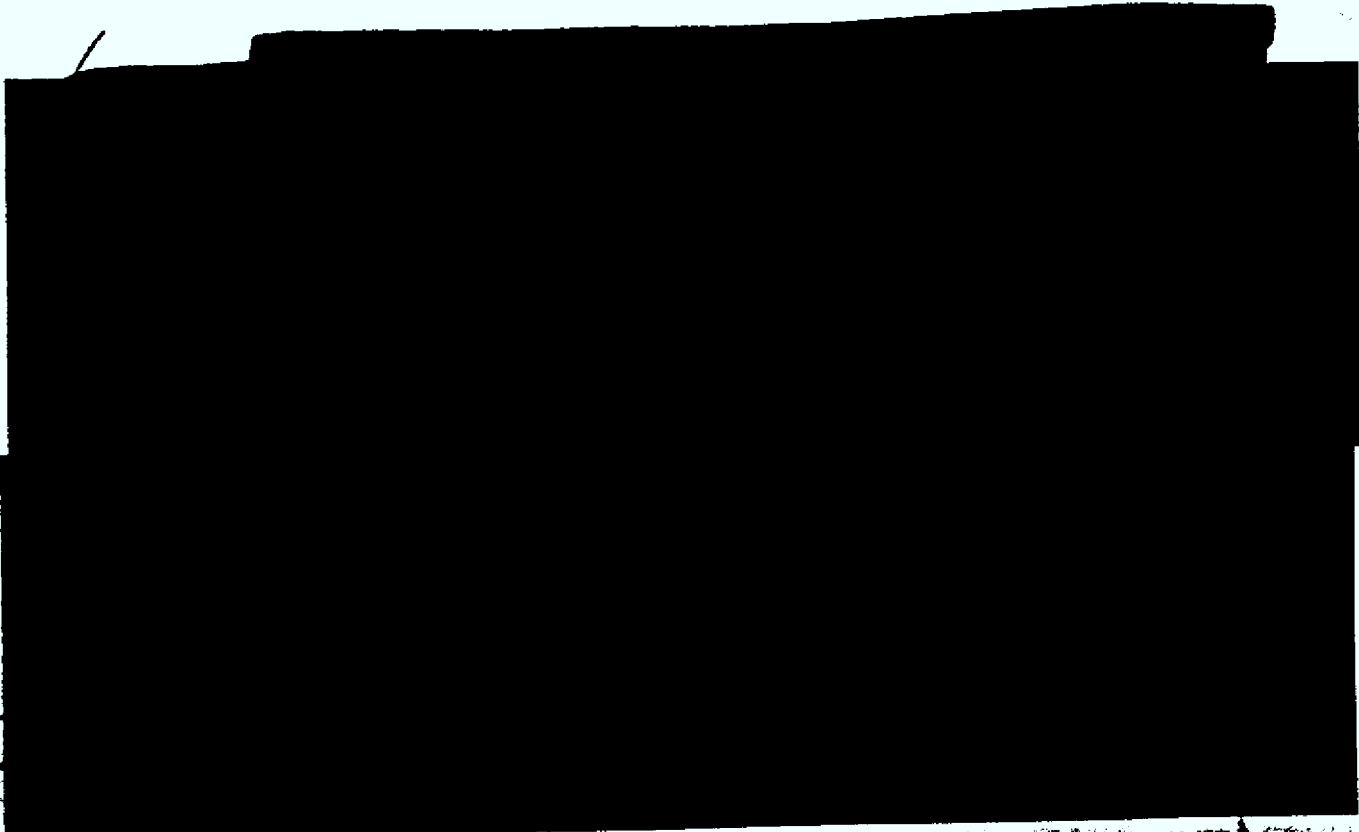
Mr. GEORGE M. HARRISON, Grand President of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks and Vice President of the American Federation of Labor;

Mr. PAUL HAGAN, Author of "Will Germany Crack?";

Mr. BRUNO ZEGI, Editor of the "Quaderni, Italini".

A notation at the bottom of the program is set out below:

"We shall have as guests of honor representatives of the outlawed labor movements in occupied nations in Europe, as well as spokesmen for the underground movement in Italy and Germany."



PROGRAM

LABOR'S BATTLE FOR A DEMOCRATIC EUROPE

Chairman:

REINHOLD NIEBUHR

Speakers:

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

PHILIP MURRAY

President, Congress of Industrial Organizations

GEORGE M. HARRISON

Grand President, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks and
Vice-President, American Federation of Labor

PAUL HAGEN

author, *Will Germany Crack?*

BRUNO ZEVI

editor, *Quaderni Italiani*

We shall have as guests of honor at the dinner, representatives of the outlawed labor movements in occupied nations in Europe, as well as spokesman for the underground movements in Italy and Germany.



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

April 13, 1943

JKM:EK

Call: 2:40 P.M.

Transcribed: 2:50 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. D. M. LADD

Re: AMERICAN FRIENDS OF GERMAN FREEDOM

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

[redacted] called from New York at this time to advise that he just received a call from Informant [redacted] who stated that the captioned organization will have a meeting tonight in the Presidential Ballroom of the Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C. The principal speaker will be Mrs. Roosevelt, and other speakers will be Phillip Murray, Paul Hagen and an individual named Brun Zevi (phonetic on informant's part). The only information [redacted] has regarding Zevi is that he is an Italian refugee. According to the informant, this meeting will be financed in part by Ingrid Warburg who is prominent among refugees in New York.

He stated that [redacted] has claimed all along that [redacted] and [redacted] are either Communists or fellow travellers. [redacted] is supposed to be the organizer for the American Friends of German Freedom. The informant advised that this organization is now cooperating very closely with the Office of Strategic Services and that [redacted] has convinced OSS that members of the American Friends of German Freedom can cooperate with that organization in their activities in Europe. According to the informant, [redacted] is [redacted] contact in OSS. [redacted] did not know [redacted] official title. He also informed that [redacted] will soon be employed by OSS.

I thanked [redacted] for bringing this informant's report to the Bureau's immediate attention.

Respectfully,

J. K. Mumford
J. K. Mumford



RECORDED
&
INDEXED

100-17976-19

ASAC Wagner-WFC advised
to let not to make any open inquiry
4/13/43 gnm

EX - 22

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: April 5, 1948

TO : Director, FBI

32373

FROM : SAC, Philadelphia

SUBJECT: THE GERMAN AMERICAN
INTERNAL SECURITY
REFER FIVE IS

GERHART EISLER
INTERNAL SECURITY-R

Enclosed herewith you will find the original and three copies of the translation of items of interest to the Bureau taken from the March 7, 1948 issue of THE GERMAN AMERICAN, New York. This letter is captioned for the GERHART EISLER file because of the numerous articles pertaining to EISLER in this issue. The attention of the Bureau is also called to the continued support of HENRY A. WALLACE by this newspaper.

Photostats of English items are attached to the translations.

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100-29335
100-30091
Encl. (4)

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INDEXED

1100-279704-123
18 APR 13 1948

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

INDEXED
102

MAY 18 1948

RECORDED

Let us conclude with the final words of this same editorial: "...New and unconventional forces are working through the spirit of contemporary politics, and the cabman tricks of the old political bosses and the beer-hall politicians no longer suffice in the two existing political parties."

(Page 6)
(Columns 1 & 2)

THE ELECTIONS IN THE BRONX

The election of LEO ISACSON in the Bronx is of the greatest importance. The Democratic Party machine did everything to help its candidate to victory. Before the election an attempt was made to make ISACSON ridiculous by attacking the candidacy of WALLACE and representing him at the best as a dreamer who had no plans. In order to be quite sure of victory, leading Democrats were mobilized in the election campaign. O'Dwyer and Mrs. Roosevelt spoke. But nothing helped. Why should victory have been doubted when trade union leaders, both the C.I.O. and the A.F.L. had unequivocally declared themselves against WALLACE and his adherents. For them Truman is still the "lesser evil."

And then things turned out quite differently. WALLACE'S candidate conquered with a tremendous majority. The voters have enough of the "lesser evil." They are not following their leaders whose defeat is just as great as that of the Democratic Party. Later the large newspapers tried to depreciate the significance of the election. They said that the participation in the voting was weak and what sort of people vote for a by-election. They said that a by-election did not mean a great deal and what nonsense this was.

The election shows beyond a doubt that WALLACE has good prospects and that with energetic election work it is possible to give this Congress the blow of grace. The voters in the Bronx have enough of Truman and Marshall. They have repudiated the policy in Greece, in Turkey, and in China, the policy which plays with war. They are against imperialism clothed as aid to Europe. The American people, as every other nation, wants peace. It has enough of atom bombs. And it takes a similar stand on the internal policy of Truman. No military armament, no compulsory military training, but it is for building houses, and worthwhile politics. That is how the people in the Bronx spoke.

We have been told often enough; every vote for WALLACE is a lost vote. It has no practical significance. We are already reading in the newspaper that the Democrats are considering whether they should agree to an increase in the fares for the N.Y. subways. That will show the readers how great the practical meaning of elections is.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. WHITSON

DATE: JULY 8, 1948

FROM : MR. LAMPHERE

SUBJECT: AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR YUGOSLAV RELIEF
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

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

The issue of "Counterattack" dated June 11, 1948, sets forth that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt had written "Counterattack" in answer to a question as to whether or not she was going to resign from the organization since it had been listed by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835 and she had replied, "The American Committee for Yugoslav Relief will end its work in July."

