



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
(CROSS REFERENCE)**

PART 6 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 6 of 14 ENCLOSURE(S)

CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 2/14/55	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/6-11/55	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] lhs/kc
TITLE [REDACTED]			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C; PERJURY

SUMMARY REPORT

SYNOPSIS: Subject resides at [REDACTED] Queens, NY, and is employed as Secretary of Public Affairs Committee, 22 East 38th Street, NYC, and is Editor of Public Affairs Committee pamphlets. In 1950 the Public Affairs Committee engaged the "Friends of Democracy" to conduct an investigation of STEWART'S past Communist activities after STEWART had replied to 54 allegations of Communist activity prepared by the Public Affairs Committee. STEWART subsequently submitted numerous documents attempting to show that he was not affiliated with various Communist front organizations or that he had not supported the CP line. Subject described as CP member by several individuals, but no definite evidence obtained to substantiate their opinions. Evidence of affiliation and/or membership in numerous CP fronts set forth. Reliably reported to be a member of the CPA, Queens County, NY, on or before 8/18/1944. STEWART denied under oath before McCarran Committee on 2/11/52 that he was ever a CP or CPA member.

AGENCY
REC'D
DATE FORW.
HOW FORW.
BY

DETAILS:

I. BACKGROUND

Birth and Citizenship

Miss KATHERINE MAHAN, Register of Wills, Court House, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania made available a record located in [REDACTED] dated 18 [REDACTED]

COPIES OF THIS REPORT Bureau (100-16173) (RM) New York (100-25816)	<p style="text-align: center;">DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p style="font-size: 2em; text-align: center;">100-16-419-3-38</p> <p style="text-align: center;">FEB 18 1955</p> <p style="text-align: center;">RECORDED 18 INDEXED 12</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR DISSEMINATION</p>	<p>AGENCY REC'D DATE FORW. HOW FORW. BY</p> <p>AGENCY IN STATE DATE FORW. HOW FORW. BY</p>
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35-1116-201355
1955

American Youth Congress *

Page 181 of the 1948 report of the Un-American Activities Committee in California, listed MAXWELL S. STEWART as among those who have been affiliated with or who have given support to the American Youth Congress.*

The Public Affairs Committee charged that STEWART was a member of the National Advisory Board of the American Youth Congress. STEWART replied:

Born Kan. - DC

"I did consent to serve on the National Advisory Board of the American Youth Congress with a number of very distinguished Americans including Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, JAMES A. FARLEY, Senator ARTHUR CAPPER, HAROLD ICKES, PHILIP MURRAY, Senator ROBERT F. WAGNER, GEORGE SHUSTER, WILLARD GIVENS, ORDWAY TEAD, and RAYMOND LESLIE BUELL, Chairman of the Public Affairs Committee." *ny*

- Born Germany - DC

STEWART told Friends of Democracy, according to their report, that the committee he joined never met. "But while STEWART did nothing at all about the fact that he was on the Advisory Board of an organization following the Communist Party line, others did. According to the "New York Times" of February 4, 1941, Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT said she would neither address nor attend coming sessions of the American Youth Congress."

The report prepared by Friends of Democracy continues, "The Communist dominated American Youth Congress at the same time 'divorced' Mrs. ROOSEVELT because she 'no longer believes with us that the first line of defense of our country is a free, unregimented and happy youth ...'"

It was also stated that American Youth Congress material examined by the Friends of Democracy, discloses that MAXWELL STEWART'S name is listed on 1937 material, but not, as he claims, those of Mrs. ROOSEVELT, FARLEY, CAPPER, ICKES, WAGNER, GIVENS, TEAD, or BUELL. It is possible, of course, that others joined later. But in no case was STEWART induced to join by the appearance of the names he cites.

EAT:LCB
3/4/42

RECORDED

100-94623-2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Apropos of my discussion with you yesterday concerning certain aspects of a situation which I am reliably informed is developing in the War Department, I am attaching hereto a memorandum which outlines the facts in this matter as they have been reported to me. I am also attaching hereto a newspaper article appearing in the Washington Times-Herald on March 2, 1942, which pertains to this same matter. It is interesting to observe that the information which was furnished to me was received several days prior to the appearance of this newspaper dispatch which, in substance, corroborates the information coming to me from another source.

Although the newspaper dispatch indicates that the expansion program of the Provost Marshal General is intended only to relate to matters within the armed services, your attention is invited to the fact that the program includes "a school of military government" for the purpose of teaching officers to become "civil administrators." It will be further noted that the organization already has 1500 "undercover men."

It seems perfectly obvious consequently that this group is being organized and trained for something outside the normal scope of operation of the Provost Marshal General's usual duties.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosure

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

MAR 4 15 15 1942

EAT

EAT:LCB

3/4/42

One of the most bitter critics of administration policies is Major General Allen D. Gullion, Provost Marshal General. Gullion boasts to intimate friends of a contemplated military dictatorship in the United States and has openly stated "that the Army will be running America by the time of the next Presidential election. Gullion has stated that the Army has resolved not to let the "Left Wing friends of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt" have anything whatsoever to do with public affairs. He has stated that the liberal friends of Mrs. Roosevelt will be eliminated from participation in public events and that the Army will take over the running of the country. Gullion has recently boasted that the Army will "put the Jews in their place" and that the Army is already schooling officers in Governmental control in order to be available for operations when the Army takes over the country.

Gullion has stated that he contemplates the Army being in complete control of the country when it executes its contemplated plan of seizing the Government to save it "from the revolutionary group of Mrs. Roosevelt's friends." Gullion has alleged that the President is unduly influenced by Justice Frankfurter, Archibald Macleish, Harry Hopkins and Mrs. Roosevelt. Gullion has stated that he is grooming Captain Melvin Davis to occupy the key spot over enforcement duties when the contemplated War Department plans for domination of all Government affairs and operations is consummated.

Gullion feels that the Federal Bureau of Investigation is the one agency which must be circumscribed prior to the successful culmination of this program and he, accordingly, is urging War Department associates to do everything possible to limit and curtail the operations of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Indicative of the fact that the office of the Provost Marshal General has been expanded into heretofore uncovered fields is the attached newspaper dispatch appearing on March 2nd which outlines the tremendous expansion of the personnel of the office of the Provost Marshal General, points out that a school of government is being operated, that the Provost Marshal employs 1500 undercover representatives and that Captain Davis is in charge of the investigative section.

DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECORDED

RECORDED & INDEXED

100-94623-2
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
12 APR 4 1942
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FIVE

Excerpt from the Washington Times-Herald, March 2, 1942

OFFICE OF PROVOST EXPANDS

Office of the Provost Marshal General has become one of the most rapidly expanding branches of the Federal service. This branch was set up July 31, 1941, with one stenographer and five officers from Office of Judge Advocate General and one clerk from Adjutant General's Office.

That office has grown to 125 civilians and 108 officers in the central office. There are 1,500 undercover men over the country. A provost marshal general's school has been established at Arlington, Va., with 30 officers on the faculty and 21 student officers.

In addition, a school of military government is being set up. Many professors of political science will teach carefully selected officers how to become civil administrators.

A corps of military police has been created with 51 new battalions of the "interior" type and 18 prisoner of war escort companies are in process of formation.

Investigations Division includes Capt. Melvin Purvis, formerly of FBI and famous as the Dillinger nemesis, and Capt. William B. Richardson.

According to Col. Archer L. Lerch, deputy provost marshal general, "the work of Investigations Division includes examinations of records of applicants for important national defense positions, for directors of Civilian Conservation Corps, and undercover work in connection with prevention of crime and apprehension of criminals within the Army.

"This is the division which supervises work of 1,500 undercover men. . . . Already this division has been able to solve some rather involved larceny cases and is making some hundred investigations daily of persons in the national defense setup."

Emergency Operations Division is under command of Lieut. Col. Homer W. Jones and is designed to take over whenever there is domestic disturbance, and is on the alert for sabotage, fire, riot, strike, or flood.

April 28, 1943

JFE:scgb

THE DIRECTOR

This is being submitted to summarize for you the material dictated in the office of Mr. Tamm recently by [redacted] regarding General Gullion, the Provost Marshal General and the "organization" which [redacted] says has been built up [redacted] in the army.

Most of the material contained in the memorandum dictated by [redacted] has already been furnished by him on previous occasions to the Bureau. However, the following is pointed out as being either new material or an elaboration on data previously furnished by him.

He states that a week or ten days after he was assigned as [redacted]

[redacted] told [redacted] that he belonged to an organization known as the "SG's", which was reported to stand for "Slim Gullion", the nicknames of General Gullion, the Provost Marshal General. As previously reported by [redacted] the aims of this organization, according to [redacted] are to "take over the country in order to save America from PD, radical labor, the Communists, the Jews, and the colored race." [redacted] states that he immediately acquainted Mrs. Roosevelt of this matter by sending a letter special delivery to her at the White House. He says he did not send

Mr. Tolson this letter to the FBI because of his status in the army and he therefore [redacted] that the channel was immediately to the White House. [redacted] stated that as further evidences of this plot were brought to his attention Mr. Coffey sent letters to Mrs. Roosevelt through his chauffeur, or else he directed Mr. Glavin's remarks to Mrs. Roosevelt personally in her New York apartment at 29 Mr. Ladd's [redacted] Square. He states Mrs. Roosevelt sent for him on those occasions [redacted] he talked to her.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Mr. Rosen [redacted] says he was told that there was a group of officers [redacted] Governors Island and at M.M.D. who had no use for the Roosevelt administration or its liberal policies and who were to do their best to coerce labor 1943 and to get rid of colored regiments assigned to the Second Service Command. [redacted] in this connection he stated that [redacted] in April of 1942 tried to [redacted]

Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Piper
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

57 MAY 17 1943

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move the 372nd Infantry (colored) out of the New York area to Camp Dix, New Jersey and subsequently to move them from there to some other location.

In addition, [redacted] claims he was told that the names of all Jewish officers in the M.H.D. were to be transmitted to Lt. Col. Edward Miller of the Second Corps Area, Governors Island, as "Captain Weaver, Miller's assistant, told him that all Jewish officers were to be sent overseas [redacted] states he advised Mrs. Roosevelt of this information by letter and he later discussed the situation with her at her apartment. He says that Mrs. Roosevelt told him she was relaying all of these data to the President and that the President "was having Gullion and the men about him watched."

[redacted] again referred to information previously furnished to you that [redacted] was removed because he was reported to be too liberal in his views for the "Gullion gang." In addition, according to [redacted] he was far too friendly with Jews. In this connection he referred to an instance where [redacted] Baruch, attempted to get a commission on the staff of [redacted] it appears that [redacted] information reflects that [redacted] telephoned [redacted] and verified the fact that the latter had asked for [redacted] then said he would take the matter under consideration and refer it to [redacted]

[redacted] referred to trips that [redacted] is supposed to have made to New York, at which time [redacted] is said to have spent most of his time with [redacted]

[redacted] quotes [redacted] as the source of most of the information reported in the memorandum of reference which he dictated in Mr. Tamm's office. He says that he was told by [redacted] among other things, that [redacted] had exhibited to [redacted] the plans for taking over Manhattan Island the immediate area, Hyde Park, and various other places in the Second Corps Area when "the big day arrives." As [redacted] had previously told us, he says the big day had been advanced because of a story in the New York Times to the effect that the President was going to include Bernard Baruch and Judge Samuel Rosenman in the Cabinet and therefore the SG's had decided it was time to move. The plans, it is said, include "putting the President out of action" while at Hyde Park on a visit. As a result of this information, [redacted] says he compiled a document, a copy of which he furnished to [redacted] who

evidently turned it over to the army. He also sent a copy to Mrs. Roosevelt, Franklin Roosevelt, Jr., the FBI and a fourth copy to [REDACTED] and closely affiliated, he says, with [REDACTED] states that he was telephoned by [REDACTED] and told the document had been placed on the President's desk. He says, also, that Mrs. Roosevelt called him at the Walter Reed Hospital and told him she had placed her copy on the President's desk. At this point, [REDACTED] said that he had sent to Mrs. Roosevelt a "lesser resume which did not go into detail as extensively as this one."

In addition to the above, [REDACTED] referred to [REDACTED] General Robertson and General Gullion, and he identified the following individuals in the army and outside as being connected with the Gullion movement:

Lt. Col. Henry Busener, Second Service Command, New York City.

Brig. Gen. Ralph K. Robertson, the Provost Marshal General, Second Corps Area.

Col. Joe Baer, Executive Officer, Second Service Command.

General Terry Allen, assigned overseas.

General Theodore Roosevelt, cousin of the President, assigned overseas.

Lt. Col. Edward Miller, Second Corps Area, Governors Island, New York.

Major General Ulio, Adjutant General, United States Army.

Major General Cramer, not identified by position, but apparently Major General Myron Cramer.

Major Gurzny, Adjutant, M.M.D.

Lt. Col. Sondern, New York State Guard. (Reported by Major Gurzny to Major Vanderbilt as the man who was really back of Gullion and the originator of the SG plan.)

Lt. Col. Jack Rohan, Public Relations Officer, Second Service Command.

Lt. Col. ~~X~~ Hafferty.

Lt. Col. ~~X~~ Hafferty.

Colonel Baker, Military Intelligence.

Lt. Col. John Williams, C. O., 714th M.P.

Lt. Col. Godfrey.

In addition, he named other military personnel and also named the following civilians as backing the SG's:

Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Norman, Jr.

The Felix Harburgs.

The Berner/Cimbels.

Mrs. Ogden Reed.

The New York Herald Tribune.

Lt. George Leary, United States Coast Guard.

In addition, [REDACTED] says that [REDACTED] told him that the White House staff was "fixed" and that [REDACTED] had been taken care of a long time ago by Gullion personally and [REDACTED] had been fixed by [REDACTED].

In concluding his memorandum, [REDACTED] said he was aroused because he did not see any effort on "our" part to break up this plot, even though he was sending information constantly to Mrs. Roosevelt and occasionally to you and Mr. Tamm. He says he thought, too, that every day the military police and the services of supply are getting enough men in their ranks to seize armed control of the United States at a moment's notice and "we are doing nothing about it."

In addition to the foregoing, [redacted] dictated two other memoranda regarding the life belt incidents, as he terms them, on the New York waterfront at Pier No. 90, and the dock protection incidents. You will recall that he previously furnished information on these subjects to the Bureau and it was forwarded to Mr. Harry Hopkins in summary form at that time, which was in August and September of 1942. He attached to the memoranda

Mary Ann
 Smith

copies of reports which are rather lengthy and do not essentially add to the information already transmitted to Mr. Hopkins. Therefore, there would apparently be no purpose served in transmitting copies of these lengthy reports to Mr. Hopkins at this time.

ACTION: (1) The data furnished by [REDACTED] are being forwarded by summary memorandum to [REDACTED] at the White House, unless you feel that such action is unnecessary because of [REDACTED] statements that he has kept Mrs. Roosevelt constantly advised and that she has placed the matter before the President.

(2) The material is also being reviewed and that which is not already included in the running memorandum on General Gullion and his activities will be incorporated therein.

Respectfully,

D. M. 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 _____

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DATE May 7, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: [REDACTED]

JCB:mjm
 65-24945

Reference is made to Mrs. Roosevelt's letter of May 3, 1943, enclosing a letter dated April 28, 1943 from [REDACTED] in which he makes a plea for Mrs. Roosevelt's assistance in connection with the exclusion of his parents, [REDACTED] from the Eastern Military Area. It is noted that [REDACTED], who was inducted into the Army on March 2, 1943 and is presently assigned to the Ordnance Automotive School, Holabird Ordnance Depot, Baltimore, Maryland, claims that his parents were maligned by an unidentified neighbor, but were in fact loyal Americans and that their exclusion was unjustified. It is also noted that Mrs. Roosevelt in her letter appears to agree with [REDACTED] justification of his parents.

Both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] prior to the latter's entrance into the Army, have been the subjects of a rather extensive investigation, and in accordance with your request, the following facts are summarized for your information.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

[REDACTED] was born in Germany on [REDACTED] and his wife, [REDACTED], was born in Germany in [REDACTED]. Both are registered as aliens. The date of entry of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] into this country is unknown; however, they appear to have been in the United States during the last War, at which time they were moved to a camp in Tennessee. In this connection, [REDACTED] was born on [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] Tennessee, and is a citizen of this country. Prior to his exclusion from the Eastern Military Area, [REDACTED] Sr. was employed at the [REDACTED] at Washington, D. C. [REDACTED] was also employed at the [REDACTED] before he entered the Army.

RECORDED
 INVESTIGATION
 INDEXED

65-24945-31

Investigation of the [REDACTED] was predicated upon information received in the early part of 1940 to the effect that they were extremely pro-Nazi and

12 MAY 20 1943

(INFORMATIVE MEMORANDUM - NOT TO BE SENT TO FILES SECTION)

the opinion that he planned to return to Germany as soon as possible.

It is to be noted that [REDACTED] in his letter to Mrs. Roosevelt sets forth the names of the following persons who could be referred to as references for his parents: [REDACTED]

CONCLUSION

A letter of acknowledgment to Mrs. Roosevelt is attached hereto for your approval. You will note that this letter does not furnish Mrs. Roosevelt

Memorandum for the Director

Page 5

with any information which has been developed concerning the subjects, and advises her that the matter of the exclusion of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] is entirely within the jurisdiction of the military authorities.

Respectfully,


D. M. Ladd

✓
Enclosure


JFP:CAJ

July 16, 1940

~~PERSONAL AND~~
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RECORDED
INDEXED

65-27843-1

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

There are being transmitted to you herewith two copies of a letter dated July 8, 1940, addressed to the Attorney General, from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President.

You are instructed to conduct an appropriate discreet preliminary investigation of [REDACTED] in line with the information set forth in Mrs. Roosevelt's letter.

