



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**ELEANOR ROOSEVELT**  
**(NEWS PAPER ARTICLES)**

**PART 14 OF 14**

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
ENCLOSURE COVER SHEET

SUBJECT: Eleanor Roosevelt

Newspaper articles

188 PAGES ARE AVAILABLE FROM THIS SECTION  
FOR RELEASE.

THIS IS ENCLOSURE 14 OF 14 ENCLOSURE(S)

NO DUPLICATION FEE  
FOR THIS PAGE

# Start at Home

BY FRANK C. DROPP

- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

MR. TRUMAN has discovered all of a sudden that the Communists of the world are dangerous people, and so they are.

But why is it the Communists are more dangerous in Greece and Turkey than they are in Washington, D. C.?

Here he comes to Congress and asks approximately half a billion dollars to start an anti-Communist program abroad that says to Russia plain as day, "If you want a war, we're ready."

Yet right now, today, this very Sunday, there are on the pay roll of the taxpayers of the United States Communists who are for Russia first, and have been ever since Mr. Truman came to Washington a freshman Senator from Missouri.

IN FACT they were in Washington long before him.

They came here with his predecessor in the presidency and laughed at Roosevelt as "the Kerensky of our revolution."

They demonstrated their power in the Roosevelt administration right at the start. Who remembers the late Dr. William Wirt, of Gary, Ind. Dr. Wirt was a distinguished and liberal educator of world renown.

He came to Washington to see what the brand new deal was like. He didn't come as a pay-roll patriot but as a plain patriot, wanting to find out what kind of people had risen to power.

That crack about Roosevelt being the Kerensky of the new American revolution wasn't the kind of thing he was used to in American government and having heard it one night at a New Deal dinner he stuck around to find out more.

WHAT he found out was that the Communists and their fellow travelers had at last, with Roosevelt, got themselves into places of power and importance in our Government. So he gave warning.

Did the newspaper editors and college presidents and members of Congress and other such opinion makers take him seriously? Well does this writer remember how for instance the distinguished Baltimore Sun and New York Times gave out gentlemanly how haws at Dr. Wirt and how college presidents the country over followed up the cue. As for Congress, it was just as pitiful as Roosevelt in those days, and it deliberately made Dr. Wirt a laughing stock.

He went to his grave a bitter and frustrated man while the editors of the Baltimore Sun and the New York Times and all such noble-minded bums

thing continued to say that we must worry about fascism and nazism abroad but as for communism, why it is not a problem and besides to criticize Communists would be red-baiting and who wants to be a red baiter?

MEANWHILE, the Communists climbed aboard the taxpayers' shoulders. They came in via the NYA, the NRA, the PWA, and the WPA, the CCC, the SEC, the FHA, and all the other early alphabetical trojan horses. They have never left.

For when the war came on they simply shifted over to the OWI, the OSS, the OPA, and so forth. They put the President's wife to work for them. They knocked down the barriers then even in the War and Navy departments. Communists became officers in our armed forces. And in time they showed their power by fomenting riots, rebellions and mutiny in our forces abroad. Has it been forgotten already how United States soldiers barely a year and a half ago gathered on the front steps of the U. S. Army headquarters in Frankfurt, Germany, and booed the commanding general, Joseph T. McNarney? All in plain sight of the conquered Germans.

THAT, citizens, is a thing to think about if you wonder whether Communists have ever got into the Government of the United States in a significant and serious way.

Well, and when OSS, OPA, etc., began to fade, what happened to our Communists on the Government pay roll?

Gen. George C. Marshall, Secretary of State, less than three weeks ago, admitted to a committee of Congress that the reputation of the once great U. S. State Department has fallen "very low," since the OSS, OWI, etc. crowd had been blanketed into it by the thousands.

FOR in with the rest, went the Communists, their fellow travelers, sympathizers, dupes, dopes and tools. Such as these were the ones who emmeshed Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in the Hanns Eisler passport case, of which you will be

hearing details before very long. Hanns Eisler, in case you may have forgotten, is the Hollywood musical composer-brother of Gerhard Eisler, now accused by the House Un-American Activities Committee as a leading Russian spy.

The same committee promises a full public hearing on the queer details of Hanns' own story in a few days, and instructive it will be, too, as a lesson in how things were going around here in the Roosevelt heyday.

AND the trouble is that Mr. Truman has not brought a substantial change. He is making ferocious talk at the Communists in Greece, Turkey, Germany and so forth.

It is the kind of talk that brings on war, as anybody who was alive and reading the papers from 1933 onward can realize.

But what is he doing about the Communists on the pay roll of the United States right here in Washington, D. C.? What is he doing today and what was he doing this time a year ago? The Communists certainly are dangerous people, declared enemies of our constitutional government which it is their aim and purpose to overthrow by force and violence.

Why has Mr. Truman tolerated them, then? They were just as dangerous a year ago as they are today and they were just as dangerous 10 years ago. Yet here they are and here they were, all the time.

How about letting the Federal Bureau of Investigation loose on these beauties? J. Edgar Hoover has been an expert on the Communists for 38 years. He knows more about them than any other American and he has the best record against them of any American. And when he speaks he deals in facts, not oratory.

How about Hoover making a series of detailed addresses to the whole nation on communism while President and Congress listen to a man who knows his business? And then how about following Hoover's outline to kick the Communists out of our own U.S.A. before we are tangled up in any more bloody affairs abroad?

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WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD

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**MRS. ROOSEVELT**, personally, conducted herself in a manner to indicate sympathy with those under inquiry and followed that demonstration by inviting a bunch of them to the White House. At the chicken salad orgy in the White House, following the fourth inauguration, the guests included William Gallimor, originally Margolis, a well-known thief whose notoriety and rise from the status of obscure and petty knave in the police records of New York was due to his consistent preaching of the policies, or line, of the Stalinist machine in the United States.

Many indubitable Communists were turned up in many departments of the Roosevelt Government, but in not one single case was there any acknowledgment from the White House or the Roosevelt party that their presence was at all regrettable or explanation of how they got there.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Harry Bridges deportation case seems to frustrate hope of pinning communism on anybody.

Bridges was given a long and fair hearing by Judge Charles B. Sears, a distinguished jurist, under an unchallenged act of Congress. As the minority opinion of the Supreme Court said, Judge Sears recommended that he be deported on two grounds (a) That he was a member of the Communist party and (b) that he was "affiliated" with both the party and the Marine Workers' Industrial Union "which was a part of the Communist party."

The Board of Immigration Appeals of the Department of Justice, a body by no means comparable to Judge Sears in prestige but more comparable to any bureaucratic group of clerks, reversed the judge. Francis Biddle, the Attorney General, and certainly no Red-baiter, reversed the Board and ordered Bridges' deportation.

The case then went to the Supreme Court and the majority ruled for Bridges, reversing Sears, the Court of Appeals and Biddle, in a long and wispy discussion of the meaning of the word "affiliation." In fine, however, a man could assist and co-operate with a violent, anti-American group in its legitimate activities without becoming guilty of its illicit purposes.

Chief Justice Stone wrote a minority opinion for himself, Frankfurter and Roberts which demolished the evil rubbish of the majority opinion. But that was only in the nature of a wall of regret for, by this decision, Bridges was welcomed to our midst and eventually to citizenship, in which status, of course, he may, if he desires, openly demand the violent destruction of the Government. As a citizen, he may advocate the illicit aims of the party, if he would.

A resolution is now pending by Congressman McDonough of California, which unmistakably damns communism as an international conspiracy against our Government and a Communist as anyone who expounds communism as an enemy of the country "to be dealt with accordingly."

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Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
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Mr. Jones \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Leonard \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

100-3A  
WASHINGTON TIMES HERALD  
MORNING EDITION  
DATE Nov. 1947

3-18-47

## Eleanor Set Right

Patrick J. Hurley, using the language of a cavalier, has patiently but firmly set Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt right about the Washington bonus marchers and what happened to them in Washington. Mrs. Roosevelt recently gave a completely distorted account of the matter in McCall's magazine. She wrote, in connection with the second bonus march in 1933 under her husband's administration:

"The first march, which had taken place in Mr. Hoover's administration, was still painfully fresh in everybody's mind. I shall never forget my feeling of horror when I realized that the army had actually been ordered to fire on the veterans. This one incident shows what fear can make people do. Mr. Hoover was a Quaker, and Gen. MacArthur, his chief of staff, must have known how many veterans would resent the order and never forget it; he must have known, too, the effect it would have on public opinion. Yet they dared do nothing else in the face of a situation that frightened them."

Gen. Hurley marshaled his facts well. The salient ones follow:

Most of the real veterans who took part in the 1932 bonus march went home when congress made an appropriation for their fare.

Leadership of the marchers, who had shackled up in downtown Washington on land condemned and partially cleared for new government buildings, fell into the hands of criminals and Communists. The FBI fingerprinted 4,334 of the last ditchers, and found that 1,069 of them had criminal records. Gen. Hurley quoted Benjamin Gitlow, an ex-Communist, to the effect that the representative of the Communist International turned purple with rage when "the plan to bring about in Washington a massacre of the hunger marchers as a result of provoked violent clashes with the authorities did not materialize." The Comintern spent \$200,000 in its efforts to promote this bloodshed, Gitlow wrote.

President Hoover instructed Gen. Hurley, then secretary of war, to use the army to evict the marchers from their shack town after the squatters had repulsed Washington city police in a riot in which many police were injured and two veterans killed by police fire.

The only written order was that issued by Secretary

This clipping is from  
the morning edition of  
The Washington Times Herald

Date

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FEB 15 1950

Hurley to Gen. MacArthur, which concluded: "In your orders insist that any women and children who may be in the affected area be accorded every consideration and kindness. Use all humanity consistent with the due execution of the order."

Not a shot was fired by the army, which used tear gas when rioters showered it with bricks. No one ever gave an order or authorization to shoot. No veteran was hurt by the army.

"The army did show force," said Gen. Hurley. "The force was intended to show the radical leaders that a government by all the people was still functioning and could not be overcome by an organized minority. No force was used."

To Mrs. Roosevelt's remarks about "fear governing President Hoover's and Gen. MacArthur's actions, Gen. Hurley retorted, "I have never known any two persons who were less affected by fear in formulating their course of action than these two men."

To this complete refutation of what she had written Mrs. Roosevelt said in McCall's, "I am glad to have an authentic account published and I only wonder why it was not done much sooner."

It was done much sooner. All of the facts that Gen. Hurley adduced have been published, most of them in official documents. Mrs. Roosevelt merely revived the long discredited smear stories of Charley Michelson, the Democratic press agent, and her Communist friends.

Gen. Hurley mentioned in passing the second bonus march in 1933. Hundreds of these bonus marchers, in whom the Communists lost interest when Mr. Roosevelt recognized Russia, were packed off to camps run by the veterans administration. In 1935 some 800 of them were still living on Maticumbe key and other islets off Florida. A hurricane threatened. It was testified later that the camp manager, after sending his wife and clerical staff to safety, told the veterans that if they tried to leave they would be restrained by bayonets. The hurricane struck.

President Hoover did not cause the death of a single bonus marcher. On the other hand, Mrs. Roosevelt's husband bears a heavy share of responsibility for the death of 256 of them.



# Mrs. Roosevelt Voices Fears on Smith Act Ruling

Mrs. Roosevelt warned yesterday against the threat to basic American liberties involved in the Supreme Court approval of the Smith Act and the arrests under that law, in her nationally-syndicated column in the New York World-Telegram-Sun. "Outlawing a party," she said, "will, I think, give a feeling to the peoples of the world that we are afraid to stand by the things on which we say we have built our nation and in which we believe. For that reason I feel we ought to move carefully."

Mrs. Roosevelt added: "I have been thinking over carefully the dissenting opinions of Justices Douglas and Black in connection with the arrest under the Smith Act of the latest group of Communists."

"Justice Frankfurter's statement—that he thought this bill (the Smith Act) might be harmful, but that it was the duty of Congress to pass the law and not the duty of the Supreme Court to oppose the country's sentiment — seems to leave some topics open for discussion."

"Such an attitude has not always been taken by the Supreme Court. It may well be the correct attitude. But in this particular case I am not sure our forefathers—so careful to guard our rights of freedom of speech, freedom of thought and freedom of assembly—would not feel that the Supreme Court had perhaps a higher obligation to point out whether a law endangered these freedoms."

In view of the fact that John Gates, editor of *The Worker*, is one of the 11 Communist leaders, Mrs. Roosevelt wrote:



MRS. ROOSEVELT

"I have argued this question repeatedly in the past when freedom of the press was attacked. I have said that, although I frequently disagreed with the opinions expressed by certain groups of papers in this country, I would hesitate to curtail their freedom of expression, because you may shortly find that you curtail the expression of opinion which you like."

Mrs. Roosevelt included numerous anti-Communist expressions in her column, echoing the charge of a desire to overthrow our government by force."

She also observed:

"The Communist Party was outlawed in France before World War II. Yet by the end of the war they were a powerful group because they had stood side by side with other Frenchmen in the defense of liberty."

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NOT RECORDED

149 SEP 13 1951

This is a clipping from  
Page one of the  
Daily Worker

Date June 27 1951  
Clipped at the Seat of  
Government.

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 Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*Complete - New York*

JEXES 73

# DEFILING THE BILL OF RIGHTS

## An Editorial

ANOTHER LEGAL ATROCITY was committed in the U. S. District Court Tuesday afternoon. A federal jury, after deliberating eleven hours, declared George Blake Charney, Alexander Trachtenberg and four other Communists "guilty" of violating thought control provision of the Smith Act.

Conviction of Charney, Trachtenberg and their co-defendants, James E. Jackson, Jr., Sidney Stein, Fred M. Fine and William Norman for the "crime" of thinking, reading and speaking their minds, was a sharp and stupid attack against our time-honored Bill of Rights, the right of all Americans to think and speak freely.

This trial, carried on over a period of more than three months at a tremendous expense to both the tax-payers and defendants, has proved one thing: that the Department of Justice and Attorney General Brownell are continuing to shame our country in the eyes of the democratic peoples of the world.

This was the seventeenth Smith Act trial in which Communists were convicted on the trumped-up charge of conspiring to teach and advocate overthrow of the govern-

ment by force and violence. During the period covered by the indictments in these Smith Act trials the Communist Party of the U. S. in its constitutions and programs vigorously denounced conspiracies, force and violence and advocated a policy of peaceful transition from capitalism to socialism in line with the will of the majority of the population.