The article, however, states that "Counterattack" had learned that Mrs. Roosevelt had offered her resignation but that leaders of the organization had begged her to hold off in this, fearing that her resignation would discredit the organization completely.

RECOMMENDATION:

This is being submitted for correlation purposes only.

R.JL/de

G.I.R.-7

100-24269-647

22 JUL 12 1948

EX-3

62 JUL 21 1948

Office Memorandum

...n • UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 12/9/49

FROM : SAC, Newark

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
 DISTRICT NO. 14 (BRIEF)
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C
 (Bureau File 100-3-74)

On December 5, 1949, a debate was held at Fuld Hall, 652 High Street, Newark, New Jersey, before an audience of approximately 300 persons on the topic, "Does The Conviction Of The Eleven Communists Endanger Our Civil Liberties?" The affirmative to this question was taken by O. JOHN ROGGE, former U. S. Assistant Attorney General, while the negative was argued by T. JAMES TUMULTY, member of the New Jersey State Assembly. The debate was sponsored by the Jewish Community Center of Newark, New Jersey, and the moderator was Rabbi JOACHIM PRINZ of Temple B'Nai Abraham.

According to newspaper reports of this event, the debate ended abruptly when TUMULTY became angered by ROGGE's attack on the Catholic Church and walked out of the meeting when ROGGE refused to apologize for what TUMULTY termed "an insult to my faith."

An account of the incident as appearing in the Newark Evening News of December 6, 1949, is enclosed herewith.

It is to be noted that Assemblyman TUMULTY is co-author of the Tumulty-Mehorter Bill which required loyalty oaths of candidates for public office in New Jersey but which was subsequently declared unconstitutional by the New Jersey Supreme Court. TUMULTY has been under constant attack by the Communist Party in New Jersey.

[REDACTED] was interviewed at his request on December 6, 1949, and advised that he is [REDACTED]

ENCLOSURE 15-X
 It is to be noted that the files of the Newark Office reflect that [REDACTED]

This file reflects that [REDACTED] was being considered for the position of Investigator for the House Un-American Activities Committee in March [REDACTED]. The report of SA [REDACTED] dated March 20, 1945 at Newark indicates that close associates of [REDACTED]

Encl. 1

DESTROYED 5-1-54 RECORDED - 20
 cc: 100- [REDACTED] (Rabbi Joachim Prinz)

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100-3-74-5705

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Letter to Director, FBI
NK 100-4254-J

12/9/49

recommended him highly as to loyalty and patriotism but described him as a braggart, argumentative, tactless and headstrong. Newark letter to the Bureau dated June 18, 1940, set forth information concerning [redacted] to the effect that in 1940 he made certain derogatory remarks concerning the FBI to SA [redacted] of the Newark Office. It should be noted that during the interview of December 6, 1949, [redacted] was extremely laudatory in his praise of the Bureau and its work.

It was [redacted] opinion that ROGGE's remarks were highly inflammatory and his statements concerning the mistreatment of Jews and Negroes in the United States tended to incite the predominantly Jewish audience. [redacted] stated that ROGGE condemned United States courts and judges and tended to destroy confidence in the United States judicial system by stating that citizens "are unable to secure justice in our courts." [redacted] stated that ROGGE directed a particularly scathing attack against Supreme Court Justice TOM C. CLARK. According to [redacted] there was a definite attack on the Catholic Church and all organized religion when ROGGE stated "I don't believe any church should authoritatively tell individuals what to believe," and by saying that "the Catholic Church has declared a holy war against the Communists because they don't think like Catholics." [redacted] said that these latter remarks by ROGGE prompted TUMULTY's sudden departure from the Hall.

[redacted] stated further that the audience was obviously packed with Communist sympathizers in that they loudly acclaimed ROGGE's remarks and inasmuch as questions asked of the speakers were obviously slanted and previously prepared in sympathy with ROGGE's views.

It should be noted that Informants of this office have not indicated that the debate was organized or packed by the Communist Party.

[redacted] further volunteered information concerning Rabbi JOACHIM PRINZ, moderator of the debate. He stated that Rabbi PRINZ was apparently aware of the plan for slanted and prepared questions from Communist sympathizers in the audience, was quick to recognize what [redacted] considered to be planted questioners, and generally aided and enhanced the efforts of ROGGE and his sympathizers to hold the floor.

[redacted] advised that as a [redacted] during World War II he had opportunity to learn something of the background of Rabbi PRINZ. He stated that PRINZ was driven from Hitler Germany prior to World War II because of considerable Communist activity on his part. [redacted] stated that it was his understanding that an enemy alien in the United States during World War II could obtain naturalization only by action of the President of the United States or one of his

Letter to Director, FBI
NK 100-4234-J

12/9/49

authorized commissioners. [redacted] expressed the opinion that Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT had exerted pressure on behalf of Rabbi PRINZ which resulted in the latter's obtaining United States citizenship during the war. [redacted] further stated that he has heard that the Immigration and Naturalization file concerning PRINZ, as maintained at the Newark Office of the agency and which included information regarding past Communist activities on the part of PRINZ, was subsequently stolen or removed from the files. [redacted] expressed the opinion that inquiries of the Newark Office of Immigration and Naturalization Service concerning PRINZ would be immediately conveyed to PRINZ unless made through an established and reliable contact.

When questioned concerning the source of the above information concerning Rabbi PRINZ, [redacted] stated that the facts represent only an opinion which he has gained from hearsay and rumor picked up during the time he was employed by Immigration and Naturalization Service. [redacted] requested that in view of the unknown source of his information he would not vouch for the accuracy of such facts. He was, however, quite definite in his belief that PRINZ was wholly sympathetic with ROGGE and was instrumental in packing the audience with sympathizers.

A search of the indices of the Newark Office reflects that PRINZ is Rabbi of Temple B'Nai Abraham, Clinton and Shanley Avenues, Newark, New Jersey. He had been expatriated by the German Reich in approximately 1938 and had registered under the Alien Registration Act. He filed Declaration of Intention to become a United States citizen on May 1, 1938, in Mineola, Nassau County, New York. He was an original member of the Executive Committee of the New Jersey Council of American Soviet Friendship in 1942 and a member of the Board of Trustees of the New Jersey Independent Citizens League in 1948. His name has been associated with many activities of the Independent Progressive Party in New Jersey.

Two additional telephone calls were received from [redacted] on December 8, 1949, in which he volunteered additional details concerning remarks of ROGGE during the debate with TUMULTY. It was apparent to the interviewing Agents that [redacted] had been in touch with Mr. TUMULTY concerning his contacts with the FBI and was in fact acting as a spokesman for TUMULTY.

In view of Mr. TUMULTY's political position and the apparent interest of [redacted] in this matter, it is believed possible that TUMULTY might in the future publicize the fact that the above information had been turned over to the FBI. Therefore, this matter is being called to the attention of the Bureau for information purposes and no other action is contemplated by this office.

Tumulty Walks Out

Breaks Off Civil Liberties Debate After Charging Rogge Slurred His Religion

BY ANGELO BAGLIVO

Assemblyman T. James Tumulty stormed out of Field Hall last night, abruptly ending a debate with O. John Rogge, whom he justly had accused of "slurring my faith," the Roman Catholic Church.

Behind him he left a startled overflow crowd, a harassed moderator, Rabbi Joachim Prinz and an unperturbed Rogge.

"I'm not going to sit here and have him attack my faith," Tumulty shouted. "He's been making that all evening."

Tumulty's explosive exit was initiated by Rogge's remark criticizing the Roman Catholic Church for "calling a holy war against Communism." In the past, the former United States Assistant Attorney General added, "the Catholic Church has called holy wars against Mohammedanism."

Leaps to Feet in Protest

"That's not true!" the assemblyman from Hudson interrupted. When Rogge sought to continue, the retund Tumulty leaped to his feet in protest, scattering the pile of papers he had held in his lap.

Dr. Prinz immediately intervened telling Tumulty he was certain Rogge would assure him he had no meant to attack the assemblyman's religious belief.

"I'm not sure that will be sufficient," Tumulty retorted.

Rogge, however, refused to get such assurance or apologize, asserting

(Continued Page 12, Column 3)

Tumulty

(Continued From First Page)

ing. "If I misstated the facts, I'll be glad to have it called to my attention. But I don't think that was the case."

Stalked Off Rostrum

With that, Tumulty, red-faced with rage, stalked off the rostrum and out of the auditorium, as Dr. Prinz pleaded with him to return. The rabbi then expressed regret to the audience and adjourned the meeting.

Topic of the debate had been, "Does the Conviction of the 11 Communists Endanger Our Civil Liberties?" with Rogge taking the affirmative and Tumulty the negative. It was sponsored by the Jewish Community Center as part of the "Meetings on Monday" on vital contemporary issues.

After Tumulty's unexpected action, Louis Stern, president of the center, quickly issued a statement:

"The Jewish Community Center has for 26 years maintained a public forum for discussion of issues of a controversial nature without in any way identifying itself with views expressed from its platform by any speaker. It regrets that a reference by a guest speaker to a religious group served to mar what was otherwise a successful educational program."

In Question-Answer Period

A forewarning of the furor to follow came during a question-and-answer period in which Rogge expressed opposition to "authoritarianism in government, church or any form."