It is desired that a comprehensive report be submitted on this matter not later than August 1, 1940.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Enclosures

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

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-27843-1

JFP:QAJ

July 16, 1940

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

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

65-27843-1

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

The Attorney General has referred to me for appropriate attention and acknowledgment your letter to him under date of July 8, 1940, and its enclosure consisting of a letter dated June 29, 1940, to you from [REDACTED] and the material transmitted therewith.

It was indeed kind of you to submit this information and material which is being made a matter of record for appropriate attention in accordance with your suggestion.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-27843-1

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

FROM
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
TO
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

MEMORANDUM

MR. HOOVER, DIRECTOR, FBIX

The Attorney General suggests
that this be acknowledged by
you. A.H.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-27843-1

1 ENCL M

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

65-27843-1
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JUL 6 1940
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FILE

COPY PA

THE WHITE HOUSE

Washington

July 8, 1940

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

I am sending you this letter as of possible interest..

I also was told the other day that [REDACTED] activities in the St. Regis hotel in New York City might furnish some interesting material. This was told to me very confidentially.

He is supposed to be pro-Fascist and to be the centre for a good many Fascistic people, and the hotel itself is said to employ a great many Germans, many of whom are pro-Nazi. I know nothing about this except from hearsay, but it might be well to look into it.

Very cordially yours,

/s/ Eleanor Roosevelt

65-27843-1

COPY PA

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

New York, June 29th, 40.

The Honorable
Eleanor Roosevelt,
Hyde Park, N.Y.

Honorable Mrs. Roosevelt:

At your visit in New York, last week, I took the liberty of talking to you after the end of the meeting taking issue on the Uruguayan situation and referring from there to the ways and means of eradicating certain evils. I feel that the time was too short and inopportune to explain matters, and I therefore follow your suggestion to write to you.

My idea on events in Uruguay is that subversive elements, if found out and proven to do something wrong, should be eradicated, as vehemently, as their governments have proceeded. If the German Republic had put to death Mr. Hitler, after his putsch in 1923, as they certainly were entitled to do, - we would not have the trouble, that the world is in today. What I mean, therefore, is, that the Government of Uruguay should be encouraged, not to treat these subversive elements lightly. They are mistaken, if they do, - and the people of the United States are mistaken, if they do not believe what Mr. Hitler or his followers have said somewhere, - viz.; that he does not need to come to the United States, - because the idea is that he will conquer it from within. -

I am not a politician, - and do not know what the U. S. can do in strengthening the courage of the Republics of South America, - but one thing is sure to me, as a common sense person, - and that is: UNITY among the American republics in their combat against subversive elements. -

Hitler is playing the same game inside of Germany first, - by dividing one against the other, mother against daughter, brother against sister, husband against wife, which he is playing outside of Germany later on. Fighting one at a time, - putting all his will and energy on the one thing, - and naturally he gets it, because he is so simple in one way, that the minds of the complicated statesmen

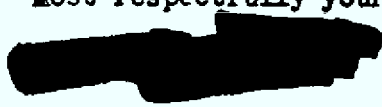
COPY FA

-2-

and routined politicians who ponder upon difficulties, need ten times as much time to come to a conclusion, - whereas this man, who does not know any moral, any inhibitions, ACTS.

With regard to suggestions on my part which you offered to pass on to the proper authorities, I am willing to present and submit them to you on an extra sheet, - but I place the confidence in you that you withheld my name, - because of obvious reasons.

Most respectfully yours

A large, solid black rectangular redaction mark covering the signature of the sender.

COPY F.

- I) Close inspection of passports of visitors. Study of countries where they went. Did they go back to Germany in between? Get picture of residence for the last 7 years, if possible.
 - II) Inquire, WHO pays for the support of visitors. WHO gave their affidavits, or WHO invited them? In what bank do they have their money? -
 - III) Get history of employment at the other side, vocation, income, and compare their travelling abroad to their profession, because that is often a clue Keep in mind the German currency restrictions which made travelling abroad almost impossible...
-

With regard to permanent immigrants, who are fifth columnists, it might be helpful to remember that the Nazis in Germany worked through the existing channels of clubs and organizations. They planted their agents in the various clubs, discredited the clubs by some acts of the plantees, and then the clubs were forbidden to exist. - There may be a repetition of this procedure in so far as they will try to get into the existing German societies, or even American clubs and associations, try to get the confidence of the people, - and then later bring confusion, discontent, lack of unity, and get benefit from the confusion created.

To carry out systematic investigations it must be kept in mind that the country as a whole may have been divided into definite districts by the Nazis, - as they did in Germany. There will be a certain center for each district, - and it is most important to find out where the center is, - who the leader is, and what the members of the gang are.

Individual observations: many of the superintendants of houses in N.Y.C. are Nazis. Are they plantees?

Many waiters in restaurants and hotels are Nazis. Are they by any chances the plantees?

Many sailors claim to had to leave their ships because of danger of arrest. How many of them were Nazis, before they left their ships?

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
July 14, 1940

HHC:CS

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

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I telephoned SAC Sackett concerning information furnished to Mrs. Roosevelt that inquiry into the activities of [REDACTED] at the St. Regis Hotel in New York, who is supposed to be a Pro-Facist, might furnish some interesting material.

Respectfully,

H. H. Clegg

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

65-27843-2
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
6 JUL 30 1940
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
EAM
FOUNDED
FIVE

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

Mr. Tolson ☒
Mr. Nathan ☒
Mr. E. A. Tamm ☒
Mr. Clegg ☒
Mr. Glavin ☒
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Foxworth ☒
Mr. Coffey ☒
Mr. Egan ☒
Mr. Glavin ☒
Mr. Harbo ☒
Mr. Hendon ☒
Mr. McIntire ☒
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Pennington ☒
Mr. Rosen ☒
Mr. Quinn Tamm ☒
Adm. Files ☒
Pers. File ☒
Tour Room ☒
Mr. Tracy ☒
Miss Gandy ☒

PEF:DAJ

Date July 20, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

I have received a personal letter from [redacted]
[redacted] of New York City in which he furnished
the following information:

"By the way, a fellow has been coming in lately saying
he used to be [redacted] and held that position for
over ten years and was frequently 'advisor' to the
[redacted] Name is [redacted]
a German Jew and says he was run out by Hitler. Says
he now wants to team up with an American firm getting
out 'war orders' or 'parts for war expansion' etc, etc.
I led him on and gave him the idea that we might place him.
I think he may be stalling just to get information for
Germany, but in either case I will know and let you
know. (Provided you want to know) In any case he is a
smart duck and I will keep an eye on him and without his
getting any information. He claims that Mrs. F. D.
Roosevelt has invited him to come see her. If he is
on the level he might be a valuable fellow in many ways."

Respectfully,

[Signature]

P. E. Foxworth

65-26699-1

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

Signature

JEC:MCL

Savannah, Georgia
June 29, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: ~~Contacts; Charleston~~
~~Navy Yard Charleston,~~
South Carolina

Dear Sir:

On June 25, 1940, I met [redacted] at the Charleston Navy Yard and extended Assistant Director E. A. TAMM's greetings to him. I was previously informed that [redacted] and Mr. TAMM are personal friends. [redacted] appeared to be very friendly and impressed me as being a high type man. He stated that he would be glad to cooperate with the Bureau at all times.

I also met [redacted] who impressed me as being an excitable man, who cares very little for civil rights. In this regard, he stated that in his opinion, all individuals who are anti-American should be taken into custody regardless of their civil rights. He also stated that in his opinion the first person who should be placed in a detention camp is Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, in view of her strong support of some boys' group who, in his opinion, are Communistic. It should be stated, however, that [redacted] was very cordial and talked to me for some time.

In addition to the above, I met [redacted] and [redacted] who both appeared to be friendly to the Bureau.

On June 24, 1940, I had a conference with [redacted] and we agreed to a free exchange of information.

JUL 27 1940

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 65-23978-1625

Director

June 29, 1940

between his office and the Savannah Office. He stated that he would forward one copy of all abstract slips to this office as well as one copy of all reports submitted by the investigators assigned to his department. He also agreed to report all cases to the Savannah Office which require investigative attention by the Bureau. At the time of the conference with [REDACTED] I agreed to forward him an abstract slip on all intelligence matters, and in addition I agreed to forward him one copy of all investigative reports which in my opinion would be of interest to him. [REDACTED] has jurisdiction over the territories covered by the Charlotte, Savannah, Atlanta, and Miami Field Divisions, and at that time it was agreed that arrangements would be made for the same exchange of abstract slips and reports between his department and those offices.

At the time I conferred with [REDACTED] I had no information concerning the agreement recently reached by officials of the Bureau, the ONI, and G-2 at Washington, D. C. However, on June 29, 1940, I was advised concerning the results of that conference by Assistant Director HUGH H. CLEGG. Pursuant to the suggestion of Assistant Director CLEGG, I have today communicated with [REDACTED] outlining the results of the conference in Washington, and a copy of my letter to him is enclosed for the information of the Bureau.

On June 25, 1940, [REDACTED] accompanied me on a detailed tour of the facilities at the Charleston Navy Yard. He was very cooperative at all times and expressed his intention of cooperating with the Bureau fully at all times. However, it is believed that he is not inwardly friendly to the Bureau and that his actions will bear watching at all times. The Bureau will be fully advised immediately upon receipt of any information indicating that he is not cooperating with this office.

Very truly yours,

J. E. CLEGG
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

FILE NO. **65-2897**

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 3/19/43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/12, 23, 24, 28/42; 1/6, 8, 19/43	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE [REDACTED]			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - G

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject interviewed at Los Angeles Sheriff's Office where she was held on an impersonation charge. Results of the interview set forth. Subject believed to be an adventuress. No evidence that she is engaged in subversive activities.

- R.U.C. -

REFERENCES:

Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]**
Los Angeles, California, July 9, 1942.
Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]**
New York City, May 12, 1942.

DETAILS:

While being held at the Los Angeles County Jail on impersonation charge (which matter is the subject of a separate investigation in the Los Angeles Field Division), subject was interviewed by the reporting Agent, at which time she gave the following background information:

Subject was born in Hahlem, Germany **[REDACTED]** She first came to the United States in the Spring of 1926, entering at San Francisco and traveling to New York. This visit was part of a round-the-world trip on the S. S. Resolute of Hamburg-American Lines. The ship passed through the Panama Canal and subject caught it again in New York and returned to Europe.

COPIES DESTROYED 1/7

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature] R 408 AUG 10 1960	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 1 - New York City 1 - Miami 1 - Los Angeles 50 APR 6 1943		65-14574-951 5 MAR 25 1943 RECEIVED TECHNICAL MAR 25 1943	RECORDED INDEXED 11/53

She returned to the United States in 1928, staying for about one year, returned to Europe and then back to the United States in 1929. Subject advised that until the United States' entry into the war she had visited Europe about twice each year, but had spent most of her time in the United States. She stated that she had been granted United States citizenship by decree of the United States District Court at Chicago, Illinois [redacted]. Regarding her matrimonial ventures, subject stated that she was first married to [redacted] of Vienna when she was 16 years old; to [redacted] of Chicago in 1930; to [redacted] at a subsequent date which she could not remember; to [redacted] of Los Angeles in 1937 and again to [redacted] in 1940.

Eleanor Roosevelt

The balance of the interview was taken up with a rather jumbled story of her travels around the world and of her many friends among wealthy and famous persons. Subject described her exploits in covering the "Standard Oil - I. B. FARBIN scandal" for Secretary of the Interior HAROLD L. ICKES and Secretary of the Navy FRANK KNOX. She spoke only in generalities of this. She referred to her friendship with President ROOSEVELT, Mrs. ROOSEVELT, Mrs. ICKES and numerous other persons high in the United States Government circles. She advised that she was from a wealthy milling family in Germany and spoke of her many castles and estates all over Europe. She said that the war had impoverished her, that since its outbreak she had been financially helped by friends. She advised that she was now employed as a "hostess" by [redacted] Los Angeles, and intended to return to that address when released. (The Los Angeles City Directory lists an [redacted])

Showing subject's arrest on the impersonation charge, her picture appeared in the Los Angeles papers and apparently in papers of other cities. Numerous complaints were subsequently received at the Los Angeles Field Division from persons stating their suspicions of subject as a spy. None of these complaints were specific in nature and appeared to be based on statements made by the subject of a sensational nature, apparently meant to create an impression. Several complaints have associated subject with [redacted] a Los Angeles doctor of questionable personal reputation. Subject has apparently at times stated that she was married to [redacted]. It was noted by the writer at the County Jail that [redacted] paid bail for the subject and it is believed that subject is living with [redacted]. [redacted] is the subject of a separate Los Angeles Field Division file containing general complaints against him as being pro-German.

Due to the nature of the case and the general nature of local complaints against the subject, no further investigation is contemplated by the reporting Office in the absence of a request to do so from the Office of Origin.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
4058 U. S. COURT HOUSE
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA
FEBRUARY 5, 1943

DIRECTOR, FBI

RE: BUREAU FILE 65-17197

INTERNAL SECURITY - G
DENATURALIZATION PROCEEDINGS

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter of September 15, 1942, in the above captioned case in respect to the enclosure forwarded by Bureau letter dated April 20, 1942.

Denaturalization proceedings against the above named subjects is expected to come to issue at an early date. Therefore it is requested that the Philadelphia Field Division be advised as to whether or not the letter written by [REDACTED] to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will be available for use in the trial involving Mrs. Kuhn.

If it may be used it is requested that this office be advised who is competent to introduce this letter as evidence. It is further requested that the original of this letter be furnished to the Philadelphia Field Division.

Very truly yours,

J. F. SEARS
J. F. SEARS
Special Agent in Charge

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65-625

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3-3-43
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI**

FILE NO. **100-552**

REPORT MADE AT Kansas City, Missouri	DATE WHEN MADE 8-22-40	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8-13-40	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] AG
TITLE [REDACTED]			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY MATTER (PRO-NAZI)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] Neosho, Missouri, wrote letter to the Bureau advising that she had information of vital importance. **[REDACTED]** interviewed and stated that subject had contacted her son at Joplin, Missouri and advised him that there was no need of working so hard and that he could get big money from Hitler. **[REDACTED]** has no information other than hearsay. Subject does not have good reputation at Neosho although no information obtained indicating he is engaged in unAmerican activities. Efforts to locate **[REDACTED]** at Joplin, unsuccessful.

-P-

DETAILS:

This investigation is predicated upon a letter written to Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, Washington, D. C. dated June 22, 1940, by **[REDACTED]** of Neosho, Missouri, which letter was referred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C. In this letter **[REDACTED]** advised that she desired to inform this Bureau of a very serious matter which involved a professional man, who she alleged was receiving "Hitler money." That this man had told **[REDACTED]** son, **[REDACTED]** of Joplin, Missouri, that there was no need of working so hard and that he could get big money from HITLER. Further advised that this man is of a good family, is an American and lives at Neosho, Missouri. In her letter **[REDACTED]** stated that she has another son, **[REDACTED]** Reserve Officer in the Navy and an instructor of aviation at Pensacola, Florida, until recently. At the present time he is with the **[REDACTED]** located in **[REDACTED]** New York, La Guardia Airport.

<p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE</p>	<p>DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em;">65-20585-2</p> <p style="font-size: 1.2em;">AUG 24 1940</p>	
<p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <p>5-Bureau 3-Kansas City</p> <p style="text-align: center;">COPIES DESTROYED R 250 AUG 22 1960</p>	<p style="text-align: right; font-weight: bold;">AUG 30 1940</p>	

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

62-7545
LJQ:RRC

August 11, 1942

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: [REDACTED]
SPECIAL SERVICE CONTACT
NATIONAL DEFENSE MATTERS

Dear Sir:

On August 6, 1942 [REDACTED] Special Service Contact of this office, was contacted by Special Agent [REDACTED] at which time she turned over to him a carbon copy of a letter which had been delivered to the secretary of Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT at Washington, D. C. by MARTIN JONES, the author of the letter. A photostatic copy of this letter is being transmitted herewith.

[REDACTED] advised that MARTIN JONES had previously briefly discussed the contents of the letter with Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT and that she expressed a desire that he present a more detailed picture of the situation in a personal letter to be directed to her. [REDACTED] advised that Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT was the Honorary President of "Freedom House" which probably accounted for her personal interest in the allegations made by MARTIN JONES.

For your information, according to [REDACTED], MARTIN JONES is no longer connected with the National Broadcasting Company Incorporated and has been hired by Drew Pearson of the Pearson and Allen Radio Program to produce and direct that broadcast.

No action will be taken concerning this matter pending Bureau instructions.

Very truly yours,

P. E. Foxworth
P. E. FOXWORTH
Assistant Director

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

Enclosure

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AUG 19 1942

65-5631-5

MARTIN JONES

"TELEVISION"

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

RADIO CITY
NEW YORK

CIRCLE 7-8300
EXT. 108

August 4, 1942

Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

As you know, when the National Broadcasting Company virtually eliminated its television programs toward the middle of May, I was transferred from that department into radio production. Despite my lack of radio experience, I was immediately put in charge of NBC's most important "educational" program, "Lands of the Free." This program-- a weekly propaganda feature-- had been conceived over a period of months by Dr. Angell, former Dean of Yale, and by a group of his educational colleagues. Not only was it to be broadcast nationally in the United States, but it was to be re-broadcast throughout South America, Canada, etc.

The program thus was NBC's stellar item in the field of "public service." (As you realize, a radio station in order to keep its broadcasting franchise must devote a certain portion of its air time to "public service" programs.)

