



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
(CROSS REFERENCE)**

PART 4 OF 14

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS
RELEASE

SUBJECT: Eleanor Roosevelt

CROSS-REFERENCES

PAGES RELEASED: 213

NOTE: A search of the indices to our central records system at FBI Headquarters revealed cross-references to your subject. A cross-reference is defined as a mention of your subject in a file on another individual, organization, event, activity or the like. In processing cross-references, the pages considered for possible release include only those pages which mention your subject and any additional pages showing the context in which your subject is mentioned. When such a page also contains information about another subject matter, the information "outside the scope" of the request is marked with "o/s" in the margin and bracketed. Whenever possible, the o/s material is released; however, it is withheld if consultation with another government agency would be required or if it is otherwise exempt from disclosure. For your information, the exemptions that apply to the material had it been within the scope of your request has also been noted on the document.

THIS IS ENCLOSURE 4 of 14 ENCLOSURE(S)

SA # 100-3208

Upon interview, [REDACTED] stated that while riding on the McCullough bus, she engaged in a conversation with another colored woman, who stated that she wished the Japs and Hitler were over here. Upon hearing these remarks, [REDACTED] stated that she was perfectly content with the way things were going here regarding the colored race and upon that statement the conversation ceased. A short time later, while riding on the same bus, two white men remarked to [REDACTED] that an axis victory would insure for the negro race, far better treatment than they ever received from the white people of America. Again [REDACTED] stated that she was not interested in the conversation and consequently did not answer the white men, putting an end to the conversation.

With reference to the Eleanor Roosevelt Organization, Mrs. [REDACTED] stated that that was the first time she ever heard of it and as she is somewhat active in negro associations and social and civic affairs, she was of the opinion that should such an organization exist, it most surely would have been brought to her attention. [REDACTED] it is to be noted, is a graduate of the Guadalupe College in Seguin, Texas, and a qualified teacher and appeared to possess considerable knowledge regarding negro activities in San Antonio. She further stated that she was of the opinion that such an organization, based on the tenants of the Nazi Party would have no appeal for the negro people. In the event any information came into her possession concerning the aforementioned organization [REDACTED] stated she would furnish the same to this office at the first opportunity.

[REDACTED] a negro and the [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], and an influential and highly informed member of the negro community in San Antonio, stated, upon interview, that the Eleanor Roosevelt Organization has never been brought to his attention as existing within the San Antonio Field Division. [REDACTED] stated further that as he is the [REDACTED] within the San Antonio Field Division, he quite naturally has numerous contacts and informants among the negro element, and if such an organization existed, it most certainly would have come to his attention before now. [REDACTED] further stated that in his opinion such an organization would have no appeal for the negro people as the majority of thinking negroes are quite familiar with

SA # 100-3208

the Nazi Party and the position it adopts regarding the negro race.

A short time later after contacting his informants, [REDACTED] stated he was unable to find any indications of the presence of the Eleanor Roosevelt Organization within the San Antonio Field Division. In the event the existence of the organization came to his attention, he would make an effort to determine the aims and purposes and organizers and furnish the same to this office.

The [REDACTED] Church for negroes, located at [REDACTED], San Antonio, Texas, and [REDACTED] within the San Antonio Field Division, numbering some 1800 members, stated that the Eleanor Roosevelt Organization was unknown to him and inasmuch as he is the [REDACTED] he was of the opinion that should such an organization be in operation within the San Antonio Field Division, it should have been brought to his attention. The purposes of the [REDACTED] is to discuss current problems in relation to the negro race and any such organizations that are believed to be inimical to the best interests of the negro people are discussed at such conferences. The [REDACTED] further stated that any society or organization that would adhere to the principles of Nazism would, no doubt, most certainly have no appeal for the negro people. The incident concerning JESSE OWENS at the last Olympics held in Berlin in 1936, together with the treatment accorded the negro regiments fighting for the French Republic in this present war, are fresh in the minds of the thinking negro public. The [REDACTED] further stated that should he receive indications of the presence of the Eleanor Roosevelt Organization within the San Antonio Field Division, he will furnish this information to the San Antonio Field Office.

The [REDACTED] located at [REDACTED], San Antonio, [REDACTED] church containing negro membership within the San Antonio Field Division, stated that he had never received any indications of the presence of the Eleanor Roosevelt Organization within the San Antonio Field Division. [REDACTED] was of the opinion that should such an organization exist, his numerous friends and sources of information among the negroes would certainly bring existence of the organization to his attention.

SA # 100-3208

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] stated that the existence of such an organization has never been brought to his attention at any time as being present within the San Antonio Field Division. Confidential Informant [REDACTED] stated that it was most unlikely that such an organization was in existence.

- C L O S E D -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE**

FILE NO. **100-1535**

REPORT MADE AT MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE	DATE WHEN MADE 11-13-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11-3, 5-42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] JCS
TITLE ELEANOR ROOSEVELT CLUB OF NEGRO WOMEN, Jackson, Tennessee.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - X

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigation based upon report by confidential informant that negro women of Jackson, Tennessee were forming a club whose slogan was "not a cook in the kitchen by Christmas" results negatively. Original informant states that there was no basis for such a report.

- C -

DETAILS:

Investigation in this case is predicated upon information furnished to this office by Confidential Informant A who advised that information had been received by that informant to the effect that the negro women of Jackson, Tennessee had organized an Eleanor Roosevelt Club. Membership was reported in this club to be ten cents a week.

It was further stated by the informant that a negro cook who had worked for a [REDACTED] on [REDACTED] Street in Jackson, Tennessee for some time had resigned recently, stating she was a member of this club and that the slogan of this group was "not a cook in the kitchen by Christmas". The initials of the [REDACTED] referred to and the house number were not given.

AT JACKSON, TENNESSEE

A check of the Jackson, Tennessee City Directory for 1942 lists only one family by the name of [REDACTED] residing on [REDACTED] Street in Jackson.

[REDACTED] was contacted and

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Perry W. [REDACTED]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau 2 G-2 (1 Atlanta; 1 Memphis) 2 Memphis	<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">13 NOV 16 1942</div> <div style="text-align: center;">RECORDED & INDEXED</div>

COPY IN FILE

stated that she had had no maid and that she knew of no such incident as that referred to.

The writer then recontacted Confidential Informant A who stated he would endeavor to get further information concerning this matter from his original source of information.

Subsequent, Confidential Informant A advised that he had learned that the person who was supposed to have had the negro maid in question was [REDACTED] Jackson, Tennessee.

Upon being contacted, [REDACTED] stated that she had recently fired her maid but was at a loss to give any indication of how the rumor concerning the maid's alleged statement regarding the Eleanor Roosevelt Club had started. She advised definitely that no such incident had occurred.

In view of the above, no further investigation in this matter is being conducted and this case is being closed upon authorization of the Special Agent in Charge.

- C L O S E D -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS REPORT ORIGINATED AT

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

FILE NO. 100-3208

REPORT MADE AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	DATE WHEN MADE 12-2-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/28/42; 10/28/42 11/10, 11/42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE "CHANGED" THE ELEANOR ROOSEVELT ORGANIZATION, aka The Eleanor Club and The Daughters of Eleanor			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY R.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Information obtained that [REDACTED] Negro of Austin, Texas was a member of a club at Austin known as the Eleanor Club, but identity of [REDACTED] not established and original informant unable to obtain further information on the matter. Extensive inquiry among Negro informants in Austin fails to reflect that any organization such as this is active in Austin at present, although it was thought that such a group was existing in Houston, Texas.

-C-

REFERENCE:

Report of [REDACTED] dated 9-8-42, San Antonio, Texas.

DETAILS:

The title of this case is being changed to reflect other names by which the organization is known, namely, The Eleanor Club and the Daughters of Eleanor.

On September 26, 1942 [REDACTED] at Austin, Texas, informed the writer that he had heard rumors to the effect that there was a Negro organization known as the Eleanor Club or the Daughters of Eleanor, whose members were agitating working conditions among the Negro domestics, and that he had heard that there was a chapter of this organization in Austin, the members of which were responsible for telephone calls to various households which were desirous of Negro help and in substance

APPROVED AND FORWARDED [Signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 100-139664-2 10 DEC 5 1942 sp
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the calls reflected that the working conditions for Negro domestics as outlined by the person receiving the call were not satisfactory, and when Hitler came the white people would be working for the Negroes. It was also said that the slogan of this group was "A white woman in every kitchen before Christmas." In an effort to determine the existence of such an organization, writer contacted [redacted] who later informed him that [redacted] a social worker had advised that she had obtained information that [redacted] a Negro domestic, who is the niece of [redacted] advised her Aunt, [redacted] resided at [redacted] and was a member of subject organization, the dues of which were \$3.00 per month.

Writer contacted [redacted] and she informed that the source of her information was [redacted], Austin, who had made the statement at a humane talk meeting that [redacted] had attended.

The writer contacted [redacted] who informed that [redacted] a negro maid who was no longer employed by her had made the statement when questioned [redacted], that her Aunt, [redacted], Austin, was a member of the ELEANOR CLUB at Austin, and that she paid three dollars a month dues to this organization. [redacted] informed that [redacted] had quit her employee to go pick cotton in West Texas, and that she did not know what her address was although she had driven around Austin in an effort to locate her residence address.

In this connection the writer determined that there is no address such as [redacted], Austin, Texas, and that the name [redacted] does not appear in any of the Austin directories. [redacted] also advised that her maid had advised her that [redacted] was then in West Texas picking cotton, and did not know when, if ever, she would return to Austin.

The writer had the impression that [redacted] is a flighty individual, and that perhaps her information could not be entirely relied upon.

The writer contacted [redacted] Austin, who has a number of paid Negro informants and he advised that he would immediately advise these men to contact various sources in Austin in an effort to determine whether there was any organization such as this in the city of Austin.

[redacted] later reported that his informants had made continuous inquiry up until November 11, 1942 and had determined definitely that there was no organization such as the "Daughters of Eleanor", "The Eleanor Roosevelt Organization" or the Eleanor Club in Austin, although it had been rumored among the Negro people that there was such an organization in Houston, Texas.

Writer likewise contacted [redacted] Negro Pastor of the [redacted] Church, Austin, Texas, and head of the Negro [redacted] in Austin, and he informed that his group was entirely innocent and did not engage in any subversive activities, and did not know of any such organization in Austin.

Writer contacted [redacted] a Negro in Austin, who advised he had heard various rumors regarding the captioned organization, but that he was sure there was no such organization in Austin, and that if there was, it would certainly have come to his attention through one of the numerous sources of information that he had.

Captain [redacted], Head of the Bureau of Intelligence and Department of Public Safety, Austin, advised that from various sources of information he had received numerous reports of such an organization, but that he had no information that any such organization existed in Austin or the vicinity. Inquiry of Source of Information A and Source of Information B developed that they had not heard of the organization to date, but that they would immediately undertake an inquiry to determine if such an organization was in existence.

They both later reported that they had made extensive inquiry along the Negro neighborhood in Austin, but that there was no indication that there was any organization of this nature, nor had one been active in Austin in the past, nor were any of the Negroes contacted familiar with the organization, although there were rumors to the effect that such an organization had been started in other parts of the State of Texas.

-CLOSED-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT MADE AT
JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

FILE NO. 100-1309

REPORT MADE AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI	DATE WHEN MADE 12/30/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/11, 16/42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] HVR:md
TITLE ELEANOR CLUB - JEFFERSON COUNTY			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - MISCELLANEOUS

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Rumors received of existence of Eleanor Club in Jefferson Co., Miss. Investigation fails to reveal actual existence of such club.

- C -

DETAILS:

This investigation was instituted as a result of the receipt of many rumors that an Eleanor Club had been organized among the negroes of Jefferson County, and that such club was leading to race trouble in this county.

AT LORMAN, MISSISSIPPI

[REDACTED] advised that pursuant to a previous request made of him, he had made numerous inquiries throughout the county, both among the negroes and the whites, concerning the existence of an Eleanor Club. [REDACTED] stated that he has resided in this vicinity all his life, was brought up among negroes and knows them as well as any white man could. He said that a large percentage of his patients are negroes and that most of them have the utmost confidence in him and keep him advised of all activities among the negroes in the county. He had asked many of them about the existence of an Eleanor Club and had particularly discussed the matter discreetly with the following negroes: [REDACTED] a professor at [REDACTED] a negro college, for the past twenty years; [REDACTED] a wealthy negro residing at Carlisle, Mississippi; [REDACTED] a negro of the laboring class; and [REDACTED] a World War Veteran, and a typical Southern negro who is constantly in contact with negroes throughout the county.

[REDACTED] advised [REDACTED] that he is quite certain no such club exists in Jefferson County, although there may have been attempts to organize such a club. In his opinion the negroes of this county are quite loyal and are not, in any way, interested in social equality with the whites. He stated

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that most of the negroes at the college are regularly buying war bonds and that they all are willing to assist in the war effort in any way that they can and would not take advantage of the situation to organize a club which would demand equal rights with white workers.

[redacted] had told [redacted] that there had been no agitation among the negroes for the organization of an Eleanor Club, and that if any such agitation cropped up, he and other loyal negroes in the county would immediately report the matter to the sheriff.

Subsequently the same information had been furnished by [redacted] further advised that he personally contacts many of the negroes in this county inasmuch as he [redacted]

[redacted] and he has found that most of the negro [redacted] are much more patriotic than the white [redacted]. He has made it a point of always asking [redacted] how they felt about going to the Army and what they would like to do after they get into the Army. Nine out of ten of the negro [redacted] state that they hate the Japs worse than anyone else and only want an opportunity to meet with the Japs. The doctor feels sure that there has been no agitation among these negroes along the line of telling them that the Japs are also of the colored race and are related to the negroes. The doctor stated that on every Friday at [redacted] he treats negroes with venereal diseases and that he always engages them in conversation and learns about their activities. In his opinion, not one out of ten of the negroes in this county want social equality, nor would one out of ten of them have anything to do with an organization such as the Eleanor Club. From all of his contacts and inquiries, he feels certain that such a club does not exist in Jefferson County.

AT FAYETTE, MISSISSIPPI

[redacted] both stated that they do not believe that an Eleanor Club has been organized in Jefferson County. They have made inquiries concerning this among their negro informants throughout the county and feel that these informants are sincere in stating that no such club has been organized.

[redacted] advised that they and [redacted] treat practically all of the negroes in Jefferson County and that they are always on the alert for any agitation or the organization of clubs among such negroes. From observation and inquiry made by them, they have come to the conclusion that no Eleanor Club exists in Jefferson County.

JAX 100-1309

In view of the above information furnished by men who are in a position to know of the existence of negro organizations, it is concluded that no Eleanor Club has been organized in Jefferson County and this investigation is being closed.

- C L O S E D -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE

FILE NO. 100-1216

REPORT MADE AT KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE	DATE WHEN MADE 12-3-42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9-25; 11-16, 17-42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] skf
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; ELEANOR CLUB			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - J; CUSTODIAL DETENTION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] advised he had received information the colored people were organizing "Eleanor Clubs" in Chattanooga, the members being pro-Japanese. Investigation produced negative information.

- C -

DETAILS:

This investigation was predicated upon information furnished to [REDACTED] by [REDACTED] Chattanooga, Tennessee, on August 25, 1942.

AT CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE:

[REDACTED] advised that his maid, [REDACTED], colored, had informed him that an "Eleanor Club" was being organized in Chattanooga. According to [REDACTED], his maid [REDACTED] stated that she had heard a number of colored people remark that the negroes should not fight in this war. That one of the colored persons, name unknown, stated he had heard over the radio that General MacArthur had said not to send any more negro soldiers to fight in this war, another person present, name unknown, stated that the Japs treated the negroes better and that the colored people should only fight for the Japanese.

[REDACTED] further advised that a colored boy who worked for [REDACTED] in Chattanooga, could furnish more information regarding the activities of this club.

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On November 16, and 17, 1942, [REDACTED] was contacted by [REDACTED] reporting Agent and he advised that he had not received any information regarding the organization or activities of the Eleanor Club in Chattanooga, for the past [REDACTED] months. Continuing [REDACTED] further stated that his maid, [REDACTED], stated that the colored people in Chattanooga were not discussing the Eleanor Club and nothing is being said regarding the attitude of the colored people toward the Japanese.

[REDACTED] stated [REDACTED] colored, who previously worked for [REDACTED] is presently employed at the [REDACTED] which is owned by [REDACTED] terminated his employment with [REDACTED] due to gas and tire rationing.

[REDACTED] of the [REDACTED] Chattanooga, Tennessee, advised the reporting Agent that [REDACTED] terminated his employment with instant company on November 15, 1942, as he, [REDACTED] felt he was underpaid.

According to [REDACTED] is a good worker, is truthful and trustworthy, so far as is known by him. No subversive tendencies are known by [REDACTED] and there was no indication of same during his employment.

[REDACTED] residing at [REDACTED] Chattanooga, Tennessee, advised the reporting Agent that he has never heard of the Eleanor Club and feels sure he would have should there have been any attempt to organize one in Chattanooga. According to [REDACTED] he has never heard remarks made by the colored people that could be construed as subversive or sympathetic with the Axis nations.

[REDACTED] Chattanooga, Tennessee, advised that he had never heard any one remark that an Eleanor Club had been organized in Chattanooga. According to [REDACTED] he knows of no organization or indication which would lead one to believe that an Eleanor Club exists in Chattanooga at the present time.

In view of the negative information received from this investigation, this case is being marked,

- C L O S E D -

Covington, Ky.
Dec. 10, 1942

Regarding "Eleanor Clubs" among the Negroes, I have talked to write a few negroes in Covington and some in Cincinnati. I have not found a one that knows anything about those clubs here. Some said they had read about them being organized down South some time back - but have never heard of them here.

Copy-gas

ORIGINAL FILE IN

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100-152667-5
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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HUNTINGTON JANUARY 7, 1943 194
(Field Office) (Date)

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: ELEANOR CLUB, Charleston, W. Va.
INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:

This case was received November 20, 1942
(Date)

The source or complainant:

Office of Military Intelligence

(Name)

Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio

(Address)

*Summary of Complaint:

ELEANOR CLUB is group of Negro women with potentially
subversive members and ideals.

This case after due consideration has been placed
in a deferred status. It will receive appropriate attention
immediately when personnel is available.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

SEK:VCR
100-2570

*(If Bureau files contain information in field office files, list
list Bureau file number or refer to agent's report.)