The defendants were vividly accurate when they declared the basis of the verdict was a "combination of political informers and anti-Communist prejudice." The firm conviction held by objective observers at the trial that the evidence was as tainted as that confessed by Harvey Matusow in the second New York Smith Act trial. It was this false testimony which caused Judge Edward J. Dinocch to order a new trial for Charney and Trachtenberg.

Prof. Zechariah Chaffee, of Harvard Law School, wrote in his book "Blessings of Liberty":

"When political utterances are made a crime, secret police spies and eaves-droppers are necessary."

Discussing the political spy, Prof. Chaffee said:

"He has enormous power to imagine words which

Wash. Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date AUG 2 1956

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 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

were never said."

Indeed, the U. S. Supreme Court took an extremely skeptical view of Justice Department informers who sent back the McCarran Internal Security Law for a new look because of "tainted" evidence in a Subversive Activities Control Board case against the Communist Party.

It is amazing that this trial should have taken place at all when McCarthyism is a dying relic and new peace relationships are developing between socialist and non-socialist states. And it is noteworthy that the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Textile Workers of America, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Norman Thomas and hundreds of other prominent non-Communist Americans are calling for an end of Smith Act persecutions.

The Supreme Court, too, cast doubt on Smith Act convictions when it agreed to review the California and Pittsburgh cases and the Communist membership convictions of Jimmie Seales and Claude Lightfoot. The Charles Trachtenberg case will also be appealed.

But whatever the lawyers do in the fight against the latest Smith Act outrage, the American people have a major responsibility in the fight for defense of the Bill of Rights.

25-57

# Negro People Won't Fall For Dem, GOP Bait

By Benjamin J. Davis

**HERE WE GO** on the merry-go-round again. In the Negro press of Aug. 20, the Truman administration trots out its exhibit of 100 or more Negro apologists in a big well-heeled advertisement, appealing to the Negro people to vote for Truman in November.

Pretty soon, Dewey will make his usual election photos of Negroes to whom he has given appointments, together with a few more, and they will be urging the readers of the Negro press to vote for Dewey.

And so it goes, ad infinitum. In fact, that could keep up for the next 100 years with just as little results as have come during the last 100 years unless we break through this vicious circle and support the Progressive Party and Wallace.

The Negro people are accustomed to it and so will take it with a big grain of salt. However, it would seem that a goodly portion of the Negro leaders, so-called, would get wise to themselves and quit permitting themselves to be used as bait for the votes of our people, whom the rotten two parties cynically regard as suckers. But some of these so-called leaders don't seem to learn, or to care, as long as their palms are greased, or their vanities twitted.

**THE VOTE-FOR-TRUMAN** ad, which appeared here in the Amsterdam News, is quite cheeky indeed. It not only tells the Negro people to vote for Truman. It asks them to "work for Truman." It even goes so far as to tell them to "send dollars for Truman." The authors of that ad really have a peculiar sense of humor. Imagine asking the Negro people, whom Truman's policies are reducing to abject poverty, to finance Truman's campaign!

The financial appeal—just like the whole ad—ought to be directed to Wall Street. That's whose interest Truman is serving, and they've got all the money—mine and everybody else's. Let Wall Street finance their office boy.

The ponderous name of the authors of the ad is "National Citizens Committee for the Re-election of President Harry S. Truman." Chairman is Congressman Wm. L. Dawson, the Negro Representative of Chicago, who

some could think had disappeared. No one ever hears a peep out of him in Congress on nothing. Rankin could hatch a plot to lynch him right in the midst of the House, but I doubt if Dawson would know about it—much less say anything about it.

There are quite a few other names. The social democratic red-baiter Willard Townsend, whom Phil Murray has annointed as his private Negro leader—but with no success whatsoever. Then there is Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, a very sweet woman, who is personally very amiable, but who has never been able to cut herself loose from the apron strings of Eleanor Roosevelt. It was not so bad when Eleanor was right—that is, when FDR was alive—but it's too bad when Eleanor is wrong, as she is now in supporting Truman.

This is a clipping from Page 9 of the Daily Worker

Date 8-25-48  
Clipped at the Seat of Government.

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78 SEP 2 1948

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THENCE we go from the sublime to the ridiculous. For example, the Hon. J. Raymond Jones, whom O'Dwyer fires and appoints, or appoints and fires—whichever way you like it. This vicious circle is punctuated by Jones' resignations.

Last time he resigned to keep from "embarrassing" the Mayor. He was appointed as Deputy Commissioner of Housing and Buildings, presumably to do a job in making housing conditions better for the people of New York, including Harlem. What has embarrassment to the Mayor got to do with it? I am sure all the slum victims of landlords in Harlem are going to be glad to vote for Jones' choice for President.

Then there is a long list of so-called leaders who wouldn't know a struggle of the people if they saw one.

"By His Deeds Shall Ye Know Him," so says the ad in referring to Truman, who evidently has become Jesus. Then it lists eight things Truman has supposedly done on the issue of Negro rights. But each of the eight is something Truman said, not done.

They give Truman's record all right—but it's a phonograph record. I'd like to ask them some questions about Truman's doing.

• There have been many more than 50 lynchings since V-J Day, but not a single federal prosecution, not even of the lynching of two Negro veterans and their wives in Monroe, Ga. What has Truman done on that?

• The Ku Klux Klan recently met openly in Georgia and pledged to enforce white supremacy by bloodshed. What has Truman done on that?

• Negroes are lynched and terrorized when they attempt to vote. What has Truman had his polltax Attorney General do on that?

• The ad says Truman asked for an FEPC. But didn't Truman kill the FEPC in 1946 by flatly refusing to enforce its orders against job discrimination on the capital transit lines? (As a result, Charles Houston resigned from

• Truman has uttered more demagoguery on Negro rights than any President in the last 50 years. But has he fought for a single measure, even when the Democrats had control of Congress from 1944 to 1946? (On the contrary, Truman is moving in the direction of fascism.)

• According to the ad, Truman is the champion of civil liberties. Well, is not Truman the first President ever to attempt to outlaw the Communist Party? And then to jail and frame militant Negro leaders or deport them, to terrorize the Negro people into voting against Wallace?

BUT THE PAY-OFF is that the ad says nothing about war. Apparently all these Negro leaders don't care whether they'll be dead or not. But, dead a lot of us are going to be, if they keep lapping around Truman while he drags us to the abyss of World War III. Our country is not the only one with guns.

I guess most of these Negro  
(Continued on Page 14)

(Continued from Page 9)

leaders—who support the imperialist, war-mongering Marshall Plan—feel like their White House boss feels, that is, the Negroes haven't got anything to do with whether this country goes to war or not. They're just supposed to be in a Jimcrow army dying for the glory of Wall Street.

I don't think the Negro people are going to fall over themselves for Truman—much less, send him their shrinking pay envelopes so he can get reelected to give them more of same. The same thing for Dewey.

But it is obvious that between now and Nov. 2, Truman and Dewey are going to promise the Negro people the moon itself. Certain Negro leaders, for reasons of their own, will accept these worthless promissory notes, but Negro masses will not.

# Truman Out to Militarize Youth, Says Wallace Aid

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Truman and the Army trying to "militarize" American youth and get Universal Military Training passed by "artificially creating a crisis in Russia," Seymour Linfield, veterans director of the national Wallace for President

Committee, told the Senate Armed Service Committee today. The former paratrooper with eight war decorations opposed UMT.

In a prepared statement, Linfield, testified that "our nation will be strong and our people secure only if we put an end to the cold war; if we reject the desperate adventures of the Truman Doctrine; if we eliminate the military from the dominating position they now hold in our government, and only if we seek genuine peace and cooperation among nations."

The witness was not permitted to read his prepared statement for 20 minutes during which time he found himself the victim of a bipartisan smear. Committee members were interested merely in whether Linfield was a Communist.

The Senators insisted on a "yes" or "no" answer. They told him that a Washington column written by Joseph and Steward Alsop, had reported that he had been a member of the Young Communist League.

## A PRIVATE MATTER

Linfield told chairman Chan Gurney (R-SD) that his political and religious beliefs were a private matter. Gurney and Sens. Leverett Saltonstall of Mass., and Raymond E. Baldwin of Conn., both Republicans, pressed the witness for 20 minutes for a "yes" or "no" answer, which he refused to give.

Linfield said he took his position with Wallace on a pledge that he would not "knowingly" accept support from groups favoring restrictions on civil liberties or violent overthrow of the government.

Baldwin interrupted him to demand an answer.

The witness accused the Senators of trying to pin a Communist label

on anyone who opposed UMT and the Truman Doctrine.

Baldwin again interfered to say that the Committee wanted to know the "views and beliefs" of witness. Gurney finally ended the argument by saying the record showed Linfield unwilling to answer the question.

Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va) entered the hearing room while Linfield read his statement and started on the same theme song.

## ALREADY ANSWERED

Linfield said he had already answered the question. Baldwin then commented that the question had been put by both the Democrats and Republicans on the committee, to which Linfield rejoined that the "bi-partisan" coalition in Congress has been extended to the committee.

"When the safety and welfare of the United States is at stake, you will always find a bipartisan coalition," Baldwin said.

Linfield replied that the coalition then must take the responsibility for the consequences of the current American foreign policy. Baldwin agreed and said Congress would accept the judgment of the people.

Linfield said the verdict would be given next November and that he would accept it.

Scientist Albert Einstein declared his opposition to UMT while atomic scientist Dr. Arthur H. Compton, president of St. Louis University and Nobel prize-winning physicist, endorsed it.

Another endorser "at this time" was Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. She said in a statement to the committee that she thought it was a "gesture which would be understood by Russia."

Sharp denunciation of President Truman's call for selective service and universal military training has expressed by the State Planning Committee of the New York State Council. American Veterans Committee, it was learned yesterday.

Meeting in Albany on Sunday, the State Planning Committee pointed out that there was a "threat to the military security of the United States" and that "arming of nations has inevitably led to war." The Committee called upon the President to find a way to lasting peace through a meeting with Premier Stalin.

The betrayal of Palestine was also condemned "as a shameful sellout of the Jewish people" and a "genusfiction to Arabian fox and oil."

"In the ultimate analysis," said the committee, "it weakens the reputation of the United States before the world and sounds the death knell for the United Nations."

In addition, the Committee criticized the ERP as "avowed political" and asked relief for Europe through the UN.

PITTSBURGH, March 24. Opposition to Truman's draft of UMT was voiced here yesterday at the bi-monthly meeting of District Council 6, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO.

is a clipping from 3-2 of the Daily Worker

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Vol. XXIV, No. 224

UN

By Joseph Starobin

Shadows of the State Department's determination across the sun-lit grounds of Flushing Meadows yesterday of the General Assembly opened at 11:11 a.m. Secret the American delegation, was expected to take part in Wednesday's general debate with a speech demanding Assembly action in support of United States ventures in monarchist Greece. Obviously inspired dope stories in Tuesday's New York Times indicate an all-out Washington campaign to make the United Nations serve the Truman Doctrine at any cost.

Stung by the Security Council's decision Monday night to dissolve the border commission in Greece, the United States was expected to press for an Assembly recommendation re-establishing this commission.

More than that, the State Department is said to be considering the "Armstrong Plan," named after the editor of Foreign Affairs, Hamilton Fish Armstrong, which would set up an alliance within the United Nations directed against what are called the "obstructionist tactics" of the Soviet Union.

The General Assembly, where the principle of great power unanimity does not hold, as in the Security Council, is considered an ideal sounding-board for this project.

The United States delegation met to plan its tactics on this scheme as well as plans for limiting the unanimity principle within the Council—most of Monday.

By contrast with this bluff and bluster atmosphere, the delegates of 48 nations, many of them just off ships and planes, assembled in business-like fashion under the presidency of Oswaldo Aranha, of Brazil.

The sessions were aided by walkie-talkies on every delegate's desk, which saves time by simultaneous translation into different languages. This was the first use of the war-time radio devices and cost the UN \$100,000 to install for the delegates.

## RE-ELECT ARANHA

After lunch, amid warm handshakes and spirit of a great reunion, the delegates re-elected Aranha as president by 29 votes, as against 22 for the United States choice, Herbert Vere Evatt of Australia.

On the first ballot, Evatt got 23 votes with 26 for Aranha and six for Jan Masaryk, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia.

The Latin American countries, meeting before the session, had rallied upon Aranha to run, despite his desire to retire in face of Washington's support for Evatt.

On the third ballot, one of Egypt's votes went to Aranha while four ballots—evidently from the Soviet Union and the new democracies of Europe—were declared invalid. Thus, two of the votes from the so-called Soviet bloc, must have sufficed to elect Aranha. The balloting was secret.

The grey-haired, broad shouldered Brazilian had opened the meeting with three raps of the gavel, and in a 15 minute address urged the delegates to reject the "very thought of war."

"The agenda contains many items," he said, "but it narrows down to the question of whether the road selected by us will lead to peace or strife."

## APPEALS FOR REASON

Aranha appealed for the "rule of reason" to clear away "the world-wide misgivings and perplexities" and exclaimed that "the strife which is the feature of the post-war period must be terminated."

Mayor William O'Dwyer followed in a brief welcome urging the United Nations to pioneer in the "wilderness of human relationships" and spare all peoples another war.

In the afternoon session, the Assembly elected seven vice-presidents, plus the heads of six committees, who together with the president, constitute the General Committee of 14.

This body, actually the steering committee, met last night to determine the order of the agenda, and prepare tomorrow's plenary session at 11 a.m.

Kingdom were elected, 43 votes each, and France received 47, Soviet Union and Mexico 44 apiece.

Cuba and the Ukraine with 27 votes, and, after of lots by Aranha, Cuba

## RECH ELECTED

For the important Political Security Committee, Joseph of Luxembourg won by 42 to 12 over Poland's first, Zigmunt Modzelews

visiting the United States first time. Hernan Santa Cruz of elected chairman of the and Financial Committee, Lange, of Poland (nom Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt) chairmanship of the S humanitarian and Cultural tee; Carl Berendsen of land took the key com Trusteeship; Asaf Ali of

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Page 2 of the  
DAILY WORKER  
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the Administrative and Budgetary Committee, with Paris Khoury of Syria heading the Legal Committee.

Wednesday morning's session is expected to feature the report by Secretary General Trygve Lie, with the afternoon meeting at 2:30 p.m. opening general debate. Secretary Marshall and perhaps the big, white-haired lawyer and chief delegate Andrei Vishinsky will be heard.