"Does that mean," Tumulty asked, "that you stand for the abolition of organized religion in this country?"

"I don't believe any church should authoritatively tell individuals what to believe," Rogge replied. "Individuals should reach their own conclusions."

In his main address, Rogge, who is author of "Our Vanishing Civil Liberties," referred to the trial of 11 Communist leaders as a "trial of doctrine." No overt acts were charged, he argued, "they were making it a crime to teach Communism, that's all."

"You cannot meet opposing ideas with suppression. You must meet them with better ideas," he declared. Rogge, who was prosecutor in the sedition trial of alleged Fascist sympathizers in Washington after World War I, repeatedly called for "an most complete freedom of speech and thought." Only then, he said, would individuals be able to reach intellectual maturity.

Pointing out that the United States became great through its tradition of freedom and by encouraging radical ideas, Rogge charged that "we have been destroying that tradition in the last three years, and now are going in the direction of Fascism."

"Pattern of Oppression"

Loyalty oaths, Rogge stated, were part of that "pattern of oppression." He described former Attorney General and now Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark as "one of the architects of that pattern." The list of subversive organizations compiled by Clark was scored by Rogge as a system of "guilt of association."

If the United States would give political content to its basic doctrines of freedom and solve its problems of discrimination, housing and unemployment, Rogge predicted, it would not have to fear ideas.

Tumulty followed Rogge to the

rostrum and insisted that all of the 11 Communists did not pose but actually stood for the country's civil liberties. He pointed out that the defendants were by a jury of peers, not by attorneys and ample time for defense were released after conviction and with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

"No Innocent Victim"

"If that trial was a Communist maintenance," Tumulty believed that there is something wrong with our entire justice system."

The 11 Communists were of handling together with the to overthrow the United Government by violence explained. "The Communists was no innocent victim; defendants were no innocent. They are paid workers—they know it."

The Smith act, and the Communists were indicted, fended by Tumulty, a way the United States against enemies from within.

"Will we get tired of fighting a conspiracy out of basic liberties?" he asked. "make our country better by ing in total slavery?"

"Would Stick to Issue"

Tumulty chided Rogge for ing from the question in stating that, although he that discrimination should be nated and jobs and have oped, he would stick to his

Recalling Rogge's criticisms on the citing for contempt the defense attorneys, Tumulty if the lawyers could not serve their purpose without contempt could not sympathize with them.

In reference to loyalty oaths, commented, "The only one don't like them are those afraid they will be caught."

NEWARK EVENING NEWS

Page 1

December 6, 1949

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 19, 1948

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
DISTRICT NUMBER 2
NEW YORK DIVISION
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(Bureau file 100-3-4)

49462

Re mytel January 15, 1948. On January 14, 1948, the New York State Communist Party commemorated the 24th anniversary of the death of V. I. LENIN with two memorial meetings held at St. Nicholas Arena, 69 West 66th Street and Manhattan Center, 311 West 34th Street, both in New York City.

The two separate meetings were held because the Madison Square Garden Corporation refused to rent to the New York State Communist Party for the annual Lenin Memorial Rally.

It was estimated that a combined total of 5000 persons attended the rallies in the two auditoriums.

The meeting at St. Nicholas Arena was attended by SA [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and details of this meeting will be recounted first.

The meeting began at 7:55 PM with an unidentified male negro announcing the sale by ushers of various Communist books, pamphlets and other literature.

Following this NORMAN ATKINS, baritone, led a mass singing of the Star Spangled Banner.

ROBERT CAMPBELL was next introduced as a member of the New York State Board of the Communist Party and Executive Secretary of the Harlem Communist Party. He acted as Chairman of the meeting. After a few preliminary remarks, he requested the audience to stand in a minute of silence in memory of four Communist leaders in New York, who died in 1947 namely, JOSEPH BRODSKY, CHARLES KREMBEIN, MAX KATZES and PETER V. CACCHIONE.

The first principal speaker was introduced as SIMON W. GERSON, Communist Councilman - designate. He paid tribute to the late PETER V. CACCHIONE and compared him with LENIN saying that both CACCHIONE and LENIN loved, understood and represented the working class and masses. GERSON then launched into a lengthy plea to seat him as successor to CACCHIONE's post in City Council. He said the present Democratic Party in New York City, which he termed the "84 Party," was endeavoring to deprive 75,000 New York City voters of their right to representation in City Council. He outlined the plan of City Councilman WALTER HART and the

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NY 100-26603

"Court Cafe strategists" to hold star chamber hearings on the nomination and through a succession of delays through the spring, summer and fall, the question of his seating would become an academic question since CACCHIONE's term was scheduled to expire in November of 1948.

GERSON stated that a City Council hearing would be held on January 23, 1948, at which arguments would be heard concerning the seating and he urged that letters, telegrams, resolutions and delegations from labor and the progressive forces flood City Council to demand favorable action.

The next speaker was ROBERT THOMPSON was to introduced as Chairman of the New York State Communist Party. He said that the coming months between now and elections would be months of crucial decisions but that already millions of people were making a choice between a third world war and a third party and they were choosing a third party. He called the both major parties "fascist parties".

Most of THOMPSON's speech was devoted to discussing the leading role the Daily Worker was playing against war, a campaign for a third party, the problems of the people and educating them about Socialism. In referring to the Daily Worker as "our Communist Party press", he contended this publication was the greatest newspaper not only in New York City but in the United States since it was the only newspaper which contained the truth about all political issues confronting the masses. He said that in the coming months, both the Daily Worker and the Sunday Worker would devote their full energies in campaigning for HENRY WALLACE. In conclusion, he urged that the circulation of both these publications be increased so that paper will be able to meet the needs of the hour.

During the course of his speech, THOMPSON introduced EUGENE PERLSTEIN as Section Organizer of the Tremont Section of the Bronx County Communist Party saying that PERLSTEIN had been the leading Daily Worker subscription go-getter in a recent subscription drive.

Following THOMPSON's speech, JEAN LEON VESTINE and his sister, SIMONE, both negroes, performed native Haitian dances depicting the revolt of the oppressed natives against their overlords.

Following this, CARL BRODSKY was introduced as one of the charter members of the Communist Party. He supervised, as usual, the collection of funds.

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Following this, ROBERT CAMPERELL appealed for registration at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 6th Avenue, New York City, stating that this was the only school in New York where a thorough knowledge of Marxism can be obtained. He indicated that registration could be effected by any member of the audience in a booth in the rear of the arena.

NORMAN ATKINS then sang several songs of the working class and progressive movement.

The final and principal speaker of the evening was WILLIAM Z. FOSTER who was introduced as National Chairman of the Communist Party. He declared that the three main issues facing the American people as the elections approach were the high cost of living, the encroachments against civil liberties and the drive toward war. He accused Wall Street monopolists of making open preparations for World War 3 — a war directed against the Soviet Union. He named the following items as incontrovertible evidence that America was making war preparations — huge appropriations scheduled for military needs, military and naval bases all over the world, presence of army officers in Greek and Chinese armies.

FOSTER contended that a war against Russia could only lead to the greatest military disaster in American history, adding that he was not the only one in this country who knew what would happen if the United States had to fight the USSR but that people like General Eisenhower were of the same opinion. He also indicated that the lessons of Napoleon and Hitler should be learned by those who favor war with Russia.

It is noted that the evening's most fervent applause was received when FOSTER stated that the United States would inevitably lose such a war.

In commenting on the high cost of living and inflation, briefly, FOSTER indicated that American workers would have to push for wage increases this year to meet the ever rising cost of living and he expressed the hope that the labor movement would have spirit enough to demand wage increases in every industry.

In discussing American foreign affairs, FOSTER detailed the terrific losses suffered by Eastern and Southern European countries, which he termed the "new people's democracies", during World War 2. He maintained these countries suffered incomparably more damage and devastation than did Britain or France, but he described how rapid their recovery and reconstruction has been since.

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war's end. He particularly emphasized the stable conditions existing in these Eastern and Central European countries and lack of constant crises which prevail so frequently in the Western nations like Britain and France. To achieve this stability he said these new democracies took the necessary measures by nationalizing key industries, eliminating profiteering, etc.

FOSTER bitterly attacked the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan which he said were inseparable and part and parcel of the same policy. He declared the Truman Doctrine as implemented by the Marshall Plan, sought to enslave Europe and thus ultimately pave the way for world domination by the United States. He said Wall Street monopolists desire and are working for American domination of the world and for this reason they were perfectly willing to allow the United States to pour billions of dollars into Europe to aid the Western countries.

He also attacked the conditions which the Marshall Plan would attach to any recipients of funds. He pointed out that the price that France and Italy have had to pay for interim aid already was the expulsion of Communists from participation in their governments. He was of the opinion that these were manifestations of unwarranted interference and meddling in the internal policies of these countries.

FOSTER also made the observation that if the United States really wished to aid the war devastated countries of Europe, that it could be sure of making a fair and equitable distribution of utilizing the channels of the United Nations.

FOSTER predicted that if the Marshall Plan were actually put into effect that it would fail because it would be similar to pouring money down a rat hole. He said capitalism in Europe was dead and beyond revival and that all the money in the United States could not salvage free enterprise and monopoly capitalism in Europe. Furthermore, he said people in Europe were on the march toward socialism.