Letter to Huntington
2-23-43 EHW

11-19
-6
FILE

EHW:le
100-139664 -6

February 23, 1943

To: SAC, Huntington

FROM: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: **ELEANOR CLUB**
Charleston, West Virginia
INTERNAL SECURITY

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____

Reference is made to your deferred status letter in the captioned matter dated January 7, 1943.

Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Mumford _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____

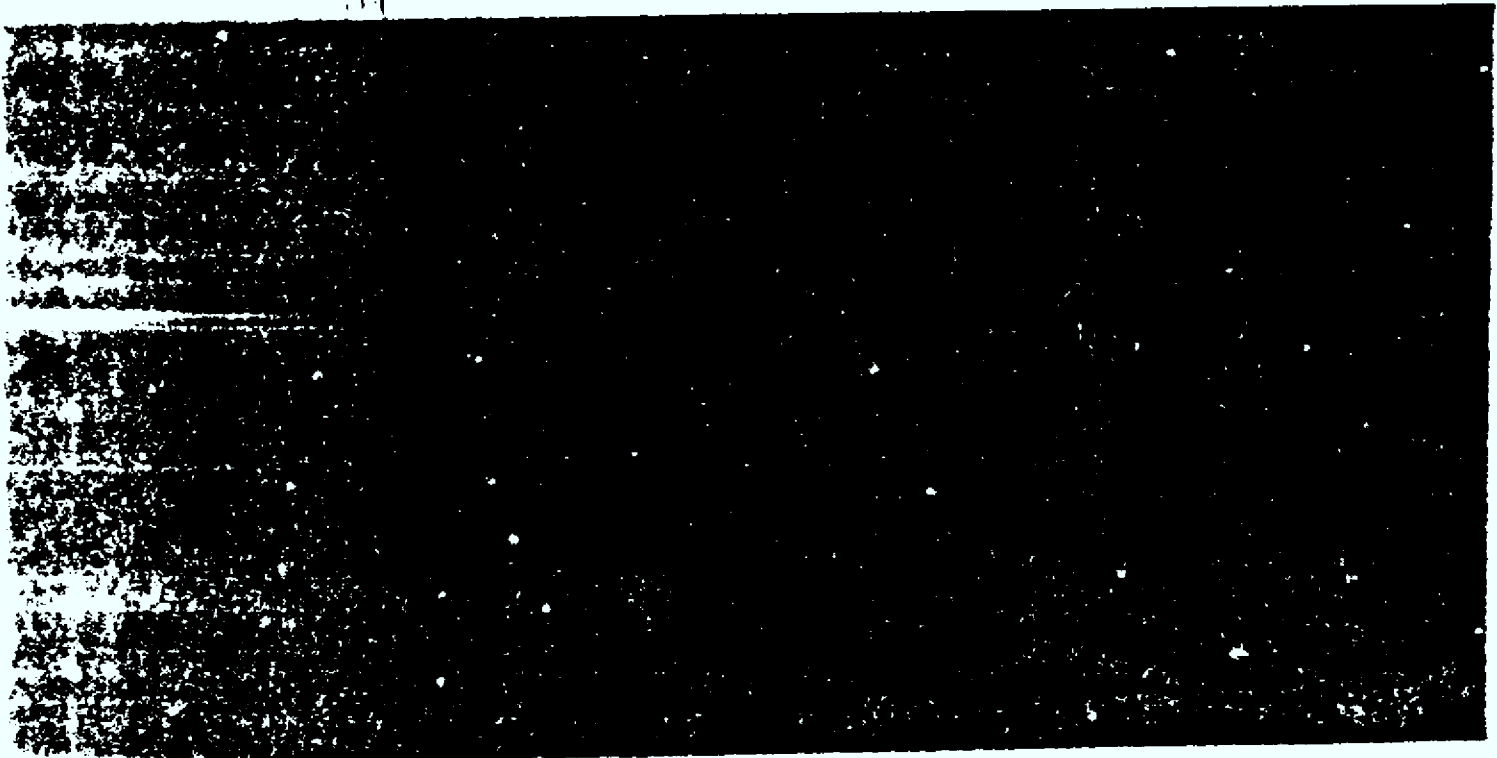
It is the Bureau's desire that you remove this matter from a deferred status and conduct the necessary investigation and inquiries, and submit a report to the Bureau in the near future.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAILED 15

FEB 24 1943 P.M.

SW *Shaw* *WAS*



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS REPORT ORIGINATED AT **SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS**

SA FILE NO **100-3208**

REPORT MADE AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS	DATE WHEN MADE 1/13/43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/31/42; 1/5/43	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE THE ELEANOR ROOSEVELT ORGANIZATION, aka The Eleanor Club and The Daughters of Eleanor			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Reports received that subject organization was active in Austin, Texas. Further investigation failed to disclose any activity on the part of this organization in the Austin territory.

- C -

REFERENCE:

Report of [REDACTED] San Antonio, dated December 2, 1942.

DETAILS:

AT AUSTIN, TEXAS:

Information was received by [REDACTED] from [REDACTED] Austin Police Department, who advised that on September 29, 1942, an anonymous caller to the Police Department had advised that [REDACTED] had a friend or relative in Houston who had a negro maid, and that one day the maid failed to report for work and that when the friend of [REDACTED] called to find out why she did not report she stated that she did not wish to work for any one who discussed the war, as she was a member of the ELEANOR CLUB of Houston, Texas. [REDACTED] also advised [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] Street, Austin, had information regarding the ELEANOR CLUB in Austin.

On November 16, 1942, Col. L. A. DAYTON, Director, Army Air Forces Training School, Austin, Texas, advised [REDACTED] that two of his student officers, [REDACTED]

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and [REDACTED], had advised him that while getting a shoe shine at the Lone Star Shoe Service, Congress Avenue, Austin, that they had asked the shine boy where their colored maid could get information regarding transferring her membership in the ELEANOR CLUB of Austin, and that the shine boy had stated that [REDACTED] negro dentist in Austin, and a negro woman, [REDACTED] who operated the [REDACTED] Shop in Austin, would be able to give that information. The shine boy was described as being 26 years of age, weighing 115 pounds, 5 feet 6 inches tall, mole on bridge of nose, and with the left ring finger amputated at the first joint.

[REDACTED] was interviewed by agent at her place of employment, the War Production Board in the Scarborough Building, at which time [REDACTED] stated that she did not know anything about any ELEANOR CLUBS, and did not know anyone who belonged to any such club. She stated that the only time she had ever heard of any organization of this kind was when a group of women had been talking and one had inquired of the other whether her maid belonged to the ELEANOR CLUB. [REDACTED] stated that she did not recall who the women were or where the conversation had taken place, and that she had no other information of any kind to offer.

Investigation at 1706 Northwood Road disclosed that there is no such house number on Northwood Road, but that a [REDACTED] had lived at [REDACTED] Road and that she had moved to [REDACTED] Texas, about six months ago.

The negro shine boy mentioned in this report could not be located for questioning regarding the information given to the student officers.

[REDACTED] advised that he has never heard of any ELEANOR CLUB in Austin or any other town, and that the only time he has heard of or seen the name has been in the newspaper. He stated that he knows many prominent negro people in town and that to his knowledge none of them has ever mentioned the subject to him, and he has not heard it in any conversation. He stated that he thought the publicity that has been given to the club through the newspaper was bad, and that if there were such organizations they would do much more harm than good for the negro cause. When asked about Japanese and Communistic propaganda that was reported to have been spread among the negroes, [REDACTED] stated that he thought the negroes were thinking for themselves and that they would realize that their success depended on the complete unity of this country.

In view of the fact that all investigation conducted in connection with this organization has been negative, instant case is being closed upon the authority of the Special Agent in Charge.

- C L O S E D -

100 139664-8

JUN:BN
1/5/43

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. UGO CARUSI
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Re: "ELEANOR CLUBS"

This is in reply to your memorandum of December 27, 1942, requesting a suggested statement suitable for use in answering a letter dated December 21, 1942, from Mr. Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, concerning the captioned matter.

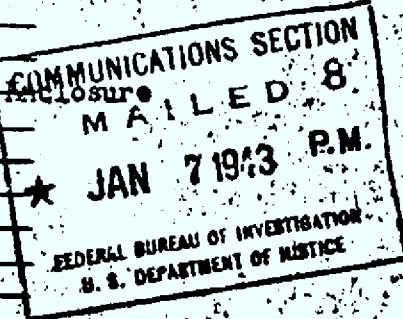
The Federal Bureau of Investigation received an allegation that the rumors of the existence of "Eleanor Clubs" originated from Nazi sources for the purpose of causing dissension. Accordingly, in each instance in which there has been brought to attention a report or an allegation of the existence of such a club, steps have been taken to trace the report or allegation to its source for the purpose of determining whether forces inimical to the best interests of the United States Government were involved. In no instance has an "Eleanor Club" been identified as actually existing or has the rumor been traced to any foreign source.

I believe the above statement of facts will serve as compliance with your request. The reference letter directed to the Attorney General is returned herewith.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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



58 FEB 11 1943

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FBI

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JAN 8 2 03 PM '43

[Handwritten signatures and initials]



Office of the Attorney General
Washington, D. C.

HUGO CARUSI
SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL

December 29, 1942

RECEIVED MR. J. EDGAR HOOVER

Re: The Attached Letter Concerning the
"Eleanor" Clubs.

Will you kindly suggest a statement based on your information concerning the existence of "Eleanor" clubs which will be suitable to use in answering the attached letter.

Hugo Carusi
Hugo Carusi

Special Assistant
to the Attorney General



8 1
JAN 9 1943
[Signature]

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT
OF COLORED PEOPLE

69 Fifth Avenue, New York

December
21st
1942

My dear Mr. Biddle:

Mr. Jerome J. Rothschild (whom you doubtless know), who is president of the Philadelphia Anti-Defamation Council, 615-18 Widener Building, has asked us for information to answer the statement made at a recent meeting of the Playground and Recreation Association of Philadelphia by a leading citizen of Philadelphia to the effect that there is a widespread organization of "Eleanor" clubs in various parts of the South, and perhaps in the North. Would you be good enough to send Mr. Rothschild a copy of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's report made after the investigation, which was requested by Mrs. Roosevelt, to prove that there is no truth in these rumors?

I would be grateful if you would also send us a copy of the full statement for our own files so that we might have it for future reference.

Every sincerely,

/s/ Walter White

Secretary.

Hon. Francis E. Biddle
U. S. Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

WW:DW

COPY
pmc

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI**

FILE NO. **100-1290**

REPORT MADE AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI	DATE WHEN MADE 1/18/43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/28/42, 11/4/42; 12/5/42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] WGE-02
TITLE ELEANOR CLUB-CLAY COUNTY			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY-M
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Complainant advised [REDACTED] made statement that he had definite knowledge of an ELEANOR CLUB in West Point, Mississippi. [REDACTED] admitted he had been repeating statements of others and had no knowledge of Club's existence. References furnished by [REDACTED] could furnish no information. At West Point, Miss., Chief of Police, Sheriff, Postmaster, Sec. Chamber of Commerce, Newspaper Publishers and others state no Eleanor Club in County.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-C-</p> <p>DETAILS: <u>At West Point, Mississippi</u></p> <p>[REDACTED] the Daily Times Leader, West Point, advised that [REDACTED], Clay County, West Point, had been in his office earlier in the day, and had stated that he had definite knowledge of the existence of an ELEANOR CLUB in West Point. [REDACTED] could furnish no additional information but stated that he would immediately forward any that he might receive to this office.</p> <p>[REDACTED], Clay County, West Point, advised he did not have definite knowledge of the existence of any Negro clubs in West Point, but that he had inferred as much as a result of his conversations with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] both of Cedar Bluff, Mississippi. He had never noted anything which would indicate that such clubs existed other than what he had heard, but was of the belief they did, because of the reliability of the above named individuals. He could not recall the above as ever definitely stating that such clubs existed, or that the Negroes were receiving any teachings of an un-American nature.</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
COPIES DESTROYED 1/19/59 R-57		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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53 FEB 9 1943

JAX. 100-1290

At Cedar Bluff, Mississippi

[REDACTED], Cedar Bluff, advised that he knew of no meeting other than religious meetings, being held by the Negroes. He knew of no clubs whatsoever and had never made any statements to the effect that such existed. He felt that the negroes were more independent than they had been in the past, and that their attitude must be due to some outside influence.

[REDACTED], Cedar Bluff, stated he could feel a change in the negroes' attitude, but that he knew of no organization among them of any nature. He had heard ELEANOR CLUBS existed elsewhere in the state, but had no knowledge of any in that vicinity.

At West Point, Mississippi

[REDACTED] Clay County, advised he had investigated every rumor that had been called to his attention and was convinced there were no Eleanor Clubs in Clay County.

[REDACTED] advised she had several reliable negroes employed in the Post Office and they had told her that there was no such organization to their knowledge in the County. The negroes in Clay County are all "Country negroes" and cause very little trouble. They are all willing to be drafted and go without complaint. There have been some disagreements as to Domestic labor, but these are all individual problems, and are not connected with any groups whatsoever.

[REDACTED] the Daily Times Leader, advised he had received no additional information since the original complaint, and was of the opinion that the existence of such Clubs was based on groundless rumors.

[REDACTED], advised he had never received any information regarding the existence of an ELEANOR CLUB which could be verified. He could not state definitely that there were no such clubs in Clay County but was of the opinion that there were none.

[REDACTED] of Chamber of Commerce advised he was of the belief that the white people were responsible for all the talk about ELEANOR CLUBS inasmuch as they constantly discussed them in front of the Negro. Then when a Negro repeated some of the information he had overheard, the white people were certain that such clubs were in existence. He had never heard any concrete information on the matter.

JAL. 100-1290

[REDACTED] advised there were no ELEANOR CLUBS in Clay County to his knowledge.

[REDACTED] the Daily Times Leader advised that although he did not know whether there was an ELEANOR CLUB or not in Clay County, the negroes appeared to be very well behaved, and not subject to any outside influence. There has been very little racial trouble in Clay County since the time the Red Cap Organization ceased being active.

The above mentioned individuals stated that upon receipt of any information regarding Negro agitation they would forward the same to the Jackson Field Division.

Since all logical leads have been covered in this investigation it is being closed upon the authority of the Special Agent In Charge.

-CLOSED-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA**

FILE NO. **100-3510 BAK**

REPORT MADE AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 1-8-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11-5-42	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em;"></div>
TITLE <u>Roosevelt Club</u> GOLDSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - J

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Investigation reveals there is no such club as the Roosevelt Club in Goldsboro, North Carolina.

- C -

DETAILS: This investigation is predicated upon information received from confidential informant T-1 by letter dated August 17, 1942. It was stated in this letter that conversation was overheard between two negro women to the effect that the negroes in the southwest section of Goldsboro, N. C., which is known as the "Bottom" or "Little Washington" had started a club known as the Roosevelt Club. That the aim of this club is to obtain equal rights of the colored race with the whites and that periodic meetings are held.

This letter also stated that it was the belief of confidential informant T-1 that this above mentioned club is closely related to the White Swan Club, which bears case number 100-3456 of this office.

AT GOLDSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

who is a for the colored people, advised that he had lived in this section known as "Little Washington" all his life and he knew every club existing in that part of the town. further advised that he was a member of the Dragons and Elk Club and that no such club as the Roosevelt Club exists in Goldsboro, North Carolina. also advised that he had heard rumors of various types about different things the colored people were accused of saying which considered untrue and if such club as mentioned above did exist in

FORWARDED <i>Edmond Seligson</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES DESTROYED <i>11/14/48</i> COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5- Bureau 1- G-2 Atlanta 2- Charlotte 50 JAN 31 1943	100-139664-10 18 JAN 17 1943 <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div>
	RECORDED <i>113</i> INDEXED

Charlotte 100-3510

Goldsboro, North Carolina, he would have heard something about it. All of the people that were active in the town were active in the town.

[REDACTED] who is employed

[REDACTED] the colored section of Goldsboro, N. C., known as "Little Washington" stated that he had lived in this part of town for 25 or 30 years and had never heard of the Roosevelt Club before and if such club did exist in Goldsboro, N. C., he would have known about it. [REDACTED] further advised that he would gladly cooperate with Agents of this office and if he heard of any such club or any other agitation among the negroes he would immediately report this to the Police Department or the FBI in Charlotte.

It is to be noted that since [REDACTED] is [REDACTED] he is closely connected with the Police Department in Goldsboro, N. C..

[REDACTED] of the Goldsboro Colored School for the past nineteen years, advised that he knew and contacted most of the colored people in Goldsboro, N. C., and that there was no Roosevelt Club in this town.

[REDACTED] very interested in assisting any Agent of this office in obtaining any information pertaining to the negro agitation in Goldsboro, North Carolina, and stated he would immediately report any information he received to the Charlotte Office.

[REDACTED] advised that he had never heard of the Roosevelt Club in Goldsboro or any other town in that section of the country. [REDACTED] further advised that he contacted in his work most of the colored people in the section known as "Little Washington" and that they were all 100% American citizens. He also advised that he could only speak for the colored people of his church and the community in which he lived and say that there were no un-American activity among them.

[REDACTED] Police Department, Goldsboro, North Carolina, advised that he had received rumors pertaining to the Roosevelt Club existing in Goldsboro, N. C., and that he had his department conduct an investigation in regard to these rumors and no such club was found to exist in Goldsboro, N. C..

[REDACTED] Goldsboro, was contacted and advised substantially the same as [REDACTED]

CLOSED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

FILE NO. 100-11347

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 1/25/43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/9/43	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] OJK:LEB
TITLE "ELEANOR CLUBS"			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Several informants have indicated existence of so-called "ELEANOR CLUBS" organized by negro maids. According to some informants purpose of clubs is to discontinue use of negroes as servants, while other informants indicate purpose to have servants dine with families they serve. No definite indication that such groups exist and stories apparently originate through widespread rumors.

- P -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

This investigation is predicated on the complaint of

[REDACTED] who stated that his wife, **[REDACTED]** and himself had heard quite a bit about the existence of so-called "ELEANOR CLUBS". According to the informant, several sources had mentioned to his wife and himself that negroes were organizing "ELEANOR CLUBS" whose motto was "No colored maid in the kitchen by Christmas." The informant advised that he did not know whether these sources were repeating rumors which they had heard or whether they had definite knowledge of the existence of such clubs. **[REDACTED]** had told her husband that a woman taking the school census had made some remarks about these clubs. The informant also furnished the names of **[REDACTED]**, Washington, D. C. and **[REDACTED]**, Silver Springs, Maryland, as sources from which he had heard of the clubs.