After several days of general debate, the Assembly will move to its Lake Success headquarters, and break up into committees. With 62 items on the agenda, the parley may last eight weeks.

One Palestine newspaperman with whom I talked admitted that he was most concerned with this basic issue of American-Soviet deadlocks, which, he said, would decide the outcome of the Palestine and other issues.

#### FAIR DRIVE

This fear of a big Washington drive to mis-use the General Assembly and distort all the practical work cut out for it is typical of the atmosphere at Flushing Meadows.

Washington's idea seems to be to make a tremendous noise at the Assembly, to convince the American people and the world that the Soviet Union is blocking the UN's effectiveness.

With the United States getting deeper into a mess of its own creation in strife-ridden Greece, the State Department wants to threaten Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Albania for supposedly aiding the Greek Democratic Army and "violation" Greece's sovereignty.

For a while, the State Department toyed with the idea of invoking article 51 of the Charter which allows all nations to take military measures in their self-defense.

#### SPECIAL ALLIANCE

But since it would be too raw to claim that United States is physically endangered by its own intervention in Greece, the Armstrong proposal came to the fore.

Under this plan, the United States would form an alliance with a majority of the members of the UN, something along the lines of

the hemisphere pact just initiated at Rio de Janeiro.

In other words, having failed to bulldoze the Security Council, the Assembly will be used as a great propaganda medium; but since the Assembly cannot act, but only recommends, the State Department is prepared to create within the UN a special alliance of its own.

This is supposed to frighten the democratic forces led by the Soviet Union or compel them to leave the organization.

What it may do, it appears, is to create a Washington-dominated outfit parallel to the United Nations and convert this hopeful agency into an empty shell.

According to T. J. Hamilton of the New York Times, who voiced these Administration plans on Tuesday, the Armstrong plan may not be broached immediately but may be held in reserve while the Greek and "veto issues" are brought to the fore in Marshall's opening speech.



**A Huddle in the Lounge:** Josef Winiewicz, Polish ambassador to Washington (on the left) talks with Zygmunt Modzelewski, his foreign minister, the company of the Soviet Security Council spokesman, Andrei Gromyko. On the right is Tadeusz Zebrowski, deputy-director of Poland's foreign affairs ministry. —Daily Worker Photos by F.



**U.S. Delegates:** Left to right: GOP brain trustee John Foster Dulles; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Secretary of State George C. Marshall, and Security Council spokesman, Warren Austin.

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**DAILY WORKER**

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
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**FIVE**

## PATTERSON ASKS MRS. FDR END UN SILENCE ON GENOCIDE

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

PARIS, Jan. 17.—William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress today again challenged Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, acting chief of the U. S. delegation to bring the crimes against the Negro people before the United Nations Assembly.

In a sharp letter to the United States mission here, the fighting Negro leader whose book on genocide has brought such worldwide response, cited the UN trusteeships committee's precedent in hearing the Rev. Michael Scott

who had championed the rights of the African tribes whom the Union of South Africa has attempted to annex.

Patterson denounced the official silence on his earlier plea one month ago and asked Mrs. Roosevelt to obtain a place for the genocide petition on the agenda of the Commission on Human Rights. He also insisted on a personal hearing.

For those who admit the record of horrible crimes against the American Negro people and argue that all this does not constitute genocide, Patterson maintained that even so the question falls within the competence of the UN. "I cannot accept," he said, "the position that these matters are of concern only to the internal agencies of law and order in the U. S."

Patterson said in his letter, "Either those bodies are themselves guilty, or they cannot prevent the commission of crimes by irresponsible elements. The crimes against the Negro people remain planned, premeditated, incited and provoked. The record is 335 years long."

Citing the recent assassination of Harry T. Moore, Florida NAACP secretary, Patterson argued that the plea of non-responsibility of the U. S. government and inability to stop such crime makes a UN investigation all the more necessary.

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NOT RECORDED

136 FEB 26 1952

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Page 9 of the  
Daily Worker

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61 FEB 29 1952

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## First Lady Denies She Ever Favored Race Social Equality

EVERGREEN, Ala., Sept. 5 (U.P.).—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, accusing political enemies of distorting her views, declared in a letter received here today that she did not advocate race social equality.

The First Lady pointed out four fundamental rights which, she wrote, belonged to all U. S. citizens, irrespective of color.

Mrs. Roosevelt aired her racial attitude in a reply to a letter from Mrs. Catherine Stallworth of Evergreen, who had suggested to Mrs. Roosevelt that her ideas about treatment of the Negroes arose "from a lack of complete knowledge of the Negro situation in the South, particularly in the small towns where there are almost as many Negroes as whites."

Wrote Mrs. Roosevelt: "Much that is said about my attitude on the Negro question is distorted, and exaggerated by people who are opposed to my husband and me, and by those who have deep-rooted prejudices. . . . I have never advocated social equality.

"In a democracy, however, we cannot have 12,000,000 people who are denied rights as citizens."

Those rights, as Mrs. Roosevelt summarized them, were: An equal opportunity for employment according to ability and at equal pay; an equal opportunity for education; for justice before the law, and to participate in Government through the ballot.

"This [race] question is not just a southern question. It is a world question . . . If we are not fair and just to the colored people, how can we expect other countries to trust us and believe in our good faith?"

"I know in many places the Negroes outnumber the white people and that is one explanation for not giving them the right to vote. There can be and should be a standard of literacy and education required [for voting] and I think you will find that the Negroes will not vote as a group any more than other minority groups do in this country."

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

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SEP 11 1936

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD  
MORNING EDITION 9-6-44

# Life of the Party

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

**MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT**

**VELT** has returned to the United States. She is the chairman of the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations, which has labored long and bitterly to produce a mass of platitudes. Somehow one no longer thinks of the lady as the widow of Franklin D. Roosevelt. She has gone such a long way from the views she expressed. She complains that too many

things which are addressed to the Soviet Government should be solved only in court reply. But she has the reputation in the party of many women pressing in petitions to visit the Soviet Union. Joseph Stalin

led her son, Elliott: "Why does your mother visit us?" and expressed the disappointment of Russian people.

Maybe people feel hurt when she continues to criticize their way of life without taking the trouble to accept an invitation to see and understand for oneself. Finally, she becomes out after many results.

**THE SUBJECT** on which Mrs. Roosevelt wrote letters was "G.I. brides." But if her heart bleeds for brides, she can help veteran mothers. Pilotta of Lawrence, Mass., being his fiancée Friedet Rosenfeld into the United States. His niece was liberated by his regiment from a Nazi concentration camp. For over three years this young textile worker, hero of combat, has been strangled in red tape and thwarted at every turn. He has attempted to bring a Jewish girl, whose parents were killed by the

Nazis, into the USA to become his wife.

Or Mrs. Roosevelt could concern herself with the pathetic Chinese wives of veterans who are locked up month after month in the San Francisco Immigration Detention Station. One committed suicide when I was in that city last September. Recently others tried to escape.

Or did Mrs. Roosevelt ever hear of the British girl who came to Virginia to marry an American veteran? This girl was arrested, jailed and deported for one reason only—the American Negro. Interracial marriages are prohibited by law in that state and many other Southern states.

But Mrs. Roosevelt refused to vote in the Human Rights Commission for a forthright declaration against such inhuman restrictions. She said in Washington on Jan. 14, in a talk at the State Department, that the Russians tried to amend the draft of the declaration to require nations to guarantee various human rights to their people.

She reports with evident satisfaction that the Soviet delegates were voted down. As Dr. DuBois has pointed out, Mrs. Roosevelt has thereby given aid and comfort to the advocate of States Rights, who are the white supremacists of the South. What's the use of merely talking about human rights in the abstract, if nothing is to be done about it?

**MRS. ROOSEVELT** seems more concerned about the fact that the Russians (possibly stung by the constant carping criticism leveled at them) refer to bad conditions in the USA than she is about the actual conditions. Can we deny that segregation, discrimination, Jimcrow exists in our land? What we should be concerned about is how to abolish them immediately.

She also repeats the old platitudes, "I have yet to hear a Russian say everything is not perfect in the Soviet Union." If she would take the trouble to read the writings of Joseph Stalin or the reports of political, scientific, cultural, educational and other conferences held in the USSR she would find that criticism is free and sharp in that country.

The magazine, **Soviet Woman** published in English, has criticisms to make, as well as praise for things well done.

My one contract with Russian women at the Congress of Women in 1945, when the Women's International Democratic Federation was born. I did not find it necessary to compromise. On the question of "Equal Rights for Women," when a British delegate introduced a proposal in a subcommittee similar to the Equal Rights Amendment and the Russians supported it, I had no difficulty in persuading them that definite safeguards must be guaranteed to insure equality for working women against forms of capitalist exploitation. "Da! Da!" they said eagerly, anxious not to adhere to their own view, but to solve the problem.

**IF I SAY** that once the basic principle was agreed upon, the Russians were not too rigid about small details. Possibly Mrs. Roosevelt never could arrive at an understanding

with Mr. Pablov and the on basic principles, such as equality. She may have promised, as she claims, on official details, which they were concerned with, even as "future of good will."

"I for one, as an American, will be interested to know exactly how our representative Mrs. Roosevelt, rated on each separate proposition proposed for the Bill of Rights legislation. Her personal relations with or reactions to the Soviet delegates are not important.

Did she fight for human rights? Did she help the oppressed colonial and minorities within their own countries, like their own, to add their struggles for human rights? This we want to know from Roosevelt. Personally, I do she did.

G. I. R. - 7

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INDEXED - 160 Page 1 of the  
Daily Worker

Date 1-19-49

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FIVE

## Mrs. F.D. Admits Work With Reds

NEW YORK, Aug. 29 (AP). Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said today she knew for a long time the American Youth congress followed the Communist line but worked with it just the same.

Her purpose in doing so, she wrote in McCall's magazine, was to change the organization's course.

The former First Lady said the experience "was of infinite value to me in understanding some of the tactics I have had to grapple with in the United Nations."

Mrs. Roosevelt's article was fourth installment of a new series of memoirs.

Of the depression-born A. Y. C., she said:

"I had great sympathy with these young people, even though they annoyed me. In that critical period, growing up was much more difficult than it had been at any previous time any of us could remember. I have never felt the slightest bitterness toward any of them and, as a matter of fact, I am extremely grateful for my experience with them.

"I learned what Communist tactics are. I know how infiltration of an organization is accomplished. I understand how communists get themselves into positions of importance. I understand all their methods of objection and delay, the effort to tire out the rest of the group, then carry the vote when all their opponents have gone home. These tactics are all familiar to me. I know, too, that no defeat is final.

"In fact, I think my work with the American Youth congress was of infinite value to me in understanding some of the tactics I have had to grapple with in the United Nations."

*Rooming guide*

*JMB*

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*51 Gold*

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This clipping is from  
the morning edition of  
The Washington Times Herald  
8/30/49  
Date

Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Gurnea \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## Mrs. Roosevelt Knew Youth Unit Was Red

New York, Aug. 29 (AP).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said today she knew for a long time that the American Youth Congress followed the Communist line, but worked with it just the same.

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C.I.R.

*Daunting 8/30/49*  
*H. G. Ford*

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WASHINGTON POST

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 Date 8/30/49



## First Lady Won't Address Youth Congress; Declines Bid of Group She Defended in 1940

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who addressed the American Youth Congress here a year ago and defended it against charges of "Communist domination," has declined an invitation to speak at a gathering here next month sponsored by the congress.

In disclosing this today, Joseph Cadden, executive secretary of the congress, said that President Roosevelt, Sidney Hillman, associate defense production director; Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, and Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O., also had declined invitations to speak at the gathering.

Mr. Cadden said that Mrs. Roosevelt had been asked to attend an open discussion of the Administration's lease-lend bill at the first session of the Town Meeting of Youth on Feb. 7.

"Mrs. Roosevelt was invited to speak to the town meeting," he said, "not only because the youth desire to hear her views on public affairs but also because those of us who have had the privilege of knowing her personally have the

highest regard and affection for her.

"That she has not accepted our invitation is undoubtedly due to the fact that she does not want to associate herself with our opposition to the lend-lease bill and to other measures which we believe are leading this country deeper into the war abroad and dictatorship at home."

After saying that the President, Mr. Hillman and Mr. McNutt also had declined invitations, Mr. Cadden added:

"We are sure that young people will be interested to learn that not a single leading spokesman of the Administration is desirous of putting its policies to the test of free discussion before the nation-wide Town Meeting of Youth."

President and Mrs. Roosevelt and John L. Lewis, former head of the C. I. O., spoke at the youth assembly last year. Mrs. Roosevelt also helped in finding lodgings for the delegates in private homes, hotels and at Fort Myer.

The youth congress met last year in the government's Departmental Auditorium. Next month's session will be held in a sports arena because, Mrs. Cadden said, use of the government hall was refused by the organization.

*New York Times*

1-31-41

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100-3587-A J. F. Pryor

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	<i>FL</i>
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

# LEADERS AID REDS, CHARGE

Christian Press Bureau Head  
Says Many Foster Bolshevism

"Many church leaders and educators are engaged in a Bolshevistic warfare on decency and the American constitutional system of government."

So declared Dr. Dan Gilbert, director of the Christian Press Bureau of Washington, D. C., last night at the California convention of the American Council of Christian Churches at the Church of the Open Door.

"I see that U. C. L. A. has some new Reds out there in Westwood teaching their ungodly doctrines to our youth," he said.

"And, remember. It wasn't so very long ago that some church leaders, and leaders of the Communist Party got together with Eleanor Roosevelt and formed the Planned Parenthood Federation.

"This organization said that no family should have more than two children unless it was making more than \$3000 a year, and that in no case should a family have more than six children.

"According to that rule, Beethoven should never have been born. He was the 11th child in his family."

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FEB 15 1946

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 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Belmont ☒ \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan ☒ \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach ☒ \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ingram \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



Associated Press

## Gov. Rockefeller Poses Communist Question

New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, at right, chatted with Eleanor Roosevelt and Gov. Luis Munoz Marin of Puerto Rico before they appeared on a television show taped Sunday in Waltham, Mass. In the TV discussion, Gov. Rockefeller suggested

inter-American consultation on the possibility of a Communist threat in Latin America, with particular reference to developments in Cuba. The taped show, Mrs. Roosevelt's "Prospects of Mankind," will be broadcast here next Sunday.