Turning to domestic affairs, FOSTER stated that the Wallace movement was the one movement that had the possibility to halt the present drive toward World War 3 and he indicated that a primary function of the approaching campaign would be to reveal to the people the forces leading toward war, hitherto concealed by the capitalist press. He also declared that the third

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NY 100-26603

party movement headed by HENRY WALLACE was of great significance and would crystalize into a powerful political group. He predicted that WALLACE would draw heavily from three sources, namely from farmers who formerly voted republican, from negroes and from the workers.

POSTER declared that he didn't give a damn if WALLACE drew away votes from the Democrats which would result in President TRUMAN's defeat, because he contended, TRUMAN was second to none in being a dangerous war mongrel.

POSTER asserted that the fate of the world is at stake in the November elections. He labelled President TRUMAN as one of the greatest jingoists and that MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT was one of the principal spokesmen of American Imperialism and that he wished she would keep her mouth shut.

He ridiculed the report that the third party movement had been Communist inspired. He assailed the Republicans and Democrats and said that the Republican and Democratic parties would be dead and a matter of history when the Communist Party continues.

The meeting ended at 10:45 PM.

The other meeting which was held at Manhattan Center was attended by SA [redacted] and [redacted].

The meeting at Manhattan Center was scheduled for 7:30 PM and the proceedings got under way at approximately 7:50 PM at which time an unidentified man made announcements from the stage concerning general purpose of the meeting, that is, to commemorate the demise of V.I. LENIN. In this connection he announced the sale by vendors in the audience of books pertaining to the life and political philosophies of LENIN. At the conclusion of this talk, he mentioned that ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN would be the Chairman of the meeting. It is to be noted that ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN is a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party.

FLYNN then appeared before the rostrum on the stage and opened the meeting in the name of the New York State Communist Party mentioning that the Lenin Memorial was an annual affair sponsored for the past fifteen years by the state organization. She then announced that the Star Spangled Banner would be sung by LAURA DUNCAN who would be accompanied on the piano by AL MORSE. Both performers are negroes.

19474

100-3-4-6181

CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL AGENT

Date: January 20, 1948

To: Mr. Jack D. Neal
Chief
Division of Foreign Activity Correlation
State Department
515 22nd Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

*Restrict
New York*

On the night of January 14, 1948, the New York State Committee of the Communist Party sponsored two Lenin Memorial meetings, which were held at the Nicholas Arena and Manhattan Center, New York City. These meetings were held at these two places because the Communist Party was denied the use of Madison Square Garden where previous Lenin Memorial meetings had been held. Approximately fifty-five hundred individuals attended each of these meetings.

William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, USA, was the principal speaker at the St. Nicholas Arena meeting and Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, was the principal speaker at the Manhattan Center meeting.

Foster in his speech declared that three main issues were facing the American people during the coming months: the high cost of living, the encroachment on civil liberties and the drive toward war. Foster accused the "Wall Street monopolists" of planning and furthering open preparations for World War III. He said the Soviet Union and Foster predicted that such a war could lead to disaster. Foster bitterly assailed the Truman Doctrine and the Marshall Plan, asserting that their purpose is to enslave Europe and thus ultimately pave the way for world domination by the United States. Foster attacked the conditions that would be invoked by the Marshall Plan in order for the European countries to be recipients of this aid. He observed that if the aid is given, it should be given on the job fairly and equitably, this aid should be handled in all matters through United Nations channels. Foster predicted that capitalism is dead and beyond revival. Speaking of the Third Party movement and Wallace, Foster compared Wallace with Thomas Jefferson. He said that the movement is one government that has the possibility of bringing to a halt the present system and starting a new way. Foster predicted that Wallace would draw support from the workers. He ridiculed allegations that Wallace had inspired the Third Party. Foster labeled President Truman a great jingoist and he called Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt the greatest spokeswoman of American imperialism.

1948

P.M.

INDEXED

100-3-4-6181

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: April 15, 1946

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: "FRANCE-AMERIQUE";

REGISTRATION ACT - F

Attached hereto are two translated copies of an article entitled "Confidence in America", which appeared in the March 24, 1946 issue of the above captioned publication.

This material is being furnished for information purposes only.

Encs. - 2

TJR:PMC

100-21157

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FBI
2 APR 16 1946

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FRANCE-AMERIQUE

March 24, 1946

Page 1

CONFIDENCE IN AMERICA

When, upon my return from America, I had the honor and the pleasure of being received by General de Gaulle, I asked him to request the eloquent Henry Torres, who directed the newspaper "France-Amerique" with me in New York, without having considered it necessary to sound the latter on this subject, to undertake a series of lectures throughout America for the purpose of inviting American cities, groups, and individuals who were friends of France to adopt the French cities which were devastated and ruined by the American air forces. I had no doubt about the complete success of the undertaking. General de Gaulle neither approved nor disapproved, but he kept my suggestion in mind and I learned that some time later it was repeated by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Why was it definitely abandoned to my great sorrow? I know not. Perhaps General de Gaulle thought that he could bring about the rehabilitation of France by himself; perhaps he feared that the appeal for solidarity which I advised might be considered as an appeal for charity, and that it would assail the greatness of our country. In any case, the failure of the step which I had taken was complete, and at the present time, now that we are asking for a loan from the government in Washington, I don't see that our prestige in America has increased because of that. As a French nationalist, I have always thought that the French Government ought to make the most of its rights so far as its allies were concerned, when they were misunderstood by them.

We French exiles in America were extremely anxious when we learned that some French cities had been bombed by American planes. We knew very well that these bombings were inevitable and absolutely necessary. We recalled that during the first World War some French planes had bombed some French cities. Only the damages they caused at that time were less frightful. At that time, too, there were only a few departments which had been invaded. We tried to understand the feelings of our compatriots faced with the atrocious necessities of the most atrocious of wars. Our hearts bled with those of our resisters.

After the victory was won, we were sure that those who had been obliged to transform France into a battlefield, in order to save her and in order to save their countries and the world along with her, would first of all wish to repair the damages of all sorts which they had been forced to cause. Thanks to General de Gaulle, hadn't his armies been present everywhere at the side of his allies, whose victory they assured in Africa and in the Middle East?

COPIES DESTROYED

8-6-58

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100-33197-202

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Mr. D. M. Ladd
 FROM: J. C. Strickland
 SUBJECT: FREE GERMAN COMMITTEE
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C and R

DATE: November 4, 1946

67222

At the time of the formation of the Free German Committee throughout the world, the Bureau commenced extensive research to determine this activity and there was compiled data concerning the major individuals who played a part in the formation of various Free German Committees, particularly those in the United States, Mexico and England. There was a considerable amount of information that appeared in various publications, both foreign and domestic. This information was extracted and set forth in pamphlet form in order that it could be easily accessible for reference use. The material was compiled according to countries in alphabetical order, the sheets being placed in black handbook type binders.

There does not appear to be any useful purpose served in retaining this material out of the regular Bureau files, since the Free German Committee has been abolished. However, the material that is contained in these volumes is material that cannot be found through the regular Bureau indices.

RECOMMENDATION

There is attached the first volume of this series of volumes, and it is recommended that they be indexed and made a part of the Free German Committee files. The remaining booklets that were maintained in Room 1257 are being sent directly to the Records Section to the attention of Mr. G. P. Runaldue.

Released per memo Jones to Donahoe 11/2/58
Encl. Bulky Rom Bulky retained
Encl. Partially de-indexed 12/1/58
 64-21067-138
 RECORDED
 INDEXED
 57 JAN 20 1947

LITTEN, IRMGARD

It was stated that Irmgard Litten was the author of a book styled "Beyond Tears," and further that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt recommended this particular book in her newspaper column "My Day" dated September 17, 1940.

October 10th 57

Mr J Edgar Hoover
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr Hoover-

No one is more interested in the fine work that you and your men do than I and no one appreciates your service to our country more---
For this as an American Citizen I thank you--

A good many years ago I held the office of [redacted] and several times I had conferences with your department on ways that our organization could help in solving juvenile troubles--and during my term of office the chapters did some fine work in their communities---with young people--
And our organization still does this kind of work--

My name is still on your mailing list and I enjoy having some of your reports and material which I read with interest and for this, I heartily thank you--

I am tremendously interested in our problems in the South and as a Southerner am convinced that segregation is the solution--the one that will "preserve domestic tranquility--insure the general welfare and form a more perfect union and above all insure to ourselves and our posterity--"
As an American citizen I have sworn over and over to uphold the Constitution, obey the laws, respect its flag and defend it from all enemies--

Now let's take up these things--I study the Constitution daily--and it says Art 1 Sec 1

(one) who to the U.S. and

RECORDED-48

INDEXED-48

" All legislative powers shall be vested in CONGRESS"
It does not add or a Supreme Court or the President
It says that "the government derives its powers from
the consent of the governed" and it says that WE THE
PEOPLE establish this Constitution-- and it says
THE CONSTITUTION is the SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND--
It does not say that the rulings of NINE appointed
men are the law of the land---

The powers of the Courts are limited--- definitely
limited-- to international affairs to the interpretation
of laws THAT EXIST-- but they do not make laws on
their rulings CONGRESS does that-- Then the Constitu-
tion gives rights to the states to create state
constitutions and state laws and to control local
affairs so I believe in States Rights--

When we have the rule of a FEW over the MANY
with no consent of the governed and a President who
demands that the opinion of those few is the law-- we
are like Russia a totalitarian nation with no liberty
or justice for anybody---

While the matter of segregation is serious the
actions of an uncontrolled court and UnConstitutional
judicial mandates is the most serious matter that has
ever been faced in this country--

The 14th amendment in itself is not Constitutional
and if it were, sec 5 says that Congress shall rule
on its provisions-- Now what are we the people to
do? Shall we accept meekly-- this Unconstitutional
rule or shall we protest and demand our rights--?