COPIES DESTROYED <u>1/19/54</u> COPIES OF THIS REPORT (5) - Bureau 2 - Baltimore 2 - Washington Field 55 FEB 9 1943	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <u>S. K. McKee</u> </div> <div> DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> 100-11347-11 21 MAR 1943 (OJK) </div> </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div> L. CONLEY & S. CONLEY 11/12 </div> <div> 374 (152) </div> </div>
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[redacted] was accordingly interviewed with regard to his knowledge concerning such organizations. He said that [redacted] Tacoma Park, Maryland, had had a negro maid named ANNIE. [redacted] advised that he had been impressed with the consideration [redacted] had shown to ANNIE over a long period of time. He said that [redacted] came from Staunton, Virginia and appeared to understand negroes. He related that she had secured the services of a physician whenever ANNIE had been ill and had also had him look to her spiritual needs. Despite the fact that ANNIE had received every attention from [redacted] he said, the maid had become rebellious and sullen and eventually quit. He advised that he learned through [redacted] that ANNIE had been a member of a so-called "ELEANOR CLUB" whose motto was "No colored maid in the kitchen by Christmas." [redacted] was unable to furnish any further information with regard to the matter, but suggested that [redacted] would be able to furnish complete details.

It should be noted that prior to the receipt of this complaint the Bureau advised the Washington Field office under date of September 30, 1942 that information had been received from [redacted] through his wife, [redacted] relative to the possible existence of such a club in the City of Washington. [redacted] had said that he heard through a fellow employee at the Radio Research Department of the Naval Research Laboratory that a neighbor of [redacted], the fellow employee, had had a maid who was a member of this organization.

This information was to the effect that the neighbor lady told her maid to prepare places for the evening dinner for four people. Upon examining the setting of the table she notices there were five places arranged and when she asked the maid the reason for setting a fifth place rather than the four she was advised by the maid that the maid was a member of an "ELEANOR CLUB" and that she was to eat with the guests that evening.

As shown in the report of [redacted] dated November 20, 1942 at Washington, D. C. in the case entitled "FOREIGN INSPIRED AGITATION AMONG THE AMERICAN NEGROES IN THE WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION; INTERNAL SECURITY - C" both [redacted] and [redacted] were interviewed in connection with this matter, but neither were able to furnish any additional information. [redacted] reluctantly advised that he had heard of the incident through his mother who had in turn learned of it from [redacted] N.W.

[redacted] accordingly was questioned concerning the matter, but she said that she had never heard of the story. The only in-

that she could recall which might have given rise to the story that a few years before she had employed a negro boy whose name and whose present whereabouts she could not then recall, who had said that some white people would permit him to eat with the family. [redacted] advised that she had not believed the boy, whom she knew to be an inveterate liar, but had questioned him about the matter. He had replied that a family living next door to [redacted] would permit the boy to eat with them as he was not employed as their servant. [redacted] said that she knew that such was not the case and had dismissed the matter from her mind. She could not account for the story reported by [redacted] (whose identity was not revealed) unless it had originated with the incident just related by her.

Even prior to the above report [redacted] W., reported to [redacted] on July 24, 1942 the existence of some such club. According to this informant, who was not considered entirely reliable, the members of the so-called "ELEANOR CLUBS" had agreed to quit their employment, if any of their employers or their friends made a slurring reference to either the President or his wife. This informant was unable to give any further information with regard to the organizations, and no further investigation was conducted on the basis of her allegation.

It is also noted in the report of [redacted], Atlanta, Georgia, dated October 16, 1942 in the case entitled "ELEANOR UNION; INTERNAL SECURITY" that a complaint was received at LaGrange, Georgia that a negro cook had quit her job and stated that she had been ordered to do so by the "ELEANOR UNION" and that she had signed a pledge in her own blood and that any negro who took her job would be beat up by members of the group. A complete investigation of this matter as shown in this report revealed that the entire story was false as far as its having occurred at LaGrange, Georgia and that the story had apparently originated at Washington, D. C. and Birmingham, Alabama.

With regard to the origin of the story, [redacted] at LaGrange Womans College, stated that while she was visiting a niece in Marietta, Pennsylvania, whose name she refused to divulge, she had attended a bridge party at a neighbor's home. She could not recall the name of the neighbor, but stated that at the party a [redacted] or a [redacted] she was not sure which, had told her that the wife of a retired Naval Officer in Washington, D. C. had said that her negro cook had suddenly quit her job. When asked for the reason for leaving the cook had said that she was a member of the "ELEANOR UNION" and that since on the previous night the Naval Officer's wife had guests who ridiculed the negroes it was her obligation to quit her job in compliance with

the pledge which she had signed in blood. [REDACTED] stated that this story came to her in July, 1942 and that while she was returning to Georgia from Pennsylvania she went through Charlotte, North Carolina where she heard a similar story.

In view of the indefinite origin of this last mentioned story no effort was made to investigate it in this Field Division. It would appear, however, that the stories of the so-called "ELEANOR CLUBS" are the result of widespread rumors without foundation and fact. An effort will be made, however, to substantiate the existence of such an organization wherever any specific complaint is received.

- PENDING -

2:11 PM 25 1943

MEM

y

Pittsburgh, Pa.
Jan. 24, 1943.

Dear Mr. E. A. T.

Please not attached letter from [redacted] regarding the supposed existence of an Eleanor Roosevelt Club in Chicago. All these leads seem to work out the same way.

Allen.

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INDEX

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100-139664-13

FEB 4 1943

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52 FEB 13 1943

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-14 February 27, 1943

SAC, Jackson

Re: [REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to a report of [REDACTED], dated February 4, 1943, at Jackson, Mississippi, in the case entitled, "Eleanor Club, Forrest County, Mississippi; Internal Security - M."

I wish to call your attention to the second paragraph on Page 2 of this report which reads as follows:

"The following colored people who are in the process of being made confidential informants of this office, were contacted with negative results:

[REDACTED]

I am sure you realize that in accordance with instructions set out in Section 13 of the National Defense Manual, such a statement should never appear in an investigative report. This report did not receive proper consideration before you signed it.

You are instructed to call this matter to the attention of Special Agent [REDACTED] and in the future I shall expect you to give closer supervision to reports emanating from your office.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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

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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F. B. I.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

FILE NO. 100-1295

REPORT MADE AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI	DATE WHEN MADE 2/4/43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/10,11/42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] RLF:ea
TITLE ① ELEANOR CLUB, FORREST COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY -M

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Investigation reveals rumors of evidence of Eleanor Club in Forrest County, Mississippi. [REDACTED] states several negroes came from New Orleans, Louisiana to Hattiesburg, Miss. about four months ago to organize club. He believes it was a Father Divine Club. Still meet in Hattiesburg.

-P-

DETAILS: This investigation is predicated upon wide spread rumors existing throughout the State of Mississippi that Eleanor Clubs are being organized in various cities in the State.

At Hattiesburg, Mississippi

[REDACTED], Hattiesburg Police Department advised he has been on the lookout for Eleanor Clubs in Hattiesburg for the past several months because he has heard wide spread rumors of existence of such a Club, however he has been unable to prove or disprove this rumor and has not found anything definite concerning the existence of such a Club in Forrest County.

[REDACTED] Forrest County, Hattiesburg, Miss., advised he has heard rumors concerning the existence of an Eleanor Club in Forrest County but has been unable to verify any of them. He stated that all the rumors he has heard was to the effect that an Eleanor Club existed within the corporate limits of Hattiesburg.

[REDACTED] in Hattiesburg, Miss., stated that he has heard rumors to the effect that clubs were organizing in Hattiesburg, but these rumors did not specifically refer to Eleanor Clubs but to general negro activities. He was of the opinion that the rumors were

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JAX. 100-1295

largely the result of the imagination of persons who feared negro organizations but did not know of any.

The following colored people who are in the process of being made confidential informants, of this office, were contacted with negative results:

[REDACTED]

Each of these two colored persons stated that he would be on the lookout for an Eleanor Club or any other subversive negro clubs in Hattiesburg and would report any information he might find to an agent some time in the future.

[REDACTED] who associates with and consequently is familiar with the activities among the negroes in Hattiesburg, advised that about four months ago several negroes came from New Orleans to organize the colored people in Hattiesburg into what he believes are "FATHER DEVINE CLUBS". These negro organizers preach racial equality among the whites and negroes. [REDACTED] further states that there is an old store at 5th and Mobile Street where a group of negroes, believed by him to be a "FATHER DEVINE CLUB" meets almost every night. He stated that [REDACTED], colored, Hattiesburg, would be able to give additional information on this organization. [REDACTED] did not know the address of [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] was also unable to give any information concerning the existence of any such club in Forrest County. He stated that he did not know of the existence of an Eleanor Club.

It is suggested that additional investigation be conducted.

PENDING.

JAX. 100-1295

UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE JACKSON FIELD DIVISION

At Hattiesburg, Mississippi

Will recontact [REDACTED] Street, Hattiesburg and ascertain from him if he has any further information on the organization of negro clubs in Hattiesburg.

Will recontact [REDACTED], to ascertain from him if he has any further information on the organization of negro clubs in Hattiesburg.

Will recontact [REDACTED] Street, to ascertain from him if he has any further information on the organization of negro clubs in Hattiesburg.

Will conduct additional investigation among negroes, preachers, teachers, etc., and Forrest County Officials to develop any further information concerning the existence of an Eleanor Club in Forrest County, Mississippi.

c
o
F

As for the W. R. club I am almost sure that soon after the holidays
I will be able to furnish you with the desired details.

CA-3.

Chicago, 11.12/23/42.

RECORDED

11-15
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
CHICAGO, ILL.
NOV 24 1942

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

FILE NO.

100-7967

REPORT MADE AT BALTIMORE, MD.	DATE WHEN MADE 2/9/43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/4/43	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] MJM:gb
TITLE "ELEANOR CLUBS"			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

No specific evidence developed of the existence of such clubs or organizations of any type among the negro maids. Discussions of this subject are predicated strictly on rumor and the individuals interviewed could not furnish any origin for these rumors.

- R U C -

REFERENCE:

Report of [REDACTED] dated January 25, 1943 at Washington.

DETAILS:

[REDACTED]
Maryland, advised that a neighborhood group which occasionally meets for social purposes has discussed on occasions what they felt would eventually become a very serious problem, namely, the negro situation. She could give no specific information as to why they felt this problem would in the future become acute, but did relate that most of the discussion was predicated upon incidents which have come to their attention wherein there have been difficulties arising on street cars and busses between the negroes and the whites in Washington. Further discussion of this problem was predicated upon articles which various members of this neighborhood group had read in the Republican magazine relating to the negro uprising rumor episode which occurred in Memphis a few months ago. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] in Washington, D. C., might be able to furnish some specific information relating to this alleged negro organization, due to the fact that she has heard him mention a negro

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6 FEB 25 1943

woman employee in the building housing his offices who has stated that the negroes were going to have their day and in time become equal with the white people. She could furnish no further information as to where the expression "Eleanor Club" originated or give any definite information of any type of organization which had for its purpose the gaining of equality for the negroes with the white people.

[REDACTED] could give no specific information either in regard to this subject, but also stated that the whole matter was based strictly on rumor. She also mentioned that much of the discussion was predicated upon the street car incidents above mentioned and that the problem was brought to her attention also in these neighborhood group discussions. She too mentioned the magazine articles and stated that it was she who had brought the articles to the attention of the group and thereby more or less began the discussions. She had no information as to any ELEANOR CLUB or other negro organization.

[REDACTED] Maryland, stated that she had formerly employed a negro maid for approximately seven years who was a very loyal and capable servant. She said occasionally this negro maid would serve her breakfast while in bed and bring to her the morning paper and that they for a few moments would discuss the headlines. In a very innocent manner, [REDACTED] stated this maid on infrequent occasions did mention that "it is coming soon" meaning trouble between negroes and the white people. However, [REDACTED] stated that there was no information and indication given as to a negro organization which had for its purpose retaining equality between the whites and negroes or to create any riots or uprising among the negroes and the whites. [REDACTED] stated that it was merely a rumor which had been discussed.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

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

FILE NO. **100-11347**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 2/26/43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/25/43	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] OJK:JS
TITLE "ELEANOR CLUBS"			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: File reviewed and case closed.

- C -

REFERENCE: Report of **[REDACTED]** dated January 25, 1943 at Washington, D. C.
Report of **[REDACTED]** dated February 9, 1943 at Baltimore, Maryland.

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

A review of the instant file discloses that the investigation of this matter has been completed and that there are no further leads outstanding.

Accordingly, this case is being closed.

- C L O S E D -

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ELEANOR CLUBS

New York, N. Y.,

September 29, 1942.

These clubs are an actual fact. They have been started at Washington and have spread out like a fan to other sectors. It seems as though some pressure has been put upon the F.B.I. not to dig into these very deep because Mrs. F.D.R. issued a statement that the F.B.I. had investigated them and there was nothing to it.

Eleanor has been playing ball with that crowd of negroes that Congressman Dies accuses of being Communists. We mean Mary Bethune, William Pickens, Ben Davis and a few others hanging around Washington.

100 - 139664 - 18

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

FILE NO. **100-1355**

REPORT MADE AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI	DATE WHEN MADE 3/5/43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/8/43	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div> HVR:md
TITLE ELEANOR CLUB WEBSTER COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - M

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Eupora, Miss., advised Marshal that Eleanor Club had just been organized there, and that about two-thirds of the cooks in that vicinity belonged. It was stated that the members were not to report for work before 8 AM, were to enter by the front door, and were to receive an increase in pay. Names of organizers and members unknown. A mass meeting was called by city authorities and negroes were ordered to straighten this matter out. Since that time no indication of any club activities and authorities feel certain organization not in existence.

- C -

DETAILS:

This investigation is predicated upon the receipt of rumors of an Eleanor Club having been formed in Webster County, Mississippi. advised that two or three months ago there was such a rumor in existence in this County and that it had been brought about by a statement made to the City Marshal at Eupora, Mississippi, by a selectee who had been arrested by the Marshal for impudence to the Clerk of the Draft Board. According to the understanding of this negro had told the Marshal about an organization of negro maids for the purpose of better hours and better pay. This negro was later carried over to the Delta and has not been in this vicinity since.

The sheriff stated that he himself had no definite information concerning this incident, and that since that time things had been very quiet among the negroes

COPIES DESTROYED 10/5/67 COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5- Bureau 2- Jackson	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <p>COPIES DESTROYED 10/5/67</p> <p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p>19</p> <p><i>Office</i></p> <p><i>RECORDED & INDEXED</i></p> </div> </div>
---	--

JAI 100-1355

in that County, inasmuch as they had been ordered to straighten the matter out themselves or else the whites would straighten it out for them. The Sheriff suggested that the City Marshal of Eupora would be able to give the full story concerning this matter.

[redacted] groceryman in Eupora, advised that he has no personal knowledge concerning the above described incident, but that he had attended the mass meeting called by the whites, to which a few of the leaders among the negroes had been invited, and at this meeting the negroes were told that it had been rumored that there was an organization among them which they had better straighten out themselves or it would be handled by the whites in their own way. The negroes appeared to be cooperative and only one of them, a negro by the name of [redacted] offered to make any statement whatever. However, he was not allowed to do so and the negroes have said nothing about the matter since that time.

[redacted] of Eupora, advised that the only knowledge that he had of this organization was what he had been told by [redacted]. He felt that this organization, whatever it was, was purely a local matter and that any ideas the negroes had for organizing they had obtained from reading negro newspapers obtained from negroes who had gone north and had returned to the South and from negroes who were soldiers and who had received more or less equal treatment with white soldiers in the camps. He feels certain no one had been agitating among the negroes in that community or stirring them up in any way. He expressed the opinion that the negroes in that County were very good and he would put them up against negroes anywhere. He feels that the City Marshal now has the situation well in hand and that no organization is now in existence.

[redacted] at Eupora, furnished the following information:

Approximately three or four months ago, one of the clerks at the Local Draft Board called him and told him that [redacted], a negro selectee, had become impudent when she reprimanded him for appearing five days late for induction. [redacted] arrested this negro, who told him that an Eleanor Club had just been organized in that vicinity and that about two-thirds of the cooks belonged to it, while the others would have nothing to do with it. To the best of [redacted] recollection, [redacted] had mentioned a few names, but the only one he remembered was a woman by the name of [redacted], who left the same night with [redacted] and his

JAX 100-1355

brother when they were escorted from town. As [REDACTED] told it to [REDACTED] the negroes were not to go to work before 8 AM, were to enter by the front door and were not to work unless they received so much pay. [REDACTED] had furnished this information to the Mayor, who had immediately called a mass meeting of the white citizens of Eupora, and had invited a few of the leaders among the negroes. At this meeting the negroes were told that this was a white South and will remain that as long as it exists. They were warned to straighten this matter out among themselves or the whites would handle it their own way.

According to [REDACTED], the negroes "really got right, and those who did not get right left town". Since that time everything has been tranquil. [REDACTED] stated that he is well acquainted with the situation and feels certain that there was no foreign inspired agitation involved. He is positive that no organization is now in existence and that the organization mentioned above existed for only about two weeks. He stated that he has some very reliable informants among the negroes who kept him advised on such matters and that he therefore knows that this club nor any similar club is now not in existence in this vicinity. He promised to advise this office if any indication of such an organization again arose.

[REDACTED]
in the office of the County Agent, advised that with the exception of the above incident, there is not now and has been, no indication of an Eleanor Club being formed in Webster County, and that there has been no agitation among the negroes in that County.

In view of the above information, no further investigation is being conducted in this matter, and the case is being closed.

- C L O S E D -

10/11/1917

[REDACTED]

RECORDED & INDEXED

10/11/1917

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Jackson, Mississippi
March 6, 1943

Director, FBI

RE: [REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated February 27, 1943 under the above caption, calling attention to the second paragraph of the report of [REDACTED] dated February 4, 1943 at Jackson, Mississippi, in the case entitled, "Eleanor Club, Forrest County, Mississippi; Internal Security - M.", which gave the names and addresses of the above individuals, stating that they were in the process of being made confidential informants of this office.