*Handwritten notes:*  
 T. Callahan  
 D. E  
 [Signature]

The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Post \_\_\_\_\_  
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 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
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64 FEB 19 1960

ADDITIONAL INDEXING

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*File m. w. H. H.*

# Murray Urges Post-War World

## CIO President Also Calls for 'Reconstructed Labor Movement' in Europe Federation

By JAMES A. WECHSLER  
PA's Bureau

3

WASHINGTON, Apr. 14.—In his first full-fledged description of labor's program for the post-war period, CIO President Philip Murray last night sharply repudiated isolationism and urged establishment of a world federation backed by an international police force.

At the same time, Murray appealed to the U. S. Government to recognize that "the only possible foundation for the new democratic Europe which we envision must be a reconstructed labor movement" in Germany and other countries now dominated by Hitler.

Murray's statement was made in a speech prepared for delivery here before a dinner sponsored by the American Friends of German Freedom—an organization established to help promote the underground fight against the Nazi regime inside Germany.

### AFL Support Pledged

The CIO president joined with George W. Harrison, vice president of the American Federation of Labor, in pledging support to anti-Fascist labor forces in Germany. Although unable to be present himself, Harrison sent a message in which he said:

"Those heroic patriots in Germany who preserve the unkindled lights of freedom will some day raise the torch so that all mankind can again enjoy the blessings of a free way of life. You may count on me and members of our organization for support in this great and important work."

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt also was scheduled to address the meeting, together with representatives of the underground movement in Fascist nations, including Paul Hagen, veteran anti-Nazi German laborite, and Bruno Zevi, Italian anti-Fascist student leader.

### Reiterates Accusation

Significance of the labor pronouncements was heightened by charges made by Hagen against U. S. Government agencies on the eve of the meeting. Hagen declared at a press conference Monday that Government officials responsible for promoting disaffection inside Germany had refused flatly to

co-operate with representatives of the underground movement.

Reiterating this accusation last night, he told the gathering that efforts by German anti-Fascists here to obtain "the facilities to continue our own specific service in this war" had been blocked by U. S. authorities. He bitterly decried "the fear in certain important circles about the revolution which threatens to come after Hitler's defeat."

"We do not think that a quarantine belt of Darlaus, Francos, and the like in other nations can give the same security which could be given by the incorporation of Germany in a much stronger democratic control—the control of a world federation in the European region," Hagen declared.

In his prepared address, Murray for the first time strongly aligned U. S. labor in support of "an international council to serve as a standing agency" for solution of international political and economic problems and for enforcement of peace."

### Urges World Police

"One can foresee the necessity as well for an international executive body and, beneath it, democratic agencies for the planning and direction of international economic activities and a democratically controlled world police designed to prevent future outbreaks of vandalism by gangsters like Hitler and Mussolini," Murray asserted.

"Federal union has worked well here in America, despite the diversity of our population and differing regional interests. We see no reason why it cannot work in Europe, and we are apt to feel that we have a right, considering our having been drawn into European conflict twice within a generation, to urge that such system be set up and that it be integrated, along with other regional federations, into the global union which has been suggested."

Murray said that American labor would "stand four-square against any peace of revenge," but added:

"We shall urge a firm policy toward the aggressor nations. We shall see to it that they do not rearm. We shall see to it that they root out the tyrannies which have turned these nations against the world. But

we shall not deceive ourselves with the easy thought that peace is to be guaranteed by dismembering Germany or by imposing an alien dictatorship upon the German or Italian peoples."

### Opposes Any 'Deals'

Indicating labor's hostility to any "deals" with conservative forces in Europe, Murray declared that as soon as victory is won "all the resources of our unions and our Nation must be thrown behind the rebuilding of the genuine organizations of the workers' movement all over Europe, and above all in Germany and Italy."

"Only thus," he said, "can we construct a sound and an unshakable foundation for establishment of democratic government in Europe, for achievement of a European federation and for integration of that federation into a democratic world-wide union."

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18-MAY RECORDED

This is a clipping from page 3 of the PA for April 14, 1943  
Clipped at the Seat of Government.

50 JUN 18 1943 28

# Mrs. FDR Protests Attack On Yugoslavs' Rights Here

Eleanor Roosevelt has joined with a group of other women in protesting the persecution of progressive Yugoslav Americans in western Pennsylvania. The anti-Yugoslav drive has been launched by the Youngstown, Ohio, office of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, which is under the direction of the Department of Justice.

Men and women who have collected relief for Yugoslavia, taken part in the activities of progressive Yugoslav-American organizations, or actively aided the labor movement are being denied naturalization papers.

The Yugoslavs are being defended by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born at 23 W. 16 St.

## DEMAND INVESTIGATION

An investigation of the Youngstown office has been demanded by Mrs. Roosevelt, Alice Stone Blackwell, Joyce Borden Salokovic and Charlotte Perkins Brown. They have signed a joint letter demanding the probe.

Their action is based on the cases of two Farrell, Pa., residents, Mrs. Catherine Jurenovic and Mrs. Bertha Cemerik.

Mrs. Catherine Jurenovic was brought to the United States in 1906 at the age of two. Her husband died in 1940. Immediately after Pearl Harbor, she consented to the enlistment of her two sons, who were under age. One son was honorably discharged after three years' service in the air corps. The other son is still serving as a member of the United States Marines.

Mrs. Bertha Cemerik entered the United States in 1913. Her son has just returned home, after four years' service in the armed forces of the United States.

Mrs. Jurenovic filed her petition for citizenship in March 1944. Mrs. Cemerik filed her petition in 1944. The Immigration and Naturalization Service in Youngstown is seeking to prevent both women from becoming citizens because they support Yugoslav war efforts.

cause they belong to progressive Yugoslav - American fraternal and cultural organizations in Farrell. Ten other Farrell residents face similar problems in their efforts to become American citizens.

*file*

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NOT RECORDED  
49 JUN 7 1947

This is a clipping from  
page 8 of the  
DAILY WORKER

Date 6-5-47

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FIVE

35 JUN 13 1947

### **First Lady Quits Spanish Loyalist Refugee Mission**

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Dr. John Haynes Holmes, clergyman, were reported yesterday to have resigned as sponsors of the American Rescue Ship Mission because it was "not under good auspices."

The mission had been raising funds for a ship to bring Spanish Loyalist refugees from Marseille, France, to Vera Cruz, Mexico. It was charged in New York yesterday that Communists and their sympathizers had conceived and largely administered the undertaking. (Details on Page 4.)

*United  
United American  
Aid Committee  
Spanish*

*Handwritten:*  
Harris, Wash.

*Jan 7, 1941*

100-7061-A



many careful inquiries about the American Rescue Ship Mission because I have been troubled by newspaper charges and private accusations connected with its activities. As the result of this investigation I conclude that I am not equal to keeping track of the endless happenings, complications and rivalries which surround the mission.

"On account of my handicap I am a slow worker. It was because my heart was pierced by the plight of the Spanish refugees that I tried to help them. But now I find the extra effort for the mission too heavy a burden in addition to my life's work under the American Foundation for the Blind. Therefore I am resigning from the American Rescue Ship Mission altogether.

"My affectionate interest in the refugees remains. It grieves me deeply that circumstances did not leave me free to do what I should like to for them, but I shall rejoice at whatever is accomplished in the rescue and rehabilitation of those heroic champions of Spanish freedom."

The resignation of Miss Keller left the American Rescue Ship Mission under the effective leadership of a group that split off last year from the original Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign of Bishop Francis J. McConnell and Harold L. Iokes.

The group that formed the present American Rescue Ship Mission was ousted from the original Spanish Relief Campaign for apparently preferring to help Communist propaganda rather than relief and for sabotaging the efforts of their associated liberals to get Spanish refugees to safety without regard to politics.

Until Mrs. Roosevelt's quiet resignation caused an upheaval, the American Rescue Ship Mission had as executive secretary, during its first seven months, Fred Biedenkapp, recognized as one of the foremost Stalinists in this country.

To stem the quiet tide of resigna-

tion, he gave way in December to the present executive secretary, Miss Helen R. Bryan, formerly secretary of the Institute of Race Relations and local secretary of the American League for Peace and Democracy until it dissolved under the impact of charges of Communist control.

Miss Bryan recently reviewed the list of members of the executive committee of the American Rescue Ship Mission and indicated which were "very active" and which "active."

She rated as "very active" Helen Simon of the American Youth Congress, Herman Shumlin, theatrical producer, and Ernestina Gonzalez of the United Spanish Women's Front.

As "active," she marked Mildred Rackley, former relief sit-downer who later served with a medical unit in Spain; Leverett Gleason, promotion manager of the magazine Friday; William E. Dodd Jr., D. William Leider, trade union lawyer; Dr. Louis Miller, former chairman of the medical bureau of the American Friends of Spanish Democracy, and Professor T. C. Schneirla, one of the seceders from the original Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign when it undertook to suppress apparent Communist tactics.

Among those whom Miss Keller interrogated as to the present operations of the American Rescue Ship Mission were Miss Bryan and Dr. Edward K. Barsky, former chief of the foreign medical service in Republican Spain. The chief arguments to reassure Miss Keller, however, were carried by Dan Gillmor, editor and publisher of Friday, and by Miles M. Sherover, who had occasion to deny repeated charge of Communist propaganda when he was purchasing agent here for the Spanish Republican Government.

Mr. Sherover admitted yesterday that it was he who produced the latest ship, the Lovcen, which the American Rescue Ship Mission now proposes to send to Casablanca in French Morocco to take away a load of such Spanish refugees as may have escaped there from the French mainland. He said it was not practicable, as proposed with an earlier ship, to get into Marseille for those most in danger.

A sailing date of Feb. 26 was set in advertising yesterday that proposed to raise \$100,000 for the trip. If this amount is not raised, Mr. Sherover says, the Lovcen will not sail.

## MISS KELLER QUILTS RESCUE SHIP DRIVE

Acts After Own Inquiry Into  
'Red' Charges—Two College  
Presidents Also Resign

Helen Keller announced yesterday that she had resigned, "grieving," as honorary national chairman of the American Rescue Ship Mission, for which she was instrumental six months ago in obtaining the sponsorship of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and other outstanding figures.

Since Mrs. Roosevelt resigned quietly on Dec. 17, writing that "there are other groups serving the same purpose with which I would be happier to be affiliated," Miss Keller has been investigating the evidence that she had been used as a front for controlling figures more interested in communism than in the avowed purpose of the ship mission to rescue Spanish republican refugees from France.

"On account of my handicap," she wrote yesterday, "I am a slow worker."

Her companion and intermediary, Polly Thompson, explained that Miss Keller approached the resignation with travail of heart. "Miss Keller trusted her heart," she said.

In her examination of the evidence Miss Keller emphasized that she re-encountered the handicaps of her blindness and deafness, which she had overcome during a half

century with a courage that won her international respect. It was these handicaps that her friends warned her had been exploited. For that reason, in resigning, she apologized for staying longer than others.

Dr. Henry Noble MacCracken, president of Vassar College, thereupon revealed yesterday that he and Dr. Roswell G. Ham, president of Mount Holyoke College, had resigned last month. Dr. MacCracken had said after Mrs. Roosevelt resigned that he would "stand by Miss Keller as long as she is satisfied of the need." Dr. Ham had said he would stay as long as he was satisfied that "funds would not be deflected to other purposes." They resigned later, however, in a joint letter that the American Rescue Ship Mission suppressed.

Meanwhile Miss Keller had made two efforts to satisfy herself by questioning the controlling figures in the Spanish Rescue Mission. One interview was on Jan. 23 and the other on Feb. 3. Miss Keller asked questions. Miss Thompson communicated the answers by a system of finger telegraph. A stenographer took a record of the dialogue.

At both the first and the second interviews Miss Keller found the answers vague, contradictory or evasive, but thought that might be due to the complexity of the subject and the difficulties of communication. So she ordered the entire transcript done into Braille so that she might read it with her own finger tips and take it apart slowly.

Yesterday she issued the following declaration:

"The past few weeks I have made

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CLIPPING FROM THE  
N. Y. TIMES

DATE FEB 8 1941

FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISIO.

*Mr. Winterrow*

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## MRS. LUCE QUILTS AS DINNER SPONSOR

Withdraw From Anti-Fascist  
Committee With Rebuke for  
'American Communists'

LINKS THEM TO U.S. 'NAZIS'

Sends Resignation to Louis  
Bromfield, Who Sought  
Her Aid Originally

Mrs. Clare Boothe Luce, Republican candidate for Congress in Connecticut, has withdrawn as a sponsor for a dinner to be given at the Hotel Astor next Tuesday for the benefit of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. It was learned yesterday.

"I accepted the invitation to be sponsor at the request of Louis Bromfield, an old and admired friend of mine," Mrs. Luce explained. "I want it clearly understood that I have no more desire to sponsor anything in behalf of the American Communists than in behalf of the American Nazis."

At the offices of the committee it was said that Mr. Bromfield, who is chairman of the dinner

committee, had received the resignation yesterday morning.

The committee is the successor of the American Rescue Ship Mission from which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and others withdrew as sponsors last year. The chairman of the committee is Dr. Edward K. Barsky, who was chairman of the mission. The mission went out of existence after the British Government refused a sailing permit to its rescue ship, the Lovcen, which was to have carried Spanish refugees from French Morocco to Mexico.

The theme of the dinner has been announced as "the century of the common man." Mr. Bromfield will be chairman. The speakers will be Joe Curran, president of the National Maritime Union; Carl Sandburg, Paul Robeson and Jan Struther. The dinner has been arranged as part of the committee's national campaign for funds "to speed the rescue of men and women now in Vichy internment centers who have been granted Mexican visas and to maintain essential relief projects."

100-7061-A

This is a clipping from  
page 17 of the  
New York Times for  
OCT. 22 1942  
Clipped at the Seat of  
Government.

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My Day

By

# ELEANOR ROOSEVELT



I was saddened to read of the notice served on the Rev. Robert B. McNeill who was removed from his Southern Presbyterian pastoral post in Columbus, Ga., on the order of his church's governing body. It is interesting to realize that Rev. McNeill was born in Birmingham, Ala., and that it was only after he grew up that he made the discovery that a belief in segregation on the basis of race or color is a dangerous philosophy.

I don't think his dismissal will do Rev. McNeill himself any harm, for I am sure there are many churches that would like to affirm a belief in free speech for their ministers, and I will not be surprised to find that such churches exist in the South.