From the program's inception, however-- and I wish to point out that it had its premiere on June 27th under my direction-- it was subjected to such a series of subtle and insidiously damaging events that I was compelled to suspect deliberate sabotage. Here are some examples:

1. It is customary, when a prominent personality speaks over the United States radio from elsewhere in the Hemisphere, to feed his message into the network by telephone. Yet on our dedicatory program, when we picked up Mexico City for an address by the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, I found to my distress that inexplicably, he was to be heard over short-waves. In consequence, the radio audience had to listen to almost six minutes of unintelligible static. I doubt that many failed to tune out the program long before the static ceased.
2. The program immediately came in for a barrage of unreasoning criticism from the Program Department-- in the persons of Mr. Nelson, Program Manager, and Mr. O. L. Menser, Vice-President in Charge of Production. I say "unreasoning" because the dedicatory program consisted solely of addresses by Hemisphere statesmen. Nelson and Menser apparently just did not like the speeches.
3. The pattern of the programs which followed was

8/5/42
Received from Ruth Leary

MARTIN JONES

"TELEVISION"

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

RADIO CITY
NEW YORK

CIRCLE 7 8300
EXT. 105

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

August 4, 1942

-3-

based on dramatizations of historical incidents depicting oppression in Europe, escape to America, liberations, etc. To show the parallel with present-day Nazi persecutions, the script opened—or was supposed to open—with a dramatization of some modern, and comparatively recent, incident.

The second program, accordingly, opened with a dramatization of a ship leaving Lisbon with Americans being repatriated from Europe. A reporter in the scene had the following line: "Goodby Portugal... goodby Spain..." To this I added personally, for emphasis: "...and you too, Germany—until we come back and kick the pants off you!" For which I was severely censured by Mr. Nelson, who told me to leave the scriptwriting to others.

4. Contrary to all radio usage, the Program Department did the casting for the dramatic sequences on this second program. The actors selected were very bad. When I complained to Dr. Angell's office, and a subsequent complaint was made to Mr. Menseer, he and Nelson denied that I had previously been instructed that I was not to do the casting.
5. While the program was well received by the press, Nelson and Menseer again criticized it mercilessly. Nelson called me in, wanted to know why I was having "so much trouble," said the program was "terrible," etc. I did not agree. Nelson then went on to "suggest" that I had better write him a memorandum to the effect that the show was so bad—in writing and other ways—it was simply impossible to produce (with the inference that it would be advisable to take it off the air). I did not write such a memorandum, but did inform Dr. Angell's office.
6. The third program was written to open with a moving modern sequence depicting the shooting of a Norwegian boy by the Nazis (see #3 above). But when the script reached my desk, this episode, together with all the modern references, had been deleted—with an obvious damaging effect on the propaganda value of the program.

MARTIN JONES

"TELEVISION"

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

RADIO CITY
NEW YORK

CIRCLE 7-8300
EXT. 108

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

August 4, 1942

-3-

7. With that thought in mind, I went to Sterling Fisher of the Educational (Public Service) Department with the suggestion that the program would pack more "punch" if it contained dramatizations of such examples of Nazi terrorism as are found in a book like "I Was a Hostage". Fisher agreed. But when I went to Menger with the suggestion, he replied in effect that I should mind my own business.

8. During this discussion, I queried Menger as to why NBC—apparently alone of all the major radio outlets—was giving no air time to speakers and features from Freedom House. Mr. Menger replied: "We don't want any of that G—d—tripe."

(In this connection, Mr. Herbert Agar tells me that on many occasions he has entered into preliminary negotiations with NBC to supply the network with important speakers and programs, that discussions have progressed favorably—but that somehow or other, nothing concrete has ever eventuated.)

9. On still another program, the writers had inserted a sequence based on the sinking, by an Axis submarine, of an Argentine merchantman in the Atlantic. The scene contained a dramatic discussion of Axis interference of normal trade in South America—a matter which I believed would have tremendous favorable propaganda value in South America. It was cut out of the script without explanation.

Reflection upon this series of incidents—all directed toward radically reducing the effectiveness of the programs—prompted me to discuss the matter with Mr. Agar. He agreed that if the facts were as I presented them, I most certainly was obligated to do something about the matter. Coincidentally, I also discussed this situation last Friday with two gentlemen from the War Department. They seemed to feel that Mr. Foxworth of the F. B. I. should hear the story.

I frankly do not believe that it is within the power of the F. B. I. to alter the isolationist point of view which in my opinion

MARTIN JONES

"TELEVISION"

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.

RADIO CITY
NEW YORK

CIRCLE 7-8300
EXT. 105

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

August 4, 1942

-4-

motivated the NBC executives holding to it, to work as I have described against the best interests of the program as conceived by Dr. Angell. I believe that they have been too cunning to leave themselves open to any charges in which the F. B. I. might legitimately interest itself.

I do not imply, however, that these executives have been committing sedition. What they have been doing is—like saboteurs in a munitions factory—blocking the production of intellectual weapons which our Government needs to help win the war. I know that you will agree with me that if this truly is the case—and certainly my charges are too serious for me to present them lightly, hastily or insincerely—the appropriate agencies of the Government should be fully informed of the situation.

In conclusion, for the record let me state that this is not the testimony of a "disgruntled ex-employee." At the present time—as was likewise the case when I was a member of the NBC organization—I am financially independent; and as a matter of fact, now and then, I am the owner of the Vanderbilt Theatre NBC's auxiliary network station in New York, and thus one of the Company's landlords.

Sincerely yours,

P.S. On rereading my first paragraph, I find that I may not have brought out the precise point intended. I mean to indicate that it is at least curious that with my lack of radio experience, I should have been entrusted with a program allegedly so important to NBC's "public service" reputation.

INDEXED - 80

SAC,
Pittsburgh
Director, FBI

April 27, 1951

0 "SLOP LWA RUC"
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Your file #61-118

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter
dated

March 21, 1951.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in
this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

97-724-269

RECORDED - 80
Enclosure

REGISTERED MAIL

JJK:jen

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

APR 27 1951

COMM-FBI

97-7490

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abandoned by all those honest people who at the beginning were misled by the mendacious Tito propaganda. The new plan is much more broad and ambitious, and in its execution besides the "Friends of the New Yugoslavia" will participate the FBI and the "charitable" organization CARE. The purpose of the plan on the one hand is to repel all anti-Tito activity and on the other hand to rally Yugoslav Americans on the basis of appeal for "aid" to the starving.

The CARE organization has recently announced its extension of aid activity to Yugoslavia. In connection therewith will be formed an "American-Yugoslav Committee" which will cooperate with CARE. In order for this action to appear as "charitable", "liberals" like Mrs. ROOSEVELT, JOHN F. JENNINGS, MAX LEFNER, and the like/declared as sponsors.

In Washington and in Belgrade it is seriously believed that this action will be joined also by all those organizations and individuals who desire to help the starving people. The aid of the Croatian Fraternal Union will primarily be enlisted here.

It is also necessary to note here that Washington is bringing greater pressure to bear on the leaders of the "political emigration" to make its peace with TITO or stop fighting him. The activity of the political emigres is most unpleasant for Washington, because TITO says why should Washington keep "political emigres" if it sincerely supports him. The majority of the leaders of "political emigration", especially on the Serbian side, is ready to cooperate with TITO if a form can be found which would not compromise them too much, even if only for a time.

One should not be surprised if some of these groups will join the CARE campaign for "aid to the starving", and later when the noise about "Soviet danger" becomes particularly loud in connection with the "defense of the independence" of Yugoslavia.

* S. J. K. O. N. A.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW ORLEANS

FILE NO. 100-759

REPORT MADE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.	DATE WHEN MADE 10/1/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/3,6;9/12-14, 17,24/51	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] DHB:ez
TITLE SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE; SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C 00748
<p>SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:</p> <p>SCEF, Inc. still operates from 822 Perdido Street, New Orleans, La., with small staff. Principal activity is publication of "The Southern Patriot" and campaigns in the field of race relations, particularly abolition of segregation. SCEF bank balance as of April, 1951, was \$6,276.65. Main source of revenue is from appeal campaigns for funds. In 1950, there was a net excess of expenditures over revenues in sum of \$4,870.65. SCEF has established a fund for handling civil rights cases in South. Arranged pilgrimage to Charleston, S. C. in November, 1950, to honor Federal Judge J. WATIES WARING as a gesture of appreciation for his fight against racial discrimination. A CP member, WINIFRED FEISE, was involved in arranging for New Orleans delegation to attend. SCEF protested execution of "Martinville Seven" involving seven Negroes whose case was supported by CRC and CP, both designated as subversive; sponsored reception to honor Madame PANDIT of India in November, 1950. SCEF from January through April, 1951, began campaign to end segregation in hospitals; plans to poll medical men re their opinion this question. Additional sponsors and participants at Atlanta Conference in April, 1950, set forth. At SCEF co-ordinated Atlanta Conference in April, 1950, one member of Resolutions Committee, LAWRENCE REDDICK, known to be in contact with CP members; another member, JAMES NARRIT, has been speaker at HCUA-cited organization and a member of a committee headed by CP member; four other members described as loyal citizens. Conference Chairmen not known to be connected with CP. One attorney,</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[Signature]</i>	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 6 - Bureau (100-10355) 1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, La. 1 - G-2, 4th Army, Fort Sam Houston, Texas		<p style="text-align: center;">DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p style="text-align: center;">100-14355-396</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OCT. 8 1951</p> <p style="text-align: center;">REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD. DISSEMINATION</p> <p style="text-align: right;">RECORDED - 92</p> <p style="text-align: right;">INDEXED - 60</p>	

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

100-752

law. This letter was signed JAMES A. DOLEBROVSKI, Director of the SCFF, Inc.

Confidential Informants New Orleans T-6 and T-7 stated that the "Martinsville Seven" were originally sentenced for execution in February of 1951. It was a case that received wide publicity through the efforts of the Civil Rights Congress and the Communist Party, both of which have been cited by the Attorney General as subversive organizations within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

It is noted that the SCFF in the December, 1950, issue of "The Southern Patriot" mentions only the NAACP as defense counsel for the "Martinsville Seven." The February, 1951, issue of "The Southern Patriot," volume 2, number 2, page 1, column 1, carried a longer article stating that the "Martinsville Seven" would die on February 2 and 9 unless NAACP defense lawyers obtained a writ of habeas corpus or Governor McCREE exercised executive clemency. The SCFF recounted that a study of death penalties in rape cases showed that execution for rape was a penalty directed against the Negro. The article concluded, "If you don't want so, you may wish to write to Governor John S. Battle ... asking him to use executive clemency in this case."

In the March, 1951, issue of "The Southern Patriot," volume 2, number 3, "The Patriot" comments on the execution of the "Martinsville Seven" by quoting from the "Louisiana Weekly" which had pointed out that ironically, at the same time the "Martinsville Seven" were being executed, the U. S. High Commissioner for Germany was granting a stay of execution to seven Nazi officials responsible for the massacre of eighty American prisoners during the Battle of the Bulge. "The Patriot" then commented that "These two cases, involving the mystical number seven, raise this question: Negro citizens or Nazi soldiers? Just which group's good will do U. S. officials most interested in?"

d. SCFF Reception for Madame
VIJAYA-LAKSHMI-PANDIT,
Ambassador from India

The January, 1951, issue of "The Southern Patriot," volume 2, number 3, carried an article stating that the SCFF, Inc. had sponsored a reception on November 28, 1950 in honor of Madame PANDIT at the Carlton Hotel in Washington, D. C. This reception was attended by Mr. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT and Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT. At the reception, "ROOSEVELT" introduced Madame PANDIT as one of the leading personalities of the United Nations. In her address, Madame PANDIT stated

was a coadjutant of the Communist trend but believed that she was able to work with it as far as she was concerned personally.

g. Sponsorship of Photographic Exhibit

The March, 1951, issue of "The Southern Patriot," volume 9, number 3, on page 3, column 3, carried an article stating the SCEP was sponsoring a South-wide tour of the widely acclaimed photographic exhibit "Children in America." This exhibit was the work of photographer MARION FAIFI, a Rosenwald fellow. The exhibit was an analysis of the plight of underprivileged children in the United States, documented with candid shots taken in all sections of the country. The article points out that a particularly effective shot portrayed three unsmiling children "lolling" in a filthy alley within the sight of the Nation's Capitol building. The exhibit was divided into two groups, one showing underprivileged children and the other showing the more optimistic side, that is, the work being done by various agencies towards creating a better life for underprivileged children. The article mentions that the exhibit had appeared at the New York Public Library and at the Universities of New Mexico and Missouri, as well as the Detroit Public Library.

f. Campaign to Abolish Segregation in Hospitals

Confidential Informant New Orleans T-2, previously mentioned, advised in April, 1951, that DOMBROWSKI had announced that the SCEP, Inc. would undertake a campaign to abolish discrimination in hospitals. On April 3, 1951, he was distributing a letter appealing for funds to fight for such abolition to approximately 1,435 persons. T-2 stated that the persons being circulated for contributions were apparently persons who were known to contribute generously to various causes. He recalled such names appearing on the list as Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT and such well known entertainers as ETHEL WATERS and LENA HORNE.

T-6 stated that in January, 1951, "The Southern Patriot," volume 9, number 1, page 2, column 3, carried a boxed article entitled "Up, Hippocrates!" This article recounted how a Negro college student, MARCUS R. AVERY, had died after an automobile accident as a result of the refusal of the Florence General Hospital to accept him as a patient because he was a Negro. The article also stated that the Duke University Hospital at Durham, North Carolina, refused to accept him because he was a Negro. He eventually died at a Negro institution, the Lincoln Hospital. At the same time that "The Southern Patriot" printed this article, according to T-6, DOMBROWSKI circulated letters referring to the article and

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

File No. 100-1073

This Case Originated at BIRMINGHAM, ALA

Report Made at: BIRMINGHAM	Date when made 2-21-42	Period for which made 8-26-41 10-28-41 2-6-42	Report made by: [REDACTED] MSP
TITLE: [REDACTED]			CHARACTER: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] (League for Young Southerners Council of Southerners) at Nashville, Tennessee August 1939. [REDACTED] Nashville meeting of the Tennessee Common Wealth Federation Branch of Southern Conference for Human Welfare February 1941. Subject was [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Participated with known Communist in Anti-Poll tax work. Was present in Jacksonville, Florida 5-7-41 in behalf SCHW and Oklahoma City September of 1940 for National Federation for Constitutional Liberty. Member of International Workers order. Last known address Memphis, Tennessee, but reportedly intending to remove to Birmingham, Alabama, although no verification available Birmingham Field Division this respect.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Bureau teletype 9:35 P.M. on 10-24-41
Teletype Bureau dated 10-26-41.

Approved and Forwarded

Special Agent in Charge

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- cc [unclear]

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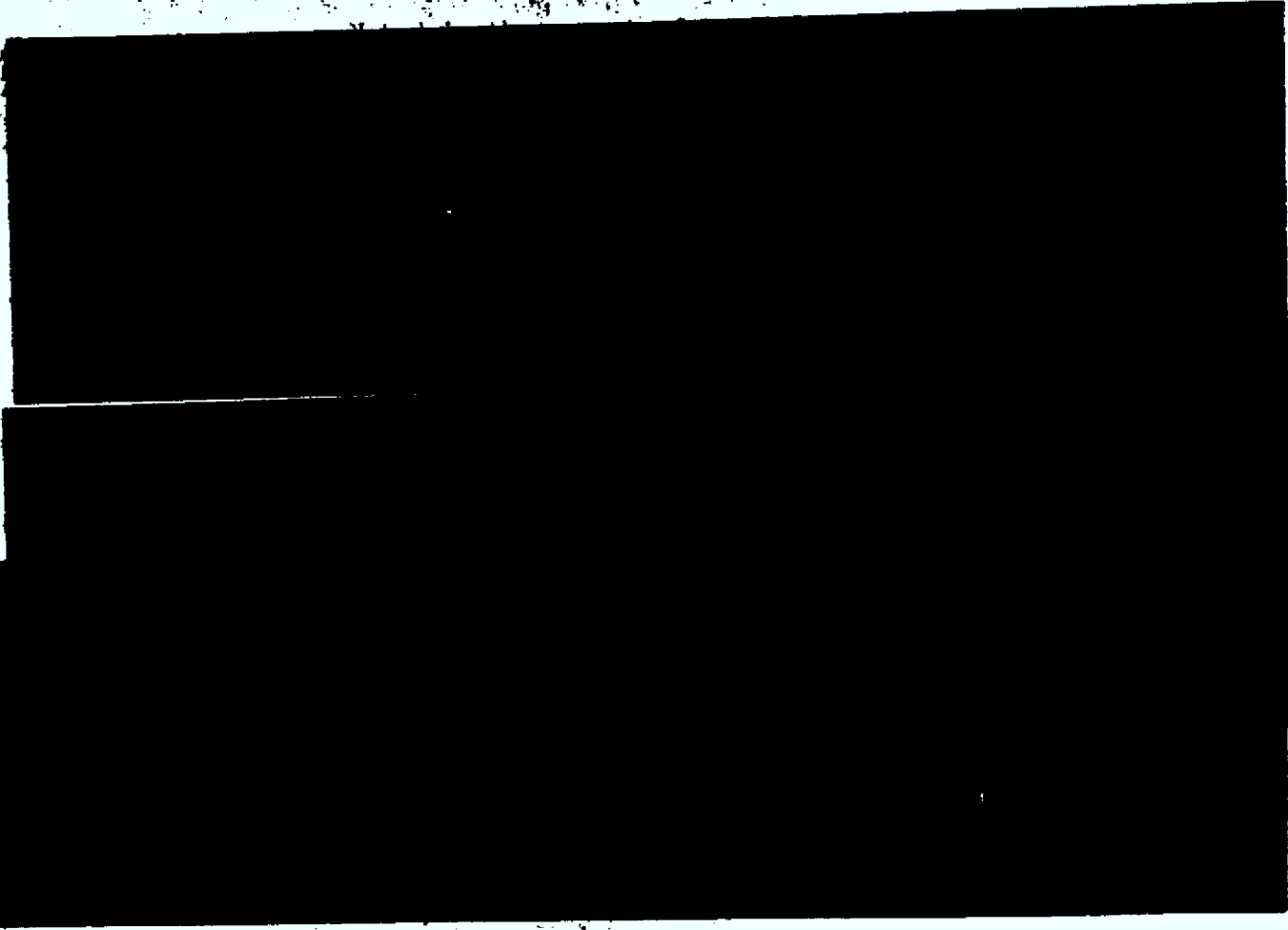
FEB 2 1942

FIVE-100

INDEXED

Birmingham file 100-2092, entitled JEFFERSON COUNTY ANTI-POLL TAX COMMITTEE, contains therein a clipping from the August 7, 1941, issue of the Southern News Almanac, formerly a local radical publication, which suspended publication during September of 1941. The article referred to headed "Decks Are Cleared for Final Offensive Against Poll Tax", and listed the

number of individuals interested in the national fight, including Mrs. VIRGINIA DOURR of Alexandria, Virginia and ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, WILLIAM GREEN, KATHERINE LEWIS and others. This same article reported the resignation of HOWARD LEE as Executive Secretary of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, an office which he had held since 1939. The Board accepted his resignation as Executive Secretary with an expression of appreciation for his splendid work. The article went on to state that LUTHER LAWRENCE, Southern representative of labor's Non-Partisan League, was to succeed Mr. LEE, for whom he had been acting since the granting of temporary leave of absence to LEE on May 2, 1941. The article went on to state that HOWARD LEE expected to continue work in the South in the field as a labor organizer, and offered his further services in a non-official capacity to the officials of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

MEMPHIS.