Inasmuch as [REDACTED] has been transferred to the Philadelphia Field Division, one copy of the reference Bureau letter is being forwarded with copies of this letter to Philadelphia.

Very truly yours,

R. J. Untreiner
R. J. UNTREINER *RJT*
Special Agent in Charge

cc: Philadelphia W/enc
RGG:mos
100-1295

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1 MAR 16 1943

100-139664-20
INDEXED

AB

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

This Case Originated At: BIRMINGHAM, ALA. File No. 100-2409 SB.

Report Made At: : Date When Made : Period for : Report Made by

Birmingham, Ala. : 3-10-43 : Which Made : 1-29-43 : [REDACTED]

Title : Character of Case

ELEANOR UNION, also known as Eleanor Club, : INTERNAL SECURITY - C.
BIRMINGHAM FIELD DIVISION. :

Synopsis: On 1-1-43 the Jackson Field Division advised by letter that the County Welfare Director at New Augusta, Miss., states that there is an ELEANOR CLUB in Selma, Ala.; that many negro employees at King Memorial Hospital, Selma, Ala., said that they were going to quit their jobs on 1-1-43. Investigation reflects four maids and four male orderlies at this hospital and none have given any trouble or indicated that they intended to quit. Head Nurse, Medical Director and Office Manager at Hospital state they heard rumor last summer that Eleanor Clubs existed in Selma, but believed it to be idle gossip as nothing specific ever developed. Chief, Selma Police Department, advises subject organization non-existent in Selma.

- C -

REFERENCE: Letter from Jackson to Birmingham dated 1-1-43.

DETAILS: AT MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA:

Investigation in this case is predicated upon information contained in referenced letter, which advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Perry County, New Augusta, Miss., had stated that she thought that there was an ELEANOR CLUB in Selma, Alabama. [REDACTED] advised that while she was visiting her son at the King Memorial Hospital in Selma, Alabama, several months ago, several of the nurses mentioned that many negro employees there said they were going to quit their jobs on January 1, 1943, because they belonged to an

Approved: D. H. Brown

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2-Birmingham

58 MAR 43

ELEANOR CLUE in Selma. [REDACTED] could not recall the names of the nurses from whom she obtained this information.

AT SELMA, ALABAMA:

[REDACTED] the King Memorial Hospital advised that she is supervisor of all nursing activities; that none of the nurses on either the day or night shift had mentioned to her anything relative to ELEANOR CLUBS that any of the negro employees of the hospital might belong to. She stated that as far as she knows these clubs are not in existence in Selma and further that none of the negro employees at the hospital have given any trouble or indicated that they intended to quit or strike for higher wages because they are members of such clubs.

[redacted] at the King Memorial Hospital, advised that the hospital employs about eight negroes, four of whom are male orderlies and four of whom are maids; that none of them have ever given any trouble whatsoever or indicated, as far as he knows, to anyone that they intended to quit their jobs because they are members of the subject organization. He advised that he heard rumor to the effect that subject organization is in existence in Selma, but believes to be mere idle gossip as nothing specific has ever developed.

[REDACTED] at the King Memorial Hospital, advised that the hospital employs the following negroes:

She stated that none of the above named negroes has ever given any trouble and have always tended to their jobs. According to [REDACTED], none of them has ever indicated any dissatisfaction over the amount of wages at the time they are paid off by her. [REDACTED] advised that she heard a good deal of rumor during the summer of 1942 that ELEANOR CLUBS existed in Selma, but does not believe that this rumor had any foundation in fact.

[redacted] Selma Police Department, advised that he has heard several rumors of the existence of ELEANOR CLUBS in the past; that during the summer of 1942 he received numerous complaints to the effect that the negro maids and cooks were members of this club. He advised that both he and his son have made an exhaustive investigation to determine if such clubs were in existence in Selma, but to

date he has not been able to uncover any activity on the part of the negroes which might lead him to believe that there is any such thing as an ELEANOR CLUB in Selma. The Chief advised that in his opinion the ELEANOR CLUBS have not advanced beyond the stage of idle rumor and gossip. He states, however, that he is constantly on the lookout for any indication that anyone is trying to organize subject organization in Selma.

Inasmuch as investigation has failed to indicate that subject organization is in existence in Selma, or that the employees of the King Memorial Hospital are members of such an organization, no further investigation is being conducted and this case is being closed upon the authority of the Special Agent in Charge.

CLOSED.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

HUNTINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA

FILE NO. 100-2570

BMA

REPORT MADE AT HUNTINGTON, W. VA.	DATE WHEN MADE 3-25-43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11-24, 25-42 3-9-43	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin: 0;"></div>
TITLE ELEANOR CLUB			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - N

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Confidential Informant advised of existence of an organization of Negro women in Charleston, W. Va., known as the ELEANOR CLUB and having potentially subversive members and ideals. Investigation does not substantiate allegation. File being closed.

- C -

DETAILS:

This investigation is predicated upon information received from Confidential Informant T-1 to the effect that one [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Charleston, West Virginia, had advised T-1 that there existed in the city of Charleston, West Virginia an organization of Negro women known as the ELEANOR CLUB, and that this Club had a potentially subversive membership and ideals.

[REDACTED] Charleston, West Virginia, and who resides at [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] West Virginia, was formerly employed in [REDACTED] household as a domestic servant. [REDACTED] advised that some time during the summer of 1942, [REDACTED] began to get independent and did a great deal of talking around the [REDACTED] household of the rights of colored people, but [REDACTED] stated that the members of the [REDACTED] family paid very little attention to this talk inasmuch as [REDACTED] was performing her duties as a domestic servant satisfactorily. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] continued talking along the lines of equal rights of the colored people and finally stated that she was not going to take orders any longer. [REDACTED] stated that as a result of the adamant attitude adopted by [REDACTED]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>E. E. Tamm</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES DESTROYED 11/15/54 COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau 3-Huntington	<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">22</div>	RECORDED <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">17</div>

she was discharged from her duties as domestic servant in the household.

stated that he had heard the name "ELEANOR CLUB" mentioned somewhere, and he believed it was in the capacity of the title of a colored women's organization. He further stated that had mentioned a club to which she belonged on various occasions, and thought that this might be identical with the ELEANOR CLUB. He pointed out, however, that he was not sure of this and, in fact, was not certain that he had actually heard the name ELEANOR CLUB mentioned by the former domestic servant,

advised that one in the city of Charleston, had organized a club or group of colored domestic employees. He stated that the purpose for which this club was organized was for the betterment of colored domestic employees, and also for the purpose of seeking shorter hours and higher wages for such domestic employees. stated that he had no knowledge of the name of this organization but thought that it might be the ELEANOR CLUB mentioned previously.

the wife of mentioned above, advised that her husband had advised her that he had been interviewed relative to the existence of the ELEANOR CLUB in Charleston, West Virginia, and she stated that he had told her that he had indicated that had stated that she belonged to a club, thought by to be the ELEANOR CLUB. pointed out that this was inaccurate, and she stated that the reference to the ELEANOR CLUB was not made by at all.

pointed out that she had been talking one day with a , Charleston, West Virginia, by whom had been formerly employed, and when told her of the trouble she was experiencing with advised that said "I guess belongs to the ELEANOR CLUB like so many of them." pointed out that to the best of her knowledge had never mentioned the existence of any club known as the ELEANOR CLUB, and pointed out further that the only person that she has ever heard mention the ELEANOR CLUB was the aforementioned and pointed out that de this

remark in casual conversation when the question of [REDACTED] becoming rather independent was mentioned. [REDACTED] stated that she had no knowledge of the existence of any club known as the ELEANOR CLUB in Charleston, West Virginia.

[REDACTED] of the Building Custodian Department, United States Court House, Charleston, West Virginia, colored, advised that while he is quite familiar with all clubs existing for the Negro people in Charleston, West Virginia, he has never heard of any organization calling themselves the ELEANOR CLUB or any name similar to the name ELEANOR CLUB. [REDACTED] offered to check into the matter and did so. He was re-interviewed and again stated that he has no knowledge of any organization known as the ELEANOR CLUB.

[REDACTED] Charleston Police Department, Charleston, West Virginia, advised that he has never heard of the existence of any club of Negro women or, in fact, of any club in Charleston, West Virginia known as the ELEANOR CLUB.

[REDACTED] Charleston Police Department, Charleston, West Virginia, advised that he has never heard of any organization in Charleston, West Virginia known as the ELEANOR CLUB.

[REDACTED] who is Manager of the Ferguson Theatre on Washington Street, Charleston, West Virginia, which theatre is a colored theatre, advised that he is in rather close contact with the colored situation in Charleston, West Virginia, inasmuch as the moving picture house which he manages caters exclusively to the colored people. [REDACTED] advised that he has never heard of the existence of any club known as the ELEANOR CLUB.

[REDACTED] Charleston, West Virginia, advised that during the summer of 1941, in her [REDACTED] of the Public Service Committee of the Charleston Y.W.C.A., she was instrumental in organizing a committee to investigate the living and wage conditions of colored domestic servants in the Charleston, West Virginia area. [REDACTED] pointed out that the work of this committee in no way involved the formation of any organization of any sort and stated that she herself has never heard of the existence of any club known as the ELEANOR CLUB, although she stated that all of her life she has been more or less interested in the Negro

problem. She said that she herself was born in Mississippi and was, therefore, definitely a Southerner but stated further that in her opinion the lot of the Negro was a rather unenviable one. She further stated that one of the purposes of the committee mentioned above was to organize a school in which young Negroes might train to perfect themselves as domestic servants. [redacted] advised that the committee passed out questionnaires to domestic workers requesting that they complete them, showing the number of hours worked, wages per day a week received, and generally, the living conditions in the life of the average colored domestic servant in the Charleston area. [redacted] pointed out that it had been impossible to establish the school in which young colored girls could train for positions as domestic servants, inasmuch as the wage level has risen in Charleston to such an extent that the average individual who formerly worked as a domestic servant is now employed in war plants.

[redacted] pointed out that as a result of the survey conducted by her committee relative to this matter, all sorts of rumors sprang up, and that she herself has received many bothersome telephone calls as a result of her activities on this committee. [redacted] advised that there was definitely no organization formed as the result of the work of this committee, and to the best of her knowledge no ELEANOR CLUB exists or ever did exist in the city of Charleston.

It is noted that [redacted] appears to be a woman of refinement and culture, and she is known and highly respected in the city of Charleston.

Inasmuch as the original information in this case appears to have been based on inaccurate information, and inasmuch as there is no indication from the investigation that any ELEANOR CLUB exists in the city of Charleston, West Virginia, no further investigation is anticipated in this matter, and the case is being closed.

- CLOSED -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS REPORT ORIGINATED AT **JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI**

FILE NO. **100-1295**

REPORT MADE AT JACKSON, MISS.	DATE WHEN MADE 6/9/43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/20, 24, 29/43	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] FJS-gc
TITLE ELEANOR CLUB, FORREST COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - M

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Investigation reveals no indication of Eleanor Club operating in Forrest County, Mississippi. Those contacted advised that there are no secret organization or any organization among the colored having radical or subversive tendencies in Forrest County, Miss., to their knowledge.

- C -

REFERENCE: Report of [REDACTED] dated 2/4/43 at Jackson, Mississippi

DETAILS: AT HATTIESBURG, MISSISSIPPI:

[REDACTED], Hattiesburg Police Department, advised that he had checked on rumors regarding existence of an Eleanor Club and that there was no indication of any type of subversive organization or indication that any individuals with radical tendencies had come to Hattiesburg, Mississippi to organize the colored people. He stated that to the best of his knowledge there was not, and had not been any Eleanor Club organized in Forrest County, Mississippi.

[REDACTED] Forrest County, Hattiesburg, Mississippi, stated that he had checked out all rumors and that there was no indication at all that there was an Eleanor Club in Forrest County, Mississippi. He advised that the colored folks in Hattiesburg were causing no trouble and did not seem to be organized in any manner.

[REDACTED] Hattiesburg, Mississippi, [REDACTED] Negro Auxilliary Police, advised that he had checked around and had been unable to locate any Eleanor Club in Hattiesburg. He advised that he was sure that no such club existed in Hattiesburg and that there was no organization called "FATHER DEVINE CLUB" in

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - Jackson	JUN 12 1943

Forrest County, Mississippi.

[REDACTED] of Afro American World War Veterans, residing at [REDACTED], Hattiesburg, Mississippi, advised that he felt sure that there was no such organization as the Eleanor Club in Hattiesburg, Mississippi or any other subversive organizations among the colored folks.

[REDACTED] the Federal Court Building, advised that he knew and was familiar with the activities among all of the colored folks in Hattiesburg, Mississippi and that to his knowledge there was no such organization as the Eleanor Club in town or any other subversive organizations. He stated that the Eleanor Club was purely fiction created by the white people because the colored folks had in many cases left their domestic positions with the white people and had taken other jobs in National Defense work. The white people being unable to obtain help had accused the colored folks of belonging to the Eleanor Club but there was no such club to his knowledge.

[REDACTED] Hattiesburg, Mississippi advised that he had checked around and had found that there was no such organization as the Eleanor Club. He stated that to his knowledge there was no organization among the colored having any radical or subversive tendencies in Forrest County, Mississippi.

[REDACTED] who is familiar with the activities among the colored folks in Hattiesburg, advised that the negroes who had come from New Orleans to organize the colored people in Hattiesburg into what he believed was called FATHER DEVINE CLUBS had only remained one day then had left, destination unknown. He stated that he did not know of the existence of an Eleanor Club in Hattiesburg or any other subversive organizations among the negroes.

[REDACTED] Forrest County, Mississippi, advised that as far as he knew there was no Eleanor Club in Hattiesburg, Mississippi. He stated also that he had never heard of a Father Devine Club and did not believe the negroes were organizing or holding any meetings to organize in town.

C L O S E D



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

July 7, 1943

LkP:AR

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. LADD

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

By reference from the Director's Office, I accepted a call from the office of Senator Davis and talked to a Miss Becker who wanted information concerning Eleanor Clubs.

Miss Becker stated that in connection with juvenile delinquency, they called the Children's Bureau and had been referred to the FBI. She further stated that friends of the Senator working with young juvenile delinquents in questioning them, were told about some regulations governing those who belonged to the Eleanor Clubs.

Miss Becker was particularly interested in learning the head of the organization and securing copies of their rules and regulations which she believed may have been of such a nature that they might be responsible for some of the juvenile delinquency.

I informed Miss Becker that I would refer her inquiry to the proper Division. She can be reached on Extension 893, Capitol.

Respectfully,

L. R. Pennington
L. R. Pennington



RECORDED

100-121

24

1943

October 5, 1943

[REDACTED]
Columbia, South Carolina
[REDACTED]

Your letter of recent date is before me for acknowledgment.

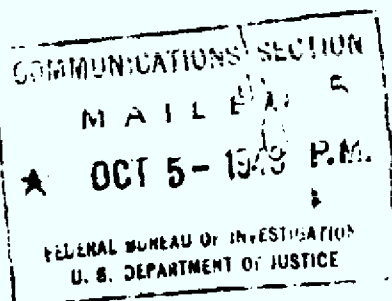
I appreciate your kindness in writing to me in this regard but must advise that this Bureau is not in a position to comment with reference to the inquiry contained in your communication. The investigative activity of this Bureau is limited to the investigations of violations of specific Federal Statutes and related matters.

Should you obtain any information which you believe to be of interest to this Bureau, please feel free to communicate directly with the Special Agent in Charge of our Savannah Field Division which is located at 305 Realty Building, Savannah, Georgia.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

100-139664-25
105



COLUMBIA, S. C.

Due Date, Cover:

"The following information was obtained from the files of the FBI:

2. That the Government has not
 provided a means of redress for the
 wrongs which have been done, and
 that the Government has not
 provided a means of redress for the
 wrongs which have been done.

It is almost impossible to find a single person who is not a member of a church or a religious organization. In fact, the majority of the population is made up of members of various churches and religious organizations. This is due to the fact that the majority of the population is made up of people who are of the same race and color, and who are of the same religion. This is why it is so difficult to find a single person who is not a member of a church or a religious organization.

Answers were sincere and

CONFIDENTIAL

10-22

-25

GLC:mr
100-139664-26

February 24, 1944

[REDACTED]
Aiken, South Carolina
[REDACTED]

This will acknowledge your communication of recent date.

With reference to the inquiry outlined in your letter, I must advise you that any information contained in the files of this Bureau is confidential and cannot be released except upon the expressed authorization of the Attorney General.

Your interest in writing as you did is appreciated and I trust you will feel free to communicate directly with the Special Agent in Charge of our Savannah Field Division which is located at 305 Realty Building, Savannah, Georgia, in the event information of interest to this Bureau comes to your attention.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Carson MALLIED 14

Colley
FEB 27 1944 P.M.

Holloman

McGowan BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Quind Tamm DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Nease

Gandy

Feb. ()
A. (). C.

Please be good enough to tell me the results of your investigation
of the existence of the so called Eleanor Clubs in the country. I recall
reading in the papers within the last weeks that you had not found any such
clubs of this is so I am anxious to know. I find the constant chatter among
uninformed persons about the existence of these clubs a bore & dangerous. I
wish to be able to accurately say there are no such clubs, if this is your
finding.

Thanking you in advance

Yours truly

TRUE COPY:alo'e

-26

Willcox's

MEMBER MAY

Feb 6th

Aiken, S. C.

Mr. J.

Sirs: Please be good enough
to tell me the results of your in-
vestigation into the existence of
so called Honor Clubs in the
country. I recall reading in
the paper, within the last week,
that you had not found any
such clubs & this is no satis-
faction to know. I find the
constant chatter of many
impressed persons about the exis-

RECORDED

INDEXED

EX-33

21 FEB 9 1944

ALSO OPERATES A REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT

-26

me & these clubs a box
longer. I wish to be able
to accurately say there are no
such clubs; this is your finding.

Thanking you in advance
Yrs. truly

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

RECEIVED
INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
FBI
JUL 26 3 47 PM '44
RECEIVED-ROSEN DIV. 6
FBI
DEPT OF JUSTICE

7.

1312d

This has reportedly been done for the sole purpose of not continuing the Union contract, when the present one expires with the C. I. O. This will start off a fight to bread up the Union for good, and a so to show that the government had a part in forcing the issue.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The colored situation, seems to be growing tense again, and it is also reported that the "Beastor Club", is advocating unrest and trouble, but so far have not been able to obtain the exact address of the Club head.