The harm lies in the fact that such a decision indicates a failure to understand what disservice is being done to our country in the overall struggle of democracy versus communism.

\* \* \*

All of us know from the records that the men of the South know how to die for their country, and the women have known how to support their men. But it is a much more difficult thing to live for your country when it means a change in the mores that you have been brought up with.

The knowledge that you can help to safeguard your country in the struggle that lies below the surface but which is going on all the time between the Communist powers of the world and the powers of the West only by accepting a change in mores is often perhaps not well understood.

\* \* \*

I was reminded the other day that in speaking of the Southern Conference Educational Fund I mentioned that it "is probably the only organization in the South where people of different colors can work together."

The reminder came immediately that the Southern Regional Council and its state and district affiliates also work, regardless of different colors, for equality among men. And I was told that the Montgomery Council on Human Relations, a local branch of the Southern Regional Council, played an important part in the bus. Also pointed out to me was the fact that Negroes and whites alike who fight for civil rights are being made to suffer for their views.

I am very glad to know how many people of courage the South has, but I am not surprised, for as I have said, this is a traditional quality of the South.

CLIPPING FROM THE

N.Y.

POST

7th BLUE FIVE

6/11/59

29

RE: SOUTHERN CONFERENCE  
EDUCATIONAL FUND  
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5- [Signature]

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

## Sinatra in Group Honored for Advancing Democracy

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, April 14.—Frank Sinatra was among a group honored last night by the Council Against Intolerance for "advancing the cause of democracy during 1946."

Those cited received statuettes at a dinner sponsored by the organization in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson.

James Waterman Wise, executive director of the council, said those honored were chosen in a Nation-wide poll conducted by the council among 500 newspaper editors and 1,500 civic organizations.

Others receiving the awards were:

Dr. Harlow Shapley, chief of the Harvard College observatory; the Rev. W. Sherman Burgoyne, Methodist minister of Hood River, Oreg.; Michael Lobo, president of the Gary (Ind.) Board of Education; Dr. Homer Rainey, former president of the University of Texas, now president of Stephens College, Columbia, Mo.; Dr. Ruth Benedict and Dr. Gene Weltfish, anthropologists and authors of "The Races of Mankind"; John Roy Carlson, author; Miss Margaret Halsey, author, and Clayton Collier, radio actor.

Also receiving the award, during a broadcast presentation, was Drew Pearson, radio commentator.

The council said similar awards would be made later this month to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. Albert Einstein, Ellis Arnall, former Governor of Georgia; Dr. John Granrud of Springfield, Mass., and Canada Lee, actor.

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 15 APR 18 1947

61 APR 25 1947

WASHINGTON STAR  
 DATE 4-17-47

# Judge Bars Evidence on Why Dennis Defied Un-Americans

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Justice David Pine issued a series of rulings today which are bound to hamper the defense of Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, on the charge of contempt of Congress. The judge excluded all testimony showing Dennis' motive in challenging the constitutionality of the House Un-American Committee and all evidence relating to the smear and un-American tactics of the Thomas-Rankin group. The effect of the rulings was to pose before the jury the simple question whether or not the Communist leader appeared before the Un-Americans last April 9 in response to the subpoena issued by its chairman, Rep. J. Parnell Thomas (R-NJ).

Legal observers here expressed the opinion that with the issue placed so narrowly, a verdict of acquittal is almost out of the question.

**THOMAS ON STAND**

Rep. Thomas was first witness for the prosecution today. Under questioning by Louis F. McCabe, chief defense counsel engaged by the Civil Rights Congress, Thomas admitted that in 1919, when he was 24 years old, he changed his name from J. Parnell Feeney. He also confessed that the subpoena handed Dennis in the Un-American Committee hearing room on March 26 had been prepared five to 10 days earlier.

Thomas said the Un-American Committee had no official standards by which it judged the "un-Americanism" of individuals and organizations it labelled. "But I am sure that each member of the committee has a pretty good idea of what is un-American," said Thomas.

Thomas, after some hesitation, admitted the committee had built up a file of names of persons and groups it considered un-American. He set the number at 100,000 but, when his own words were read to him from the Congressional Record, raised it to a million names and a thousand organizations. The files filled seven large rooms, he said.

McCabe asked him if the committee had ever called in any of the persons it labelled and given them an opportunity to defend themselves against the charges.

**UN-AMERICANISM**

"Is your test of un-Americanism," McCabe asked, "an organization which would destroy free speech? Is it one which would defame and accuse persons of crime and then give them no opportunity of defending themselves?" Thomas reluctantly answered yes.

"Did you hear the leaders of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare on the charges you placed against them before you issued that report branding it as a Communist front?" McCabe asked.

Assistant U. S. Attorney John W. Fihelly was on his feet immediately to object. Judge Pine sustained the objection.

**WHAT'S IN A NAME**

Under questioning by Fihelly, Thomas described Dennis' appearance before the un-Americans on March 26. Thomas said Dennis refused "to give his other name."

"Did you ask the movie star, Robert Taylor, whether that was his right name when he appeared before your committee?" McCabe asked. Thomas answered no.

Pointing out that Thomas was willing to accept Taylor's testimony under any name Taylor chose to give, he asked: "If you sincerely wished to know Dennis' thought on the anti-Communist bills, what difference would it make whether he appeared as Eugene Dennis, Robert Taylor, or J. Parnell Feeney?"

Thomas replied his committee was not only interested in the anti-Communist bills—it was also "investigating Communism." McCabe thus scored a point, supporting the defense positions that the un-American Committee had exceeded

its constitutional function of a legislative committee.

**RECORD QUASHED**

Judge Pine refused to permit Thomas to answer a series of questions which exposed the pro-fascist leanings of the Thomas group. These involved:

- Thomas' address before the fascist-like Patriotic Society in New York, Dec. 12, 1939.

- The glowing praise of the un-American Committee by Fritz Kuhn, Fuehrer of the German-American Bund.

- The statement by Rep. John E. Rankin (D-Miss.) that the un-American Committee was "the grand jury for America."

- The inclusion of Eleanor Roosevelt, Harold Ickes, Chester Bowles, and other liberals on the un-Americans' blacklist.

Dennis is charged with "willful default" because instead of appearing before the un-American Committee in response to a subpoena he sent a letter challenging the right of the committee to operate in its present manner.

The Judge ruled the term "willful" means only "deliberate and intentional, not accidental or inadvertent." It does not mean, as the defense maintains, "with an evil purpose or in bad faith," he said.

He therefore ruled the Dennis letter was not admissible as evidence before the jury.

He also excluded the entire opening statement of the defense. This statement would have raised before the jury the basic issues which are the heart of Dennis' defense.

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100-15872-1

NOT RECORDED

42 JUN 28 1947

clipping from 7 of the

Y WORKER

6-25-47

at the Seat of

Government.

FIVE



ADDITIONAL INDEXING

## Drive to Aid German Labor

AFL and CIO Ask Help  
For 'Underground' Unions;  
Mrs. Roosevelt to Speak

PM's Bureau

However, at next week's session, Murray Harrison and other labor officials will join hands with leaders of underground labor activity in Germany, Italy and other countries. Among these who will be present are:

Paul Hagen, author of "Will Germany Crack," and a key promotor of German underground work since the advent of Hitler.

Bruno Zevi, 25-year-old Italian student leader who participated prominently in anti-fascist campaigns at the University of Rome until the outbreak of war.

Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, chairman of the Friends of German Freedom, described next week's Washington meeting as the first step "in formally establishing a relationship between the strong democratic labor organizations of America and their weaker but not less democratic counterparts in Europe, including Germany and Italy."

Niebuhr said the meeting will initiate an effort to convince leaders of the United Nations that "the anti-Nazi workers in Germany and occupied territories are genuine allies who given the facilities—including arms at the proper time and other assistance—are prepared to strike important blows at Germany."

The dinner is being sponsored locally by a committee of Congressmen, newspaper correspondents and labor leaders. Among the sponsors are James G. Patton, president of the Farmers Union; Rep. Wm. Rogers, Jr., Marquis W. Childs, Rep. Joseph Clark Baldwin, and Kenneth C. Crawford of PM.

WASHINGTON, April 10—In their first public pronouncements on American policy toward anti-Hitler forces inside Germany, leaders of the AFL and CIO will appeal next week for material and moral help to the "underground" German labor organizations.

The declarations will be made Tuesday night by CIO President Philip Murray and George M. Harrison, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and head of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. They will speak here at a dinner sponsored by the American Friends of German Freedom.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will also address the meeting, which is being called under the title: "Labor's Battle for a Democratic Europe."

The session is regarded as opening a labor drive to establish direct American relations with labor groups inside Germany and the occupied countries and to block possible negotiations with "German Darlings" and reactionary interests in other parts of Europe.

### No Statements Before

Heretofore most American labor chiefs have made no general statements of policy on U. S. attitude toward post-Hitler regimes. They have taken the position that such discussion was premature until the military initiative was clearly held by the United Nations.

This is a clipping from  
page 8 of the  
PM for  
April 14, 1943  
Clipped at the Seat of  
Government.

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0112

100-17976-A

2 APR 27 1943

# False Unity

by Max Gordon

**THE FIRST EDITION** of last Saturday's New York Post carried a story about an "off-the-record conference" of "non-Communist liberals" to be held in Washington, Jan. 4.

For some mysterious reason, the story was yanked in the later editions, but the conference has been referred to since by certain "liberal" columnists whose chief claim to fame seems to be a vitriolic hatred of the Soviet Union and a persistent red-baiting.



The facts regarding this "off-the-record" conference, as reported by the Post, are these:

- It was initiated by the Union for Democratic Action.

- Among the endorsers thus far are Eleanor Roosevelt and Chester Bowles.

- CIO leaders expected to take part are John Green of the Shipbuilders, Emil Rieve of the Textile Workers, and Walter Reuther of the Auto Workers. There was an uncertain reference to the possibility of CIO president Phillip Murray either attending or sending a representative.

- AFL leaders who have signified they will attend are David Dubinsky of the Ladies Garment Workers and Hugo Ernst of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers.

IT IS CLEAR that this Jan. 4 confab was initiated by Social Democrats of the Dubinsky type. The Union for Democratic Action is dominated by them. It generally follows the bitter red-baiting, anti-Soviet line of the Social Democratic Federation.

During the recent CIO convention, Reinhold Niebuhr, leading UDA spokesman, was hastily summoned by Social Democrats inside the convention to lecture to the delegates against the CIO foreign policy resolution, which called for Big Three unity and world peace. Niebuhr virtually demanded a preventive atomic war against the USSR at once.

All the unionists mentioned as definitely tied up with the conference are widely-known Social Democrats.

These Social Democrats are plainly making an effort to break through their political isolation by trying to unite artificially with progressives like Lerner, Phillip Murray, Chester Bowles and others—progressives who differ

generally from them on the basic issue of foreign policy.

FOR INSTANCE, the UDA and the Dubinsky crowd bitterly attacked Henry Wallace's foreign policy speeches during the campaign. But PM adopted Wallace's Garden speech as the expression of its own policy.

The CIO union leaders directly tied to the conference opposed the CIO foreign policy resolution when it came to a vote on the convention floor, a resolution strongly backed by Murray.

The AFL leaders mentioned were among the creators of the arch-reactionary foreign policy adopted by the AFL national convention, which is directly opposed by Murray, a leader of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

But while the conference represents an effort to unite people who differ fundamentally on the real issue of foreign policy, the basis for this projected "unity" is the utterly false issue of "Communism."

According to the Post story, the conference was prompted by the need for "liberals" to get away from "Communist Party domination of liberal affairs," and from too close a hewing to the Soviet line in foreign policy.

JUST WHERE the Communist Party "dominates" liberal affairs and what "liberal groups" hew too closely to the "Soviet line" in foreign policy is not, of course, made clear. But since the Chicago conference to unite various progressive groups was held only recently and is being followed up by further meetings, we suspect this is what the initiators of the Jan. 4 conference were referring to.

If so, they describe it in those terms because they figure no conference is free from "Communist domination" which does not bait the Soviet Union and which refuses to accept the Dies-Rankin-Taft-Dewey thesis of the "red menace."

Since the purpose of the "red menace" thesis is to disrupt and paralyze progressive movements, what the Social Democrats are trying to do is to promote their false unity in order to block genuine unity on the real issues of peace, economic well-being and democracy.

EX-35

INDEXED

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87 JAN 16 1947

clipping from  
7 of the  
WICKER

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the Seat of

53 JAN 28 1947

File

9/10

## Mrs. Roosevelt Repudiates 'Red' Labor Party Faction

*Admires Russia, but Balks at Soviet Control  
of Our Politics, She Tells Connelly in Rebuke  
Over Use of Letter Supporting A. L. P.*

As the result of representations by leaders of the right wing of the American Labor party that a letter from her had been used in behalf of left-wing candidates, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, has declared that she recognizes the right wing under State Chairman Eugene Antonini as the real leadership of the Labor party.

Mrs. Roosevelt also in effect has repudiated the Communists, writing that, while she admires Russia and admits the right of the Russians to have the kind of government they desire, she does not wish to be controlled in this country by an American group that is controlled by Russia and Russia's interests. It is the contention of the right-wing Labor party leaders that the party's left wing is dominated by Communists and fellow travelers and that its policies are derived from Russia and follow the Communist party line.

Mrs. Roosevelt stated her position in a letter to Eugene P. Con-

nolly, secretary of the New York County Committee of the Labor party and a left-wing leader, copies of which were sent to Mr. Antonini and Alex Rose, State secretary of the party.

Her letter of Aug. 3, made public by Mr. Rose, follows:

Dear Mr. Connelly:

I am very much surprised to find that you have used my letter, which I wrote about a statement I thought the American Labor party as a whole had made, not only in connection with that statement, but in a leaflet which is being used in the present primary campaign. I wish to take no part in this campaign. Your "progressive committee," so called, has people running against candidates nominated by what I suppose you would call the right wing of the American Labor party.

As you must realize, I am, and always have been, much more in sympathy with the stand

Continued on Page Fifteen

52 DEC 5 1942

100-25869-A

This is a clipping from  
page \_\_\_\_\_ of the  
New York Times for  
Aug. 6, 1942  
Clipped at the Seat of  
Government.