When people protest which they have the right to
do-- free speech and free assembly and we have MASS
protest by the people, is THAT unlawful--

[REDACTED]

There was no violence in Clinton or Little Rock until FORCE appeared— The people protested against tyranny then the army came in to use guns and bayonets against a free people— I will admit that some got mad— I am NOW and had I been there I guess I would have been put in jail for using free speech—

I think Gov Faubus was right— the forced intergration in the schools was illegal— and against the consent of the people— he moved to protect them — no trouble— then the army came in and you know the rest What right did the President have to send the army to Arkansas— the Governor had not asked for it— Has our country declared war on Arkansas— WHAT LAW is being disobeyed — No law had been made that required forced intergration— When you say uphold the law— WHAT LAW?

No you and your men are sent to find out who disobeys the law— what law— Who causes the trouble— It seems strange that you do not find the answer to the cause of the trouble— I can tell you—

First NINE men in Washington who have sworn to abide by the Constitution of the United States render justice— Second by politicians who will sell their souls and destroy the country for VOTES— and the one thing that seems to be overlooked— the influence and the acts of the NAACP— And why, WHY - WHY don't your men investigate the NAACP and if so they will find that they start and agitate and pursue and keep going all the racial troubles we have— THAT is their object their reason for existence -- They cooperate with the Communists to overthrow and wreck this country to promote race troubles— create race-hatred, to force negroes to enter schools in order to create an incident and then Mr Thurgood Marshall takes over and the case is taken to the Supreme Court where the verdict

is known before the case is tried--- Fair trial in the Federal Court? Never--- Those judges should be disqualified ~~who~~ can they give a fair decision--- they have decided in May 1954---

Are you in Little Rock investigating Mrs Bates - and the NAACP-- did you in Clinton--- You never arrested them, the guilty ones--- But the white people who protest are put in jail-- SAre we going to have a rule in this country by the NAACP/ and are our Government officials going to cooperate with them and the communists to destroy us---

If ever there was a time for us to be a united nation is NOW ~~how~~ enemies threaten without but WHO WHO wants to support tyranny at home in fighting tyranny abroad- You will note that Graft Boards are refusing to take move men-- P T A members are resigning-- there is racial trouble all over the land all due to FORCED intergration and racial ill feeling due to force-- Take the army-- intergration does not work there-- Low morale among soldiers forced to intergrate, low morale with parents at home knowing that their sons are exposed to low standards of Negroes in army--- Take the problems of intermarriage in the army due to intergration--

Take Washington schools YOU live there, do YOU think intergration is a success there, what about the people moving out-- and the low standards in the schools the low morals are the young people helped?

Take Boston Chicago Philadelphia etc etc all having racial troubles because of forced intergration--

Think of sending negroes across N.Y. to force intergration in an all white school. Is this country brainwashed by Communist and unAmerican doctrines-- Where are our statesmen-- where the men who like our forefathers fought for liberty and freedom-- I feel that you have an opportunity to find the real reason for racial trouble-- the NAACP----- I voted for Ike to my regret

Yours very truly, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

I forgot one of the main reasons for this letter-

For years and years the D A R and other patriotic organizations-- news papers and individuals have been trying to get a thoro investigation of the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle-- We KNOW that this school is largely responsible for race and labor troubles and nothing has ever been done to stop them-- It should be closed and the people put in jail-- They belong in jail not the good people in Clinton and Arkansas--

^{secretly}
People have gone to that school and told of the terrible conditions there-- the radical communistic teaching etc they teach how to foment strikes and race troubles how to create all kinds of trouble and nothing is ever done--

I do ask as a good American knowing this school to be what it is Will you not investigate it and see that the actions of this school against the people of the country are proclaimed and the school closed and the people punished--

Like the NAACP it is supported by well meaning citizens Mrs. Roosevelt has visited the school and contributed to it-- and approved of it-- Well she has just come back from Russia Better watch her--

Please really do something about this school- and you will stop a lot of trouble in this country

[REDACTED]

h

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: October 18, 1950

FROM : James M. McInerney, Assistant Attorney General,
Criminal Division

JMM:MYH:efr

144-72-43

SUBJECT: Alleged Murder of Unknown Negro Victim
at Memphis, Tennessee, in October 1949

Enclosed herewith is a copy of a letter to the Attorney General from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, dated October 5, 1950. It will be noted that the letter contains a quotation from another individual indicating that a Negro chauffeur employed by one [redacted] of Memphis, Tennessee, was shot and killed in that City during the month of October 1949 and that, apparently, no action has been taken in connection therewith.

No investigation is requested at the present time. We would appreciate it, however, if you would forward the Department whatever information you may have concerning this alleged incident.

Enclosure No. 79036

ENCL

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SE 25

OCT 28 1950

44-3424-1

6-6-50

51 NOV 20 1950

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

October 5, 1950

Dear Mr. Attorney-General:

I am quoting part of a letter I have just received:

"A negro chauffeur employed by [redacted] of Memphis, Tenn., was murdered during the month of October 1949 but the authorities as constituted have not brought the murderer to trial. [redacted] is a big name in Memphis. A 'cotton king' even. His negro chauffeur after 17 years of faithful service was shot in the back several times as he ran from his employer's house. He was loyal to the end leading his assailant from his master. His assailant crushed in the loyal negro's head by repeated blows from a blunt object." So runs the account in the Memphis Press-Scimitar - a fascist newspaper.

"Now Mrs. Roosevelt all of us go in the opposite direction from great danger. The poor negro attempted to run from the source of the danger simply because he was being shot at from the house in which [redacted] was lurking. Shot at by [redacted] or a paid thug."

Has anything been done to find the person who killed this negro?

Very sincerely yours,

/s/ Eleanor Roosevelt

ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. LADD

DATE: December 6, 1947

FROM : J. P. COYNE

SUBJECT:

INTERNAL SECURITY - R
Refer 5 IS

H. EISLER

INDEXED

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

A perusal of the booklet, "Hearings Regarding Hannes Eisler", published by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 80th Congress, First Session, covering testimony on September 24, 25, and 26, 1947, reveals the following facts hitherto unknown to the Bureau. The page number of the booklet on which the related testimony appears is shown after each item:

Biographical

Eisler testified that he visited Russia in 1929, 1931, and 1932, though he was not certain as to the dates; went to Paris in 1933 after the Reichstag fire in Berlin, having had to flee Germany; remained in Paris from March to July, 1933; lived in London from Fall, 1934, to February or March, 1935; returned to London February, 1936, and remained there one year. (P. 6)

Professional Activity

Eisler testified, and the Committee brought out, that he was the author of the poem, "About Killing" in 1929 or 1930. (P. 60); that he wrote the music to the songs "Song of the Dry Bread" and "Song of Demand and Supply" (P. 58); that the song "Comintern", previously acknowledged as having been written by Eisler, was originally written under the title "We're Marching, O'Comrades" (P. 55); that he composed the music in 1930 for the song "Fifty Thousand Strong". (P. 31); that he wrote the music for the moving pictures "Hell on Earth" and "Tempo Der Zeit" (the Tempo of our time), both apparently produced in Europe. (P. 14); that he was employed by the Department of Agriculture for the purpose of making a short film, the date and title not having been shown (P. 12); that in the United States he wrote the music to the following films: "Scandal in Paris", "Deadline at Dawn", "Woman on the Beach", "So Well Remembered". (P. 12)

Communist Affiliation

Eisler testified that he made application to the German Communist Party in 1926, although he would never admit belonging to or being active in the Party. His answers were extremely vacillating. His most direct answer was when asked "you joined when?", to which he answered "January, 1926". Apparently he was a member the major part of that year. (P. 13, 42, 43)

Eisler admitted an advisory capacity with the International Music Bureau, Moscow, but disclaimed having organized it. He did say, however, at one point, that it was his.

3 DEC 15 1947

19 DEC 19 1947

HANDLED BY STOP PAGE

100-175220-123

ENCLOSURE

INDEXED

ONE

It was brought out that he was a member of the Pierre Degeyter Club, apparently in New York. Pierre Degeyter was the composer of the "Internationale". (P. 29)

Articles written by or concerning Eisler appeared in the following publications, as brought out by the House Committee:

- "The International Theatre," number 2, 1932, page 11. (P. 35)
- "Soviet Music", January-February, 1933, number 1, page 142 (P. 26)
- "Soviet Music", May-June, 1933, number 3. (P. 33)
- "International Literature", number 5, Moscow, 1933, 1934. (P. 43)
- "The International Theater", number 1, 1934, page 62. (P. 35)
- "Daily Worker", March 1, 1934. (P. 19)
- "Daily Worker", October 2, 1934. (P. 21)
- "Daily Worker", October 7, 1934. (P. 20)
- "Soviet Russia Today", May, 1936. (P. 55, 56)
- "Soviet Music", number 10, October, 1936, page 6. (P. 40)

Immigration and Naturalization Service Data and Testimony

This appears on pages 51-54, 75-77, 170-172 and 178-186 and includes testimony by Clarence R. Porter, Officer-in-Charge, INS, Calexico, California; Joseph Savoretti, Assistant Commissioner of Adjudication, INS, Philadelphia; testimony of the subject before the INS Special Board of Inquiry at Calexico, September 26, 1940, after Eisler had obtained a nonquota visa through the American Vice Consulate at Mexicali, Mexico; facts concerning Eisler's appeal to the INS Board of Appeals, Washington, D. C. and his physical admission to the United States October 22, 1940, when that board sustained his appeal; and the contents of the INS file at Philadelphia.