NY FILE NO. 100-3906 Ed.

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 8-24-45	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/24, 25/45 8/2/45	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Indices of NYFO reviewed and they reflect only references to the dinner given in honor of MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT on 3/6/45 are contained in ~~DAILY WORKER~~ issue of 3/7/45 and ~~PEOPLE'S VOICE~~ issue of 3/10/45. Items set forth. Informant advises that DR. CLARE FOREMAN, president of subject organization was requested by [REDACTED] to obtain HUGO BLACK, U.S. Supreme Court, to speak at the Madison Sq. Garden Rally of the JAFRC on 9/24/45.

- RUC -

REFERENCE:

Bureau File No. 100-10355

Report of [REDACTED] Memphis,
5-23-45.

COPIES DESTROYED 4-28-58

DETAILS:

The indices of the New York Field Office were checked as to references on the above named subject organization in regard to the dinner given in honor of MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT On March 6, 1945, at the HOTEL COMMODE, New York City, and they reflected the following information.

In the DAILY WORKER issue of March 7, 1945, page 4, columns 1 and 2, the following appeared under the caption "PARLEY

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT: 3- Bureau, 3- Memphis, 2- New York		100-10355-145
53 SEP 13 1945		RECORDED & INDEXED AUG 27 1945

NY 100-3906

"ON SOUTH HERE HONORS FIRST LADY". The text of the item is as follows:

" The Southern Conference For Human Welfare honored the nation's first lady last night at a Hotel Commodore dinner attended by more than 1000. Chairman of the evening was Dorothy Parker, author, with speakers including Dr. Homer Rainey ousted president of the University of Texas; Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of Oklahoma City, and Clark H. Foreman, president of the Southern Conference.

Mrs. Roosevelt was saluted by Roscoe Dunjee in behalf of the conference - 'I think the lesson we have learned from such resolute fearless souls, as possessed by the First Lady of our land is that progress through facing - not dodging evil'. He said Mrs. Roosevelt emphasized the necessity of acquainting the north with conditions in the south and lauded the work of the Southern Conference. Dr. Rainey described the south as needing a political housecleaning to rid itself of reactionaries who represent only 10% of the people. He said that in Texas these reactionaries have now introduced into the state legislature bills to restore the white primaries and destroy the closed shop.

The South has hope for its future he noted, pointing to New leaders like Sens. Claude Pepper of Florida and Lister Hill of Alabama and Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia. There is also a more realistic approach to race problems, he said.

At a reception prior to the dinner Dr. Rainey said that he would accept the challenge of the Dallas Times-Herald which, in a front page editorial, offered \$5000 to any charity designated by Rainey if he could prove that the university's board of regents violated academic freedom in ousting him.

Foreman told the Conference that 'Cooperation of progressives of the north with progressives of the south was essential for southern growth.' "

In THE PEOPLE'S VOICE, Negro Communist organ, published in New York City, issue of March 10, 1945, page 2, column 3, the following appeared:

NY 100-3906

• NEGROES - WHITES BOUND TOGETHER - DUNGEE •

• The welfare of white and black Americans is interlocked declared Roscoe X Dungee, editor of the Oklahoma Black Dispatch, speaking here Tuesday night at a testimonial dinner given in honor of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt by the Southern Conference For Human Welfare. 'If there is ill-health among millions of blacks, said Dungee, this same identical morbidity will finally figure into the fanks of the whites'. •

Confidential Informant T-1 advised on July 25, 1945, that DR. CLARK FOREMAN, head of the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE, was requested by [REDACTED] of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee in New York to obtain the speaking services of the HON. HUGO BLACK of the U. S. Supreme Court at the Madison Square Garden Rally of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, September 24, 1945. It will be noted at this point that [REDACTED]

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AUG 6 1971

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE**

FILE NO. **100-301 EPH**

REPORT MADE AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA	DATE WHEN MADE 9/17/45	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/11, 12, 17, 27; 10/17/45	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Pamphlet entitled, "Committee for Georgia", published by organization of same name which is the Georgia organization of the SCHW described Committee as a "public affairs and legislative agency" working for international cooperation, full employment, better farm conditions improved labor laws, federal aid to education, fair employment practices, health legislation, extension of the franchise, and extension of social security and opposing discrimination against any people. Officers, Executive Board and members listed in pamphlet are as previously reported. Principal emphasis of Georgia Committee is upon programs to eliminate Georgia White Primary, support passage of full employment act, support the so-called Women's Equality Amendment and support the extended federal unemployment benefit payments. Informant reports no Communist influence exist in the Georgia Committee. Summary of SCHW executive report prepared for Executive Board meeting for Atlanta, Georgia 9/12/45 set out. One Communist in Atlanta, Georgia has solicited members for the SCHW but solicitations were not designed to obtain Communist membership but only as an activity in support of the SCHW.

RUC

REFERENCES:

Bureau File No. 100-10355.
Report of [REDACTED] dated 9-4-45 at Memphis, Tennessee.

DETAILS:

T-1 furnished a pamphlet published by the Committee for Georgia. He explained that the Committee for Georgia was

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Rowell E. Smith</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau 2 Memphis 1 Birmingham (Info) 1 Charlotte (Info) 1 El Paso (Info) 1 Jackson (Info) 1 Miami (Info) 1 Oklahoma City (Info) 1 Richmond (Info)		100-10355-152 RECORDED & INDEXED [Handwritten initials]	

Atlanta, 100-301

The activities consisted primarily of contacting individuals in groups for the support of the Committee's program which is as follows: Elimination of the White Primary, Repeal of the Poll Tax, Support of Labor Legislation and the Health Program. Among those contacted were the Department of Justice officials, National Officers of YWCA, Anti-Defamation League, Friends of Democracy, Government officials working on ~~International~~ Health Program, ~~American~~ World organization, officials of labor organizations, ~~the~~ ~~Union~~ and Mrs. ZIMMER ROSENBERG.

At the time of this report particular attention was being given to the repeal of the poll tax, a defeat of the right to work amendment, the elimination of the white primary and extension of a health program and social security.

The usual method of organization revealed by this report was said to be the distribution of information, the stimulation of letter writing and telegrams for campaigns, the stimulation of individual and group conferences with legislators, promotion work with the press and preparation of resolutions for various groups.

The proposed budget for the ensuing year indicated that the total expenses for the Committee for Georgia was expected to be \$11,000.00, \$5000 of which was to be spent in the publishing of pamphlet, ~~The~~ Southern Patriot, and the purchase of miscellaneous literature. Travel expenses were estimated at \$1500.00, office supplies, post and telephone and telegraph at \$2000.00 and miscellaneous expenses at \$1500.00. It was estimated the fund would be obtained as follows: \$2000.00 from Southern Conference for Human Welfare, \$4000.00 from membership dues, \$5000.00 from sale of literature.

It was also noted that the previously proposed and anticipated move of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare headquarters to Atlanta, Georgia, from Memphis was now considered indefinitely in view of the difficulty met when efforts were made to obtain office space. It was also noted that office space for the present organization at Georgia have been obtained in the Chamber of Commerce building at Atlanta, Georgia.

T-1 stated that he was presently acquainted with the leaders of the Committee for Georgia and did not believe that anyone of these individuals were sympathetic with the Communist cause and he stated that the Board meetings he had attended, nothing transpired to indicate any person was attempting to bring the Communist Party program into the activities of the organization under subterfuge or otherwise. At the present time he said the major objective of the group was as follows: Efforts to eliminate the white primary in the State of Georgia, support of the full employment act, opposition to so-called women equality amendment which he explained was a constitutional amendment on its surface apparently designed to extend to women equal rights with men but which would in effect negate all legislation previously passed for the protection of women workers in industry.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
 United States Department of Justice

AMERICAN PEOPLE

Date Made	Period
1-27-41	1-13, 14, 15, 16, 21-41.

Report Made by

Character of Case

INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

THE NORTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE

The Northern Conference for Human Welfare
 originated at Birmingham, Alabama, in 1940.

Leading citizens and Government officials in United States and foreign country of whites and colored people prisoners of war in 1940, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, and the conference was directed by Communist agents and was organized to have meetings being held in the United States and mentioned in developed time far on present and all its members are Communist agents with the Radio and Special Democracy and the

nt officials from various states fronts. Birmingham, Alabama, and other cities etc. Conference held in Chattanooga, Tennessee, whites and colored people were present. The conference is now and presently functioning every year or two. This organization publishes a monthly program review for the left or Communist growth. It is known and North American Atlanta Bureau of Human

COPIES DESTROYED 4/24/53

December 16, 1940, Atlanta, Georgia, continued COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE SOUTH. INFORMATION FOR an letter January 1941.

AMERICAN PEOPLE

Northern Conference for Human Welfare was first mentioned in the United States and was called COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN THE SOUTH.

100-10355-2

FEB 24 1941

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

100-301.

SOUTH, INTERNAL SECURITY. For the benefit of those offices that did not receive a copy of this report, a summary of the information set out therein follows:

In April 1940, Mr. SLATER MARSHALL of the Associated Industries of Georgia, 101 Marietta Street Building, requested Mr. HENRY MITCHELL, manager of the Atlanta Better Business Bureau, Chamber of Commerce Building, to furnish him with information concerning the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. MARSHALL stated that leaflets had been distributed at the Cascade School and other Atlanta schools, which leaflets were entitled "The People's Vote". According to MARSHALL the principal of Cascade School had distributed these leaflets to the Cascade Parents Teachers Association. The contents of these leaflets dealt with unions, schools, farmers, etc., and bore the statement that the leaflets were published by the Georgia Division of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

The Atlanta Better Business Bureau file contained a newspaper article clipped from the Atlanta Journal of April 9, 1940. This article stated that a meeting of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare for 1940 would be held in Chattanooga, Tennessee; that in addition to Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, the following Atlantians would participate: TARLETON COLLIER, Atlanta newspaper man; Miss LUCY RANDOLPH MASON, CIO Press Representative; President RUFUS E. CLEMENT of Atlanta University, and HORACE BOND of Fort Valley Industrial School.

Inasmuch as the Atlanta Better Business Bureau file contained no information at the time of Mr. MARSHALL'S request concerning the Southern Conference, Mr. MITCHELL wrote to Mr. E. T. TAYLOR of the Birmingham Merchants Credit Association, 2109 Fifth Avenue, North, Birmingham, Alabama, for particulars concerning the previous meeting of this conference which Mr. MITCHELL recalled had been held at Birmingham in 1938. The following is a summary of the report submitted by Mr. TAYLOR to Mr. MITCHELL:

"The conference held in Birmingham in 1938 attracted particular attention when the sponsors of this conference made an effort to seat both whites and negroes together in the auditorium of the First Methodist Church. This effort aroused the people of Birmingham, and had it not been for the cool headedness of the negro leaders of Tuskegee Institute, a serious dispute may have occurred. However, the negroes from Tuskegee emphasized that they were not actually seeking the privilege of race equality and with this statement the matter was smoothed over.

As near as can be determined the parties responsible for this Southern Conference sent out letters to prominent educators and other folks throughout the country with the names of other people equally or more prominent on the letterhead, without the actual knowledge and sanction of those parties whose names appeared on the stationery. Naturally, the recipients of these letters felt that they were quite highly honored in being invited to participate and possibly speak at a conference that would be attended by the prominent people whose names appeared on the letterhead. Consequently, these people fell for the invitation and readily accepted. It is the opinion of most people in Birmingham that when these letters of acceptance came back, the sponsors of the conference destroyed their original letterhead and made up a new letterhead bearing the names of the distinguished people who had accepted and consented to take part in the conference. Letters bearing these names on the stationery were then sent to the parties whose names appeared on the original letterhead and they also fell for the invitation and readily accepted the request that they participate in the Birmingham conference.

One name in particular that was mentioned prominently in connection with the organization of this conference was JOE GELDERS of Birmingham, who has for a long period of time leaned toward the radical influence and who in 1939 appeared as one of the National Committee for Negro Rights. Another party whose name was prominently connected with this affair was ROBERT F. WALL, the head of the Communist Party in the South. In connection with GELDERS, he is the son of LOUIS GELDERS who died in 1927, leaving quite a large estate to his widow, and it is believed that GELDERS might possibly have an interest in this estate."

Mr. TAYLOR also forwarded to Mr. MITCHELL the April 22, 1940, issue of the publication "Alabama" which contained a summary of information concerning the 1940 conference meeting at Chattanooga, Tennessee. A summary of the information set out in this publication follows:

"To the gratification of most Alabamians, the leftist outfit calling itself the 'Southern Conference for Human Welfare' decided to meet no more in this state after the odious Birmingham debacle of 1938 at which conference bigwigs became galled because municipal authorities enforced a segregation ordinance, tabooed racial commingling.

Last week the radical regiment rolled into Chattanooga for its second concentration, ballyhooed Democracy in the South as a theme song, then tomahawked representative government and state's rights by pushing for federal control of elections in the South through the Geyer anti-poll tax bill.

Turning out for the session addressed by Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT was a crowd of some 1,500, including hundreds of curiosity-stricken Chattanoogaans. Unprepared were many residents of the 'host' city for what they ran into at the doors of the municipal auditorium: On hand to greet all comers were Negro women in evening frocks. Hardly less surprised were native Chattanoogaans when they got inside; waiting to usher them to seats was a corps of negro youths.

Unbothered by an 'Jim Crowism' was this second "Southern Conference for Human Welfare": All delegates and onlookers sat where they pleased, and as if by deliberate pre-arrangement, the audience was thoroughly mixed.

Registration and information booths in and about the convention hall were heavily populated by Negroes.

On the platform at one session were five white, forty-three blacks (including a choir of twenty-two). Observers estimated that more than half the delegates were colored.

Predominant in convention carryings-on were emissaries of the SCLC, the Workers' Alliance, other left-wing groups, and a considerable sprinkling of New Deal philosophers.

The New Deal's Aubrey Williams, a conspicuous kicker about Birmingham's race segregation law at Conference Number one, again was a central figure.

Among more active members of the Alabama contingent were C. V. Williams, Mitch, Joe Galders.

In large degree, Chattanoogaans who looked in on early convention huddles were quick to see and hear enough, stayed away from there out. Obviously discouraged at the conference's failure to gain headway were its bigwigs. To detached observers the radical roundly looked like pretty much of a second fizzle.

Clear to every onlooker was the fact that prime objective of conference directors was to eliminate Southern poll taxes, let everybody vote. Equally clear was the fact that most of the signal calling for the conference had been done in advance, not by native Southerners but by radical agitators headquarters in ism strongholds elsewhere in the United States.

for the self-organization and collective bargaining of workers for social security against the hazards of modern society and for all those movements working for the public health, welfare and equal opportunities of our Southern people."

Dr. Robert H. Montgomery, professor of economics at the University of Texas, said Monday price-paying by major industries looms as a major threat to "free business enterprise and a democratic government".

Committee chairmen named for the conference included:

Credentials, Dr. Rufus Clement, president, Atlanta University; Paul W. U. S. Commissioner Louise O. Charlton, Birmingham; organization, Barry Eingham, publisher, Louisville Courier-Journal; resolutions, William Mitch, president of District 20 of United Mine Workers of America, Birmingham; nominations, Bernard Borah, representative for United Clothing Workers of America, Atlanta.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt was scheduled to address the conference Monday night as the principal speaker in a panel on "Children in the South."

"Chattanooga, Tenn., April 17, 1940. -- Dr. Will W. Alexander, administrator of the Fair Security Administration, held Wednesday the Southern Conference for Human Welfare's designation as a Southerner who had rendered distinct service to his region.

Dr. Alexander, a resident of Atlanta and Washington, received the award Tuesday night at the closing session of the three-day conference which discussed a program for advancement of "human freedom and human democracy in all our Southern states."

Mayor Maury Maverick, of San Antonio, received a special citation pointing to his "standing almost alone" among Southern politicians in approval of the federal anti-lynching bill and abolition of the poll tax as a requirement for voting.

The conference left with its executive board the selection of a chairman when Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, retires within the next two months. Dr. Graham declined to hold the office for another one-year term.

the situation when the Communists promoted the "Southern Conference for Human Welfare" two years ago.

Three Communists were primarily responsible for the whole set-up. Another non-card-carrying Communist who claims to be a "D. Scott" did a lot of work. Two Government officials with their eyes wide open gave invaluable assistance. A sixth person provided enthusiasm and action and served as the principal 'front'.

Paul Crouch, Walter M. Trumbull and John Donovan were the Communist conspirators and their hard working Communist-label-shy "D. Scott" was Joe Gelders. All of these fellows operated behind the scenes.