# FIRST LADY REJECTS LABOR LEFT WING

Continued From Page One

of the American Labor party as represented by what I consider is the real leadership under Mr. Antonini as State chairman. Their stand on foreign affairs has always been my own and I do not think there would be any doubt in the minds of the left-wing group that, while I endorsed the statement which the entire party, I imagined, would be united on still, I was certainly not endorsing primary candidates in opposition to what I consider the regular American Labor party, when I am not even a member of this party.

I have no illusions whatsoever as to the stand which the American Communist party has taken in American affairs. I admire Russia and the marvelous fight which Russia is putting up, Russia has a right to the kind of government that Russians desire to have, but I do not wish to be controlled in this country by an American group that, in turn, is controlled by Russia and Russia's interests. There are many things, naturally, on which all groups agree. I should like to see labor people united, because it would add to their strength, but they cannot be united politically with people who act under the dictates and in the interest of another nation.

I am writing you this because I do not wish you to use my name or my letter again in any publication whatsoever.

I am quite willing to have you give this letter publicly if you so desire, and I shall send a copy of it to Mr. Antonini and Mr. Rose for such use as they may deem wise.

Very sincerely,  
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT.

## Right Wing Sees Itself Aided

With the right and left wings of the Labor party engaged in a primary fight for control of the party organization and State Convention, right wing leaders expressed belief that Mrs. Roosevelt, by what amounts to repudiation of the left wing, will help the right wing candidates at the primary election next Tuesday. Left wing leaders, however, declared that Mrs. Roosevelt's original letter had not been used for any factional purpose but merely in an attempt to bring about national unity before any primary contests developed.

"Mrs. Roosevelt has been misinformed," Mr. Connolly said. "We have never authorized or sanctioned the use of her letter for any political purpose whatsoever. Her comment on the New York County Committee's win-the-war brochure was released to the press on May 15 with her specific permission granted in writing through her secretary. It has never been published or mentioned by us on any other occasion. We still believe Mrs. Roosevelt is a most gracious lady."

## First Lady Backed Policy

Mrs. Roosevelt's original letter to Mr. Connolly expressed approval of the New York County Committee's policy of pledging support of Congressional candidates who were "earnestly supporting the war" and urging unity of race, class and creed.

On May 5, Mr. Connolly sent a copy of the statement of this policy to Mrs. Roosevelt and on May 7 received a reply, in which Mrs. Roosevelt characterized the statement as "splendid," correspondence files at the left wing headquarters were said to reveal. On May 11, Mr. Connolly wrote Mrs. Roosevelt asking for permission to use her statement and a reply from Mrs. Malvina C. Thompson, her secretary, said that Mrs. Roosevelt had no objection to publication.

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page \_\_\_\_\_ of the  
New York Times for

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Government.

100-25869A

8-6-42

## LEADERS IN CLASH OVER UAW POLICY

Mrs. Roosevelt's Criticism of  
Officials' Action Is Called  
'Stupid' by Thomas

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

CHICAGO, April 22—The palsy at the top level of leadership in the United Automobile Workers, CIO, grew more pronounced today when a newspaper column written by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt touched off a biting exchange between Walter P. Reuther, new president, and R. J. Thomas, the man he succeeded.

Mr. Thomas commenting upon the observation by Mrs. Roosevelt that he and George F. Addes, secretary-treasurer, and Richard T. Leonard, second vice president, had given an exhibition of "human nature at its worst" in issuing their joint statement of labor policy last week, said that the former "First Lady" had been "stupid," and charged that Mr. Reuther was trying to "freeze" him from the labor movement.

Mr. Leonard, who disclosed that he had been the prime mover behind the joint statement, deplored the fact that Mrs. Roosevelt had taken occasion to discuss critically the internal affairs of the union, while Mr. Addes declined an invitation to comment upon the turn of events.

In her syndicated column Mrs. Roosevelt said that it was "a sorry picture to see human nature at its worst as evidenced by the statement given to the press in Chicago last Thursday by three officials of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, without consultation with the union's newly-elected president, Walter P. Reuther."

"The anti-Reuther officials were able to do this apparently because they have more votes on the executive board than Mr. Reuther has even though the rank and file elected him president," Mrs. Roosevelt said.

Mr. Reuther, who was elected by the delegates at the UAW convention in Atlantic City nearly a month ago, is here to attend a meeting of the international board, the members of which were elected at the same convention by the same delegates in what was interpreted widely to have been the first step toward repudiation of the administration of the new leader.

Mrs. Roosevelt's column had a bomb-shell effect upon the meeting of the board.

"I want to see labor strong and unified and the kind of thing which has just happened within this group is the kind of thing which will give the opposition to union leadership a great hope that they can control labor groups for their special interests," Mrs. Roosevelt said.

Mr. Reuther, refusing to be drawn into a debate on the questions raised by Mrs. Roosevelt's column and Mr. Thomas' rebuttal, said that he considered it "most regrettable that Mr. Thomas is finding it difficult to adjust himself to his new position in the union and that during the past several days he has seen fit to attack me in public meetings and other meetings."

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

*Longfellow*

100-26844-A

MAY 24 1946

EX-40

This is a clipping from  
page 22 of the  
New York Times for

4-23-46

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57 JUN 5 - 1946

*BB*

## UE Group Urges UN Act on U. S. West Indian Ban

The CIO United Electrical Workers, District Four, has appealed to the United Nations Human Rights Commission against the American government's policy of racial discrimination against West Indian and Central American workers in the Panama Canal Zone.

The appeal, addressed to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, is the first appeal made by an American trade union for UN intervention to end American policies of jimcrow. Under the government imposed and maintained system the Zone's workers are classified as "silver" and "gold" workers. These are mainly colored persons and white persons, respectively.

The "Gold" workers get higher wages, live in better houses, have fine recreational and other public facilities, from which the "silver" workers are barred.

"It is needless to say," the UE appeal declared, "that West Indians and Central Americans will never be impressed when we speak of our concern about human rights unless we grant them to all."

The appalling official jimcrow policy in the Zone was exposed in a documentary report recently issued by the CIO Federal Workers who have carried on a relentless fight on behalf of the workers, many of whom it represents in the Canal Zone.

*File*  
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78 JUL 5 1949

This is a clipping from  
Page 6 of the  
Daily Worker.

Date June 2 1949  
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58 JUL 12 1949



# WALLACE WARNS CIO ON POST-WAR

He Says 'Unholy Alliances to  
Loot Consumer's Pocket'  
Would Bring Chaos

WANTS AGENCIES RETAINED

Mrs. Roosevelt Says Public  
Should Be Educated on  
Causes of Strikes

By WALTER W. RUCH

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—Continued spending by the Federal Government on a large scale after the war was envisioned today by Vice President Henry A. Wallace in an address at the convention of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. He pleaded for the retention of the agencies of the New Deal to absorb the shock of returning soldier millions.

Mr. Wallace called upon workers and farmers, as one of six duties he outlined for them, to thwart any attempt to get a "balanced dollar budget" if it meant "a naked and helpless National Government telling all to save themselves who can."

The test of any balanced budget was its ability to prevent insolvency of misery and chaos, Mr. Wallace said, adding that "no selfish, no false economy shall be permitted to destroy these sound agencies of present government which can absorb and cushion the shock of returning soldier millions."

Unless "our energies, our great affection, our wisdom, plan now for jobs and health and security and full production," Mr. Wallace said, the post-war nation will be filled with "roving bands seeking food where there is no food; seeking jobs where there are no jobs; seeking shelter where there is no shelter."

At the same time, Mr. Wallace warned labor and agriculture of their duty not to enter into "unholy alliances," with capital "to loot the consumer's pocket," declaring that "any limiting of production and hiking of prices by special agreements between capital bosses, labor bosses and agricultural bosses is plain highjacking."

If such practices are to spread, he said, "they will impoverish the country, increase unemployment and eventually destroy both organized labor and organized agriculture."

## Mrs. Roosevelt Urges Education

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt praised the CIO for extending its no-strike pledge and asked that it undertake an educational program to teach people to recognize conditions that must be remedied if strikes are not to occur.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who by virtue of her membership in the American Newspaper Guild is also affiliated with the CIO, called upon the union members to tell the story of injustices, inequalities and bad conditions so that the people at home would take action to eliminate the things which bring about work stoppages.

"Most people don't know what leads to strikes," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "If you pledge not to strike then it is up to you to get the people to remedy that which otherwise would lead to a strike."

The First Lady said that on her recent trip to the Southwest Pacific she encountered a soldier from West Virginia who was a miner. The conversation got around to the production stoppages in the hard and soft coal fields.

"Yes, I don't blame the miners," the soldier told Mrs. Roosevelt. "I know what they have been through, but, oh, we must have production now."

"He," Mrs. Roosevelt said, "understood the point of view of the man in the foxhole and the point of view of a worker. We have got to get that over to the public as a whole."

She said that many of our soldiers now were getting better food, clothing, medical and dental care and other attention than they had ever received in civilian life. When such soldiers come back from the war, she said, they will have a vastly different viewpoint from that which they held before entering the service. She said that she did not believe we could change the world overnight, but that by our objectives and our deeds we could show that we intended to bring about a better kind of life.

## Wallace Praises CIO Politics

Declaring that the first real duty of the worker and the farmer was to his country, Vice President Wallace said they should promote the general welfare and participate fully in government as a citizen voter. In this connection he praised the CIO's political action committee, headed by Sidney Hillman, which has as its purpose greater participation in politics by labor.

The second duty was to guard against "high-jacking" the consumer and the third to preserve the agencies of present Government to cushion the shock of returning soldiers.

"The fourth duty of the farmer and worker," he said, "is to see that capital is fairly treated, that the man who risks his name and credit may get his risk capital returned when he has served well in creating new jobs and needed products. Free enterprise must be made a mockery by big enterprise. In the aftermath of war the small business man must not be washed out."

Mr. Wallace said the fifth duty was to keep the so-called white-collar worker, "the greatest consumer of them all," from becoming the forgotten man.

The sixth, he said, was never to buckle under to any set of leaders "who put self first and the human race second."

If labor and agriculture fight, Mr. Wallace said, both among themselves and with their Government, there is no hope.

"Selfish interests with large capital reserves are ready to buy in at panic prices our mines, our factories and our farms. To this end they are preparing to dominate the

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labor, the agricultural and financial policies ~~to this country~~, he said.

#### Conference Unity Planned

The way for collaboration between American labor groups at the International Labor Conference in London next May was paved at the convention through the adoption of a resolution on international labor unity.

The resolution directed Philip Murray, president of the CIO, to communicate at once with the heads of the American Federation of Labor and Railroad Brotherhoods and other labor groups in this country that will attend the conference in order that labor from America can present a united front.

"This great organization," Mr. Murray commented, "has taken the original step toward international labor unity and has won the initial victory in uniting the forces of American labor upon a common program. Hence, it is essential and necessary that the AFL and other American organizations meet and give consideration for a constructive program for presentation to the world conference at London."

Mr. Murray said he hoped that the American conference of labor could be arranged in the near future in order to allow time for full consideration of the recommendations to be made at London.

Other resolutions adopted condemned poll taxes, reiterated support of President Roosevelt as Commander-in-Chief, asked better food production planning, and called for better relations with Latin-American labor groups.

# Dies Links CIO Group to High Federal Aides

(See 9 to 4:30 column on Page 12.)

By United Press

Charges of collusion between high-ranking Government officials and the CIO in promoting New Deal candidacies were under scrutiny today by the Dies Committee.

Chairman Dies (D., Tex.) late yesterday made public a preliminary report charging 72 Federal employees with being "in frequent communication" with CIO Political Action Committee officials during recent campaigns. The report included a statement by the committee's chief investigator, Robert E. Stripling, who said:

"From evidence gathered I am of the opinion that the CIO Political Action Committee is in reality not so much of a labor political committee as it is the political arm of the New Deal.

"While it is true the top officials of the PAC are identified with labor, yet the people who are actually running the organization seem to have no background with labor, but are fresh out of the Government."

## MRS. ROOSEVELT NAMED

Among those listed in this category are C. B. Baldwin, former Farm Security Administrator, now assistant PAC chairman, and C. A. McPeak, former WPB employe; Raymond S. McKeough, former Illinois congressman; Charlotte Carr, former WMC employe and George C. Mitchell, former assistant FSA administrator—all now with the Political Action Committee.

The report implicated Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt thru alleged telephone calls to her from Baldwin and PAC Chairman Sidney Hillman, and thru alleged communications and White House visits by Verda Barnes, head of the CIO Women's Division who was charged with "influencing" the recent



Mr. Niles



Mr. Maverick



Mr. Davis



Mr. Baldwin

defeat of Sen. D. Worth Clark (D., Idaho).

The report also stated that the PAC might have engineered the defeat of

(Continued on Page 13)

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Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Acers \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Starke \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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## Names Charge

(Continued from Page 5)

Rep. Joe Starnes (D., Ala.), Dies committee vice chairman.

Among high-ranking government officials accused in the report are Labor Secretary Frances Perkins; David K. Niles and Jonathan Daniels, administrative assistants to President Roosevelt; Lowell Mellett, a former administrative assistant; Chairman Maury Maverick of the Smaller War Plants Corp.; Samuel Rosenman, special counsel to the President; Price Administrator Chester Bowles and OWI Director Elmer Davis.

### MEMBERS' REPORT ASKED

Stripling's report was made public by Dies' Washington office after the committee chairman sent copies together with a 39-page supplement containing names and dates of alleged telephone calls between Government employees and PAC officials, to each committee member.

He asked members to report whether they preferred to turn it over to Atty. Gen. Francis Biddle or to make a fuller investigation themselves.

Reps. J. Parnell Thomas (R., N. J.), Fred E. Bueby (R., Ill.), and Karl E. Mundt (R., S. D.) replied immediately that there should be an immediate and more thoro investigation. Rep. Herman P. Eberhart (D., Pa.), said a meeting should be called as soon as Dies was able to attend.

# Dies Reveals Phone Calls To White House From CIO-PAC

By FREDERIC TUTTLE

WASHINGTON, July 28 (INS).—Chairman Martin Dies (D-Tex.), of the House Committee Investigating Un-American Activities, made public tonight a report branding the CIO political action committee as a strong arm of the New Deal in frequent contact with the White House.

Mr. E. A. Tam  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Mumford  
Mr. Jones  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

The report, prepared by chief investigator Robert E. Stripling, listed numerous long distance telephone calls from PAC officials to the Executive Mansion, in two of which Mrs. Roosevelt was said to have participated.