It is understood that the F. B. I. followed down some leads on cigarettes that had been sold throughout the plants, relative to the recent truck robbery here. They proceeded in a fashion of police questioning and asking the sellers to take them to their source of supply, which they readily done, and established the fact that they had bought their supply from legitimate sources. However, it was not established where else they may have bought an amount of cigarettes, and these men will no doubt stay away from any other sources for some time to come, as they figure they are being watched. THIS MAY NOT BE OF ANY IMPORTANCE DUE TO THE FACT SOME OR ALL OF THE STOLEN PROPERTY HAS BEEN LOCATED HOWEVER THIS PROCEDURE DID STOP ANY CHECK ON THESE MEN.

WE SHOULD CHECK ON THEIR ALLEGED ACTIONS BY OUR M.I.'S!!

27
RECEIVED
NOV 11 1944
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

27

NOV 11 1944

151

SAC, New Orleans

May 1, 1947

Director, FBI

ELEANOR CLUB
LAUREL, MISSISSIPPI

There is trans-mitted herewith a photostatic copy of a letter signed "Joe Hood of the Eleanor Club", together with a photostatic copy of a news clipping, which was forwarded to Mr. Cedric Foster, Yankee Network news analyst, in two separate envelopes. This material was turned over to the Boston Office by Mr. Foster.

100-1391-64-28
You are requested to make inquiries in the vicinity of Laurel, Mississippi, to determine if such a group as described in the enclosures exists, whether "Joe Hood" can be readily identified or is a fictitious person and whether there is an unusual number of rapes occurring in that area at the present time as indicated.

An extensive investigation is not desired but the Bureau should be furnished any information concerning existing conditions which may result in an explosive situation.

Enclosure

ESB:MLK:TD

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

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MAY 2 1947 P.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Boston, Massachusetts

28

April 12, 1947

Director, FBI

Dear Sir:

Mr. Cedric Foster, Yankee Network news analyst, forwarded to me two original envelopes and a letter with newspaper clippings received by him from an individual who signed his name as "JOE HOOD of The Elenor Club, Laurel Mississippi."

This material has been acknowledged and is being furnished to you for whatever attention you consider advisable.

Very truly yours,

E. J. SOUCY
SAC

EAS:MP
Enc.

ENCL ATTACHED

100-139664-28

32



Lucy

Laurel, Miss
Feb. 18 1947

Dear Mr. Foster.

We listen to you every day and do we like to hear you give these white folks in the south the facts. We did have a feast day when old Bilko was beaten. That was more of those white bastards and of our way. With you, Walter Winchell and the Republicans help we will soon have them all under our feet. You see we have a kid here in the south and there thousands of colored boys that

Having it it. We saw
 all down high and
 mighty white, giving
 back that white the
 white of the hat
 of the long frame brought
 it up and got a credit
 but we show that you
 in the North will help
 us, get out of it, but I wish
 they of the North they
 do know that they
 give their lives for us
 colored, also it is
 we know that we are
 trying to help them. They
 in the North get their
 back the white, but
 people who are
 of the North they are

live to that hotel,
and then there
are going to get the
same thing. We know
that it is all right
with you all in
the world.

We have got some
mighty big white friends
helping us from the
North. They said that
if we would return
along with the
that we a few
years there would
be very rich people
that are people who
with all the money
and, then we would

I wish I could have
the South far away
from me, then when we
see we will come
to North and get me
some pretty white
girls for my own.

We hate these old
white Southern women.

To Mrs. Foster you
all are well. Your good
works will be well
remembered.

Thanks

Joe Head.

To Elmer Clark,

Two Jackson Negroes Jailed As Chief Suspects In Rape

Two Jackson negroes late last night were lodged in city jail as key suspects in the brutal criminal assault of a 22-year-old white girl Monday night in Battlefield Park.

One of the negroes fitted the description given by the young woman after her brutal assault and the other was said to closely answer her description. However, the negroes were not questioned last night. They were returned from Meridian where they had been arrested early Tuesday morning on a drunk charge. They were not told that they resembled the rapists. The two men are scheduled for a thorough questioning this morning.

The girl was criminally assaulted by two negroes at about 8:30 Monday as she hurried along a concrete

walk through the unlighted park en route to the General Electric Plant where she worked. The daughter of a prominent Mississippi family was held captive for approximately 90 minutes and threatened with death by the ill-kept, swaggering rapists.

When she gained her freedom and reported the crime to Jackson police an all-out hunt for the criminals was instigated.

The girl, hysterical and bruised, was taken to police headquarters early Tuesday morning. She scanned the faces of some 10 negroes who had been picked as suspects. Failing to identify her assailants among the group, the negroes were released.

However during the day other suspects were picked up in Jackson, Rankin County and other parts of the state. Some of these gave questionable answers and were locked up in city jail for further interrogation.

Painstakingly combing the Battlefield Park area, Jackson's detective bureau found the keen-edged blade which the girl said the negroes pressed to her throat during the four assaults.

They also found an army belt, believed to have been worn by one of the negroes, and a paper sack containing two empty whiskey bottles. Both the rapists had been drinking, the girl told police. The victim's purse, containing \$93 in cash, including a \$2 bill, was found in the shrubs.

As law enforcement agents vow their determination to locate the rapists, Jackson Police Chief J. D. Holden issued a plea to law abiding negroes. He asked them to cooperate in every way with officers and report any rumor or clue. Pointing out that it was their duty as decent members of the community, Holden said their reports would be held confidential.

According to authorities, the two

negroes had concealed themselves in the bushes for some time before their attack. The girl was late for work and she was running down the walkway when they jumped from behind the brush and reached for her. She screamed and fled through the park, but was overtaken and knocked to the ground. One of the negroes placed his hand over her mouth and the other menaced her with his knife. They dragged her across the open space to the old Civil War battlefield trenches. Then each negro criminally assaulted her as the other gagged her with a piece of cotton.

Following the first assaults, the two men debated whether to slay
(Continued on page Three)

Police...

(Continued From Page One)

her. They decided to carry her deeper into the woods. Approximately 200 yards to the southwest the negroes again assaulted their victim.

Fled South

One of the negroes, about 5 feet 8 inches in height, told his companion that they should split her throat. The negroes asked the girl if she had lived in Mississippi all her life, her name and her address. She gave false answers. The taller of the negroes, about 6 feet in height, argued against murdering their prostrate, bleeding victim.

As they debated, the shorter negro boasted that he did nothing but "rape white women and hold up banks." He said he had a 1946 Pontiac and that he lived in Brookhaven. Both of these statements were given as phoney clues, in the opinion of police.

The smaller, arrogant negro told his companion to stay with the girl until he got his car. He was gone about five minutes and the two negroes then tied the girl's feet. They fled south through the woods toward Highway 81.

Gives Description

The girl finally untied her bonds and staggered to the home of Mrs. J. C. Heinne, 652 Winter Street. She was hysterical and her clothing was torn and muddy. Her face bore several scratches.

Dr. B. G. Ross and the General Electric's physician, Dr. Robert B. McClain, examined the young woman at a local hospital and in a report to police said the girl had been criminally assaulted.

She is expected to remain in the hospital for several days. She described her assailants as about 25 or 30 years of age. Both were dressed in khaki clothes and wore army field jackets.

my are they with her now

~~141-4~~
1-7
W

SAC, New Orleans

June 28, 1947

Director, FBI

① ELEANOR CLUB
LAUREL, MISSISSIPPI

Reference is made to my memorandum dated May 1, 1947 requesting that inquiries be conducted in the vicinity of Laurel, Mississippi with regard to the captioned club. Inasmuch as a reply does not appear to have been received in this matter, you are requested to give the desired investigation your prompt attention.

G. L. H. 5

AFL:deK

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

RECEIVED
JUL 1 1947
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

ORDER 100-139664-29
EX-43
JUL 1 1947
FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
at

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FBI
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

143 JUL 16 1947 24

Office Memorandum • UNITED

GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, New Orleans

SUBJECT: ELEANOR CLUB
LAUREL, MISSISSIPPI

E: July 9, 1947

Rebulet May 1, 1947, which transmitted to this office a copy of a letter signed by "Joe Hodd of the Elenor Club" together with a news clipping which were furnished the Boston Office by Mr. CEDRIC FOSTER, Yankee Network news analyst.

An inquiry has been made in the vicinity of Laurel, Mississippi by [REDACTED] Resident Agent at that place, to determine if any organization similar to the one described in the letter to Mr. FOSTER existed, and further to determine, if possible, the identity of "Joe Hood".

In this connection, you are advised that a check of current and past city and telephone directories fail to reveal that a person by the name of JOE HOOD resides in the city of Laurel, Mississippi. There are several "HOODS" listed in the city directory and it was determined through a general inquiry that this is quite a common name in a section of rural Jones County. In both instances these persons are of the white race. In neither instance was there determined to be a member of the negro race by the name of JOE HOOD. It is pointed out, however, that no extensive investigation was conducted to determine the identity of the author of the letter to Mr. FOSTER.

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] both of Laurel, advised that they have not heard any rumors or received any concrete evidence to indicate the existence of one of the so-called Eleanor Clubs, or any other organization or movement whose purported aims and purposes are similar to the Eleanor Club. Neither did these officers have any information as to the existence of any group as described in the letter to Mr. FOSTER.

A representative number of reliable negro and white informants and sources of information were contacted for the same purpose as the contact with [REDACTED] but the results were negative. All of these persons stated that they had heard of rumors of Eleanor Clubs in 1942 and 1943, but that they had never received any rumors that such an organization existed in this particular vicinity. Those interviewed likewise stated that they had not received any information or rumor as to any group whose purpose was similar to that described in the FOSTER letter.

From the interview with the above-named law enforcement officers and from a search of official records in Jones County, Mississippi, it was determined

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RECORDED

INDEXED

100-12764-30

JUL 11 1947

JUL 11 1947

1. File No. 105-295
1. to Director, 7-4-47

that no unusual number of rapes or related crimes have occurred in that vicinity. Specifically, there has been but one rape case in recent years wherein the subject was a member of the negro race. This case involves one [REDACTED] who has been twice convicted of the rape of a white woman at Laurel, Mississippi. This case is pending for the second time on appeal to the Supreme Court of Mississippi. This crime occurred in 1945. During 1946 there were two rape cases in the vicinity of Laurel, but in each instance the subject was a white man and in one case the victim was a five-year-old negro child. The subject of both these latter cases are presently in the penitentiary following conviction on these charges.

It is pointed out that the rape case reflected in the news clipping forwarded to Mr. FOSTER relates to one occurring at Jackson, Mississippi during the past year, which is at this time unsolved.

In conclusion, it is pointed out that extensive investigation previously conducted in 1943 by the Jackson Office failed to indicate the actual existence of one of the Eleanor Clubs in this area, and current investigation likewise fails to substantiate the existence of one; further, that current investigation fails to indicate the existence of any racial condition of an explosive nature.

Unless advised to the contrary, no further investigation is contemplated in instant matter, but the Bureau will be promptly advised should any matter arise which might result in an explosive situation.

ETS-mmnd
105-295

cc Boston

FBI

Date: 10/25/61

Transmit the following in _____

PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plain text or code)

Via _____

AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, Miami (105-762)

RE: PICKETING OF MRS. ELEANOR
ROOSEVELT AT UN CONVENTION,
MIAMI BEACH, FLA. AUDITORIUM,
10/26/61
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING
OO - Miami

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are eight copies
of a letterhead memo suitable for dissemination. Also
enclosed to the Bureau are two copies of a pamphlet entitled,
"Eleanor's Red Record."

Source utilized in this memo is [REDACTED]

P.
3 - Bureau (Encls. - 10) (AM) (RM)
5 - Miami (2/- 105-762) (FLORIDA STATES
RIGHTS PARTY) (1 - 100-14613)
(1 - 100-14693) (1 - 100-139664 sub A)
JMS:cms
(8)

RECEIVED

100-139664-31

Approved: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Miami, Florida
October 25, 1961

Re: PICKETING OF MRS. ELEANOR
ROOSEVELT AT UNITED NATIONS
CONVENTION, MIAMI BEACH,
FLORIDA AUDITORIUM,
OCTOBER 26, 1961

The following information was received from a
source who has furnished reliable information in the past:

On September 25, 1961, and October 2, 9, 16, and
23, 1961, the Florida States Rights Party held meetings at
the address of the President of that group, JAMES KEITHLEY,
5318 N. W. 17th Avenue, Miami, Florida.

Discussed at these meetings was a convention
which is to be held in Miami Beach, Florida, on October 26,
1961, which has to do with the United Nations convention.
Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT is a scheduled speaker at this
convention on October 26, 1961. A plan was formulated at
the above meetings to picket Mrs. ROOSEVELT on the outside
of the Miami Beach Auditorium.

Source advised that the writing on the placards
to be carried by the picketers is as follows:

"Comrades, Mrs. Roosevelt, Russia, Red China"

"Eleanor Says: UN First, US Last"

"Eleanor Roosevelt, Master of Deceit"

Source advised that the Florida States Rights
Party, the John Birch Society, and the Americans for Action
Party would participate in the picket, and that they expected
25 to 50 persons from each group to participate in the picket.

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27 JUN 24 1974

ENCLOSURE

31

PICKETING OF MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
AT UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION, MIAMI
BEACH, FLORIDA AUDITORIUM, OCTOBER
26, 1961

Source said the arrangements are that the members of the Florida States Rights Party are to meet at KEITHLEY's address at 6:30 p.m. on October 26, 1961, and they are to proceed to the Miami Beach Auditorium and start picketing at 7:00 p.m.

Source advised that there has been no discussion or designation as to which persons are to carry placards.

Source advised that the following persons from the Florida States Rights Party have indicated they would participate in the picket:

[REDACTED]

Source advised that at the picket the pamphlet entitled, "Eleanor's Red Record" would be distributed to the audience.

The following were contacted on October 25, 1961, and were furnished the above information:

[REDACTED] Intelligence Corps Groups,
Miami, Florida, [REDACTED], Intelligence Division,
Dade County Department of Public Safety (Sheriff's Office),
Miami, Florida, and [REDACTED] Miami
Beach Police Department, Miami Beach, Florida.

TICKETING OF MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
AT UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION, MIAMI
BEACH, FLORIDA AUDITORIUM, OCTOBER
26, 1961

PROPERTY OF FBI - This memorandum is loaned to
you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents is to be
distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

Citizens Committee
To
Combat Communism

ELEANOR'S RED RECORD

— — —
— 120 CITATIONS —
INCLUDING
EIGHTY-EIGHT
COMMUNIST-FRONT
AFFILIATIONS
OF
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

A Founder and
Honorary Chairman
of
"AMERICANS FOR
DEMOCRATIC ACTION"
(better known as the "A.D.A.")

PRICE: FIFTY CENTS

"MOST ADMIRER WOMAN"

Every year around Christmas-time, the Gallup Poll conducts an annual popularity contest, assigning reporters to put this question to a cross-section of the American public: "What woman that you have heard or read about, living today in any part of the world, do you admire the most?"

Last year, for the eleventh time, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was a shoe-in winner. What does this prove? Just this: In a society where a pro-Communist atheist and criminal sex-pervert like the late Caryl Chessman can be built up into a great national hero and an international martyr through the power of the Communist-kept press, it proves only that it is possible to build up almost anyone as a public idol.

However, certain peculiar activities of Mrs. Roosevelt deserve a great deal more publicity than they have heretofore received. Time after time, she has gone out of her way to endorse or to give assistance to known Communists. Take the case of her notorious endorsement of Alger Hiss, in her column of August 16, 1948: "Smearing good people like Alger Hiss and Lauchlin Currie [both Soviet espionage agents] is, I think, unforgivable. . . . Anyone knowing either Mr. Currie or Mr. Hiss, who are two people whom I happen to know fairly well, would not need any denial on their part to know they are not Communists. Their records prove it."

Eleanor Roosevelt is unmistakably the wheel-horse of the Democratic Party. Without her aid, no aspirant to the Democratic Presidential nomination is supposed to stand a ghost of a chance. Her political moves pivot from a base centered within the organization known as Americans for Democratic Action (ADA). She was one of the ADA's founders and is its honorary chairman and one of its supreme po-

tentates. Knowing her long pro-Communist record, it is inconceivable that any of the sycophantic Democratic Presidential aspirants currently clustering around this Queen Bee of the ADA could be unaware of their public responsibility to repudiate her endorsement.

GUIDELINES FOR ACTION

1. Write your Congressman and urge him to protest strongly against any attempt to abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC).
2. If you are a Democrat, write to the Democratic National Committee and inform them that you will not vote for any Democratic Presidential Candidate who does not categorically repudiate the endorsement of Eleanor Roosevelt.
3. Challenge Eleanor Roosevelt's phony "prestige" and her Red-generated publicity wherever it appears — especially in the newspapers which publish her columns. Write the editor and call his attention to her unparalleled Communist-front record, as documented in this issue and in the dossier "ELEANOR'S RED RECORD."
4. If the Democratic Presidential Candidate you favor has any taint of Roosevelt-endorsement, write him and ask him to repudiate this endorsement — or get out. This may be your last opportunity to keep a Communist-frontier out of the White House.
5. Speak out now, and all through the coming election campaign — especially prior to and during the National Conventions of both parties — against any candidate who is soft on Communism. (Even the political opportunists will bow to public opinion — if the public makes its opinions crystal-clear.)

KE. 10 CITATIONS

Citations from 1 through 86:

Numbers 2 and 39 are the same organization but different citations. Number 34 is described in the source given (in parentheses after 34) as a primarily pacifist endeavor; GCE (which reproduced the FLIC hearings — see citation 14—) cited 34 as a "communist affiliation" on p. 42 (Vol. 1), and LJLC — see citation 3 — cited 34 as a "communist front" on p. 47 (Part 1).

Citation Number 6 may be properly described as an enterprise which Eleanor Roosevelt initiated with others and which was publicized by the ACPFB (citation 3); 6 was also cited as communist by GCE and LJLC (see above). Number 66 was cited in the parenthetical source after 66 as a "pro-CP theatrical enterprise" which produced "the party-line theatrical production" named.

The primary sources for all citations follow immediately after the name of the organization, enterprise or publication named; the parenthetical sources at the end of each citation are the governmental (national or state) or other official publications which have named and cited the communist-fronts listed. When no parentheses follow the citation, the source is the original letterhead, release, newspaper clipping, etc., and the designation of the organization named as a communist-front may be found below in this explanation.