Aubrey Williams, protégé of Mrs. Roosevelt and head of the National Youth Administration, gave Communist Donovan a nice friendly letter of introduction when he came to Birmingham, where the "Conference" was promoted. Dated September 29th, 1938, it said in part: "I regard him very highly and have found that he usually knows what he is talking about." Williams also made the facilities of his Government agency available to help put the conference over.

Mrs. Louise C. Charlton, United States Commissioner at Birmingham, was used as "window dressing." She served as Chairman while the "Conference" was being organized, but knew so little about what was going on that she sent a formal invitation to "Comrade" Donovan "for his representative work." She knew, however, that Donovan was the National Representative of the Communist-controlled Workers Alliance, and it was in this capacity that he spoke at the "Conference." She was of course in complete sympathy with everything that went on.

Miss Molly Dowd, national board member of the Women's Trade Union League, an organization very near and dear to Mrs. Roosevelt's heart, served as Secretary of the "Conference" and handled the details.

It should be recalled that the Women's Trade Union League, according to a document seized by Government agents in 1922, was considered as part of the open and legal machinery of the then illegal Communist Party of America.

Trumbull and Crouch also will be remembered as the two men who organized the first Communist unit in the United States Army when they were stationed at Hawaii. After serving prison terms for their treasonable activities, they were highly honored by the Communists. Today they are both men of importance in the Party. Their headquarters

100-301.

A good bit of money was also raised by Joe Gelders in the north and the east, and it is interesting to speculate how successful he was in Washington, where he was an overnight guest at the White House.

Mrs. Roosevelt's friend, Dr. Frank Graham, Moscow University Professor, was elected Chairman of the Conference at the final session, while Gelders became secretary of a Civil Rights Committee and Director of the anti-poll tax drive.

Joe's activities in this latter connection, back in June, caused the Tuscaloosa (Ala.) News to editorialize as follows:

"The public has been asked by certain officials to assist in ferreting out 'Fifth Column' activities in America. The Tuscaloosa News is glad to contribute its part.

"As our first contribution, we suggest to the authorities that they go to the very seat of the American government--to Washington.

"This week we received a letter from a woman who signed her name as secretary to Joe Gelders. Joe Gelders is the foremost Communist in Alabama today.

"Joe Gelders and his activities are doing as much to undermine this country as any average Nazi agent in America. And yet where do you suspect his secretary's letter came from? It came from the House Office Building in Washington!

"We pass on this tip, free of charge. We think that the government authorities should thank us for informing them that an avowed radical, holding no government office that we know of, has been able to get himself up in the House Office Building in Washington.

"What most of all we now desire to know is whether the government pays his secretary's salary."

Just last month Gelders, Malcolm Cotton Dobbs, and Gerald Harris, a member of the Board of Directors of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, were arrested at Birmingham on "suspicion of vagrancy" charges. (Harris and Dobbs are executives of the Communist dominated American Youth Congress.) Telegrams of protest were immediately dispatched to Secretary Henry Wallace and Attorney General Jackson by friends of the jailed trio.

On August 21st the New York Post published the following dispatch: "The Department of Justice today revealed that it was investigating reports that three prominent Southern liberals, two of them friends of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt had been arrested....Dobbs and Gelders have worked closely with Mrs. Roosevelt in Southern welfare activities . . . At least one federal official close to the White House protested to Birmingham authorities."

Gelders has a "good thing" in Mrs. Roosevelt's friendship. His wife ESTHER GELDERS is a high-salaried official of the National Youth Administration. Despite the fact that Government employees are supposedly barred from participation, they have a nice home in the Calhoun Resettlement project, where Joe makes practical use of his influence by letting as much as three months behind in his rent. His daughter is going to college on an NYA scholarship—at the taxpayers' expense—and at exclusive Radcliffe if you please.

In the intervening period the Southern Conference for Human Welfare has been most active in sponsoring regional conferences and in setting up a committee or state council in every Southern state. In the Tennessee committee the moving spirit is Wyles Horton, Director of Highlander Folk School, who, by the way, was one of the signers of the original call for the "Conference."

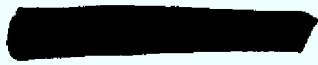
This year the Southern Conference elected a new Chairman. He is the Rev. John B. Thompson, former instructor at Highlander.

Early in September, Mr. Thompson was again honored by being elected Chairman of the American Peace Mobilization, the Communist "front" which is taking place of the notorious League for Peace and Democracy. The Vice-Chairmen elected to serve with him were Paul Robeson, "American" Negro baritone who became a Soviet citizen, Ray Robinson, Vice-Chairman of the CIO, Jack McMichael, Chairman of the American Youth Congress, and Vito Marcantonio, President of the Communists' International Labor Defense.

In his new capacity Rev. Thompson is committed to follow the Communist Party "line" by obstructing the national defense program in every possible way. That's what a Fifth Column is supposed to do—sabotage defense—undermine and weaken the government from within.

For two years the Southern Conference for Human Welfare has been building its forces and extending its influence—now, the Communists, through their stooge the Rev. Mr. Thompson, will use the organization and the prestige given it by dupes on the government payroll and others of prominence, to their own ends.

CONFIDENTIAL

Subject: <u>BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA</u>		File No. <u>100-81 58</u>	
Date When Made	Period For Which Made	Report Made By	
<u>2-6-41</u>	<u>12/28-31, 20-31/40; 1/1-4, 6-10, 13-15, 20-31/41</u>		
Character of Case			
<u>SECURITY FOR HUMAN WELFARE</u>		<u>INTERNAL SECURITY - R.</u>	

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Southern Conference for Human Welfare allegedly conceived by JOSEPH S. G. [REDACTED], Birmingham Communist Organizer, after [REDACTED] National Emergency Council Report to President ROOSEVELT on 2-2-38. Unpublished meetings of politicians and temporary officers, who on 7-3-38 at Birmingham, Ala., held published meeting attended by prominent persons, at which were officers elected and plans made for first conference. First conference, held at Birmingham 10/20-23/38, consisted of loosely organized general sessions and several group meetings in various halls and was addressed by Mrs. ROOSEVELT and Justice HUGO L. BLACK. Secretary of 17th Communist Conference active in meetings and political local reactions. [REDACTED] Birmingham P.D. Permanent structure set up at close of first conference and expanded after second conference, held 4-16/40 at Chattanooga, Tenn., and also addressed by Mrs. ROOSEVELT.

(Cont'd)

B. P. [Signature] Special Agent in Charge 100-10355-3

- Atlanta 2-Richmond
- Birmingham 2-Charlotte
- Chicago 2-El Paso
- Cincinnati 2-Knoxville
- Cleveland 2-New York
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- Denver 2-Oklahoma City
- Indianapolis 2-Salt Lake City
- Los Angeles 2-San Francisco
- Memphis 2-Tulsa
- Minneapolis 2-Washington
- Mobile 2-Pittsburgh
- New Orleans 2-Portland
- Philadelphia 2-San Antonio
- Pittsburgh 2-Springfield
- Portland 2-Tampa
- San Antonio 2-Seattle
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- Wichita 2-Columbus

U. S.

in a receipt of expressions of willingness to attend the conference from the persons to whom the letters had been sent, new letterheads were prepared showing the names of persons who had actually accepted an invitation, and the old letterheads were used in inviting the persons whose names had been listed on the original stationery. On page 57 of the report of [REDACTED]

By letter dated November 20, 1933, Special Agent in Charge [REDACTED], Birmingham, Ala., forwarded to the Bureau information contained in a confidential discussion regarding the Southern Conference for Human [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is alleged to have stated at this meeting that he had recently conversed with Mrs. FRANK [REDACTED] WELT at Washington, D. C., concerning a Conference of interested persons of the South to solve some of the problems of the South, and that Mrs. WELT had indicated her willingness to appear at such a Conference, provided such appearance would not interfere with her previous commitments.

[REDACTED] is alleged to have received a check, the origin of which is unknown, in the amount of \$1000 to defray the initial cost of the Committee's expenses, allegedly implying that additional funds would be made available in the event such were needed. [REDACTED] that others actively interested in the Conference, although not immediately apparent, were [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] whom he believes to be of Communistic leanings, [REDACTED] interest in the Conference, and added in strictest confidence [REDACTED]

It was [redacted] impression that the purpose of the gathering was commendable and naturally resulted in the full support of prominent people, who, he believed, did not suspect the interest of radicals, such, he pointed out, being the case with respect to the appearance of Mrs. ROOSEVELT, Justice HUGO BLACK, and a great number of other prominent persons. He criticized Mrs. CHARLTON in that being a resident of Birmingham and knowing [redacted], she should have foreseen the possibility of activities by radical elements.

Subsequent to the meeting of September 6, mentioned above, the contemplated meeting of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare at Birmingham, Ala., from November 20 to November 23, 1938, was promoted by a series of news releases, evidently given by Mrs. CHARLTON. On page 12 of the BIRMINGHAM POST, issue of September 20, 1938, Mrs. CHARLTON announced that more than 200 progressive Southerners from 13 Southern States would be sponsors and that more than 1000 persons were expected to attend from 13 States. She also requested that all persons interested write to the Conference Headquarters in Room 212 of the Tutwiler Hotel, Birmingham. On page 2 of the September 22, 1938, issue of the BIRMINGHAM POST, Dr. H. C. NIXON announced that after his tour as Field Chairman of the Conference of 13 Southern States, he had observed that the South had been awakened to its problems by the Report of the National Emergency Committee. By an article on page 8, of the September 27, 1938, issue of the BIRMINGHAM POST, Mrs. CHARLTON announced that the great problem of housing in the South would be discussed by experts at the Conference, and that LUTHER PATRICK, as Chairman of the Sponsorship Committee, had sent invitations to experts in the 13 States. Mrs. CHARLTON re-stated much of the above in another article appearing on the 3rd page of the October 4, 1938, issue of the BIRMINGHAM POST, and after stressing the proposed permanency of the organization, stated, "It is a layman's Conference to which all the South is invited." There is published with this last article a photograph of Dr. DAVID W. KNEPPER, Head of the Department of Social Studies of the Mississippi State College for Women. In the October 7, 1938, issue of the BIRMINGHAM POST, on page 22, it is announced that the first of the hundreds of Committeemen to be chosen were Mrs. P. A. BLANCHARD, Baton Rouge, La., State President of the Parent-Teachers' Association in Louisiana, as a member of the Education Committee; Governor BIBB GRAVES of Alabama, on the Freight Rates Differential Committee; Mrs. CLARA C. CONROY, Albany, Ga., President of the Georgia Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, as a member of the Health and Education Committee; Dr. ARTHUR F. RAPER, of the Agnes Scott College, Atlanta, Ga., on the Farm Tenancy Committee. Mrs. CHARLTON continued to attract attention to the Conference by publishing on page 7 of the October 26, 1938, issue of the BIRMINGHAM POST that Dr. F. D. PATTERSON, President of Tuskegee Institute, and FRANCIS P. MILLER, President of the Southern Policy Association, had been selected as co-Chairmen of the Race Relations Committee in the Conference, and that Dr. W. T. COUCH was to be Chairman of the Labor Relations and Unemployment Committee, while HARRY DENMAN, a widely-known church executive, was to be floor leader of the Conference. These promotional activities were

aligned with the article on page 11, of the October 27, 1938, issue of the BIRMINGHAM POST, announcing that Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT would speak at the Conference in a general session to be held at the Municipal Auditorium and open to the public. This last article also listed prominent sponsors, whose names will be set out under the heading of this report entitled "Sponsors."

In the November 2, 1938, issue of the BIRMINGHAM POST on page 2, there is added to the names of those scheduled to participate in the Conference, Mr. SMITH, President of the Chattanooga-Hamilton County Teachers' Association; Dr. C. B. GLINN, Superintendent of the Birmingham Public Schools; Dr. JOHN L. BRYAN, Superintendent of Jefferson County, Alabama, and Dr. CHARLES S. JOHNSON, of Duke University. Miss MCALLIS, describing herself as a former Labor Organizer and now connected with the Department of Labor, by an item on page 9, of the November 3, 1938, issue of the BIRMINGHAM POST, extended an invitation to all Labor Union and non-representatives to a special Labor Conference of the Southern States to be held in the Municipal Auditorium and open to the public. This item also indicated that in Miss MCALLIS's opinion, the National Labor Policy Committee's Report showed that Southern Labor was more advanced than in any other section of the Country. On November 4, 1938, it was announced in an item of the BIRMINGHAM POST that VIRGINIUS LARNEY, Editor of the JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI, TIMES-DISPATCH, and member of the Southern Policy and Labor Policy Committees, had been appointed Chairman of the Conference's National Committee, which Dr. H. C. NIXON pointed out would be one of the organizing Committees inasmuch as one-half of the Southern whites were, in one way or another, disfranchised by owing back poll taxes.

Mrs. CHARTON provided another attraction for the Conference, when in the front page of the November 15, 1938, issue of the BIRMINGHAM POST, she announced that Justice HUGO BLACK would appear at the Conference on November 23, following a speech by Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, and that that she be awarded the Thomas Jefferson Medal, having been nominated by the Conference. This medal was explained as being intended for the Statesman who had done the most outstanding work for the South, and as having been designed and contributed by artist ROCKWELL KENT, who illustrated thereon, "Equal and Exact Justice to All Men of Whatever State or Nation."

The first Southern Conference for Human Welfare began on the morning of Sunday, November 20, 1938, and ended on the evening of Wednesday, November 23, 1938.

Set out below is a summary of the voluminous articles that appeared in each of Birmingham newspapers during this period, followed by pertinent information gathered by Detective OSBORNE of the Birmingham Division:

...acts of Union interest.

Another group meeting which attracted wide interest was that on South Problems at the First Methodist Church on November 22, 1938. At this meeting, Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT engaged in an impromptu debate with Congressman LUTHER PATRICK over the merit of a Federal anti-lynching bill and criticized Congressman PATRICK for having voted against the anti-lynching bill. As is noted on page 56 of the report of reference, this meeting caused public opinion when an indirect attempt was made to suspend the operation of Birmingham's race segregation ordinance.

Mrs. ROOSEVELT also spoke on the evening of November 22, 1938, at a meeting held in the Municipal Auditorium of Birmingham. The public invited to the public meeting were 6,500 attended, while about 1000 were turned away. Senator CLAUDE RORTER, of Florida, presided at the meeting. Mrs. LOUISE O. CHILTON, General Chairman of the Conference, introduced Mrs. ROOSEVELT. The general tenor of Mrs. ROOSEVELT's speech was against further education of children and for discussion of problems on a national scale rather than a sectional one. This meeting was attended by many persons, who, despite protests of the group leaders, were sent away as they had been at all previous Conferences and meetings in Birmingham with "Jim Crow" laws.

On November 23, 1938, the last of the four days of the National Conference took further steps to make itself a permanent organization. In a general session held in the morning and afternoon at the Municipal Auditorium, the Conference adopted with slight amendments a plan of organization formulated on the preceding day with the aid of Mrs. ROOSEVELT. This scheme of organization is set out in a subsequent section of this report under the headings of "Structure," and "Program, and Purposes." In the morning session, there was also the adoption of a resolution condemning the enforcement of Birmingham's Segregation of Public Places, and instructing officials of the Conference in selecting future Conferences to consider only those with no such laws in force, and also a resolution condemning the procedure of the Dies Un-American Activities Committee. In the evening session, the Conference elected about 120 officers to conform to its scheme of organization. The elections were presided over by WILLIAM LITCH, Alabama C.I.O. Head, and were attended by such bickering when Mrs. CHILTON, who had been re-elected for re-election by the nominating committee, was defeated for the position by Dr. FRANK P. CLARK, after the latter had been nominated for the office. The names of the other officers are set out below in the section entitled "Officers." This meeting also adopted a great number of resolutions, which will be summarized under the heading of "Program, and Purposes."

At this second Conference, the Thomas Jefferson Medal was presented to Dr. WILL W. ALEXANDER, Farm Security Administrator of the United States Department of Agriculture.

However, inasmuch as both of the above mentioned sources of information appear to be biased, an undeveloped lead is being set out for the Knoxville Field Division to obtain full details from more reliable sources regarding the second Conference for Human Welfare.

STRUCTURE

On November 23, 1938, at Birmingham, Alabama, the first Conference adopted with slight amendments a plan of organization, which had been formulated on the preceding day by the aid of Mrs. ROOSEVELT. This scheme as quoted in the BIRMINGHAM POST-HERALD, November 23, 1938, is as follows: --

"The Southern Conference for Human Welfare shall meet in annual sessions. The Southern Conference for Human Welfare shall be organized as follows:

1. The governing body shall be a Southern Council representing the entire region, of all fields of endeavor, and of all social classes, consisting of 118 members elected at this conference including representatives.
2. The general officers shall be a chairman, a secretary, a treasurer and 15 vice presidents, who shall be elected by the conference.
3. Between sessions of the Southern Council its powers shall be exercised by an executive board of 25 composed of the officers and members elected by the Southern Council.
4. The Southern Council shall have power to establish committees of five to seven members each who shall function under the direction of the executive board in the following fields:
 - (a) Labor.
 - (b) Farm.
 - (c) Civil liberties and constitutional rights.
 - (d) Youth.
 - (e) Health.
 - (f) Education.
 - (g) Housing.
 - (h) Race relations.
 - (i) Suffrage.

He reported to the Negro Congress that he had visited Soviet Russia and witnessed "the real and genuine, equal life and freedom of its majority peoples," which experience caused him to believe that the Negro people will refuse to join America in any attack against the Soviet people. DAVIS is also alleged to have spoken at the August, 1938, convention of the Workers' Alliance at Chicago, Ill., and while there was also elected a member of the National Council of the American Labor Union.