Telephone calls from PAC Chairman Sidney Hillman's New York office were reported to have reached 72 members of the New Deal's official family, including President Roosevelt's Administrative Assistants David K. Niles and Jonathan Daniels, Attorney General Biddle, Price Administrator Bowles, and Secretary of Labor Perkins.

Long distance phone records subpoenaed by Stripling disclosed that on two occasions top executives of the PAC called Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House.

On Feb. 2, 1944, the First Lady was listed as having conversed for eight minutes with C. B. Baldwin, former Farm Security Administrator and now Assistant Chairman of the PAC.

PAC Chairman Hillman was listed as having talked four minutes to Mrs. Roosevelt April 5.

Niles was recorded as having had no fewer than 13 White House conversations with the PAC, two with Hillman and 11 with Baldwin, from Dec. 1943, to May, 1944.

In the report Stripling in effect called the PAC a political blackjack and asserted that its activities probably defeated Sen. D. Worth Clark, (D-Idaho) in the primaries, and led to the defeat of Rep. Joe Starnes (D-Ala.) a veteran member of the Dies Committee.

He asserted Baldwin assumed his duties with PAC, Dec. 14, 1943, and was on the Federal payroll until April 11.

"It is apparent," Stripling wrote, "that Baldwin either was paid for 131 days leave, which is contrary to the law, or he was working for the PAC at the same time he was working for the Federal Government, in which case he would certainly be in violation of the Hatch Act."

The officials named in the report included Katherine Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau; Assistant Farm Security Administrator Charles Brannan and Carl McPeak, labor representative of the WPB.

They also included WPB Labor Production Vice Chairman Joseph Keenan, Assistant Budget Director Paul Appleby, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman; Howard Talley, Chief of the Agriculture Department's Bureau of Economics, and Keith Hinebaugh, Agriculture Department Information Director.

# State Dept. Bars Anti-Red Chief Of News Guild

Martin Not Going to Geneva  
Parley; Gift to Human  
Welfare Conference Cited

By Bert Andrews

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Harry Martin, president of the American Newspaper Guild and an outspoken foe of Communism, disclosed today that he had been told that the State Department denied him a place on the American delegation to a Geneva conference on freedom of information because, years ago, he made a contribution to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Mr. Martin, a Navy veteran who is amusement editor of "The Memphis Commercial Appeal," made the revelation over the telephone when he was asked to comment on reports that he had been denied a passport for the trip.

He said no application for a passport had been made.

"At Lake Success, as representative of the International Organization of Journalists, I helped to draft the articles that will be submitted for ratification at the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information in Geneva."

"Several people in the State Department thought so highly of my work that they wanted me on the American delegation to Geneva."

"Last Thursday I went up to Washington from Memphis for a day's discussion-group meeting. One of the men who had been polling for me most strongly told me he was sorry but that my name had been rejected on the ground that I once helped organize the Southern Conference for Human Welfare."

"He said they had taken my name to the top three times but that the answer was 'no' each time."

**Never Attended Meeting**  
Mr. Martin, who was inclined to be more amused than offended, said:

"Incidentally, I never attended a meeting of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. When it was organized, it was supposed to be a group of liberals to improve conditions in the South. I received their literature and sent back a note that I would be happy to help, and I shipped in with a small contribution."

"It does seem funny, particularly since I took office as president of the A. N. G. last Nov. 1 after winning on a straight out-and-out anti-Communist ticket. I have fought Communism ever since I have been in the Guild. Furthermore, if I am personally objectionable, why don't they ask some other working member of the Guild to go on the delegation?" I have been told that two of the men who have been asked to the delegation offered to drop out so I could go. But the answer was still "no."

Lloyd Free, special assistant to the director of the Office of Information and Educational Exchange of the State Department, was asked about Mr. Martin's statement. Mr. Free said: "I will have to come up with an answer."

**Refers to White House**

Mr. Free explained that the list of proposed delegates was in the White House, awaiting approval, and that neither he nor anyone else in the State Department could comment until after the White House had made the big decision. The list, it is known, does not include Mr. Martin's name and will not contain it unless there is unexpected action by the White House to change matters.

Robert A. Allen, radio commentator, teaching on the Martin case in a broadcast, pointed out that members of the Southern Conference had included Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Senator Elbert D. Thomas, of Utah, and Representative George C. Rogers, of Ohio.

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. Hendon	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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Herald Tribune  
MAR 9 1948

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Harry Martin  
The Southern Conference

61 APR 9 1948



My  
Day

By

# ELEANOR ROOSEVELT



Just at this time, when many of us have felt that the individual was losing many of his rights, it is encouraging to note the decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court upholding the Constitutional freedoms.

The court—at least the majority on it—seems to have redefined the ancient idea that its function is to guard the rights granted to our people in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. This it has done in reversing the contempt conviction of John T. Watkins, labor leader, and the freeing of five California Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act and the granting of a new trial for nine others.

I also am glad that, after his long fight, John Stewart Service, former foreign service officer, won a reversal of the judgment of the Court of Appeals which in June, 1956, held that Mr. Service had been rightfully dismissed as a security risk.

When you study the way the different court justices acted in reversing the Communist leaders' convictions, you find certain differences in their reasoning.

For instance, two of them, Justices William Black and William O. Douglas, felt that the Smith Act is unconstitutional. I have not the space to discuss the legal points, but I think it is well worth everyone's time to read the varied opinions.

\* \* \*

I, for one, am glad that the court has handed down a decision which forever bars any Smith Act indictment under the "organize" section. The word "organize" was being construed in its narrow sense, meaning that simply bringing a Communist group into being was found to be a cause for indictment. The court held that the Communist party had been organized in its present form by 1945 at the latest and that, in 1951 when the indictment was brought against the leaders, the three-year statute of limitations had run out.

\* \* \*

Another interesting news development of the past few days was the statement by Harold Stassen, head of the U. S. delegation to the London disarmament talks, that the U. S. will move toward the position of the Soviet Union in an effort to come to an agreement on banning nuclear weapon tests.

The British already have taken this position, so it looks as though this session of the disarmament conference will make some real progress.

WATKINS

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N. Y. POST

DATED JUN 20, 1957

P.M.6 NIGHT EXTRA

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## Mrs. F.D., Wallace Rebuked For Praising Aubrey Williams

By WILLIAM MOORE

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Commerce Secretary Wallace were given a Democratic rebuke in the Senate yesterday for attending a dinner at which the Senate was criticized for its refusal to confirm Aubrey Williams as Rural Electrification Administrator.

The dinner, at which Williams was guest of honor, was held last night by the National Farmers' Union.

### Senator Bilbo Protests

Rising in the Senate to protest the action of the President's wife in attacking Senate procedure, Senator Bilbo (D.), of Mississippi, called the Williams gathering a "funeral dinner," and said:

"Some of the chief mourners alleged to have been present were Mrs. Roosevelt, Secretaries Wallace and Wickard (Agriculture) and a distinguished Republican Senator.

"The Secretary of Commerce, who has just recently encountered considerable delay in getting over a senatorial hurdle, was bold enough to declare that notwithstanding the very decided and affirmative rejection of Williams and his governmental philosophies

by the Senate, 'he need not worry about a job in the Government.'

### "Poor Judgment"

"Personally, I think that the head of any government agency, or even the President for that matter, would show very poor judgment in defying the good will of the Senate, which refused to consent to the use of this man in the administration of governmental affairs, by giving Williams any appointment in the Government.

"Mrs. Roosevelt's presence, together with her audacious statement that Williams is a leader of democracy, will be hard for a great many Senators and Democratic leaders to understand. She asserted that the cause of liberalism 'has not even lost a round' in the defeat of Williams."

Bilbo warned that if the "mourners" wish to present Williams as the symbol of American liberalism, "the Democratic party will have to do a little house cleaning."

Two Republican Senators attended the Williams dinner. They were Senators Aiken, of Vermont, and Langer, of North Dakota.

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WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD  
BULLDOG EDITION 330

# Rumors 'Kill' Many Prominent U. S. Figures

NEW YORK, April 13 (N. Y. News).—The death of Franklin D. Roosevelt, which most New Yorkers learned by word of mouth, unleashed a flood of rumors today that other leading figures of the political and entertainment worlds also had died.

Switchboards of New York newspaper offices were swamped with calls from persons seeking confirmation of reports that President Truman and Mrs. Roosevelt, among many others, were dead.

## Dempsey Sign Confuses

The rumors began last night, a few hours after the President succumbed. Van Johnson, the Hollywood star, was the first reported dead. From then on, the list grew. And when Jack Dempsey's restaurant in Times Square put a sign in its window today announcing its closing out of respect for the deceased Chief Executive—a sign that confused its readers—the reports spread wildly.

The placard read: "Closed on account of the death of our beloved President." and was signed "Jack Dempsey Restaurant Corporation." But while the announcement and Dempsey's name were in block type, the words "Restaurant Corp." were in extremely small letters. A few minutes after the sign was displayed, the rumor that Dempsey was dead had spread throughout the city.

Other persons whom the rumors killed today were: Any or all of the four Roosevelt sons; Harry Hopkins, Gene Tunney, Al Jolson, Robert Taylor, Franchot Tone and comedians Olsen and Johnson.

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

## "Did Joan Shoot Chaplin?"

But it remained for the much-publicized Joan Barry and Charlie Chaplin to furnish the most extravagant report of all. Hundreds of breathless citizens called New York newspaper shops and asked: "Is it true that Joan Barry shot Charlie Chaplin, and killed him?" No, it wasn't, replied the weary operators.

All told, until 5 p.m. the New York News received 4,689 such calls. Of that number, only 917 were seeking details of Roosevelt's death and funeral plans. The other 3,772 were rumor calls. At one point in mid-afternoon, News operators were so tied up that, under orders, they immediately disconnected as soon as the caller asked "is it true...."

For nearly half an hour last evening, in the hour from the first radio flash on F.D.R.'s demise, New York Times switchboard operators greeted all incoming calls with "yes, it's true" before the caller could state his case and then closed the key.

The Times-Herald yesterday received nearly 100 calls regarding the erroneous rumor of the deaths of Jack Dempsey, Van Johnson and Frank Sinatra. The three major radio network outlets here also reported their lines were busy with queries from sports and movie fans. None of the stations, however, broadcast denials of the rumors.

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# FREEDOM HOUSE

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New York

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<del>Mrs. Ward Cheney</del>	<del>John Green</del>	<del>George N. Shugler</del>	<del>Henry P. V. Dusen</del>
<del>John F. Sullivan</del>	<del>Mrs. Harold Guinzburg</del>	<del>Mrs. Kenneth Simpson</del>	<del>Robert J. Watt</del>
<del>Rev. George B. Ford</del>	<del>Helen Hayes</del>	<del>Spyros Skouras</del>	<del>Walter White</del>
<del>Arthur J. Goldsmith</del>	<del>Harry Scherman</del>	<del>Rex Stout</del>	<del>Wendell L. Wilkie</del>
			<del>Elsie B. Witapfheimer</del>

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Honorary Chairman; Lt. Commander Herbert Agar, President on leave

HELP! If you want to join the outstanding citizens listed above in the fight to awaken America to its duties in this crisis, help them to spread more messages like these in publications and over the radio. Use this coupon to send your contribution to Freedom House.

Freedom House  
32 East 51st Street, New York

I want to see more appeals like this published in American newspapers and broadcast over the air.

Enclosed find my contribution of \$.....  
(contributions are deductible from income tax)

Name .....

Address .....

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This is a clipping from  
page 24 of the  
New York Times for  
Jan 30, 1943  
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# McCarthy's Charge Against Miss Kenyon One of the Funniest

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

**HYDE PARK, Friday**—Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy, in choosing the name of Miss Dorothy Kenyon for his first "revelation" of "Communist" employees in the State Department, seems to me very ill informed—for of course, in making such accusations he would not, I feel sure, allow himself to be partisan.

Miss Kenyon has long been well known to many women, not only in New York City but also in other parts of the U. S., as well as in other countries. She has belonged to innumerable organizations; and even if she did join some that turned out to be so-called "subversive" ones, every woman who knows her would be sure that Miss Kenyon's intentions were good.

The only possible criticism of Dorothy Kenyon I can think of would be that she hoped at times to accomplish more good things than I believe can be achieved all at one stroke. But to imply that she is a Communist, or in any way subversive, is one of the funniest things ever suggested. Any woman who has served with Miss Kenyon in any organization, or talked with her at any time, will dismiss this accusation with a smile. If all of the honorable Senator's "subversives" are as subversive as Miss Kenyon, I think the State Department is entirely safe and the nation will continue on an even keel.

**THE** March winds yesterday blew cold and raw, but when the sun came out and the sky cleared, you forgot that three minutes earlier a snow squall was sweeping across the field and making you shiver! I had a chance to walk with the dogs, and I finally found time to go thru piles of manuscripts, maga-

zines and pamphlets which had accumulated beside my desk ever since last summer.

Several friends came in to tea, one of them somewhat late after spending an hour and a half extricating his car from the mud in the woods. That is also a sign that March is really here, with the mud instead of the snow and ice forming the real barrier to motoring over certain roads. In any case, I have no desire these days to motor. I want to use my own legs and feel the companionship of my two little dogs, then come back with joy to the open fire and a book.

**I** HAVE an advance copy of a fascinating volume at the moment; but it is hard to finish one's reading, for the days are never long enough up here. There is so much to do and so little time, even tho I remind myself of the dictum my mother-in-law always used with my children. If they tried to say that they were late, or had not accomplished some thing because there was "no time," she would always answer: "My dears, my Aunt Laura always said to us: 'You had all the time there was.' All the time there was is never quite enough for me. I would like a few hours added to both the day and the night—a little more time to work, and a little more time to sleep. That would suit me very well."

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

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mk

Mr. W...

# Mrs. FDR Tells Textile Union: Write to Your Congressman

American People Are  
Too Inarticulate, She Says at  
Convention Here

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt yesterday said that "many of the troubles facing us" at home arose from the fact that the American people are not "articulate" in telling Congress what they want.

Addressing the biennial convention of the Textile Workers Union, CIO, at Carnegie Hall, Mrs. Roosevelt said:

"Probably it might have been possible to stop the demands of the farm bloc and to have done something that was much fairer in both wages and prices. But to do that, the people would have had to make Congressional representatives know that they wanted certain things done."