State Department Data and Testimony

The testimony of Sumner Welles, former Undersecretary of State, is contained on pages 62-73. It is regarding a January 11, 1939 letter from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to Mr. Welles which expressed the thought that the Eisler immigration case should be reconsidered; his January 24, 1939 reply to her, as well as other correspondence between them, and State Department inter-office communications. The purpose of the testimony was to establish responsibility for the State Department having issued Eisler a visa to enter the United States.

The testimony of George S. Messersmith, former Assistant Secretary of State, appears on pages 91-150, the purpose appearing to have been to further establish the responsibility of the State Department having issued a visa to the subject when the State Department file on him contained a memo based on the Department of Labor file stating that "evidence established preponderantly that Eisler is a Communist".

Paul G. Hutton, Consul in Charge of the Visa Section, Consulate General, Mexico City, in 1939, testified as shown on pages 151-168 and 169-178. He was questioned regarding efforts of Eisler to obtain an Immigration visa into the United States after having been unsuccessful in Habana, Cuba. Hutton himself granted Eisler a Visitor's visa into the United States September 7, 1939.

Un-American Activities Committee Investigation

This testimony, by Donald T. Appell, appears on pages 78-91 and refers to investigation at the New School of Social Research, New York City, by which Eisler was employed as Visiting Professor October 1, 1935, through May 13, 1942, except for periods when he was in Europe and Mexico.

In the back of the booklet is an appendix listing all evidence introduced with the testimony during the course of the hearings, September 24-28, 1947.

ACTION:

It is suggested that the booklet be completely indexed for file.



1 Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Los Angeles 13, California
March 10, 1945

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 100-22402

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

Re: [REDACTED]

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

Dear Sir:

There are enclosed herewith five copies of the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated March 10, 1945.

For the information of the Bureau it is pointed out that this report reflects the names of various individuals in foreign countries as set forth in the address book of [REDACTED]

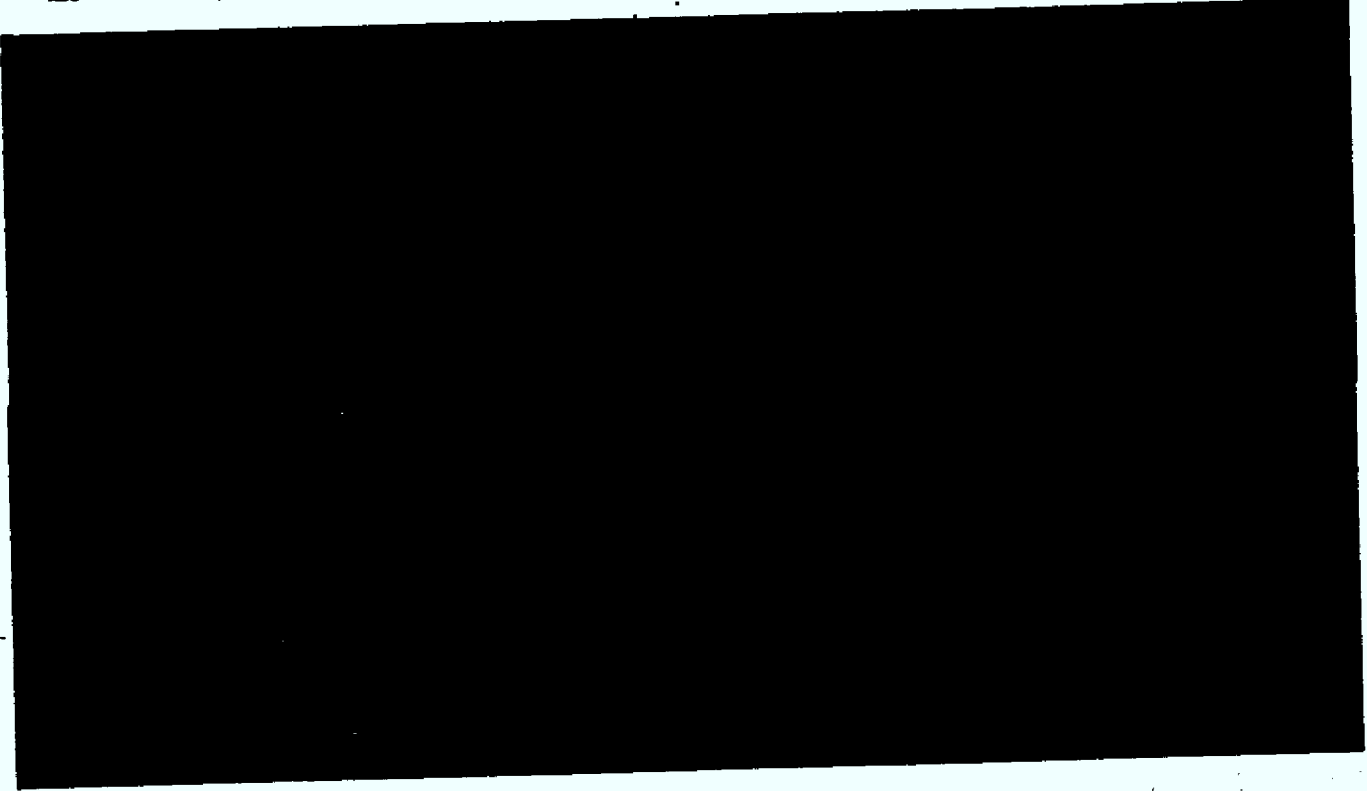
[REDACTED] The relationship of these individuals to [REDACTED] is not known and is being brought to the attention of the Bureau for whatever action is desired. Their addresses [REDACTED] are as follows:

[REDACTED]

57 JUN 12 1945

65-38096-14

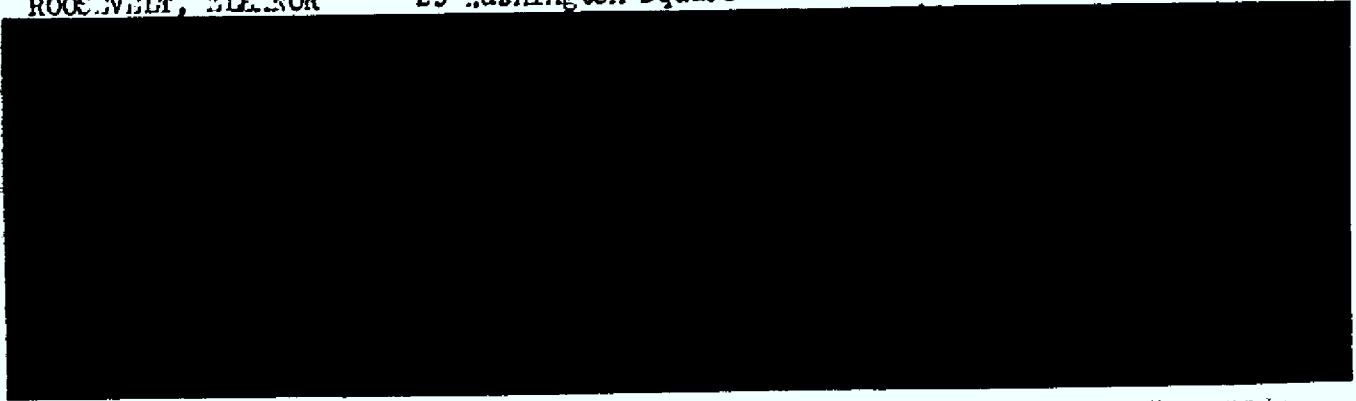
U
L. 100-22402



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ROOSEVELT, ELEANOR 29 Washington Square



Mrs. Roosevelt Offers Advice

By United Press

CHICAGO, Oct. 11. — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, in an article entitled "If I Were A Negro," appearing in the October issue of Negro Digest, published here, counsels that representatives of that race should not do "too much demanding."

Mrs. Roosevelt, who has participated in numerous activities to improve the status of negroes, wrote that "If I were a negro I would take every chance that came my way to prove my qualities and ability and if recognition was slow, I would continue to prove myself, knowing that in the end, good performance would be acknowledged."

If she were a negro, Mrs. Roosevelt wrote, she would have "moments of great bitterness," and would find it hard to sustain her "faith in democracy" and men of other races. She emphasized, however, that she would participate to the full in this war. She would accept every advance that was made in the Army and Navy "though I would not try to bring these advances about any more quickly than they were offered."

ENCLOSURE

100-0-19681

F. Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
D.C.

Re; Mrs. Roosevelt's article "If I were a negro".