MARY McLEOD BETHUNE is described by the BIRMINGHAM POST of September 24, 1938, as a Florida educator. According to the notes of the Birmingham writer obtained from Detective OSBORNE, MARY BETHUNE told members of the Conference she was head of one Division of the National Labor Administration. Detective OSBORNE described her as a negro with an amount of self-assurance, who shook hands with Mrs. ROOSEVELT at the 1938 Conference as though they had known each other for quite a long time.

Vice-Chairman
(13)

Congressman LUTHER PATRICK is described on page 5 of the Birmingham Directory for January, 1940, as follows:

LUTHER PATRICK, Democrat, of Birmingham, Ala., was born in Morgan County, Ala., January 23, 1894; educated in the public and high schools of Culman, Ala., and the University of Alabama; LL. B., University of Alabama, 1918; worked at Louisiana State University and Purdue University, Lafayette, La.; admitted to the bar in 1919; served as city attorney of Fairfield, Ala., 1920-22, as assisting attorney general of Alabama, 1927-29, and as United States district attorney in 1934; member of the law firm of PATRICK, McPHERSON, Birmingham, Ala.; married Miss PEARL McPHERSON in 1918, and have one daughter--PATRICIA PEARL; World War veteran; teacher, lawyer, and radio commentator; Mason and Knight of Pythias; member of the International Club and Eagles; elected to the Seventy-fifth Congress on November 3, 1936; re-elected to the Seventy-sixth Congress on November 3, 1938."

As was noted in the first portion of this report, articles in the BIRMINGHAM POST of September 5, and 7, 1938, reveal that prior to the first Conference held in Birmingham, LUTHER PATRICK served as Chairman of the "Committee on Sponsorship and Participation." As was also noted there, he was later censured for this activity by the Democratic Women's Club of Alabama. Birmingham Field Division 100-47, entitled "COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES IN DISTRICT SEVENTEEN; ROBERT F. HILL, Principal Leader, Post Office No. 1871, Birmingham, Alabama; INTERNAL SECURITY - C", indicates

at the American Peace Mobilization's convention at Washington, D. C., in September, 1940, was attended by GELDERS and that he was very active on the behalf in sending telegrams to the American Youth Congress in New York City. It is also noted in the letter of Special Agent in Charge E. J. CONNELLY, Washington Field Office, dated September 12, 1940, addressed to the Special Agent in Charge, New York City, Re: AMERICAN PEACE MOBILIZATION MOVEMENT, that GELDERS was one of those who addressed that organization on the night of September 6, 1940, at Turner's Arena, 1201 First Street, N.W., Washington, D. C., urging the defeat of the Registration Bill, and stating that if the American Peace Mobilization increased three-fold the defeat of that bill would be assured.

"In the preceding portion of this report captioned 'Circumstances of Origin' lists of names of temporary members have been set out.

REFERENCE

From a review of the Birmingham files and the above mentioned newspapers, it has not been possible to ascertain any definite information, either nationally or by state, inasmuch as no criterion of membership is reflected therein, and the attendance at various meetings was unascertained greatly. An article on page 1, of the BIRMINGHAM POST dated March 21, 1938, reflects that 100 Southern Liberals from 13 States were attending the Conference on that date and that the leaders believed that such "official delegates would 'register on the roster' when Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT. This article did not explain what was meant by "official delegates" or by "register on the roster." When Mrs. ROOSEVELT spoke on Wednesday 22, 1938, according to the BIRMINGHAM NEWS of November 23, 1938, she addressed a Conference of 7,000 people, including 2,000 negroes, and 2,000 persons were turned away because of lack of even standing room. On the other hand, the BIRMINGHAM NEWS of November 24, 1938, pointed out that in addition to the overflow audience at Mrs. ROOSEVELT's speech, the audience was scarcely more than half filled when Justice HUGO BLACK spoke on the evening of November 23, 1938. The apparently closest estimate of the attendance is the statement of the BIRMINGHAM AGE-HERALD, of November 24, 1938, that the Conference had been attended by 1500 Southern leaders.

The BIRMINGHAM POST of April 10, 1940, and the SOUTHERN NEWS ALMANAC of April 13, 1940, both contained estimates that 2000 persons were expected to attend the second Conference to be held April 14 to April 16, 1940, at Chattanooga, Tenn. The SOUTHERN NEWS ALMANAC of May 4, 1940, stated that hundreds of delegates from all over the South attended this second Conference. The April 22, 1940, issue of the publication "ALBANY" reported in the report of Reference, reflects that while a crowd of some 1000, including hundreds of curiosity-sickened Chattanoogans, turned out for the session addressed by Mrs. ROOSEVELT, reactions to the lack of segregation of Negroes and Whites, and the active participation of Negroes.

"Favoring lower interest rates, both for industrial and farm
loans, in the interest of the future development of the South's resources."

"Condemning the exercise of 'political considerations'
in the granting of pardons and paroles."

"Urging legislation to outlaw state and municipal anti-
mixing laws."

"Endorsing the program of the National Youth Council."

"Urging pay for Negro teachers equal to that of white."

"Urging widespread slum clearance programs in the South,
and are called upon to increase appropriations to the U. S. Housing
Administration for this purpose."

The BIRMINGHAM AGE-HERALD of November 24, 1939, while
not listing the resolutions in sequence, clarified and added to the
information given by the BIRMINGHAM POST by recording Conference resolutions
concerning Birmingham's Ordinance on Segregation of White and Negroes and
urging the Conference officials to consider only cities where such laws
were in effect for future Conference. Asserting its support of free
speech, press and assembly, favoring continuance of Folette Civil Liberties
Bill, and condemning "propaganda's sedition of great corporate wealth,"
the paper called for a Federal anti-lynching law.

The next information as to the developments in the program
of the Conference appear in two articles in the SOUTHERN
HERALD of April 20, 1940. The first article reveals that at a meet-
ing of the second Conference on April 13, 1940, regarding health and edu-
cation of children of the South, Mrs. ROOSEVELT, JOHN F. DAVIS, Executive
Director of the National Negro Congress, MALCOLM C. DOBBS, of the Council
of the Southrons, and other persons made speeches on the pressing needs
of white and Negro children in the South regarding schooling and health,
but they then apparently set up any definite program beyond stating that
schools should be unionized and that more money should be spent on education.
The second article reveals that JOSEPH S. GELDERS reported on a year's work
of the Council's Civil Rights Committee, of which he is the Secretary.
Included below under the heading "Amplifications." In GELDERS'
report it was stated that after the Committee was set up in February, 1939,
by the Council's Executive Board, they went through the numerous reso-
lutions which had been adopted by the Conference at its first meeting in
Birmingham and decided that there were two main objectives which were to
establish majority rule and to create respect for minority rights. The

ORIG. FILE NO. 100-3109

FILE NO. 100-3109

MADE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE WHEN MADE 10/1/43	PERIOD MADE 8/8; 9/9, 10; 10/16/42 2/17; 3/26; 4/9, 16, 17; 5/15, 25; 6/7, 8, 10, 14; 7/23, 31; 8/6, 2, 13, 14; 10-31, 27; 9/6-8/43	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] : LMC
JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE			CHARACTER: INTERNAL SECURITY

SIS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Investigation tends to show that the Midwest Regional Office of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, 205 North Wabash Street, Chicago, Illinois, is almost entirely Communist controlled. Evidence of Communist Party management and backing developed. Committee activity in Chicago area ostensibly directed to raising funds from trade unions and their members for relief of and transportation to Italian, Spanish, and Mexico of Anti-Fascist Refugees in Europe, Spain, and North Africa. Informant re orientation.

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100-7061-434

IND.

of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade Rehabilitation Fund Incorporated, and presently Regional Treasurer of the JAFRC. The identity of [REDACTED] is not known.

On May 25, 1943, [REDACTED] advised that her daughter [REDACTED] had become interested in the JAFRC at 203 North Wabash, and was working at the Committee's Office in her spare time. Mrs. [REDACTED] stated that her daughter told her the purpose of the Committee was to help the Spanish Refugees, but that she had intercepted a letter intended for her daughter, which contained one of EARL BROWDER'S speeches. She said that the letter bore the return address of 1407 East 57th Street, Chicago, Illinois. [REDACTED] further advised that about two months previously to the date of the interview, her daughter started attending JAFRC meetings, and working at the office, and that recently she had been heard to mention the statement to one of her friends that she had joined the YCL, which in [REDACTED] opinion meant the Young Communist League.

On June 1, 1943, there appeared in the morning edition of the Chicago Herald Tribune an article entitled "100 Spanish Republican Refugees Coming to United States." The article was datelined New York, by the Associated Press, and stated that the JAFRC announced the receipt of a notation of Under Secretary of State SUMNER WELLES that 100 Spanish Republican Refugees would arrive at a United States port from North African enroute to Mexico. The Commission is reported to have stated that these refugees, including women and children, were still being held in concentration camps pending completion of arrangements for their release.

On June 8, 1943, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that at a meeting of the Communist Party Steel Section, [REDACTED] revealed that he was leaving for New York on Tuesday, June 8, 1943, for the express purpose of attending a special meeting of the Party. The Informant stated that this New York meeting had been called to work out a new policy which "they" believe is necessary because of the dissolution of the Communist International. The Informant also advised that a formal statement from the Committee is expected in the near future. The identity of [REDACTED] named by the Informant, is not known at this time, but it is believed that this individual may be [REDACTED] District No. 8, Secretary of the Communist Party.

On June 10, 1943, Confidential Informant [REDACTED] whose identity is known to the Bureau, advised that an article in the New York Herald Tribune, dated October 21, 1942, and headed "An Late CLARE BOGGS Dinner" named the JAFRC as successor to the ill fated American Rescue Ship Mission, and stated that "Last year Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT withdrew from the Mission along with other prominent sponsors on the grounds it was Communist controlled."

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK CITY FILE NO. 65-871
 REPORT MADE AT MIAMI, FLORIDA : DATE WHEN MADE: PERIOD FOR : REPORT MADE BY
4/5/41 : WHICH MADE :
2/13; 3/18, 20, 27, 29/41 : CHARACTER OF CASE
ESPIONAGE - G.

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED]

During course of conversation with [REDACTED] relative to case entitled [REDACTED] et al NATIONAL STOLEN PROPERTY ACT, Miami File #87-287 subject stated that she was born a Catholic and that both her present and deceased husbands were non-Catholics; that she has sent considerable sums of money to the Archbishop of Vienna as a gesture of devotion and penance to the Church; that she sent \$225,000 by messenger to Austria during 1940 and has been advised by the Papal Secretary in Rome that this sum never reached the Catholic Church. Subject indicates that both she and [REDACTED] her husband, have been British subjects in the past but are now naturalized Americans and represents herself to be devoted to America. Full background information relative to subject set out herein. Investigation would tend to indicate [REDACTED] has conducted a rather extensive plan to make his wife appear ridiculous, incompetent and un-American.

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1. **Introduction**

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of a new educational program on the learning outcomes of students in the field of computer science. The program is designed to enhance the students' understanding of the fundamental concepts and principles of computer science, as well as their ability to apply these concepts in practical situations.

The study is organized as follows: Section 2 describes the methodology used in the study, including the selection of participants and the design of the experiment. Section 3 presents the results of the study, showing the improvement in learning outcomes for the students who participated in the program. Section 4 discusses the implications of the findings and the limitations of the study. Finally, Section 5 concludes the study and provides recommendations for future research.

2. **Methodology**

The study was conducted using a quasi-experimental design. A group of 30 students, who were enrolled in a computer science program, were selected as participants. The students were divided into two groups: a control group and an experimental group. The control group consisted of 15 students who did not participate in the program, while the experimental group consisted of 15 students who did.

The experimental group participated in a new educational program that was designed to enhance their understanding of the fundamental concepts and principles of computer science. The program was based on a combination of theoretical and practical learning activities, including lectures, tutorials, and hands-on exercises.

The learning outcomes of the students were measured using a series of tests and assignments. The tests were designed to assess the students' understanding of the fundamental concepts and principles of computer science, while the assignments were designed to assess their ability to apply these concepts in practical situations.

3. **Results**

The results of the study show that the students who participated in the program achieved significantly higher learning outcomes than the control group. The improvement was most pronounced in the areas of understanding the fundamental concepts and principles of computer science, as well as the ability to apply these concepts in practical situations.

4. **Discussion**

The findings of the study have important implications for the design of educational programs in the field of computer science. The results suggest that a combination of theoretical and practical learning activities is more effective than a purely theoretical approach. This finding is consistent with the literature, which has shown that hands-on learning experiences can enhance the learning outcomes of students in the field of computer science.

5. **Conclusion**

The study concludes that the new educational program had a positive effect on the learning outcomes of the students. The program was designed to enhance the students' understanding of the fundamental concepts and principles of computer science, as well as their ability to apply these concepts in practical situations. The results of the study show that the program was successful in achieving these goals.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: WOMEN'S ACTION COMMITTEE FOR LASTING PEACE
(Bureau File 100-195436)

DATE: 6-16-47

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

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated June 11, 1947 requesting that this office furnish the source of the information contained in the teletype from this office to the Bureau dated January 20, 1947.

Please be advised a letterhead of the WOMEN'S ACTION COMMITTEE FOR LASTING PEACE, received by the New York Office on October 21, 1946, reflected the name of Mrs. NORMAN deR. WHITEHOUSE as the National President of this organization. Letterheads of this organization received by the New York Office during the year 1943 showed Mrs. WHITEHOUSE was then the National Chairman of this organization. It is noted also that the "Albuquerque Tribune", an Albuquerque, New Mexico, newspaper, carried an item on October 9, 1946, stating Mrs. NORMAN WHITEHOUSE was National President of the WOMEN'S ACTION COMMITTEE FOR LASTING PEACE.

The letterhead of the WOMEN'S ACTION COMMITTEE FOR LASTING PEACE received by the New York Office October 21, 1946, reflected the following officers of this organization:-

NATIONAL OFFICERSHon. Chairman

Mrs. CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

National President

Mrs. NORMAN deR. WHITEHOUSE

National Chairman

Dr. EMILY HICKMAN

Vice Chairmen

Mrs. DANA CONVERSE BACKUS
Mrs. BARRY BINGHAM
Mrs. ARTHUR BRIN
Mrs. HENRY GODDARD LEACH
Mrs. WILLIAM DICK SPORBORG

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Mrs. OGDEN REID, Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, DOROTHY THOMPSON,
SARAH WAMBAUGH

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Campaign

Mrs. RAYMOND BROWN

Vice Chairman

Mrs. MONROE PERCY BLOCH

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Mrs. DE WITT STETTEN

Education and Publications

Dr. EMILY HICKMAN

Vice Chairman

Mrs. DANA CONVERSE BACKUS

Field Representative

MARY DINGMAN

Finance

Mrs. H. FREDERICK WILLKIE

July 8, 1940

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94-4-237-28

Fairlawn, Ohio

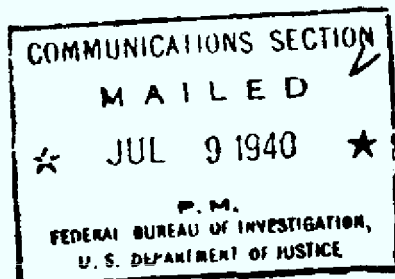
The comments regarding the fingerprinting of aliens in Halesport was very interesting. However, in view of the Act of Congress providing for alien registration, it would now appear to be unnecessary for the various municipalities and states to embark upon such programs since this will be handled on a nation-wide scale.

It was very kind of you to send me the forms which were used and which will be made a matter of record in the Bureau's files.

Mr. Tolson and Mr. Nichols were very glad to receive your regards and join me in extending you very best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

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



V. n

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June 20, 1940

[REDACTED]

I'm sorry, but we publish a small, general list, and our schedules are so crowded at the present time, I'm afraid we couldn't consider your book on Fingerprinting.

Thanks, anyway, for writing us about it.

Sincerely,

Molly Singer
Molly Singer

[REDACTED]
Fairfax, Ohio
MS:pk

NEW YORK CITY, Thursday. — "Something curious is happening to us in this country," and I think it is time we stopped and took stock of ourselves.



Are we going to be swept away from our traditional attitude toward civil liberties by hysteria about "fifth columnists," or are we going to keep our heads and rid ourselves of "fifth columnists" through the use of properly constituted government officials?

If we violate the rights of innocent people or even of guilty people, we lose our long established liberties because of our desire to curtail the activities of those who are dangerous as groups or as individuals, by trying to curtail them in unconstitutional and ill considered ways.

Shows Lack Of Consideration

On page one of a newspaper this morning there appeared three articles showing the heat and lack of consideration with which many people are acting. One heading reads: "Crowds Force Sect Members To March With Flag In Wyoming." The story tells how six people of a certain religious sect were dragged from their homes and forced to pledge allegiance to the flag.

In public places at this time we might exact this of all people, and the most dangerous fifth columnists would be first to conform. Must we drag people out of their homes to force them to do

something which is in opposition to their religion?

In another article it is reported that the attorney general has had to explain to congress that a bill approved by the house will, if it becomes a law, constitute a historic departure from an unbroken American practice and tradition for 150 years. This bill is perhaps the best example of abridging our liberties in order to protect ourselves from one individual, who can easily be rendered harmless by far less dangerous methods.

Leads Fight On Radicals

The third article is one which states that a leader of great prominence in Catholic Youth, Boy Scouts and Boys Club of America, is going to lead the fight on what he considers subversive elements in a youth-led organization. One of the first things he suggests is that he will demand that this organization advocate the suspension of civil liberties in this country as far as communists are concerned. He is quoted as saying: "I don't think it is any time to pamper those who are bent on destroying our country. These birds (meaning the communists) are saboteurs. I fought in one war and I will fight in another to defend my country, but I don't want to do it with a lot of saboteurs at my back."

The gentleman in question is 42 years old. The people in the youth-led organization are likely to be dead in the front line of battle before he is even called. If they happen to feel that our constitution should be adhered to, unless it should be changed, they seem to be thinking along the same lines as the attorney general of the United States.