"The people must be articulate. But occasionally they are not only not articulate, but they don't take the trouble to act at all. Often and often administrators fall down on the job. But basically, the people who can't fall down on the job are the people."

## Wage-Freezing Decried

Preceding her speech, Mrs. Roosevelt heard Joseph Knapik, chairman of the union's resolutions committee, during an attack on the Executive Order freezing wages, urge a fourth term for FDR, and say:

"Yes, even the President deserves criticism. His advisers have sold him a gold-brick. Why doesn't he consult with those who know of labor?"

George Ball, executive vice president of the union, criticized CIO national leadership in the presence of James Murray, CIO secretary, who had spoken earlier and demanded that organized labor be permitted to conduct the manpower program and administer "at least" the Labor Dept.

## Mentions Pressman

"I'm not a Red-baiter and I'm not going to start now," Mahan said, "but it's about time that the president of the CIO and the secretary whom we elected began to speak in the name of the CIO and not (the) Pressman (CIO general counsel) and (the) Daily Worker (editor of the CIO News)."   
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Asked about Carey's demand for labor representation in the Cabinet, Mrs. Roosevelt told reporters that she favored such an arrangement. "If labor has a candidate, and if all labor can agree and that candidate has the qualifications for the job."

ADDITIONAL INDEXING

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page 16 of the  
PK for  
MAY 13, 1943  
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FEB 18 1972

RECEIVED ORIGINAL CLAIM



## Mrs. FDR Helps Sponsor NMU Ball

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has accepted the sponsorship of the Sixth Annual Dance of the National Maritime Union, which will be held on Saturday, Nov. 14 at the Royal Windsor hall, 53 West 66th Street. It was announced by Joseph Curran, NMU president.

Other sponsors, in addition to Mrs. Roosevelt, are:—

Douglas Falconer, National Director of United Seamen's Service, Lawrence Tibbett, Helen Menken, Vincent Price, Herman Shumlin, Paul Robeson, Madeleine Carroll, Lucy Monroe, Morton Downey, Teddy Wilson, John Golden, Sam Jaffe, Patricia Pearson, Tamara, Morris Carnovsky, and the Revuers.

Several hundred torpedoed seamen who have recently returned from trips abroad where they delivered the weapons of war to many of the United Nations, will be guests at the Dance. Proceeds of the affair will be divided between the United Seamen's Service and Allied War Relief.

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page 3 of the  
Daily Worker for  
0424-45

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57 JAN 19 1943

**GREET  
the  
MEN**

**Who KEEP 'EM SAILING!**

**6th ANNIVERSARY DANCE  
NATIONAL MARITIME UNION**

**Saturday, Nov. 14, 1942  
ROYAL WINDSOR HALL  
(66th St. at Columbus Ave.)**



**2 Bands**

**ART KAHN — SWING BAND**

**CARLOS CARDIZ — RHUMBA BAND**

**Proceeds: United Seamen's Service Allied War Relief**

**Sponsor: MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT**

**GUESTS**

MADELINE CARROLL  
LAWRENCE TIBBETT  
JOHN GOLDEN (Producer)  
VINCENT PRICE (Angel)  
TAMARA  
JACK GILFORD  
(Formerly "Meet the People")  
MORRIS CARNOVER  
REVUERS (Cafe Society)  
MORTON DOWNEY  
HAZEL SCOTT  
ORSON WELLES  
PETE JOHNSON  
ALBERT ALMONS

PAUL ROBESON  
HELEN MENCKEN  
HERMAN SHULMAN  
(Producer)  
BEATRICE KAY  
(Gay Nineties Singer)  
TEDDY WILSON  
(Cafe Society)  
PATRICIA PEARDON  
(Junior Miss)  
SAM HATTE  
DOUGLAS F. FALCONER  
(Navy Director USS)  
LUCKY MONROE

**TICKETS (in advance) \$1-10. Free for available at 15th St. Bookshop, Bookfare, 15th St. at Broadway and 14th Ave. TWO for \$2. 350 Fifth Ave. 15th Fl. 1942**

**NATIONAL MARITIME UNION**

**page 26**

**NOT RECORDED**

**11-10-42**

**Clipped at the**

**59 JAN 8 1943**



# Davis Named To Defender Honor Roll

(Special to Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The Chicago Defender, nationally circulated Negro weekly newspaper, names Benjamin J. Davis, Joe chairman of the New York County Committee of the Communist Party and newly elected City Councilman, to its Honor Roll of 1944.

The comments following Councilman Davis name read:

He has a long record as a courageous fighter for the rights of his people and only recently has emerged as a powerful political force in Harlem.

Others named include Vice President Wallace, Abbey Williams, regional director, National Farmers Union, Paul Robeson, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Oscar, author of "The American People," and Congressman McMonagle.

INDEXED

JAN 11 1944

THIS IS A CLIPPING FROM  
DATE 1/5/44  
DATE 1/5/44  
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GOVERNMENT

En-15

## Merchant Seamen's Club Opening Today

The opening late this afternoon of the American Theatre Wing Merchant Seamen's Club will be a gala affair with stars of stage, radio, movies, opera and night clubs pitching in with a will to entertain the courageous merchant seamen.

Throughout the evening, those who will do their stint on the new club's miniature stage include: Lawrence Tibbett of the Metropolitan Opera Company, beautiful Lena Horne, the singer from Savoy Plaza; Lili Damita and Conrad Nagel of motion pictures; Joe E. Lewis, the comedian from the Copacabana; Frank Paris and his puppets, Lucy Monroe, Carmel Miranda and Beatrice Kaye.

The Club's doors, located at 107 West 43rd Street, will be formally opened at 5:30 P. M. in the presence of dignitaries of State, the Merchant Marines and the Navy.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will formally cut the tape to officially open the new home to the Merchant Marine. A ceremony, dedicating the new Club, to which the heads of all the Maritime unions, including Captain Hugh Mulzac, Negro skipper, have been invited, will begin at 2:30 P. M.

The new Club will be open daily from 5 P. M. until midnight and merchant seamen from all the United Nations will be welcome. Stage celebrities and name bands will put on shows every evening. Hostesses for dancing will be young ladies who are members of the Theatre Wing. Here also the seamen will find a games room, a library, desks for letter-writing and free seats, for the asking, to Broadway plays, movies and sporting events of all kinds.

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This is a clipping from  
page 7 of the  
Daily Worker for

1-4-43  
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of Government.

55 FEB 1 1943

*W. H. Wilson*

① *United American's Service Club*

### Club Opens Today ✓ For Merchant Seamen

The men who get the supplies to our fighting forces all over the world will have a new recreation spot, starting today.

It's the American Theater Wing Merchant Seamen's Club, 109 W. 43d St.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Mayor La Guardia and Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, regional director of the War Manpower Commission, are scheduled to participate in the dedication ceremonies.

*PAI  
200-4,413*

*Chas. [unclear]*

EX-54

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15-1107

51 FEB 19 1943

*m. W. Fulton*

*Copy sent to  
Director of  
Kermit Roosevelt  
Seamen's Home*

## SEAMEN'S HOME TO OPEN

First Lady to Attend Tomorrow  
at Kermit Roosevelt Home

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to attend the opening of a convalescent home for torpedoed seamen at Mohannes, Kermit Roosevelt's home at Oyster Bay, L. I., that has been turned over for this use for the duration of the war, the War Shipping Administration announced today.

Mrs. Roosevelt plans to accompany Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator; Captain Edward Macauley, Deputy War Shipping Administrator, and other officials to the ceremonies, which will take place at 3:30 P. M. Wednesday.

The Oyster Bay home is to be operated by the United Seamen's Service, Inc., under contract to the WSA. United Seamen's Service, Inc., is an organization established to provide welfare, medical aid and recreational facilities for seamen of the American merchant marine.

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page 8 of the  
New York Times for  
*Sept. 8, 1942*  
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Government.

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EX-24

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7 - NOT REC

*June 2nd*

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36 DEC 2 1942  
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FILE

*W. G. [unclear]*  
100-146964

# Mrs. Roosevelt Lauds Soviet Women's War Role

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 7.—In observance of International Women's Day over a nationwide broadcast today, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt paid high tribute to our Soviet ally and said that to gain the postwar victory of permanent peace we must maintain the unity forged of war.

Others speaking with the nation's First Lady on the broadcast sponsored by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship were Ambassador Maxim A. Gromyko, wife of the Soviet Ambassador and the wives of French Ambassador Henri Bonnet and British Minister of Far Eastern Affairs, Lady Sansom.

Mrs. Roosevelt said foundations for a firm and lasting peace can be established only if the peoples of various nations "can guarantee that the spirit which brings about cooperation in war will last in the years that follow the war."

Prizing the war role of civilian as well as soldiers in the Soviet Union, she said it "meant the greatest sacrifice for you because you were developing your economy and a social plan which had to give way to the necessities of war."

## EXCHANGE GREETING

In reply to Mrs. Gromyko's warmest greeting from the women and political measures for the benefit of the Soviet Union to the women of mankind, and concluded by America, Mrs. Roosevelt said with the suggestion that the American women have a great deal to learn from the Soviet women.

"We know that your strength is friendship and understanding."

made up of peoples of many different strains and yet you are welded together in spite of the great expanse of your country into one great nation just as we are," she said.

Mrs. Gromyko said Soviet women

*Statements from outstanding American women leaders on International Women's Day appear on page 10. Because of the lack of space the sports page, which usually appears there is omitted. Sports news appears elsewhere in the paper. The sports page will be resumed tomorrow.*

have a great admiration for contributions American women are making to the war against Nazism.

"They know what a great part the American women are playing in production of planes, tanks, jeeps and other war materials used by the Allied armies," she said.

"Common efforts of millions of U. S. women and the Soviet Union in the fight against the common enemy are contributing toward further friendship between the women of our countries," said Mrs. Gromyko.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she hoped "we can work together on social and political measures for the benefit of mankind" and concluded with the suggestion that the American women have a great deal to learn from the Soviet women.

ENCLOSURE

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60 MAR 21 1945

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Date 2-8-45

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AUG 3 1972

REPRODUCED ORIGINAL RELEASE

26 10 12

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. Hendon	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....

# SALUTES SOVIET WOMEN

Mrs. Roosevelt Hails Their Efforts to Build Peaceful World

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in a message to the Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee made public yesterday, said that American women "salute you as partners in the great adventure of democracy." Her message was sent in recognition of International Women's Day, which will be observed March 7.

The women of America, through the Committee of Women of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, send greetings to the women of the Soviet Union on the celebration of International Women's Day, 1947," Mrs. Roosevelt wrote.

"We join you and freedom-loving women from all countries who are united in friendship, understanding and a common will to build a world of peace and happiness from the victory we won together over the condemned past of tyranny and war."

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Joseph E. Davies, Mrs. Mary H. Simkhovitch and Dean C. Mildred Thompson of Vassar College joined with Mrs. Roosevelt in the message.

*Handwritten signatures and initials:*  
*W. J. ...*  
*C. ...*  
*file*  
*W*  
*1-3*  
*1-1*

G. I. R. -5

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Committee of Women of the  
 National Council of American-Soviet Friendship  
 Internal Security--G.

30 APR 3 1947

CLIPPING FROM THE  
 N. Y. Times  
 DATED 2-21-47  
 FORWARDED BY N. Y. DIVISION

# 80 SIGN TO RIGHTS AMENDMENT

Women Leaders Send Letter  
to Congress Calling the Pro-  
posal 'a Gold Brick'

SEE INVITATION TO ABUSES

Mrs. Roosevelt and Officials of  
Many National Organi-  
zations Are Included

CLEVELAND, Aug. 18—A list of eighty women leaders who have signed a letter telling why they oppose the Equal Rights Amendment pending in the United States Senate was made public today by the National Consumers League.

Calling the amendment "a gold brick that may glitter, but would hurt if it hit," Miss Elizabeth Magoe, general secretary of the league, with headquarters here, said that copies of the letter were being sent to every Senator and Representative.

Signers of the letter are carrying on a long battle against the National Woman's Party, which has sponsored the proposed amendment since it was introduced in Congress in 1923.

The opponents insist that the amendment would not only not achieve its objective but would open the floodgates to exploitation of women workers and jeopardize also protective legislation essential for the health of mothers.

## Several Reasons Stated

The letter says:

"We believe in equal rights for women.

"We oppose the so-called 'Equal Rights Amendment' because it disregards the fact that while men and women are equal in right they are not identical in economic and social function or in physical capacity.

"Because it would imperil hard-won legislation enacted to safeguard women as homemakers and mothers, including laws regulating hours, employment of young girls, exposure to industrial substances and processes which are particularly hazardous to women—laws which working women themselves are not able to force.

"Because, while raising these safeguards, it would not redress major inequalities persisting today, not only in professional and technical fields of training and practice, but also in the main, matters of tradition and custom."

"Because this proposal, if enacted and ratified, would confuse and complicate essential progress toward higher standards of safety and security for all workers—men as well as women."

Among the signers of the letter are officials of many organizations, including Mrs. R. A. Angelo, president, National Council of Catholic Women; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, National Federation of Colored Women's Clubs; Mrs. Eleanor C. Anderson of the National Y. W. C. A. staff, and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

The signers also include women prominent in official Washington, such as Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor; Mrs. J. Borden Harriman and Mrs. Charles P. East.

## Other Signers of the Letter

Signers of the letter, representing different parts of the country, included the following:

NEW YORK—Mrs. Grosvener Colten, Mrs. Dana Backus, Mrs. W. Russell Bowie, Genevieve Carle, minority leader, New York City Council; Pauline Goldmark, Dorothy Kenyon, Mrs. Grace B. Klueg, Florine Lasker, Mrs. Louise Leonard McLaren, director, southern summer school for workers; Mary van Dine, director of industrial studies, Russell Sage Foundation; Pearl L. Willen.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Miss Elizabeth Christman, secretary, National Women's Trade Union League; Agnes G. Reagan, director, National Council of Catholic Women; Mrs. J. Austin Stone, Miss Florence Thorne, research director, American Federation of Labor.

CONNECTICUT—Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse, formerly Secretary of State of Connecticut.

NEW JERSEY—Dr. Ellen C. Potter, welfare director, State of New Jersey; Ruth Young, United Electric and Radio Workers' Union, Newark; Mrs. Richard A. Swemer, president, Consumers League of New Jersey.

File  
P. 100-1533

Index  
all  
names

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4 AUG 21 1944

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34 AUG 24 1944