Dear Sir:

There is much stir concerning loose talk and subversive writings which would give aid to the enemy forces at home and abroad; but of all people in the United States today who are deliberately aiding and abetting the enemy abroad by fomenting racial trouble here at home, I firmly believe that 75% of our loyal American population who are not afraid to express themselves and who do any intelligent thinking at all, will give it as their honest opinion that the wife of our nation's President and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, heads the list. She claims to speak as a private citizen, yet if she were a private citizen, all loyal Americans would name her a traitor. She uses her official position on all occasions, and makes occasions, to make utterances which are calculated to arouse distrust and suspicion between the white and negro race here in the United States. While the white citizens of the United States have sacrificed their careers, their lives, their all, - and countless thousands will make the same sacrifice - in order that such as she and the negro race (for some unrevealed but supposedly political reason should be in her bosom) may continue to enjoy the "four freedoms" of our men who do return home will find the Roosevelt and the negroes in complete charge of our so-called "democratic" land that they fought to save. Can you wonder that the German and Japanese are laughing up their sleeves at us?

As you know, all loyal Americans are now fighting to the death: their backs are to the wall, while most of us at home are in mortal combat against actual starvation in the midst of plenty - but it is not for us. Members of my own family are over there: I should know. Yet, she dares to sit in such abundances of which, "If I were a negro" is but a mild sample. The Negro Digest published in Chicago is a publication issued for the specific purpose of keeping the racial question agitated by false propaganda at home just at this time when our major attention must of necessity be directed toward the fighting fronts abroad. That in itself expresses in a nutshell the whole negro attitude of truculence and belatedness - rather than merit, on their part. She should ignore them. By attaching herself to such a nefarious scheme of misleading propaganda, she not only irrevocably injures herself and nullifies whatever influence she might have had with the white citizens of the United States, but she is doing the negro a grave disservice which will require many generations to live down, if ever. They have yet to prove their worthiness as American citizens.

I am, myself, an intensely patriotic American of the Jeffersonian school - which is to say that I am not a socialist.

100-0-19681

of the New Deal form of dictatorship government. I am a Southerner by birth, tradition, ideals and standards: and, like all true Southerners, I resent Mrs. Roosevelt's persistent and seemingly determined efforts to choke the negro race down our throats. We are tired of it. I do know that if I, as a private citizen - poor in worldly goods, obscure as to stage-managed showmanship - were to make inflammatory utterances as to negro equality, their visionary grievances etc., which the lady above mentioned goes out of her way to incorporate into her writings and speeches, seemingly without regard for propriety, effect, or evidence to back her statements - I not only would be outopped by federal authority but would suffer severe punishment besides. Especially, in this most critical stage of American history. I am 63 years of age: have had to work hard all the days of my life, until now I am disabled and cannot earn a penny even if I could find the work: am starving (actually) on a few dollars a month called a "state old-age pension": but the United States government has never done one single thing for me or any of my people. If we did not work, we had to starve. The U. S. government has no intention or even thought of ever assisting the needy aged, that is, the whites. Even so, I would not be guilty of Mrs. Roosevelt's acts. Why should she get pay and glory for treasonable utterances - when the other fellow would only get a prison term? She knows full well that she is stirring up unrest among the negro race, when there is no cause for it at nor excuse at any time, and especially so at this most critical period in the History of our nation.

There are enough Germans and pro-Germans right here in Miami to take over this state any time she gets the negro race sufficiently stirred up. Doubtless a similar condition prevails in each state of the union.

What would the British Parliament do if Queen Elizabeth flew all over the British possessions bemoaning the "condition" of the East Indians and encouraging them to "rise up" and assert their "rights" at this critical time? They have not earned any special privileges as yet, any more than the American negro.

It seems to a loyal American citizen that you are in the position to do something about this, Mr. Hoover. Will you do

Respectfully,



October 12, 1943

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

CASE ORIGINATED AT **BALTIMORE**

FILE NO. **100-4270**

REPORT MADE AT Baltimore, Maryland	DATE WHEN MADE 12/22/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/16, 17, 23, 26 12/4, 5, 7, 10, 16/42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE FOREIGN-INSPIRED AGITATION ALONG THE AMERICAN NEGROES IN THE BALTIMORE FIELD DIVISION.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Newspaper clipping Baltimore Afro-American, entitled, "First Lady advises Union for Domesticity" quotes from Mrs. ROOSEVELT's article in Ladies Home Journal of October, 1942. Photograph in same paper shows newly-elected President of Domestic Workers Union of Baltimore who is also recipient of Communist newspaper, "The Worker". Article commenting on FBI investigation of Eleanor Clubs also contained. Additional investigation on Eastern Shore of Maryland, shows no Eleanor Clubs there nor indication of propaganda that area. Informant advises no propaganda agitation Baltimore other than Communist. Only one known active Moorish cult Baltimore, but is passive in policy. No indication of agitation by this group. Investigation continuing this cult.

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated August 20, 1942 at Baltimore, Maryland.
 Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated October 3, 1942 at Washington, D. C.
 Bureau letter dated October 17, 1942.
 Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated November 26, 1942 at Baltimore.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 100-135-3-23	RECORDS INDEXED
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Baltimore		IN FILE 58 JAN 3 1943 RECEIVED 12 DEC 23 1942	

DETAILS:

There is being set out below information obtained from newspaper clipping carried by the Baltimore Afro-American newspaper. For purposes of brevity, the articles are being quoted only in substance:

Under date of September 26, 1942, the Afro-American carried an article entitled "First Lady advises union for domestics" and it is credited a reprint from Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT's comment "If You Ask Me" which appears in the October, 1942 issue of the Ladies Home Journal. It is stated that it would be exceedingly regrettable if such clubs were formed because instead of forming clubs of this kind, the domestics should enter a union and make their household work a profession. Domestic work in the past, particularly in the case of colored women, has been in certain parts of the country, a very low-paid occupation and the standards of work have very often been low. The two should change together. No one should be asked to work in other people's homes for the \$3.00 to \$5.00 a week which in some places has been the prevailing wage. No person engaging domestic workers should have to put up with the kind of work which some people, both white and colored, do. For this work, people should be trained, and then very often one hour's work would be worth five or six by an unskilled worker. Certain standards could undoubtedly be set up; however, employers probably need education as much as the employees in many cases.

Another clipping from the Afro-American under date of October 6, 1942, shows also a photograph which bears the title "Domestics Organize". The by-line states that Miss NANNIE GIBBS, shown on the left in the photograph and President of the Domestic Workers Union of Baltimore, is shown accepting the union's charter from FRANK J. BEIDER, white, C.I.O. representative, during the meeting Thursday at Union Baptist Church. The organization, said to be the first such union chartered under the C.I.O., has three hundred signed members. Mrs. MARY HOOKER, on the right in the photograph, is Treasurer of the organization. It should be noted at this time that although a check of the indices of this office failed to reflect information regarding Miss NANNIE GIBBS, it was learned from an extremely confidential source that she is the recipient of the Communist Sunday paper "The Worker". Her address is listed as 2007 Madison Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, and her subscription to this edition is for a six-month period, beginning October 2, 1942 and ending April 2, 1943. One dollar is shown as payment for that paper for the six-month period. It will be further noted that FRANK J. BEIDER, C.I.O. representative mentioned, is the regional director of the C.I.O. No information is contained in the files of this office on Mrs. MARY HOOKER, the newly-elected Treasurer.

From the Afro-American dated November 24, 1942, is an article entitled "\$25,000 Income, \$40.00--Week Jobs Nip 'Eleanor Clubs' Prospects". Bits from this article will be quoted. "Salaries limited to \$25,000 per year and the increasing number of high salaried jobs opening to women have assured the FBI of at least one less headache--that of keeping track of the rumored 'Eleanor Clubs'."

While the existence of the Eleanor Clubs has never been established, the rumor that such clubs existed came out of the South several months ago. According to the report, the Eleanor Clubs were supposedly founded and membered by housemaids who had pledged themselves to black ball any household which spoke disparagingly of Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT between then and Christmas, and to be "out of the kitchen" by that holiday, anyway.

When, upon the request of Mrs. ROOSEVELT, the FBI made an investigation, it reported that no such organizations existed.

Writing in Collier's last week, WALTER DAVENPORT, in his article "The Negro Lifts His Head", said that his staff has made several fruitless attempts to find one of the clubs or to talk to a member of one of the clubs, but that the publicity concerning the organization has undoubtedly given birth to a few by now.

He said further that he had found that while domestic workers denied knowledge of such an organization, they often subscribe enthusiastically to such an ambition. Their motive was more economic than social, he said.

He pointed out also, and truly, that many employed in domestic service were not there because they elected such jobs, but because other jobs for which they were qualified were closed to them."

AT SNOW HILL, MARYLAND

[REDACTED] advised that each summer he has a large number of Negroes working for him [REDACTED]. He stated that recently these Negroes have become very independent and unsatisfactory workers, even though most of them are earning more than they have ever earned before. He further informed that he has heard that some of the Negroes have made such remarks as "When the Japs come over they won't bother us; they are only after the white people", and that "After the war, the whites will be working for the colored people". [REDACTED] was unable to say who made these statements or to whom they were made.

8
Maliberton, Calif.
March 13, 1961.

Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

As an American Citizen I want to thank you for the great service you are rendering our country.

I would appreciate it very much if you would check out one [REDACTED] claims to have operated in the party under the alias of [REDACTED] and used the number [REDACTED] [REDACTED] claims he came into the party through the public schools and one of his teachers was Eleanor Roosevelt. This I question.