June 23, 1940

Editor, World-Telegram,
New York City

Dear Sir:

In her newspaper column of last Friday Eleanor Roosevelt complains that it will be un-American to deport Harry Bridges, Australian trouble-maker and avowed communist. She also complains against anyone taking what she terms unconstitutional and ill-considered steps to uncover enemies of our government.

For your information, Mrs. Roosevelt, I'd say it would be strictly un-American and also undesirable to see our country sold out to Hitler through the efforts of traitors living under the protection of the American government. Yet this happened in Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium and France, careful as those countries have been.

That we have many such traitors is well-known. The Dies committee investigating un-American activities uncovered many. Mrs. Roosevelt did all she could to embarrass and handicap the Dies committee by defending the Young Communists.

A Roosevelt, you are beginning to discover, is one who will give the shirt off YOUR back to befriend some poor unhappy communist.

We in this country are facing a terrific problem. We will need the loyalty and support of every honest American. Those who are disloyal can well be sent to some country they think is more perfect.

Let's make it clear that communists, who are ~~enemies~~

over...

June 23, 1940

Editor, Cleveland Press:

In her newspaper column of last Friday Eleanor Roosevelt complains against anyone acting hastily or losing his temper in dealing with those who are dangerous to our country "as groups or individuals," even (I quote her) if those persons are guilty.

She pleads further against the deportation of Harry Bridges, Australian trouble-maker and avowed communist.

Eleanor Roosevelt is remembered as the woman who sheltered the young communists and made every effort to hamper and embarrass the Dies Committee investigating un-Americanism. Her stand toward communists and aliens is well known. In a magazine article in Liberty she ~~wrote~~ urged that the United States give the rights of citizenship to ALL aliens now here, even those who entered the country illegally.

A Roosevelt, you begin to understand, is willing to give the shirt off ~~YOU~~ back to befriend some poor unhappy communist.

We ask a country are threatened with war. To have 4 million un-naturalized aliens in this country. The countries of Europe have for years required some form of identification from residents living in those countries, but that precaution was not sufficient to save France and Poland and Norway and Denmark and Belgium and Holland from being wiped out by enemies outside and traitors inside. We in the United States will need to be much more all-seeing than they were if we keep from falling in the same abyss.

For many years sane Americans have known that as we as a country have been overrun with gangsters, many of them aliens, many of them communists. Right now a belated move is under way to fingerprint these aliens and deport those who prove undesirable. Such men as J. Edgar Hoover and Colonel Brehon B. Somervell, U.S.A. administrator for New York City, are handling this emergency calmly and capably.

Is it too much to ask that the President's wife show her loyalty to the American people by helping such necessary and patriotic activities, instead of punishing 130 million Americans to befriend aliens and communists?

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

LOS ANGELES

FILE NO.

100-15732

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 5/18/51	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/13-5/15/51	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE COMFIC			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DO NOT DISSEMINATE

Latest available information re CP Cultural membership strength in Hollywood reflects 283, all classified as "professional". This figure indicates about a 15% decrease over the preceding year; however, this data is as of December, 1950 and does not reflect the effect the recent HCUA hearings may have had since then. In regard to history of CP movement in Hollywood, T-24 states Hollywood received personal attention of CP National Office from the beginning because Party believed Hollywood important to CP from standpoint of (1) its influence on National public opinion; (2) propaganda medium (3) its 30,000 AFL union membership; and (4) as source of finances. T-22 cites examples of effect of CP's return to a militant program after DUCLOS letter in 1945 and its effect causing differences among some CP writers. Hollywood ASP organization continues to spearhead the attack against current HCUA hearings, using "uncooperative" HCUA witnesses for its speakers. Attack against HCUA invariably coupled with attack on "friendly" witnesses, particularly EDWARD DMYTRYK and RICHARD COLLINS, and "informers" in general. At ASP membership meeting on 5/15/51 speakers coupled HCUA hearings with "(General) MAC ARTHURISM" as both being of the same pattern to bring militarism and fascism to U.S. Cinema Educational Guild, purported anti-CP group, reported to be producing film "Operation Survival" to show rise of Communism attributable to the ROOSEVELT and TRUMAN Administrations of past 20 years. Reliable information received that Cinema Educational Guild was actually started by GERALD L. K. SMITH, although its present National Director, MYRON C. PAGAN, claims to have been its founder. Three-year old breach of contract suits against several major film companies by four of the "Hollywood 10" are still pending but may be consolidated and settled in the near future.

DETAILS: AT LOS ANGELES: Confidential sources for whom T symbols have been designated herein are of known reliability unless otherwise stated.

<p>APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i></p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">COPY IN FILE</p> <p>COPIES OF THIS REPORT</p> <p>⑤ Bureau (100-138754) (AMSD)</p> <p>2 - New York (100-50870)</p> <p>1 - Los Angeles</p> <p><i>[Handwritten: 0 201.9 1951]</i></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES</p> <p style="font-size: 1.5em;">100-138754-815</p> <p style="text-align: right;">RECORDED</p> <p style="text-align: center;">MAY 21 1951</p> <p>This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">RETURN TO</p> <p style="text-align: right;">TELETYPE</p>
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COPIES DESTROYED

enough, but the impact of seeing it on the screen was truly frightening.' Therein lies our strength! The Hollywood mobiles have muzzled and silenced all in the film industry who would like to produce films to show the truth. All the top producers of stage plays are either Reds or have been terrorized into refusing to produce plays that expose the truth, but the Cinema Educational Guild has the talent and capability of doing both fully, as well as those who control both mediums; and we have a plan all worked out to accomplish it--all over the United States. The following are the scenes which they specifically demanded to be deleted: Kindly mark 'yes' or 'no' if you feel that the various scenes should, or should not be deleted."

The ballot contains a brief description of seven scenes in the film "Operation Survival", and requested the audience to answer 'yes' or 'no' relative to their retention or deletion from the film. These scenes are identified on the ballot as follows:

- "(1) The first F.D.R. scene and the statement that he granted recognition to Moscow in 1933, and thus opened our gates to Communism.
- (2) ELEANOR ROOSEVELT addressing a group of the Young Communist League--and statement that she forced the Immigration Department to admit HANS FISLER.
- (3) ROOSEVELT at Cairo.
- (4) ROOSEVELT at Teheran.
- (5) ROOSEVELT and ALGER HISS at Yalta.
- (6) TRUMAN's picture and prayer for a new leader.
- (7) General MARSHALL's scene with CHIANG KAI-SHEK."

T-1, who had an opportunity to observe the film, advises in connection with the above-described scenes that they purport to be as described, but that actually there is nothing other than the commentary which accompanies the

LA 100-15732
MTB:bjh

film to substantiate the circumstances implied in the scenes. For example, in the scene which purports to show F.D.R. signing the recognition of Russia, it is clearly former President ROOSEVELT who appears in the scene, but whether he is actually signing the official agreement recognizing the U.S.S.R. cannot be told from the scene itself but is so described by the commentary. Furthermore, while the film does show Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT addressing a group of young people, it is the accompanying commentary which describes the group as a group of young Communist Leaguers.. (U)

T-1 advised that the film itself runs 120 minutes, and that the commentary which accompanies the film on the sound track was done by Mr. MYRON C. FAGAN himself. The general theme of the picture purports to show the Government pampering of Communists in the United States and the appeasement of STALIN during the ROOSEVELT and TRUMAN regimes in the United States. The film tells of the formation of the Communist Party in the United States, the Communist methods of causing internal strife, and the pitting of race against race. To emphasis this, the picture shows scenes of race wars in the United States, as well as the Communist methods of breeding dissatisfaction in the United States.

Former President ROOSEVELT is shown to be a sick man at Yalta, and ALGER HISS as "running the show." The picture was critical of General GEORGE MARSHALL's "selling out" to the Chinese Communists. Mr. ROOSEVELT's recognition of Russia is shown, as well as scenes of the Spanish Civil War.

During the film, the commentator gives a discourse on Communist infiltration of Hollywood, stating that SIDNEY HILLMAN had given WILLIE ROSENBERG (possibly means ROSENBERG) \$1,000,000 to start the Communist Red propaganda campaign in Hollywood. This was done because the Kremlin had recognized the potentialities of the film meeting for the implementation of Red propaganda. In one of the scenes, the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences, and Professions in Hollywood was displayed. FAGAN, in his narration on the sound track, states that the HICCASP is the same organization which recently sent a bouquet of gladiolas to the Communist Red Chinese delegation which

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Case Originated At: NEW YORK CITY

Report Made At
BOSTON, MASS.

Date
10/3/43

Period
6/18/43
7/29/43
8/16/43
9/22, 23/43

Report Made By
[REDACTED]

Title
INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER

Character of Case
INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

COPY
F415

61- 7341-5-31

1004

TRAUBER, National Representative, spoke of stimulating and inspiring the members. Suggested registration of those who wish to go to Convention. Proposed a 1-2 page bulletin on active builders. Suggested publicizing and emphasizing the Challenge to Phila. April 14th to be I.M.O. Day with visits to contacts.

M/s that April 14th be made a celebration and culmination point with an affair. Passed.

M/s that we have registration for Convention. Passed.

M/s that we issue a bulletin. Passed.

Junior Section. Bro. TRAUBER reported that six months ago we had 69 juniors, a week ago we had 229, a tripling of the membership in six months. We need 650 members to bring up the district to the correct proportion.

He reported on a course on work in the Junior Section. Proposed that MARY RANDOLPH be kept in close touch with to see if she could be Junior Director. Proposed subsidy to help this work.

Russian district to organize a Junior Accordion Orchestra.
Dorchester, a Bugle and Drum Corps or Brass Band.
Roxbury, Jewish Section and #776, a Bugle and Drum Corps
New Bedford a Bugle and Drum Corps.
Brockton, Russian lodge, a junior group.

We must get more Jr. Directors from the lodges. Pointed out that out of 65 lodges we only got 5.

Above plan accepted by meeting.

JERRY ALLEN reported on the Citizenship Institute in Washington. There 5000 to 6000 delegates present.

High points of the Congress showed that youth was disillusioned with Pres. ROOSEVELT. He told of the President's speech and LEWIS' answer. LEWIS was highly satisfactory to the youth. He expressed their own thoughts and ideas.

announced the organization of a "Yanks Are Not Coming" Committee.

Reported on the talk by Mrs. ROOSEVELT.

There are 12 delegates who are willing to report to the lodges on the Institute. Proposed that communications be sent to the lodges

Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NICHOLS

7161100 12

DATE: 5/16/51

FROM : F. W. WALKER

XOUEX

SUBJECT: HEARINGS -- SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE CRIME IN INTER-STATE
COMMERCE

46680

This is to advise that the Records Section has now received Part Twelve of the captioned hearings which completed, I believe, the published record of all testimony before the "Kaufman Committee".

Pursuant to your instructions each of the twelve parts will be thoroughly indexed into the file (62-91933) bearing the above title. Also, in order to expedite the processing of this material through the Classifying and Recording Units, one classifier has been assigned initially full time to the job of indicating the names which will eventually be included in the General Index. This will be followed closely and every effort will be made to complete the project at an early date.

The above is submitted for your information, and it is requested that this memorandum be returned to the Records Section so that it may be utilized as a cover memorandum for the twelve enclosures.

034: pac

12 enclosures

RETURN TO

INDEXING - PRSR

INDEXED

MAY 26 1951

NOV 21 1951

446

Part 12 of 12 and only copy to be
parts 1 thru 12 and only copy to be

ALL PARTS ON BULKY RAMP
RECORDED - 120 62-91933-615

Mr. HALLEY. Your politics have been, well, you have been on the other side of the fence from O'Dwyer generally; have you not?

Mr. LIPSKY. Well, I wouldn't say that, but in 1941, as you say, I did all I could to elect LaGuardia mayor.

Mr. HALLEY. By and large you have been a Republican?

Mr. LIPSKY. Yes.

Mr. HALLEY. Now, after O'Dwyer was elected, at the end of 1945, did he ask you to perform a service for him?

Mr. LIPSKY. Yes.

Mr. HALLEY. And what was that service?

Mr. LIPSKY. Well, it was during the campaign, one of the evenings he stopped at the house and we discussed the things he did during the evening, campaigning, and he said, "By the way," he says, "I had an unusual experience today."

I said, "What was it?"

He said, "Mrs. Roosevelt called at the Commodore," that was the campaign—

Mr. HALLEY. Could you talk a little louder! I don't believe even the members of the committee are able to hear you.

Mr. LIPSKY. Yes. He told me that he had a visit from Mrs. Roosevelt—

The CHAIRMAN. From whom?

Mr. LIPSKY. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and she told him that he was going to be elected by a large majority, and after he is elected she thought he would be a greater man if he cleaned out Tammany. That was about the time he departed to go home. He lived about five blocks away from my house.

Mr. HALLEY. You mean he told you that one evening at your home?

Mr. LIPSKY. Yes; and his reply, he told me, was, as the President couldn't do it, when he was Governor, he couldn't do it; that was quite a contract that she was handing him.

She said, "No, General; you are a great man and you can do it. You will be a greater man when you accomplish it." That was the full talk on that subject.

Mr. HALLEY. But did he do anything about it after he was elected?

Mr. LIPSKY. Yes.

Mr. HALLEY. What did he do?

Mr. LIPSKY. He called me up and asked me to come in to see him.

Mr. HALLEY. When was this? Can you place the time?

Mr. LIPSKY. Well, it was in 1946. The weather was a little warm, I remember that, and I went to see him and he said, "I would like to have you go up and see those boys up in the Copacabana—"

Mr. HALLEY. Now, where was this conversation? At City Hall?

Mr. LIPSKY. At City Hall, at City Hall.

Mr. HALLEY. And he told you he would like you to go see those boys in the Copacabana?

Mr. LIPSKY. That's right.

Mr. HALLEY. Go ahead, please.

Mr. LIPSKY. And give them the message that I want them to supplant the leader of Tammany Hall, and also to revoke the rule of the synthetic votes.

I told him that I thought it was foolish to inject himself into a thing of that sort, that he would have an awful lot to do with being mayor.

to screen WRU graduates more closely than graduates of colleges that do not aid Communists.

The laws of Ohio are specific in placing entire responsibility upon the trustees for the operation of a college.*

Consider the list of speakers (not exclusive but representative) at Penn State from the 1930s to today. Here is the list: Sherwood Eddy (a "liberal"); Kyle Crichton (a "liberal"); Lloyd Brown (a "liberal" leftist); Ned Sparks (not the actor but a leading Communist functionary); Willy Durant (above the battle, but nonconservative); Reinhold Niebuhr (distinguished theologian of the political left); Henry Sloane Coffin (a genuine liberal, nonconservative); Robert Morss Lovett (considered by even Milton Mayer as a fellow traveler); Dr. John H. McKay (leftist); Dr. Halford E. Luccock ("liberal"); Julian Bryan (leftist); Jack McMichael (left of "liberal"); Louis Adamic (far leftist); Dr. Robert W. Searle; Oswald Garrison Villard (genuine liberal); Jerome Davis (non-Communist apologist for communism); Ralph W. Sockman (liberal conservative); Dr. J. B. Thompson; Dr. Edwin McNeill Poteat (liberal); Dr. Stephen S. Wise (left of "liberal"); John H. Lathrop; Louis Fischer ("liberal"); Milton Wolff (pleader of the Fifth Amendment); Robert St. John (leftist); Dr. Philip Morrison (far leftist); Henry Wallace (far leftist); Paul Robeson (far leftist); Larry Adler (far leftist); Paul Draper (far leftist); Stuart Chase ("liberal"); Max Lerner (leftist); Vincent Sheean ("liberal"); Maurice Hindus (left); Dr. Ira De Reid (cited by Louis Budenz as far leftist); Quincy Howe; Dr. W. E. Du Bois (far leftist; a public mourner for the Rosenbergs); Margaret Webster (leftist); Dr. Harold C. Urey ("liberal"); Carl Sandburg; Dr. Ernest J. Simmons ("liberal"); Dr. Bela Gold (cited by Elisabeth Bentley as one of Silvermaster group); Carey McWi

* *Information for Americans*, Vol. 14, No. 3, Dec. 1949.

62-102936-1

liams (far left); Alan Cranston (World Federalist); Rev. John E. Bennett ("liberal"); Dr. Henry Steele Commager ("liberal"); Freda Diamond; H. Richard Niebuhr ("liberal"; defender of the Rosenbergs); Bayard Rustin (leftist); Dr. George Buttrick; Dr. Herbert King; Dirk Bodde (leftist); Pierre Van Paassen ("liberal"); Marquis Childs ("liberal"); Francis Biddle ("liberal"); Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. ("liberal"); Jean Leon Destine (dancer at Lenin Memorial); Paul Lehman; Eleanor Roosevelt ("liberal"); Norman Thomas (Socialist); Chester Bowles ("liberal"); Henry Hitt Crane ("liberal").

So far as I can determine, not one genuine radical conservative appears on the entire list. At least three quarters of the speakers fall into the category from "liberal" to far collectivist left. I do not say that none of these speakers should have been invited to speak; were I president of a college, I should ask many of them to. I do not even say that a college *necessarily* should exclude *any* of these, no matter how far to the collectivist left. I do say that at Penn State the *proportion* of speakers for the collectivist Left was 100 percent to zero percent for speakers on behalf of individualism, whether conservative or radical.

THE ROUND TABLE

For further evidence of the "liberal" monopoly in public programs, consider the "Round Table Discussions" sponsored by the University of Chicago and relayed each Sunday over the air to some eight million Americans. Of the discussions, Representative Reece of Tennessee, in a speech recorded July 27, 1953, in *The Congressional Record*, has this to say:

The Round Table claims to be an educational program, but this is doubtful. To be a genuinely educational program, every one of the round table broadcasts dealing with

[Redacted]

Sec. 26th 1944.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director. F.B.I.