There are 49 separate and distinct organizations, enterprises and publications named in the list of 86 citations. The sources citing these 49 — given below — apply equally, of course, to the additional affiliations listed under many of the citations. (For example, under number 18 — the American Youth Congress (AYC) — which lists the earliest affiliation of Eleanor Roosevelt with that organization, there are to be found an additional fourteen affiliations or evidences of support by Eleanor Roosevelt of the AYC — numbers 19 through 32 — listed in chronological order.) Abbreviations used in the citation may always be traced back to the original full title in an earlier citation.

In the major sources for the designation of

each of the 49 organizations, etc., which are named as communist-fronts (listed below) the use of an asterisk(*) indicates that the organization is on the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations. The full title of Appendix IX (IX) is given under citation number 1. Guide (G) refers to the HUAC Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications (January 2, 1957). Source (S) means that the source listed in parentheses after the citation also contains the designation of that particular organization as a communist-front.

- (1) IX
- (2) G
- (3) G*
- (7) G*
- (8) G*
- (12) SISS: Subversive Infiltration in the Telegraph Industry, 5/51
- (13) G*
- (14) Washington State Joint Legislative Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, 2nd Report, 1948, p. 77 (listed hereafter as W).
- (17) G
- (18) G
- (33) G
- (34) LJLC and GCE
- (35) S
- (36) IX
- (37) W, p. 78
- (38) IX, indexed under title "Foster Parents Plan for War Children"
- (40) IX
- (41) G
- (42) G
- (43) G
- (44) W, p. 79
- (47) S
- (48) G
- (49) W, p. 79
- (50) IX
- (51) IX
- (53) G*
- (54) HUAC Hearings Regarding Communist Infiltration of Labor Unions, Part 1, August 1949, p. 672.
- (55) G*
- (59) G
- (60) G

- (61) G
- (62) G*
- (63) IX
- (64) IX
- (65) G
- (66) S
- (67) G
- (68) See S under 74
- (69) G
- (75) G*
- (77) G
- (78) SISS: Subversive Influence in the Educational Process, 1952
- (79) G*
- (80) W, p. 78
- (81) G
- (82) G*
- (84) G
- (86) G

Citations Numbers 87 through 120:

These citations are representative of Eleanor Roosevelt's broad activities from 1927 to 1960, a span of 33 years. The earliest is Number 113; the latest is Number 117. Numbers 88 and 115 are cited "communist-fronts" and should properly be added to the previous 86 "hard-core" citations, making a total of 88, but have been placed in the second category (radical, socialist, pacifist and "mixed-breed" organizations) because of the fact that their "communist-front" complexion — as cited — is little known, even to authorities. There are 28 separate and distinct organizations, enterprises and publications represented in this list, which, when added to the 49 listed above, total 77 with which Eleanor Roosevelt has been affiliated, or about two-thirds of the 120 citations listed in this report.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT'S "HARD-CORE" CITATIONS

- (1) All-Harlem Youth Conference — sent greetings — *Daily Worker*, 5/12/38 (Appendix IX, Special Committee on Un-American Activities, 1944, p. 313)
- (2) American Committee in Aid of Chinese Industrial Cooperatives (INDUSCO, INC.) — member advisory board — November 1950 (Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, Hearings, Institute of Pacific Relations, Part 11, March 1952, p. 3794)

- (3) American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born — sponsor — *Daily Worker*, 10/21/41, p. 4 ("Subversion In Racial Unrest," Hearings, Louisiana Joint Legislative Committee, 3/6/57, Part 1, p. 51)
- (4) . . . sponsor of dinner — program — 10/27/46 (Ibid.)
- (5) . . . signer — *New Year's Appeal to President Truman for Increased Immigration* — Jan. 1947 (House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC) "Communist Political Subversion," Part 2, Appendix, 1956, p. 7731)
- (6) . . . signer of Open Letter to Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization Protesting Against Attempted Terrorization of Yugoslav-Americans in Farrell, Pa. — May-June 1947 (Ibid., p. 7732)
- (7) American Committee for Spanish Freedom — sent greetings — *Daily Worker*, 11/23/45, p. 8 ("Subversion In Racial Unrest," LJLC, p. 51)
- (8) American Committee for Yugoslav Relief — made cash contribution to — *Headlines of ACYR*, July 1945, p. 1 (Ibid., LJLC, p. 51)
- (9) . . . accepted honorary chairmanship — *Daily Worker*, 12/21/45, p. 3 (Ibid.)
- (10) . . . honorary chairman — letterhead, 7/23/48 (Ibid.)
- (11) . . . held press conference at headquarters; sent letter out soliciting support for ACYR (Senate Internal Security Subcommittee (SISS) "United States Citizens Employed by the United Nations," 1952, p. 204)
- (12) American Communications Association — speaker at annual convention — *Baltimore Evening Sun*, 4/16/40, p. 8 (Special Committee on Un-American Activities — SCUAA — Vol. 13, 1940, p. 7980; LJLC, p. 51)
- (13) American League for Peace and Democracy — China Aid Council — sent donation to Council — *Daily Worker*, 3/21/38 (SCUAA, Executive Hearings, 1940, Vol. 5, p. 2390; LJLC, p. 51)
- (14) American Relief for Greek Democracy — honorary chairman — letterhead, 11/19/46 — (Florida Legislation Investigation Committee — FLIC — 2-10-58; "Communism

- and the NAACP," Vol. 2, Georgia Commission on Education, GCE, p. 85)
- (15) . . . speaker — *New York Times*, 12/24/46, p. 11
 - (16) . . . honorary chairman — letterhead, 1/17/47
 - (17) American Student Union — entertained leader, Joseph P. Lash, at White House, 11/30/39 — *Washington Times-Herald*, 12/1/39 (LJLC, p. 51)
 - (18) American Youth Congress (AYC) — National Council — attended Council conference of delegates, was interviewed by them—*New York Herald Tribune*, 1/26/36
 - (19) . . . sent letter of greeting to Milwaukee — official AYC program, 7/2-5/37 (LJLC, p. 51)
 - (20) . . . speaker at City College for New York AYC Council's New York State Model Legislature, 1/29/38—*Daily Worker*, 1/29/38; *New Masses*, 2/8/38 (House Un-American Activities Committee, Hearings Regarding Jack McMichael, 7/53, opposite p. 2673)
 - (21) . . . speaker at New York dinner — *Evening Star*, 3/1/39 (GCE, p. 85)
 - (22) . . . speaker, New York AYC program, 7/9/39 (LJLC, p. 52)
 - (23) . . . accompanied Communist leaders of AYC to hearings before SCUAA on 11/30/39 and entertained them at White House the same day — *Washington Times-Herald*, 12/1/39 (SCUAA, Vol. 9, 1939, p. 5616; *American Mercury* "Communists in The White House," February 1953, p. 10)
 - (24) . . . defender of AYC before Council of Southern Women—*Evening Star*, 1/26/40, p. 4 (LJLC, p. 52)
 - (25) . . . defender of AYC in her column, "My Day," 1/29/40
 - (26) . . . invited Congressmen to White House to meet AYC leaders — *Washington Post*, 2/7/40, pages 1, 7 (LJLC p. 52)
 - (27) . . . speaker, Washington AYC program, 2/10/40 (HUAC, Hearings Regarding Jack McMichael, p. 2723)
 - (28) . . . speaker — Monday Evening Club, AYC program, 2/13/40 (LJLC, p. 52)
 - (29) . . . AYC speaker — Chicago, 4/13/40 (Appendix IX, p. 559)
 - (30) . . . defender of AYC — *Liberty Magazine*, "Why I Still Believe in the Youth Congress," 4/20/40 (LJLC, p. 52)
 - (31) . . . asked for dinner for AYC leaders to raise funds — invitation by Edward J. Flynn, Bronx, 5/8/40 (Appendix IX, p. 684; *American Mercury*, Feb. 1953, p. 9)
 - (32) . . . AYC speaker — Washington, D. C. — *Evening Star*, 6/15/40
 - (33) China Aid Council — sponsor — undated folder (LJLC, p. 52)
 - (34) Christmas Amnesty Plea for Communists Convicted Under The Smith Act — signer of petition to President Eisenhower urging commutation of sentences and postponement of trials—*New York Times*, 12/21/55, p. 20 (LJLC, p. 52); *Daily People's World*, 12/22/55, p. 1 (California Senate Investigating Committee on Education, 14th Report, 1956, pages 28-9)
 - (35) Congress of American Women — (International Congress of Women, Paris, 11/26 to 12/1/45, became the Congress of American Women in 1947) — sent greetings to the 1945 International Congress (California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, 4th Report, 1948, p. 232)
 - (36) Daughters of the American Depression — sponsor — *New York Times*, 5/13/40 (Appendix IX, p. 684; LJLC, p. 52)
 - (37) End Jim Crow in Baseball Committee — sponsor — release, 7/30/45 (GCE, p. 85)
 - (38) Foster Parents Plan for Spanish Children — supporter — *Direction*, October 1939 (LJLC, p. 52)
 - (39) INDUSCO, INC. (See also citation number 2, same organization, earlier date) — member of advisory board — letterhead, April 1951 (LJLC, p. 52)
 - (40) Highlander Folk School — endorser of school — *New York Times*, 12/16/46, p. 29.
 - (41) Institute of Pacific Relations — American Council — reception for Eleanor Roosevelt on her return from Pacific during World War II (SISS, JPR Hearings, Part 8, 1952,

- p. 2582)
- (42) Jewish Black Book Committee — sponsor — undated pamphlet, "Let The World Know." (LJLC, p. 52)
 - (43) League of Women Shoppers — speaker, New York — *Daily Worker*, 12/9/36 (LJLC, p. 52)
 - (44) Metropolitan Music School—advisory council member—catalog, 1953-54 (LJLC, p. 52)
 - (45) . . . advisory council member — catalog, 1954-55 (ibid.)
 - (46) . . . advisory council member — catalog, 1956-57 (ibid.)
 - (47) Midwest Student Victory Assembly — sent greetings, January 1943 (HUAC Investigation of Communist Activities in San Francisco Area, Part 3, p. 3272)
 - (48) Motion Picture Artists Committee — sent donation—*Daily Worker*, 3/21/38 (SCUAA, Executive Hearings, Vol. 5, 1941, p. 2390; GCE, p. 86)
 - (49) National Citizens' Emergency Relief Committee to Aid Strikers' Families — member of national board — *Worker*, 3/17/46, p. 5 (GCE, p. 86)
 - (50) National Citizens Political Action Committee — honorary guest — program, 4/12/46
 - (51) National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax — sponsor — letterhead, 4/17/43
 - (52) . . . sponsor — letterhead, 3/8/46 (HUAC Hearings, Testimony of Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, 7/21/53, p. 3688)
 - (53) National Committee for Peoples' Rights — aided campaign — *Topeka Daily Capital*, 11/27/39 (SCUAA, Executive Hearings, Vol. 4, 1940, p. 1706)
 - (54) National Conference on the German Problem — sponsor — official release, 3/6/47 (LJLC, p. 53)
 - (55) National Council of American-Soviet Friendship — Committee of women — sent greetings to Soviet women on International Women's Day — *Daily Worker*, 4/4/46, p. 8 (GCE, p. 86)
 - (56) . . . member of committee of Women — press release — 3/12/47 (LJLC, p. 53)
 - (57) . . . sent greetings — *Worker*, 11/19/44, p. 2 (LJLC, p. 53)

- (58) . . . sent greetings to rally — *Daily Worker*, 11/15/45, p. 3 (LJLC, p. 53)
- (59) National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions — attended party at sculptor Jo Davidson's home, 1948, at which party the announcement of the formation of the Progressive Party to support Henry Wallace for President was made (HUAC Communist Methods of Infiltration in Entertainment, Part 1, Hearings, 1/13-18-54, p. 3869)
- (60) National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights — endorser of statement "A Warning to America" — folder, 1940 (Appendix IX, p. 1215)
- (61) National Lawyers Guild — attended NLG Detroit convention and posed for pictures with officials—*Daily Worker*, 2/21/56, p. 5
- (62) National Negro Congress — speaker at Philadelphia meeting — *Daily Worker*, 2/12/38 (GCE, p. 86)
- (63) National Right-To-Work Congress—speaker — program, 6/7/39 (Appendix IX, p. 1307)
- (64) People's Front for Peace — sent greetings — *Daily Worker*, 8/30/37, p. 2 (LJLC, p. 53)
- (65) Protestant Digest — writer of statement for — letterhead, 12/27/39 (Appendix IX, p. 1519)
- (66) Rachel Productions — praised its production of "The World of Sholom Aleichem," and recommended its Chicago company even though 15 of the 17 members of the company were party members or frontiers (Counterattack, 3/26/54, p. 3)
- (67) Russian War Relief — sent greetings — *Soviet Russia Today*, 12/41, p. 20 (LJLC, p. 53)
- (68) Southern Conference Educational Fund — signer of letter protesting Congressional hearings on SCEF — 6/10/54 (LJLC, p. 53)
- (69) Southern Conference for Human Welfare — the predecessor of the SCEF — speaker — program, 11/20-23-38 (Appendix IX, p. 1591)
- (70) . . . speaker at convention, Chattanooga — program, 4/16/40, 4/20/40 (Appendix IX, pp. 1598-9)
- (71) . . . consultant — official report, April 1940 (Appendix IX, p. 1588)

- (72) . . . member, executive board — program and call, 9/23/45
- (73) . . . member, board, New York committee — 1945 (HUAC Investigation of Communist Activities in the New York Area, Part 1, Jean Muir, 6/15/53, p. 6)
- (74) . . . entertained Joseph S. Gelders, a Communist Party member and leader of the SCHW, at White House, prior to speaking for the SCHW (SISS), Hearings, Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., 3/54, p. 15)
- (75) Southern Negro Youth Congress — speaker — 4/28/39 (LJLC, p. 54)
- (76) . . . attended conference in Tennessee, summer 1942 (SISS, Hearings on SCEF, see above, pages 105, 116)
- (77) Soviet Russia Today — contributor — Soviet Russia Today, 6/42, p. 6 (LJLC, p. 54)
- (78) Teachers Union, New York City (Was Local #5 of American Federation of Teachers prior to its expulsion by AFT in 1940) — received annual award — Daily Worker, 4/23/39 (GCE, p. 85)
- (79) United American Spanish Aid Committee — supporter — 1940 (Appendix IX, p. 1608)
- (80) United States Arrangements Committee, World Youth Conference — honorary patron — letterhead, 7/45 (LJLC, p. 54)
- (81) United Student Peace Committee — endorser of "Peace Strike" — Daily Worker, 4/20/39 (GCE, p. 86)
- (82) Workers Alliance — sponsored April 1936 meeting, Washington, D. C. (The Individualist, Lincoln, Nebraska, Vol. 1, 1938-9, Topics No. 45, quoting Industrial Control Reports, 4/18/36)
- (83) . . . speaker at convention, Washington, D. C. — New York Sun, 6/7/39, p. 1
- (84) Washington Committee for Aid to China — attended and supported WCAC at tea on 12/15/40 (SCUAA, Executive Hearings, Vol. 5, 1941, p. 2362)
- (85) . . . honorary sponsor, Paul Robeson concert, withdrew support only because of procedural disagreement, 4/25/41 (Ibid., ppp. 2375-6)
- (86) World Youth Congress — speaker at opening session — Vassar College, 8/16/38

(LJLC, p. 54; SCUAA, Hearings, Vol. 7, 1939, p. 4483)

ADDITIONAL CITATIONS

- (87) American Association for the United Nations, Inc. — The United Nations Fund — member of board of directors — letterhead 11/21/50 (solicited aid for over her signature) (The AAUN was the subject of a "Preliminary Report", 1955, American Legion Counter-Subversive Section)
- (88) American Civil Liberties Union — speaker at rally for Chicago branch in April 1940 (The Individualist, Lincoln, Nebraska, 4/18/40 citing News and Views, No. 54) (The ACLU has been cited as a "Communist-front" in the 1948 California Un-American Activities Committee Report, p. 107-9)
- (89) American Committee on Africa — member of national committee — letterhead, 6/10/58 and 6/19/59 — (The ACA has been publicized by the Worker, 4/24/60, which noted the ACA's opening of a South Africa Emergency Fund; at least 40 of the 80 officers and national committee members have records)
- (90) . . . South Africa Defense Fund — member of sponsoring committee for fund, "set up by the ACOA to help with legal aid for the 158 charged with treason in South Africa" (Africa Today, May-June, 1957)
- (91) Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) — founder — 1/9/47 (Hearings — House Select Committee on Lobbying Activities, Part 6, p. 19, 7/11/50)
- (92) . . . chairman ADA nominating committee — 3/29/47 (ADA, Its Origin, Aims and Character, issued by Staff of Senate Republican Policy Committee, 4/19/55, reissued in 1957)
- (93) . . . signer — ADA pamphlet, Toward Total Peace, 1947 (Ibid.)
- (94) . . . chosen as ADA national honorary chairman — 6th annual ADA convention, 5/22/53; 7th convention, 4/9/54; 8th convention 3/19/55 (Ibid.)
- (95) . . . contributor — ADA's Guide to Politics (Dial Press, 1954) (Ibid.)
- (96) . . . honorary ADA chairman, 1956, and officer in 1952 and from 1957 to date