He seems out for no good in my honest opinion-Claims to be broadcasting from a Mexico Radio Station-I have heard him speak twice and I very much question his americanism---He is trying to create a defeatist attitude-better give up - if you don't you will suffer the direst atrocities imaginable-

I am enclosing one of the cards - He also passed out literature concerning a Bill H.R. 2302 which I am enclosing

I realize the great scope of your work, but if it is at all possible would appreciate hearing from you in regards to [REDACTED]

Sincerely,

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
ENCLOSURE

Delivered
5-2-61
F. J. [REDACTED]

EX-101
REC-72
62-80382-103
MAR 16 1961
62-80382-103
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February 25, 1958

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136
62-80382-72

Dear [REDACTED]

Your letter postmarked February 17, 1958, has been received, and I appreciate the motive which prompted your communication.

I recognize your concern with regard to the problems discussed in your letter and while I would like to be of assistance in connection with your inquiry, information in the files of this Bureau is maintained as confidential and available for official use only in accordance with a regulation of the Department of Justice. I sincerely regret, therefore, that it will not be possible to furnish you with the information you desire.

I am sure you will understand the necessity for this policy and will draw no inference because of my inability to be of assistance that we do or do not have in our files the information you requested.

I want to advise you, however, that [REDACTED] has never been connected with this Bureau in any way and has never been assigned an Agent to act as a bodyguard for him. The functions of this Bureau do not extend to providing that type of service.

COMM - FBI

FEB 26 1958

FEB 26 1958

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover

Director

REC'D-READING ROOM

FEB 25 4 48 PM '58

FBI

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RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

RECEIVED-DIRECTOR

- Denver (enclosure)

SEE NOTE TO DENVER ON PAGE TWO

SEE NOTE 301 YELLOW ON PAGE THREE

NOTE TO SAC, DENVER, CONTINUED

[REDACTED] was investigated extensively by the Bureau in view of his numerous CP front organization activities, alleged CP membership and contacts with a known Soviet agent. Investigation was brought to a logical conclusion with extensive interviews and [REDACTED] appeared to be cooperative both with the Bureau and with Congressional committees. [REDACTED] was on the Security Index; however, it was deleted on August 12, 1955, since there was no reported derogatory information relative to any activities in which [REDACTED] had been engaged since 1947 [REDACTED]

The Bureau has conducted no investigation of Katherine Hepburn and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Bufiles reflect some derogatory information concerning the National Council of Churches of Christ in America. However, much of this data came from rival church groups. Investigation confined to contacts with informants in New York Office in 1950 reflected that no data was developed indicating any subversive activities on the part of any persons affiliated with this group. (100-50869)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Correspondent states a series of lectures by [REDACTED] has led him to write his letter. He desires to know what information the Bureau has that Cagney, Marx, Hepburn, Robinson and Sinatra are communists; if excessively fluoridated water has a tranquilizing effect; if it is a communist plan to dump fluoride in water supplies; if Eleanor Roosevelt is tainted with communism; what attitude does the Bureau assume toward [REDACTED], whether he has been furnished an Agent as a bodyguard and whether the National Council of Churches is headed by communists. Since correspondent states he realizes the Bureau may not be able to answer these questions raised by him and since he has referred to several prominent persons who have been subjects of Bureau investigations, it is deemed advisable to advise him of the confidential nature of Bufiles.

NOTE ON YELLOW CONTINUED ON PAGE FOUR

TRUE COPY

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

Dear Sir:

A recent series of lectures in our community by [REDACTED], professed onetime communist, has led me to write this letter of inquiry.

1. What factual connection do you have that James Cagney, Groucho Marx, Katharine Hepburn, Edward G. Robinson and Frank Sinatra are communistic? C-11
2. Does excessively flourinated water have a tranquilizing effect?
3. Was dumping a large quantity of flourine in water supplies in America (the U.S.) a Communist plan?
4. Has [REDACTED] been assigned an F.B.I. agent as body guard for any extended period of time? N-4
5. What evidence is there that Eleanor Roosevelt has been tainted with Communism. (I am a democrat so this question interests me.) 212
6. What attitude if any does your agency assume toward [REDACTED] and his work?
7. Is the National Council of Churches headed by Communists?

Not knowing the operations of your agency, I realize that you may not be able to answer all or even one of these questions. I do realize that it is rather easy for a lecturer to spread doubt on alleged facts which are in truth not valid.

I would appreciate a reply to this letter even if you are unable to answer any of the questions.

TRUE COPY

TRUE COPY

Any person of your Bureau can answer as I realize it would be very difficult for any Bureau top executive to answer all such letters.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

P.S. I am a [REDACTED]
H. S. I am a [REDACTED]

TRUE COPY

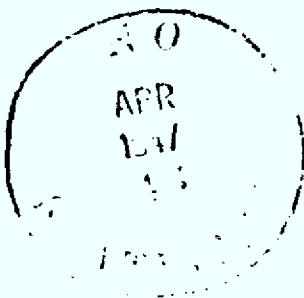
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

NY FILE NO. 97-291 nvl:

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 4/11/47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/7, 14, 19, 25, 26/47	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE STEUBEN SOCIETY OF AMERICA			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:



"Steuben News," official publication of STEUBEN SOCIETY, reviewed and pertinent excerpts reported herein. Publication poses Neurenberg Trials of "questionable value," and asks "Would allies dare to open their own archives to a neutral historian?" Publication very critical, too, of American foreign policies, particularly regarding Germany; expulsion of Sudeten Germans termed a "bitter tragedy." STEUBEN SOCIETY strongly publicizes and supports American Relief for Germany, recently incorporated in Wisconsin. THEODORE ROSENTHAL, National Chairman, STEUBEN SOCIETY, is co-sponsor and official of such new relief organization.

61-1-5

- P* -

REFERENCE:

Bureau File #100-240767
Report of [REDACTED], 4/26/46, at New York City.

DETAILS:

A review was made of the "Steuben News," official publication of the STEUBEN SOCIETY, from the period October 19, 1946, down to the present time, with a view to ascertaining the policies of the organization. The issue is a monthly publication. There has, however, been no significant change regarding the policy of the organization or of their publication; strong criticism

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Edward J. [Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 62-82-158	
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51 APR 22 1947 GET

Deadlock - The Allies Will Dictate
German Peace - Propaganda at Work -
The Years of Equal Justice - Some
Pertinent Questions - Mr. DOOLITTLE and
the Republican Party - The Germans
and The Europeans."

In this publication denunciation is made in the alleged current campaign of hate in the local newspapers. "A perusal of recent newspapers and magazines shows such open or sly attacks in practically every news piece as well as in the supplements. The Germans are taken to task for their continued anti-Semitism"; for their "whining self pity" as well as for their "rising sullen resistance"; and for their "inherent master complex."

At the same time, this issue berates those who denounce current efforts to alleviate the food situation in Germany, stating that such individuals "want peace but they want revenge more." These critics are rebuked as smear artists who fraudulently brand all opposition forces as "Nazi Fascists." The same article strongly criticizes Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT for her criticism of Pastor MARTIN LUTHER, who recently visited the United States. It will be recalled that Mrs. ROOSEVELT stated that it was inappropriate for the latter individual to appear before American groups in any discussion of Germany. The issue of "Steuben News" states that Pastor LUTHER served various times in a Nazi concentration camp because of his opposition of Hitlerism, and that such imprisonment far exceeded any anti-Hitler work performed by Mrs. ROOSEVELT, and that consequently, Mrs. ROOSEVELT should leave it to the good sense of the American people to decide who they wanted to hear from the lecture platform.

Secondary articles also deal with the problem of German soldiers being forced to do "slave labor" in various Allied countries, such as Russia and France, etc. In a supplementary article entitled "Mass Deportation a Bitter Tragedy," it is alleged that seven million Sudeten Germans have been expelled from their homeland by Russian revolution in Czechoslovakia and Poland, and that in the process, ordinary and human transfers were not observed. It is stated that in transfer of such peoples, no distinction can validly be made under deportation under the Nazis and deportation under present conditions.

It should be pointed out that since January, 1946, the STEUBEN SOCIETY had engaged in publicizing and supporting American Relief for Germany, Inc. The latter organization was incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin and it, at the present time, has various branches throughout the United States. It consists of seventeen different relief organizations active in the German Relief field. A co-founder of this new organization, as well as an official at the present time, is THEODORE HOFFMAN, National Chairman of the STEUBEN

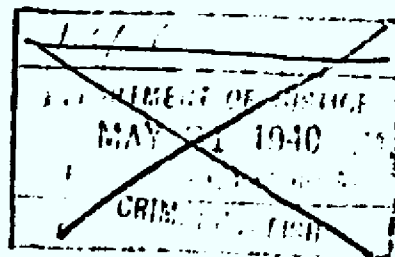
CRIMINAL DIVISION

COMMUNICATION
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JUN 1 1940

1940

RECEIVED
To the Chief of the
Department of Justice
Washington
District of Columbia



It is recommended that an investigation be made of the anti-American activities of Mrs. Roosevelt while at the White House and of the financial contributions which she has been instrumental in procuring for the Communists in this country who are working against the Government of the United States.

The fact that she is in Washington makes it all the more questionable for her to impede

the full work of the Martin Dies Committee

by shielding her favorites. Her position

should not interfere with a full investigation of her ill-advised and dangerous activities.

RECORDED & INDEXED

61-7559-9258

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JUN 21 1940

JUSTICE