United States Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The thought I wish to present to you has been on my mind for quite some time. The urge to put it in writing, any benefit that may develop in its operating and co-ordinating force, has brought it to the front by the appointment of one of [Redacted] first to the office of F.B.I. as an investigator.

RECORDED
INDEXED

66-8700-99

This gentleman, I am of the opinion is going to be worthy of the time.

There seems to be my few citizens in [Redacted] that blind and direct is rendering the city one hundred percent efficiency. The cause is leadership, - and reported two headed leadership.

I have been told by officers that our Police Department was under remote control by an Ex Mayor. True for sometime

CONFIDENTIAL

it should be determined. So, that our for
of protection and defence, in all things
may not be dealing with mythical fear.
I have been informed by an ex-
clothes man, that under this Ex Mayor
he was fined four days pay for doing
his duty, in arresting a soap box o-
ator - who was advocating the overthrow
of our Government, with the same ac-
tivity.

One of our uniformed men has in-
formed that last Thursday night that he
has been killed on the subject this time
because he arrested a man who was
to be pretty close to the Mayor. This also
I am informed was observed by a
F.B.I. man so well.

The Mayor has told us very clearly
all the faults of minor leaders. I am
now a certain Police force. I can say
among to that, for the Police force is only
good as its leader.

What we need along this line is
dependable leadership, a leadership that
people can thoroughly rely upon, and
in this hour of emergency.

2000

I could name your incidents, & after the other, of the lack of your involvement in [redacted] if it would do good.

Suffice to say, - Our Mayor will grow big enough in the next few days to, to our citizens. - I realize the conditions in my Police Department and to correct them and put the force on an efficient and reliable basis. I respectfully resign from any and all other activities that requires any of my time from the City business.

That goes for Mayor La Guardia and our first lady as well!

Home Defense should be in the hands of good reliable army men who know what it is all about.

Men who have the training, the ability, and the confidence of the American people. The type of man for that I look with a live wire Adjutant on the other side of the desk would be our friend General John J. (Black Jack) Pershing.

Always appreciating your kind consideration
I am, Sir, Yours Truly,

Dec. 26th, 1941

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, FBI
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The thought I wish to present to you has been on my mind for quite some time. The urge to put it in writing for any benefit that may develop in cooperating and co-ordinating forces, has brought it to the front by the appointment of one of [redacted] finest to the efficient FBI as an investigator.

This gentleman, I am of the opinion, is going to be worthy of his hire.

There seems to be very few citizens in [redacted] that believe our Finest is rendering the City one hundred per cent efficiency. The cause is Leadership; and reported two headed leadership.

I have been told by officers that our Police Department was run through remote control by an Ex-Mayer. True or untrue it should be determined so that our forces of protection and defense in Washington may not be dealing with mythical heads.

I have been informed by an ex-plain clothes man that under this Ex-Mayer he was fined four days pay for doing his duty in arresting a soap box orator who was advocating the overthrow of our Government, with other radical activities.

One of our uniform men has told me ("at least three times") that he has been hailed on the carpet three times because he arrested a man who happened to be pretty close to the Mayor. This arrest, I am informed was observed by an FBI man as well.

66-8700-99

The Mayor has told a very good and reliable friend of mine (and I quote) I have a rotten Police force. I can say Amen, Amen, to that, for the Police force is only as good as its leader.

What we need along this line is dependable leadership, a leadership that our people can thoroughly rely upon, especially in this hour of emergency.

I could name you incidents, one after the other, of the lack of law enforcement in [REDACTED] if it would do any good.

Suffice to say, our Mayor will grow big enough in the next few days to say to our citizens - I realize the conditions in my Police Department and to correct them and put the force on an efficient and reliable basis I respectfully resign from any and all other activities that require any of my time from the City business.

That goes for Mayor LaGuardia and our First Lady as well.

Home Defense should be in the hands of good reliable army men who know what it is all about.

Men who have the training, the ability, and the confidence of the American people. The type of man for that leadership with a live wire Adjutant on the other side of the desk would be our beloved General John J. (Black Jack) Pershing.

Always appreciating your kind consideration,

I am, Sincerely yours,
[REDACTED]

whose nimble fingers are having difficulties justifying both the job of National Civilian Director and that of mayor of the one big city. It is likely to be the ball's-eye for the first Axis ton air raid. Even some of his best friends would tell him— if they could reach him—that the task to make Manhattan secure is more than enough for one man. They say His Honor's heart is in the right place—but he moves around so much you can never find that place.

Less kindly Knickerbockers claim La Guardia rushed off to tell the Pacific Coast how to handle sky attacks and left his own front yard without even a plan. Back he came and issued so many orders that the City Hall clerks ran out of mimeograph paper. Timid souls had the jitters and skeptics said, "All this talk about bombing Al Smith's Empire State Building is a lot of bunk." The city set up a huge warning siren that was supposed to chill the steadiest spine. When it croaked nobody heard it. Now the Board of Estimates has handed the mayor a million dollars to put up as many horns as one finds loose on New Year's Eve.

Whether La Guardia will give up his double-barreled job is something which only horoscopers dare answer. Most everyone admits that if he stuck to his desk his administrative talents would give New York such protection that a raid would be handled as easily as an ordinary traffic jam. But a great many also say that even the versatile mayor cannot carry out a cool, practical defense program from his own home town if he has to take time out to look at Calexico, Walla Walla, and the rest of the coast.

Mayor of New York alone is tax the powers of endurance and occupy all the thought and time of any man. But, in addition, Mr. La Guardia is a member of the Canadian-American Defense Board, which involves numerous meetings, considerable travel and is anything but unimportant.

THE Mayor is able and honest, but that does not mean that he is capable of taking on this OCD job and doing it well. The fact is that he is not well at all. The fact is that it is a very badly demoralized state. The confusion was great before we got into the war. It is much greater now—so great, in fact, that it borders on the outrageous. The best evidence of this is that the President himself is perturbed over the situation. So are good many others. Unwittingly, of course, Mrs. Roosevelt has contributed no little to the confusion. In the first place, her activities are spread all over the place. She does a daily syndicated newspaper article; she makes a weekly radio broadcast, sponsored

hands of half-time amateurs. It is a business for the War Department, not for the busy Mayor of New York or the well-meaning wife of the President. The President knows all this and is anxious to effect a reorganization. He has said as much very recently.

Just Folks

By Edgar Guest

Prayer for Christmas Week

This week, dear Lord, we come with prayer
And pleading for especial care.
That Christmas Day may merry be
Grant health to all the family,
And everywhere Thy children dwell
We ask of Thee to keep them well.

This week, till Christmas Day be gone,
Protect the children every one,
And grant to little girls and boys
The strength to play with all their toys.
We ask this now as so would He
Who said: "Let children come to me."
Let angels hover over them,
As once they did at Bethlehem,
And shield them safe from harm
Till they are grown to man.

By WILLIAM RITT

The United States government has put a ban on civilian night flying except by permit. This applies to everyone, we hasten to assure Junior, except Santa Claus.

The Japanese navy may be short of courage, but it is well equipped.

Some suggestions for my edification.

6990

W. - D. M. M.

RECORDED

FJS:Alh
66-8700-99

February 11, 1942

20000

[REDACTED]

Dear [REDACTED]

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated December 26, 1941, and the enclosures.

The content of your letter has been carefully reviewed and is being made a matter of official record in the files of this Bureau. You may be assured that it will be afforded appropriate consideration.

Should you receive any additional information which you believe to be of interest to this Bureau, please feel free to communicate directly with Mr. J. E. Thornton, Special Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation, U. S. Department of Justice, 620 New Federal Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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

7 FEB 16 1942

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 8
★ FEB 13 1942 ★
CC - PITTSBURGH (with copies of incoming letter)
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

171

Washington, D. C.
January 13, 1947

MI-SUMMARY CONTINUED

12:
12:

C-4

12:35 P.M.
No cut
C-376

1:20 P.M.

Misc. 6311-7
Misc. 6315-1
Misc. 6312-1
C-433

[redacted] advises that they have an invitation to the White House a week from Tuesday and she wants to know what to wear. [redacted] doesn't know who will be there or how [redacted] got the invitation. [redacted] refers to her London, England, visits to receptions and what [redacted] wore then and that [redacted] has tails. [redacted] mentions [redacted] as having been to a party at her [redacted] and wearing long gloves which were not appropriate. [redacted] mentions that [redacted] preparing a book on economics and that he has so many interruptions from people offering him good jobs. [redacted] said that [redacted] has spent a lot of time preparing a book also. [redacted] said [redacted] is being very firm with the problems facing him and he is disciplining himself to refuse the tempting offers of jobs he has had. [redacted] said she had a lot of people visiting her yesterday. [redacted] mentions that she met President ROOSEVELT and [redacted] said that President ROOSEVELT was interesting and that was when she used to go to the White House and that since then she hasn't gone at all. [redacted] said she knows ELEANOR ROOSEVELT very well. [redacted] said she enjoyed Mrs. ROOSEVELT in London and that [redacted] was on her Committee and that on one occasion she went to a very small cocktail party at Mrs. ROOSEVELT's apartment at [redacted] and [redacted] talked with ELEANOR ROOSEVELT about the school ELEANOR ROOSEVELT attended near Wimbledon, England, when she was a young girl. [redacted] said she used to live near Potney School in London, England. [redacted] also used to meet Mrs. ROOSEVELT at the White House at "those Chinese affairs."

OC/NE

MI-3984

65-56402-1-177

Washington, D. C.
April 15, 1947

IA-SECRETARY CONTINUED

125-25

18 pm

LP-65-4

1:20 pm

LP-65-6

LP-54-7

LP-69-1

[REDACTED] to [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] says she received [REDACTED] letter, but the children haven't been well, but she has some of the material [REDACTED] and she expects to mail it to her this weekend. [REDACTED] says that is all right just so she gets it by Tuesday as Tuesday of next week is a meeting of the League of Women Voters, who are making a study of the International Bill of Rights. [REDACTED] said, "And I wanted to be right there with the countries behind the iron curtains (laughs)." [REDACTED] said, "Yes, I am very appreciate it very much, because I think you will -- all the ladies will see it is not much of an iron curtain." (they both laugh). [REDACTED] said, "Well, I don't know whether they will or not. I think it is in their minds. It's in their hearts". [REDACTED] says she may work on it tonight as she has to translate it as all the material isn't in English. [REDACTED] said, "All I want is what is analogous to our Bill of Rights." [REDACTED] says she has the Czechoslovak, the Yugoslav and the Russian. [REDACTED] said that she is translating is the "draft constitution" which is being worked on now, because the old constitution is no longer valid. The draft constitution, according to her, will probably be the constitution with very minor changes. [REDACTED] remarks they must get together very soon. [REDACTED] remarks that next week she is having the American Physical Society to a big tea so she won't be able to do anything that week. But she thinks she will plan a lunch with some American Ladies, the United Nations Forum. [REDACTED] said she doesn't know them, but went to the Shoreham and heard them. [REDACTED] said, "Did you hear [REDACTED] (pho) (no) Thank God you didn't come that night." [REDACTED] says she wasn't able to come that night, that she heard Mrs. ROOSEVELT and "the first rate (pho) one." [REDACTED] said it was very good, but the last one was terrible and she had nothing to do with it. [REDACTED] says [REDACTED] should tell her about it because she would like to know what [REDACTED] said. [REDACTED] said, "Well, I can't tell you at the time that the other ladies are here, because they are the ones who are responsible, but you know who [REDACTED] is?" [REDACTED] said, "Oh, I know him very well. I have known his children ever since they were small. We used to play together." [REDACTED] says [REDACTED] should hear what he said: that it was terrible. [REDACTED] says she can imagine what it was. [REDACTED] said, "Oh well, I think even your imagination can't -- he told about breasts being torn off of young ladies, young women, in Yugoslavia because they weren't Communists." [REDACTED] says, "Oh, that's terrible." EMILY continues, "by Communists." [REDACTED] says she doesn't think [REDACTED] would have stood it as she [REDACTED] couldn't hardly stand it. [REDACTED] said the worst of it was that the title was the "Press Looks at U.N." and no one talked about U.N. at all. She says they just talked about how they hated Russia. [REDACTED] said yes, that is very bad. [REDACTED] said maybe that is what U.N. is (they both laugh).

RECORDED

INDEXED

IA-45

217

32 MAY 12 1947

EX-55

I/JOH/GH

65-56402-1-1586

File

**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Newark, New Jersey**

JTM:JML

June 17, 1940

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

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

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to your letter dated June 3, 1940, suggesting that an immediate interview be had with [REDACTED], or [REDACTED] at Camden, New Jersey, and secure the details of a reported interview that these individuals had recently with [REDACTED] stationed [REDACTED] at Camden, New Jersey.

This is to advise that on June 11, 1940, Special Agent [REDACTED] of this office, conferred with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at which time they advised that on the afternoon of May 24, [REDACTED] came to the newspaper offices in uniform. He asked to talk to the managing editor, [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] introduced himself as [REDACTED] stationed in Camden, New Jersey, and that he had some information on Fifth Column activities which he desired to discuss with the newspaper. [REDACTED] immediately got hold of his superior, [REDACTED], and a conference was held in [REDACTED] office. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] first words were very startling; that he leaned over the desk and asked, "Can you tell me whether or not there are armored tanks hidden around Camden, which on a certain day will appear in the city and begin operations?" [REDACTED] stated that he was taken aback and asked [REDACTED] to explain himself. [REDACTED] thereupon indicated that he knew of no such tanks and wanted to point out to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] the serious

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-59015-24

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

3 JUL 30 1940

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CLERK

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Den Rules should be observed of this
EA 19

JTM:ML, Letter to Director, June 17, 1940

ness of the situation today. The [redacted] stated that he wanted to indicate to [redacted] and [redacted] just how the Fifth Column would operate.

[redacted] had little to add to his confidential report of May 25, 1940, which was submitted with copies of your letter.

[redacted] however, stated that [redacted] came into the newspaper offices the second time sometime during the first week in June. This time, he again brought the subject of the conversation around to Communists. According to [redacted] named the following as leaders in the Communist Party:

Ben
MRS. FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT
MADAME PERKINS
THOMAS CORCORAN
FELIX FRANKFURTER
HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.
--- COHEN (CORCORAN'S ASSOCIATE)
ATTORNEY GENERAL JACKSON

and named as the worst of them all HARRY HOPKINS.

Change name to
On his second visit, [redacted] stated that FRANKFURTER was the head of the Communist Party and had been watched for the past five years, and that he had spies in every department and division of the Government. [redacted] stated that on this second visit he asked [redacted] what the Nazis were doing. [redacted] said, "Don't worry about the Nazis; we won't fight Germany, we'll fight on Germany's side against Russia and the biggest battle of the War will be held in Palestine."

[redacted] on his second visit went on to state that FRANKFORD ARSENAL in Philadelphia is filled with spies; that shells sent out from this arsenal to various Army Posts throughout the country have exploded and several men were killed in one section of the country and other men were killed in still other sections of the country.

It appears that [redacted] went further in his discussion with [redacted] and told him that the President had called upon all the Governors of all the States to form committees within their states to combat parachute troops.

of the INTERNATIONAL RESCUE COMMITTEE, INC.

SPRINGFIELD CONVENTION

However, Chairman

Hon. Sumner Welles Admiral Richard E. Byrd

Chapter 45 GENERAL CARE SPECIALZ

62 WEST 45th STREET

NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

511 2-16-2

June 21, 1951

General Carl Spaatz
1522 34th Street, N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.

Dear General Spaatz:

I am writing you this letter with a feeling of profound sadness. Our Public Relations Director, Mr. George Michanowsky, is leaving the International Rescue Committee.

I cannot tell you how dejected we all are over the departure of the man who during his two years of association with the Committee has built the organization from a small relief group into a nationally recognized institution receiving editorial and financial support from every geographical section of the United States. Since Mr. Michanowsky assumed the direction of our public relations program, our annual budget has jumped from a low six-figure amount to more than \$2,000,000.

The selflessness and unrelenting effort which Mr. Michanowsky devoted to assisting the victims of Soviet tyranny and the contribution he has rendered to the American national interest will never be forgotten. It is unfortunate that such dedication and extraordinary success are often rewarded with the very reverse of what they deserve. Mr. Michanowsky's ability to deal effectively with people of all social levels and varied backgrounds may sometimes arouse the unappreciativeness of small minds, but his solid achievement and tremendous public relations accomplishments, together with his moral integrity and engaging personality, are unassailable.

Mr. Michanowsky will be in the office for a little longer to wind up his affairs. But as of the middle of next week I shall be available for any business that may arise.

Very sincerely yours

Richard Selzmann

Richard Salzman
Campaign Director

Programs and related matters. End with the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid of the U. S. Department of State. Charitable member of CARR.

CONTRIBUTIONS DEDUCTIBLE FROM TAXABLE INCOME

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. E. A. Tamm
FROM : C. E. Fawcett
SUBJECT: INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: October 1, 1951

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

PURPOSE:

To advise that there are no logical leads contained in the IPR documents furnished the Bureau by [redacted] of the [redacted] Committee.

DETAILS:

During June and July, 1951, [redacted] of the [redacted] Committee furnished the Bureau with approximately 1500 IPR documents which he felt might be of interest to the Bureau. A thorough review of these documents reflects that there are no logical leads contained therein.

ACTION:

None. For your information. These documents will be indexed.

JFW:vas

(2/20/51)

Addendum:

These documents consist for the most part of correspondence between officials of the IPR dealing with IPR official business. Included in these documents are the names of individuals who have been subjects of Bureau investigations, but as indicated above, no logical leads are contained as a result of these people being mentioned. [redacted] of the [redacted] Committee has reviewed these documents and also furnished photostatic copies at the time. The originals were returned to him.

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Desinger

Advised 10/2/51

INDEXED 92

RECORDED 23

100-64700-998

NOV 28 1951

INDEXED OVER

W. J. [signature]