- (97) American Friends Service Committee — signed statement, "America Needs A New Foreign Policy," issued by AFSC's Clarence E. Pickett (New York Times, 10/16/58, p. 40)
- (98) Bureau for Intercultural Education — sponsor — 11/25/46 — letterhead (At least 40 of its sponsors and staff officials have communist-front records. The California Senate Investigating Committee on Education noted this fact in its 8th, 1951, Report, p. 18)
- (99) Common Council for American Unity — sponsor — letterhead, 1/24/46; contributor to Letters from America campaign, and sponsor in 1950 — folder (The CCAU has had an extensive number of Communist-fronters and some party members associated with it over the past two decades).
- (100) Encampment for Citizenship (Sponsored by American Ethical Union), 10th Anniversary — honorary chairman and sponsor — letterhead, 4/20/56 (the communist-front affiliations of sponsors of the EFC have been listed in the American Legion's Reports, Counter-Subversive Section, pages 1A, 27; its Firing Line, 1954, No. 7, p. 3 and 1955, p. 38 and 132)
- (101) Freedom House (Wendell Willkie Bldg.) — founder — 1/22/42 (The Individualist, 11/8/47, p. 3, 4; signer Declaration of Freedom, 1952 (pamphlet The Tenth Anniversary of Freedom House, p. 9). (Directors include fronters)
- (102) International Ladies' Garment Workers Union (David Dubinsky) — donated services broadcasting over Eugene V. Debs (Socialist) Memorial Radio Station, WEVD, to ILGWU, a left-socialist union — Daily Worker, 4/7/34.
- (103) International Student Service — member executive committee — Jan. 1942 (Joe Lash testimony, SCUAA, p. 2807)
- (104) League for Industrial Democracy — participant in symposium — 1945 (Hearings, Special Committee to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations and Comparable Organizations, part 1, 1954, p. 300); speaker, 48th annual meeting (Ibid., p. 762). (This committee investigated the LID thoroughly as a socialist organization.)
- (105) The Nation — speaker at its dinner-forum 5/25/52 (Counterattack, 6/13/52, p. 4 cited as a "united front" affair.)
- (106) National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) — member board of directors, 1958 (LJLC, p. 51); speaker — Afro-American, 4/20/35; member board of directors — letterhead 2/16/56 ("the Communists . . . have infiltrated and are working through the NAACP" — LJLC, Part 2, March 1957 p. 155)
- (107) National Consumers League — vice president — letterhead, 1931, 1936 (headed by the Socialist, Florence Kelley, 1931, and by her son, Nicholas, 1936)
- (108) New York Council for a Permanent F.E.P.C. — honorary chairman — New York rally 2/18/46 letterhead; speaker (Ibid.) (hundreds of communists and fronters were named as sponsors of this rally)
- (109) National Issues Committee — chairman, 1954 (See source under 92) (an offshoot of the ADA)
- (110) National Urban League — speaker (Baltimore Sun, 12/11/35) (the extensive record of Communist affiliations of NUL officials is given in the Citizens' Council, official publication of the CCA, January, 1957)
- (111) New School for Social Research — member advisory board, 1931 — catalog (there are extensive references to the role of the New School and of its officials and faculty members in aiding Soviet espionage agents like Hanns Eisler to enter the United States — HUAC Hearings Regarding Hanns Eisler, 9/47)
- (112) National Women's Trade Union League — entertained leaders of NWTUL at White House; named as member for many years past — Labor, 5/12/36 ("the resolutions of the WTUL should be supported," — Daily Worker, 6/26/36)
- (113) Non-Intervention Citizens Committee — member, 1927 ("The 'center' organization in the city of New York engaged in propaganda against the United States and in

favor of the Socialist-Communist scheme to Sovietize Mexico and all central American states is the NICC." — Fred R. Marvin's Daily Data Sheets, 28-4 and 5, 3/9/27)

- (114) Open Forum — supported ("the Open Forum . . . publicized . . . Washington Town Hall, where . . . New Dealers listen to . . . lectures by Socialist and Communist evangelists." — American Mercury, Oct. 1936, p. 209, "Is Roosevelt A Socialist?", by Harold Lord Varney.)
- (115) Physicians Forum — sponsor of Conference for Health Care Without Discrimination at Hotel Theresa, New York City — 10/8/49 release (the Physicians Forum was cited as a Communist-front in the Washington State Joint Legislative Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, 2nd Report, 1948, p. 80)
- (116) Progressive Education Association—speaker—11/24-5/33 (news release, 11/19/33) The PEA was a radical left-wing teachers organization)
- (117) SANE (Committee for a Sane Atomic Policy — sponsored by the American Legion's Counter-Subversive Branch, Cincinnati, O., issued a special report on SANE in May 1958)
- (118) Survey Associates — sustaining member — Survey Graphic, March 1935 (interlocked, according to membership roster in issue cited, with the ACLU, the NAACP, the New School, and other similar organizations)
- (119) World Peaceways — (see listings — New York Times, 1/1/44)
- (120) Committee on Peace and Democracy — speaker — Chicago Tribune, 1/18/54 (pacifist)

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Mrs. Roosevelt

I'm Glad Over Recent High Court Decisions

NEW YORK — 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 Supreme Court upholding the Constitutional freedoms.

The Court—at least the majority on it—seems to have re-defined 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 leader's convictions, you find certain differences in their reasoning.

For instance, two of them, Justices William Black and William C. 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 cause for indictment. The Court held the Communist Party had been organized in its present form by 1951 at the latest and that, in 1951 when the indictment was brought against the leaders, the three year statute of limitations had run out.

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Date JUN 22 1957

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 INDEXED - 12 NOT RECORDED
 44 JUL 3 1957

JUL 19 1957

The attached letter from Muste concerns the Director's statement to the Internal Security Subcommittee re the Communist Party in February. Muste states the Director not only has attached a label to him for which there is no basis but one which is directly and completely contrary to the record of the past 20 years or more. Muste submits that the Director should immediately take out of the record the allegation that Muste has "long fronted for Communists." Muste states if Director should have time to discuss these matters with him on a personal basis, he would appreciate it.

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

Dear Sir:

The New York Post of March 20, 1957, reported that you had put into the record of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee a document bearing the label "United States Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation". The document contained the following statement referring to the undersigned in connection with the convention of the Communist Party held in February:

"The Communists boasted of having 'impartial observers' cover the convention. However, most of these so-called 'impartial' observers were handpicked before the convention started and were reportedly headed by A.J. Muste, who has long fronted for Communists and who recently circulated an amnesty petition calling for the release of Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act. Muste's report on the convention was as biased as could be expected. On the other hand, an observer whom the party did not handpick and who was more objective, Carl Lachlin, of the American Civil Liberties Union, has stated that the arguments for democracy within the Party 'were merely tactical and designed to fool the public'".

So far as the record at my disposal goes your allegation that I have "long fronted for Communists" is based on two comparatively very recent happenings: 1) my participation as an "observer" at the Communist Party convention in February and my activity in getting others to serve in a similar capacity; 2) the fact that I helped to circulate a petition which was sent to President Eisenhower at Christmas time 1955 and which asked for amnesty for Communists convicted under the Smith Act and a suspension of prosecution in the case of other accused under the Smith Act, pending a review of the latter which the Supreme Court of the United States was then preparing to make. I shall refer to both these matters in a moment. First I wish to refer to my attitudes and activities in this field prior to December 1955 which in your opinion appear to furnish a basis for characterizing me publicly as one who has long fronted for Communists.

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EXP. PROC.

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You have not only attached a label to me for which there is no basis but one which is directly and completely contrary to the record of the past twenty years and more. After several years of service as Director of the Presbyterian Labor Temple, New York, I became National Secretary of the Christian pacifist Fellowship of Reconciliation in 1940. I served in that capacity until reaching retirement age in September 1953. Since then I have continued active as Secretary Emeritus.

Not only was I not connected with any Communist fronts during all these years but I took a leading part as the executive of the F.O.R. in analyzing and exposing the dangerous and fraudulent character of "united fronts" and in persuading the F.O.R. groups both here and in other countries not to take part in such activities as the World Council of Peace and its affiliated groups, the Stockholm Peace Petition, etc. What criticism there has been in pacifist and other peace groups during those years was to the effect that I was too "rigid" and perhaps "unreconciling" about such matters.

The F.O.R. at the same time has stoutly defended the civil liberties of Communists as well as all others, and of course with my hearty approval. From the beginning the National Council of F.O.R. has opposed the Smith Act and prosecutions under it as violating American traditions and as the wrong and ineffective way to combat the evils of Communism.

When F.O.R. or I personally have acted in this field of civil liberties, however -- as in a Rosenberg petition a few years ago and the Smith Act Amnesty petition -- we have scrupulously avoided acting through, or with organizations or committees that might be suspected as "fronts", but have acted independently, making it clear in each case that we were opposed to Communism and were defending the rights of those with whom we disagreed, not of those with whom we agreed and were collaborating.

You have made a grave charge against me and my record. You are undoubtedly aware of the fact that your word in such matters as this carries more weight probably than that of any other person in our country. I respectfully submit that you should immediately take out of the record the allegation that I have "long fronted for Communists".

I turn now to the question of "impartial observers" at the C.P. convention. I am informed by Norman Thomas, who, as he has told you, was associated with me in approaching people to act as observers, that according to Mr. Nichols of your staff the basis for the F.B.I. thinking that we were acting as a front in this matter is that the suggestion that there be "observers" came from Mr. Simon W. Gerson who was in charge of publicity at the C.P. convention. Mr. Thomas in his letter to you has disposed of the charge that if the idea did originate with Mr. Gerson this made a "fronter" of any one who considered the idea had merit.

however, the fact of the matter is that the idea did not originate with Mr. Gerson or any other Communist. It was first mentioned by one of my fellow-pacifists in my own room. It was tentatively mentioned to a couple of C.P. leaders as an idea they might explore with their

colleagues. I undertook at the same time to discuss the idea with well known civil libertarians such as Norman Thomas and Roger N. Baldwin in order to check on the validity of the idea. Finding that the idea seemed meritorious, we proceeded.

If the idea that Mr. Gerson originated the project was reported to you as a fact by one of your agents or another person, the report -- whether by design or unintentional error -- was false. If the idea that Mr. Gerson was the originator was an inference, it was completely erroneous.

The conditions on which persons were asked if they wished to sit in as "observers" were the following: 1) observers should be persons known as opponents of Communism and as not identified with "united fronts"; 2) they should also have some record of concern for civil liberties of minority groups; 3) there was to be no veto by the C.P. of anyone asked to be an observer; 4) observers were not in effect to serve as reporters during the convention, since unfortunately reporters were not admitted to the sessions; but after the convention all observers were to be completely free jointly or individually to make any kind of reports, write any evaluations they saw fit, etc., with no censorship whatever.

The allegation in your statement to the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee that some observers were "handpicked" in a sense in which others such as Mr. Rachlin were not, is completely contrary to fact. All persons were approached by Mr. Thomas or myself directly or through an intermediary. (It should be put in the record that a number of persons who were approached, who thought it a good idea, and wished to participate, declined to do so because they feared there might be precisely the kind of comment which you have in fact made and they did not wish to expose the institutions with which they were connected to the embarrassment which this causes in the atmosphere which still too largely prevails in this country and which it is presumably the duty of the Department of Justice to combat. If the Department is not in fact charged with the defense of the Constitution and in particular the Bill of Rights, what is its function?)

Among those who were contacted in the matter was Mr. George Lundquist of the New York Civil Liberties Union. He indicated to me that he was looking for two or three board members of the N.Y. C.L.U. to act as "observers" and a day or two before the Convention reported to me that Mr. Carl Rachlin and Mr. Migdol were prepared to serve. Mr. Rachlin and Mr. Migdol received invitations by wire from the National Committee of the Communist Party to whom I gave their names and addresses in the same way precisely as anyone else who indicated readiness to participate in the project.

Your statement about the difference between Mr. Rachlin's evaluation of the Convention and that of the eight observers, including myself, who issued a joint statement after Mr. Rachlin's appearance before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, is very vague. I cannot but think that on second thought you will agree with me that important government officials, if they speak on such matters at all, should seek to be specific and scrupulously accurate. Your statement gives the impression that the eight vouched for it that the Communist Party had become democratic. I am enclosing herewith

a copy of the Statement of Eight Observers, which you may well not have seen before you wrote your statement. You will note that we report that the sessions we attended were democratically conducted and we cited illustrations. We did also express the view that the conflict within the Party could not be dismissed -- to use Mr. Rachlin's terminology -- as "merely tactical and designed to fool the public". I may parenthetically record my personal opinion that, in view of what has happened in recent months in the Communist movement in Poland, Hungary, Russia itself, and for that matter in the Communist ranks in the United States, for any one on serious reflection to regard all this as an elaborately contrived stage play he must be entirely incapable of judging political developments or engaged in a calculated attempt to create a distorted impression.

However, the eight observers specifically stated that they suspended judgment as to whether the U.S.A. had achieved independence of Moscow and was moving toward democratic socialism. We stated that in ~~our~~ view of the very admissions made by the Convention as to past crimes and errors, only the actual behavior of Communists and the Communist Party could furnish a basis for judging what was really happening.

It is difficult not to regard it as a gratuitous insult that the impression should be given out that persons such as Dorothy Day of the Catholic Worker, George Willoughby, a friend and director of the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors, Alfred Hassler, head of the literature department of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, Lyle Tatum, a member of the Staff of the American Friends Service Committee, Roy Finch and Bayard Rustin, of the War Resisters League, Dr. Stringfellow Barr, and Bernard Rosenberg would be participants in anything which involved "handpicking". They are all persons known for their integrity and independence of character. May I in particular call your attention to the fact that Mr. Rosenberg, one of the editors of Dissent magazine, who was "picked" in exactly the same way as everyone else, not only did not join in the statement of eight observers, but made his own declaration, critical of my position, in a letter to the New York Post, something which he had every right to do.

Probably the most deplorable and ominous feature of your statement is that an office-holder of your standing and prestige should inferentially attach the label of "fronting" for Communists to the nearly fifty-distinguished Americans, known for their opposition to Communism, who in 1955 signed a petition relating to Communists convicted under the Smith Act. This means attaching this label to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Norman Thomas, the dean of Union Theological Seminary, the dean of the Chapel at Columbia University, the dean of the Boston University School of Theology and others listed in the brochure enclosed herewith. I hope you will note carefully the contents of the petition, including the dissenting opinions of distinguished Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, on which the petition was largely based.

Any citizen is, of course, entitled to criticize the signers of such a petition but labelling them as "fronters" because they exercise their right to petition is not legitimate criticism. For an

officer of the Department of Justice in any way to call in question the right to petition, not to speak of labelling those who exercise it as "fronters", seems to me a violation of trust and the kind of action which gravely jeopardizes our democratic institutions.

This leads me, without any animosity toward you personally, Mr. Hoover, to raise two questions. In the first place, I am under the impression that according to your own statements it is the function of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to gather information, not to deliver judgments or to attempt to "give the party line", so to speak, to Congressional Committees or the general public. Have you not in this instance departed from this policy?

In the next place, if a person in your position is to speak at all in such matters, should he not refrain from stigmatizing individuals who are not on trial, who have not even been charged with any violation of law, and who obviously have no such access to channels of publicity as you have? It is my impression that in recent years, as the result of the reaction of countless citizens against the excesses and atrocities of McCarthyism, Congressional investigating committees have been at some pains not to give out names of citizens who were questioned at least until there was some basis for legal charges against them. To what pass have we come if a single individual -- and he the head of the F.B.I. presumably charged in a special and delicate manner with the protection of citizens against attack and the defense of our liberties -- can make charges against an individual in the casual manner that you have used in this case?

I raise this question not, except in a very minor degree, on my own behalf. I do have some means of publicity and a long public record of being open and above board in what I do, whatever views people may hold as to my behavior. Moreover, I have the inward protection of knowing that in what I have done and said in these matters I have acted in accordance with the Christian faith and teaching which I profess. We are taught in the Scriptures of that faith that it is the business of those who have influence or power to be especially considerate of the weak and to "take care not to offend one of these little ones". There are, alas, a good many people in this country who have little if any means to defend themselves who have been injured, materially and spiritually, by those who have power and prestige.

It is necessary to add one final word about a matter which may come up in subsequent discussion. During the past year and a half I have been somewhat prominently involved in the process of promoting untrammelled political discussion from which no tendencies, including Communist spokesmen, are excluded. Sometimes these discussions have been under the auspices of the Fellowship of Reconciliation when they have served a clear civil liberties purpose; sometimes not. I think that in insisting that all views should be publicly heard I am true to one of the most basic of American traditions. I think that in insisting on the other hand, as I have done, that Communists must not try to evade the public discussion of any issue, I am far from "fronting" for them. To this day I have maintained my position of not engaging in "united action" with Communists, except in this strictly

limited sense of arranging for the frank and serious discussion by spokesmen of all political tendencies of all important political questions. I recognize, of course, the right of any citizen to criticize this procedure, but I am personally convinced that this is a service to truth and to the cause of freedom which is sorely beset in many parts of the world today.

I hope that I may hear from you. If you should have time to discuss these matters with me on a personal basis, I should appreciate it. I should perhaps make it clear that I am conscientiously opposed to responding to summons to appear before any government official or agency engaged in investigating the political or religious opinions of myself or others.

Sincerely yours,

A.J. Muste



aju/dmc
enc/amnesty petition
observer's convention report

**SIGNERS OF THE PETITION FOR AMNESTY
FOR SMITH ACT VICTIMS**

INITIATING GROUP

HN C. BENNETT
Dean, Union Theological Seminary Faculty New York City

BY FINCH
Faculty, Sarah Lawrence College Bronxville, N. Y.

ONALD HARRINGTON
Minister, Community Church New York City

HARLES R. LAWRENCE
Faculty, Brooklyn College Brooklyn, N. Y.

EWIS MUMFORD
Author Amenia, N. Y.

J. MUSTE
Secretary Emeritus,
Fellowship of Reconciliation. New York City

AUL E. SCHERER
Professor of Homiletics, Union
Theological Seminary New York City

ORMAN THOMAS
New York City

OWLAND WATTS
Secretary, Workers Defense League New York City

ADDITIONAL SIGNERS

OLAND H. BAINTON
Yale Divinity School New Haven, Conn.

USTAVE J. BISCHOF
Professor, Department of M.E.,
City College of New York New York City

STEPHEN G. CARY
Secretary, American Section
American Friends Service Committee Philadelphia, Pa.

HENRY STEELE COMMAGER
Columbia University New York City

BERT SPRAGUE COOLIDGE
Lecturer on Chemistry, Harvard University Cambridge, Mass.

HENRY H. CRANE
Minister, Central Methodist Church Detroit, Mich.

W. J. FAULKNER
Pastor, Congregational Church
of Park Manor Chicago, Ill.

RICHARD B. GREGG
Author Jamaica, Vi.

GEORGIA HARKNESS
Professor, Applied Theology,
Pacific School of Religion Berkeley, Calif.

ALFRED HASSLER
Editor, Fellowship New York City

REV. JOHN M. KRUMM
Chaplain, Columbia University New York City

HENT LARABEE
Secretary, New York Region,
Fellowship of Reconciliation New York City

PAUL LEHMANN
Professor, Applied Christianity,
Princeton Theological Seminary Princeton, N. J.

DIG LENS
Manager, AFL Union in Chicago Chicago, Ill.

HENRY LOFQUIST
Secretary, South Presbyterian
Peace Fellowship Bessemer, Ala.

PAUL G. MACY
Secretary (regional), Fellowship of Reconciliation Chicago

ALLEN D. MILLER
Professor of Theology, Eden Seminary Webster Groves, Mo.

PAUL S. MINEAR
Faculty, Andover-Newton
Theological School Newton Centre, Mass.

JEROME NATHANSON
Teacher, Society for Ethical Culture New York City

HAZEL L. PERKISON
Director of Community Service,
Broadway Congregational Church New York City

JOHN HENRY RANDALL, JR.
Professor of
Knowledge, Columbia University New York City

ELMER RICE
Playwright and producer New York City

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
Hyde Park, N. Y.

CONSTANCE H. RUMBROUGH
Teacher, Weekday Religious
Education Program Harrisonburg, Va.

CULBERT G. RUTENBER
Professor, Eastern Baptist
Theological Seminary Philadelphia, Pa.

JOHN NEVIN SAYRE
Co-Treasurer, International
Fellowship of Reconciliation New York City

MARK H. SHAW
Northeastern Secretary,
Democracy Unlimited Melrose, Mass.

EMILY PARKER SIMON
Executive Director, Baltimore Peace Section Baltimore, Md.

A PETITION

**To the President of the United States
On Amnesty for Smith Act Victims
and Postponement of Trials**

Dear Mr. President:

We respectfully urge you to grant an amnesty commuting the sentences of sixteen men and women now in prison under the Smith Act (Alien Registration Act 1940) to time already served, and to use your influence to secure the postponement of trials in the 180 cases presently awaiting Trial Court or Appeals Court decisions on the Act.

Those who present this petition are in fundamental disagreement with the philosophy of the Communist Party and with essential elements in its program and are motivated in their present action by their attachment to the democratic way of life and the desire to maintain and strengthen it.

We call attention to Supreme Court Justice Black's description of the character of the Smith Act and the trial of Communist Party leaders under it in his dissenting opinion when appeal from the convictions under it was before the Supreme Court:

"At the outset I want to emphasize what the crime involved in this case is and what it is not. These petitioners are not charged with an attempt to overthrow the government. They were not charged with non-verbal acts of any kind designed to overthrow the government. They were not even charged with saying or writing anything designed to overthrow the government.

"The charge was that they agreed to assemble and talk and publish certain ideas at a later date . . .

" . . . The indictment is that they conspired to organize the Communist Party and to speak or newspapers and other publications in the future to teach and advocate forcible overthrow of the government."

Recently the Supreme Court itself, by agreeing to review the California Smith Act prosecutions, has recognized the appropriateness of a "second look" at the act.

Among the sixteen for whom we are requesting a Christmas amnesty are elderly and ill persons. The indictments and convictions in these cases were carried through a period of the "cold war" and in an atmosphere often marked by hysteria. Fortunately recent months conditions have changed for the better and there is a noticeable trend to reaffirm the basic democratic traditions of our country.

It is our conviction that your acquiescence in our request would serve to give further impetus to this healthy trend, would give proof of our confidence in democratic institutions, would encourage and inspire our friends throughout the world and win new friends. Thus, we believe, it would also contribute toward peace in the world about which you are so deeply concerned and would be in line with the policy you set forth through Secretary of State Dulles on Nov. 18, 1955:

"I know that no setback, no obstacle to progress will ever deter this Government from our people from the great effort to establish a just and durable peace."


A. J. MUSTE
21 Audubon Ave.
New York 32, N.Y.

(names of other signers appear in column at

Signers are acting as individuals. Information about their associations is for purpose of identification.

ARTHUR L. SWIFT Professor, Union Theological Seminary New York City	ROBERT H. HAMILL Minister, Ottawa St. Methodist Church Joliet, Ill.
JOHN M. SWOMLEY, JR. Secretary, Fellowship of Reconciliation New York City	LATE SIGNERS
LOREN WALTERS Staff, Evangelical and Reformed Church Headquarters Philadelphia, Pa.	ALAN BARTH Author Washington, D. C.
ROBERT F. WEISKOTTEN Minister, St. John's Lutheran Church Richmond Hill, N. Y.	GRANVILLE HICKS Writer Crafton, N. Y.
NORMAN J. WHITNEY Syracuse University Syracuse, N. Y.	B. F. McLAURIN Brotherhood of Pullman Porters New York City
HERMAN WILL, JR. Vice-Chairman, Fellowship of Reconciliation Lombard, Ill.	WALTER M. MUELDNER Dean, Boston Univ. School of Theology Boston, Mass.
CHARLES W. FORMAN Faculty, Yale University New Haven, Conn.	JOHN OLIVER NELSON Faculty of Divinity School, Yale Univ. New Haven, Conn.
WALTER MITCHELL Bishop of Arizona (Retired) Protestant Episcopal Church Rancho Santa Fe, Calif.	ANNALEE STEWART Women's Intl. League for Peace and Freedom Washington, D. C.
	MICHAEL STRAIGHT Publisher, The New Republic New York City

ENCLOSURE 100-16922-45

Distinguished Supreme Court Justices viewed the Smith Act with apprehension:

"The doctrine of conspiracy has served divers and oppressive purposes, and its broad reach can be made to do great evil. But never until today has anyone seriously thought that the ancient law of conspiracy could constitutionally be used to turn speech into seditious conduct. . . . Not a single seditious act is charged in the indictment. To make a speech unlawful because two men conceived it, is to raise the law of conspiracy to appalling proportions."

— U. S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICE WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS,
in his dissent in the same case.

"Public opinion being what it is, few will protest the conviction of the Communist agitators. *There is hope, however, that in later times, when present pressures, plums and fears subside, this or some later court will restore the First Amendment liberties to the high preferred place where they belong in a free society.*"

U. S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICE HUGO BLACK,
in a dissenting opinion
in a Smith Act case in 1951.

DO YOU WANT TO JOIN THESE CITIZENS IN A STAND FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES?

The following petition (see inside) was sent to President Eisenhower on December 20, 1955 on behalf of the signers listed above. A large number of requests for copies of the petition and list of signers for wider distribution has been received, and also inquiries as to how people who were not among the small number to whom the original petition went may associate themselves with it.

If you take substantially the same non-Communist position, as set forth in the petition, and desire to associate yourself with it, we shall be glad to list your signature and at an appropriate time, when a considerable number of signatures have been assembled, transmit them to the President and the press.

A. J. MUSTE

21 Audubon Avenue
New York 32, N. Y.

I agree in principle with the Smith Act Petition and wish to associate myself with the original signers

NAME _____

TITLE, if any _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____

STATE _____

(Zone)

SCHOOL, CHURCH or other organizational connection: _____

If you wish to see a small contribution to help cover cost of printing and mailing it will be welcome

A.J. Muste
4 Liberation
110 Christopher
New York 14, N.Y.

STATEMENT BY OBSERVERS AT COMMUNIST PARTY CONVENTION, NEW YORK, FEBRUARY

9-12, 1957

The undersigned were "observers" at the recent Communist Party convention in New York attending one or several and in the case of some of us all sessions. The initiative for the project of having some non-Communist citizens who are in fundamental disagreement with much of Communist philosophy and program, present at the Convention and free afterward to report in any way they wished, came from A.J. Muste and others, with strong support from Norman Thomas. The suggestion was conveyed to officers of the Communist Party and accepted by them. They issued invitations to persons suggested by Mr. Muste.

Since reference has been made to these matters in the press and elsewhere, we wish to state that the sessions of the Convention were democratically conducted with vigorous discussion of all matters brought to the floor. There were many indications that no individual or group was in a position to control the convention. All documents coming out of convention committees were made available in mimeographed form to delegates and observers, and were made available to the press immediately after the delegates had acted upon them. The votes on divisions in committees were reported to the delegates. As far as we could tell, Roberts Rules of Order and the Rules adopted by the convention for its own conduct were scrupulously carried out. Nominations for twenty out of 60 members of the incoming National Committee were made from the floor. There were 46 nominations for the 20 positions. The votes were widely scattered, with no one receiving more than about seventy per cent of the votes and the highest votes going to others than nationally known leaders who would presumably have been unanimously elected at old style Communist conventions.

As the press reported, the former national secretary, Eugene Dennis, in his opening report rejected the proposals of the French Communist, Jacques Duclos, on certain key issues such as the primacy of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Duclos has been regarded as an important channel for conveying the views of the Soviet Communist leaders to western Parties.

STATEMENT ON COMMUNIST PARTY CONVENTION BY OBSERVERS - PAGE TWO

The signers of this statement are:

A.J. Muste, Secretary Emeritus, Fellowship of Reconciliation*

Dorothy Day, Editor, Catholic Worker

Roy Finch, Chairman, War Resisters League

Stringfellow Barr, Lecturer and publicist

Lyle Tatum, Peace Secretary for Middle Atlantic Region, American Friends
Service Committee

Bayard Rustin, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League

Alfred Hassler, Director of Publications, Fellowship of Reconciliation

George Willoughby, Director, Central Committee For Conscientious Objectors

- * The signers act as individuals. Titles are noted for purposes of identification.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

N.Y. FILE NO. **65-3745 OG**

REPORT MADE AT <p style="text-align: center;">NEW YORK CITY</p>	DATE WHEN MADE <p style="text-align: center;">4/18/41</p>	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE <p style="text-align: center;">2/15/41</p>	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin: 5px 0;"></div>
TITLE <div style="background-color: black; width: 300px; height: 1.2em; margin: 5px 0;"></div>			CHARACTER OF CASE <p style="text-align: center;">ESPIONAGE (G) REGISTRATION ACT.</p>

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[redacted] investigation reflects subject presently residing Miami Beach, Florida. Subject employed during latter part of 1940 by one [redacted] and received expenses for travel through U.S. and for photographic material. [redacted] still purchases landscape views from subject. Subject reported to have been friendly with wife of President Roosevelt and reportedly was [redacted] for approximately 10 years. Was very friendly with [redacted]

- P -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated 1/25/41, New York City.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED

J. J. Donegan
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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65-29246-13

APR 21 1941

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CH-21

65-3745

It is observed from the reference report that the [redacted] was requested to conduct additional investigation in this matter and under date of February 15, 1941, the following data was received:

[redacted] assigned to this investigation, reports that [redacted] now resides at [redacted]

"The Naturalization record and description of the subject are reported on report No. 669.

"The subject was employed by [redacted] who resides at [redacted]

[redacted] received expenses for traveling in the United States and for photographic material used while so employed as a landscape photographer during the last half of 1940. All photographs were sent to [redacted] who, in turn, sent them to [redacted]

[redacted] still purchases landscape views from the subject, [redacted]

[redacted] and [redacted] stated that the subject is very friendly with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President. It is believed that he met her at a gallery, where he had several photographs on display.

This Case Originated at **HABANA, CUBA**

File No. 100-67

Report Made At Habana, Cuba	Date When Made 6-10-46	Period for Which Made 4-16,19;5-13-21-24-28-31;6-3-4-5-46	Report Made By [REDACTED]
Title PATRONATO DE AYUDA AL PUEBLO ESPAÑOL			Character of Case SECURITY MATTER - C

Administrative Details:

Synopsis of Facts

None

Status: 1946

- P -

Sources of Information:

Source C
Source D
Source E

Reference:

Reference:

Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]**
dated January 18, 1946, at Habana, Cuba.

*Slack One
7/9/46
Jury*

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RECORDED
EX-26

Approved and Forwarded: <i>Loane J. Randall</i>	Legal Attache	Do Not Write in These Spaces	
Made Available To: <i>[Signature]</i>	Copies of This Report: <i>[Signature]</i>	100-342658-4	RECORDED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Embassy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Bureau	F B I	INDEXED
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> M. A.	1 Mexico City (Info)	JUN 14 1946	EX-26
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> N. A.	1 Habana (1 Embassy)		
<input type="checkbox"/> Others			

59 JUL 12 1946

Habana, Cuba
June 10, 1946

RE: PATRONATO DE AYUDA AL PUEBLO ESPAÑOL

SYNOPSIS

Under auspices of PATRONATO, the Second Conference of "AYUDA AL PUEBLO ESPAÑOL" celebrated January 20, 1946, purpose being to organize financial campaign which began February 11, 1946, and terminated May 6, 1946, with total of \$62,718.05 collected. Communist Senator JUAN MARINELLO received and delivered to PATRONATO \$5,148.42 contributed at anniversary celebration of Spanish Republic at Manhattan Center, New York City on April 7, 1946. Executive Committee of PATRONATO set out. FELIX MONTIEL, Treasurer of PATRONATO, reportedly planning trip to Toulouse, France.

INVESTIGATIVE DETAILS

The following information concerning the Second Conference of the "AYUDA AL PUEBLO ESPAÑOL" has been summarized from the January 26, 1946, issue of the weekly newspaper, NOSOTROS, the official organ of the Spanish Communist front "CASA DE LA CULTURA".

The Conference was held on January 20, 1946, in the "Club de Cantineros" in Habana, Cuba. The following is a list of the organizations and the number of delegates from each reported to have been in attendance during the Conference:

Type of Organization	Number of Organizations	Number of Delegates
Labor Syndicates	82	495
Casa De La Cultura	41 Branches	121
Masonic Lodges	22	74
Spanish societies	20	42

Those individuals whose names are followed by an asterisk have been classified by Reliable Source C as being Communists.

It was also agreed at the Conference to direct the following communications to the persons and organizations indicated:

- 1) A cable to the French Assembly, congratulating them upon their agreement to break relations with FRANCO;
- 2) A cable to the United Nations Organization in London asking that common action be taken against FRANCO;
- 3) Telegrams to RAMON GRAU (SAN MARTIN), the President of Cuba; one requesting the breaking of diplomatic relations with Spain and the other asking for intervention in an effort to secure the release and repatriation of the Cuban citizen SANTIAGO ALVAREZ and to offer the right of asylum to SEBASTIAN ZAPIRAIN. (It is to be noted that these two Communists have recently been sentenced to 18 and 20 years imprisonment respectively by the FRANCO Government for acts against the Spanish State;
- 4) A telegram to AGUSTIN CRUZ, Cuban Senator, congratulating him upon his efforts as head of the Hispano Cuban Commission Pro Spanish Republic in behalf of the breaking of diplomatic relations with FRANCO and in behalf of the re-establishment of the Spanish Republic.

It was also agreed at the Conference that all the organizations represented at this affair should direct cables to Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, requesting that she intervene in behalf of the release of SANTIAGO ALVAREZ.

Source C has advised that although the Extraordinary Campaign of 1946, designated always by the slogans "Arms for the Guerrillas" and "For the Spanish Republic" was supposed to have terminated on April 14th, which is the anniversary of the founding of the Second Spanish Republic, the Executive Committee of the PATRONATO decided to extend the campaign until May 6, 1946, simply because the contributions were still being received in considerable quantity. The minimum quota set, \$12,000, was far exceeded. By the closing day of the campaign on May 6, 1946, a total of \$62,718.05 had been collected.

A breakdown of the total amounts contributed by each of the provinces is as follows:

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON, D. C.

19024

FILE NO.

62-5108

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 7-28-47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/10; 5/10, 13-18, 20, 23, 24, 26, 28, 6/20, 21, 24, 25, 7/7/47	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] ERM:MC
TITLE [REDACTED]			CHARACTER OF CASE Mr. G. [REDACTED] INTERNAL SECURITY - R [REDACTED] Gandy

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL~~

Background investigation regarding subject set forth showing his birth, education, family, early employment, etcetera. During World War II he served as

[REDACTED] regarding Atomic Energy. He was appointed [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] where he is presently employed. Persons interviewed state generally that he is not qualified as a Scientist or as an Administrator in his present position. In summer 1946, served as [REDACTED]

He has associated with known Communists and persons believed to be members of an alleged Russian Espionage ring operating in this country. He and his wife are in frequent contact with [REDACTED] Washington, D. C., whose Government is pro-Russian. [REDACTED] has been in social contact with an official of the [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] is described as pro-Russian by several persons interviewed in Washington, D. C. He is known to have been in contact on several occasions with [REDACTED] representative of Polish Government. [REDACTED] recently failed to obtain [REDACTED]

G.I.R.O.

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62-58854-48

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INDEXED

EX-67

OCT 8 1947

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1944 O - 57540

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] said it was bad on the part of the Americans to have a man like that in that position. [REDACTED] said the purpose of the conference was that citizens could make suggestions but that "they" didn't want to listen to any suggestions which might possibly lead to the Russians and us getting together on philosophy. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] agreed that it appeared that [REDACTED], whom they said testified to the fact that in five years there would only be ten percent of Americans left alive, would be in a nice safe "looney" house at that time. They then discussed the United Nations Forum meeting on March 31, 1947. [REDACTED] advised she didn't know if ELEANOR ROOSEVELT would be able to stay for the Forum, but that she was in Washington Friday and Saturday at the A.D.A. meeting. [REDACTED] said that she would love to have [REDACTED] come to dinner before the Forum meeting to meet Mrs. ROOSEVELT, but it couldn't be arranged.

[REDACTED] said she had a long talk with [REDACTED]. She said that [REDACTED] feels that until we get a stronger United Nations we have to sacrifice just as much as Russia. [REDACTED] said she feels the important "honest to God" thing "to us" is not Greece democracy, but the Near East oil. [REDACTED] said we are grabbing it and we are afraid RUSSIA will grab it from us so we invest four million dollars in Greece. [REDACTED] said she thinks Russia ought to have a warm water port. [REDACTED] agreed with her. [REDACTED] said "in time of war Russia has always been in the position of being attacked because Turkey has always let Russia's enemies through, and it isn't a matter of internationalizing the port--the port has been internationalized all along and look what it has done to Russia". [REDACTED] said that if we want naval bases in Greece, we should let Russia have naval bases. [REDACTED] said, "Well, I think the worst thing we ever did was just grab off those". [REDACTED] said that's the kind of thing that causes war. They agreed to see each other again at the United Nations Forum.

UNITED NATIONS FORUM

[REDACTED], advised that the United Nations Forum had conferences at the Shoreham Hotel on March 17 and March 31, 1947, and that Mrs. ROOSEVELT spoke at the conference on March 17th. along with ALGER HISS. T-17 has advised that ALGER HISS is a member of a Soviet espionage ring operating in the United States.