

[REDACTED] b7

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VIRGINIA

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

At Richmond, Virginia

No information has been received to indicate Communist infiltration or domination of NAACP in the Richmond Division.

At Norfolk, Virginia

No information has been received to indicate Communist infiltration or domination of the NAACP in the Norfolk Division.

WASHINGTON

At Seattle, Washington

No additional information has been received to indicate Communist infiltration or domination of the NAACP in Washington.

WEST VIRGINIA

At Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

No information has been received to indicate Communist infiltration or domination of the NAACP in the State of West Virginia.

WISCONSIN

At Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Subversive Ramifications

[REDACTED]

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Madison, Wisconsin, Chapter

An article appeared on page six of "The Capital Times", a daily Madison, Wisconsin, newspaper, issue of September 28, 1955, reflected that steps toward protesting the handling of the EMMETT TILL murder trial by the State of Mississippi were taken in Madison on September 27, 1955 by the Madison Chapter of the N.A.A.C.P. The article reflected that among the three individuals mentioned by the chairman of a committee to seek community cooperation in protesting the handling of the TILL murder trial, was RICHARD HENSCHOFF.

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WYOMING

No information has been received to indicate that the N.A.A.C.P. in Wyoming has been infiltrated by the CP.

DISTRICTS OF PUERTO RICO AND VIRGIN ISLANDS

At San Juan, Puerto Rico

No information has been reported of any active N.A.A.C.P. Branch in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

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NY 100-7629

ADMINISTRATIVE

One copy of this report is being forwarded to the Albany, Baltimore, Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Los Angeles, Memphis, Milwaukee, Newark, New Haven, and Philadelphia Offices in view of the indicated activity on the part of the CP to infiltrate branches of the NAACP within these respective territories. u

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will continue to follow CP infiltration of the NAACP on a national scale and report results as of April 15 and October 15, of each calendar year. u

REFERENCE

Bureau letter to New York, 2/10/54
Report of SA [REDACTED]
7/19/55. u

New York,
b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

45145

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FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

NEW YORK

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON FIELD	DATE WHEN MADE MAY 8 1956	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 2/6, 8, 15, 21, 27-29; 3/1-9, 12-16, 19-23, 26, 28, 4/10, 11, 21/56	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c ejo
TITLE COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

This report deals with the "Delegate Assembly for Civil Rights," which was first announced in 10/55 as joint venture of NAACP and cooperating organizations. Information re identity of sponsoring organization, the "Leadership Conference on Civil Rights," its officers, and 51 participating organizations set out. Aims were to call the attention of Congress to an 8 point civil rights program. The Assembly agenda, general instructions, examples of civil rights violations, the visiting of Congressmen and reports on visits, reported by informants as followed. Assembly reported as orderly and attended by between 1500 and 2000 persons. Informants report no indication of CP infiltration or influence in Assembly actions. NAACP took steps to prevent such infiltration by delegation limitations. Literature re the Louisville Case, "The Militant," and the "Daily Worker" was made available outside of Conference meetings.

Classified by *[handwritten]*
 Declassify on: OADR
 10/21/87

ADVISORY: THIS REPORT IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

[REDACTED] SAs of the FBI observed [REDACTED]

described as CP leaders, in Washington, during the Assembly and together in each other's company, as well as in attendance at meetings of the Assembly, although it was noted they did not have delegate credentials. Activities of local persons with Communist background, as well as certain other CP members set forth. [REDACTED]

21
5-21-56
202

CLASS. & EXT. BY *2842 R. W. [handwritten]*
 REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW *5-23-89*
See [handwritten]

AGENCY
 REQ. REC'D
 DATE FORW. *5-29-56*
 HOW FORW. *RIS*
 BY *[REDACTED]*

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *[Signature]*
 SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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28 MAY 17 1956
INDEXED-75

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DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

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C.

This report deals entirely with the "~~Delegate Assembly for Civil Rights~~" (~~DACR~~), also known as the "~~Civil Rights Mobilization Leadership Conference on Civil Rights~~" (~~LCCR~~), March on Washington, National Assembly for Civil Rights, National Conference on Civil Rights, and National Delegate Assembly for Civil Rights.

[REDACTED]

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I. ASSEMBLY ORIGIN

The "~~Daily Worker~~" (~~DW~~) issue of October 31, 1955, on page one, columns one to five, in an article, "~~Civil Rights Mobilization Set For Washington, REUTHER Says~~," reflected that ~~WALTER REUTHER~~, President of the ~~United Auto Workers~~ (~~UAW~~), ~~Congress of Industrial Organizations~~ (~~CIO~~), issued a call to action letter to all UAW locals regarding a "giant people's mobilization" timed to convene in Washington early next year (1956). It was stated that this mobilization had been planned by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and cooperating organizations, including the UAW, as a part of an overall civil rights program. It stated that this program was more comprehensive than any in the current protest growing out of the EMMETT TILL Case. This article describes EMMETT TILL as a "Negro" who was "murdered" in Mississippi.

[REDACTED]

the leadership of the NAACP had directed the Chicago NAACP Branch to spearhead the recruitment of delegates from local organizations to attend a national conference on civil rights scheduled for early 1956, which conference would be spearheaded by the NAACP national organization. (u)

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II. ASSEMBLY SPONSORING ORGANIZATION

(u) [REDACTED]

that reservations were being made at the Willard Hotel for March 4 - 6, 1956, for instant Assembly, in the name of the LCCR.

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~~(u)~~ [redacted] made available a pamphlet, "Congress Must Act — On Civil Rights," which lists the sponsoring organization as the "Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, 20 West 40th Street, New York, New York."

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A. OFFICERS

The pamphlet, "Congress Must Act — On Civil Rights," previously referred to, lists ROY WILKINS as Chairman of the LCCR and ARNOLD ARONSON as Secretary of the LCCR.

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The "Washington Post and Times Herald," a Washington daily newspaper, issue of February 6, 1956, reflects that the Assembly was to be called by ROY WILKINS, who was Executive Secretary of the NAACP.

~~(u)~~ [redacted] made available information which reflected that ARNOLD ARONSON represented the National Community Relations Advisory Council.

B. PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS

The DW*, issue of February 9, 1956, in an article, "Mass Lobby to Hit Capital March 4 for Civil Rights," states that among the 51 groups affiliated with the LCCR were the major civil rights and religious organizations, and the American Federation of Labor - Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO).

The "Washington Post and Times Herald," issue of February 6, 1956, in an article, "Assembly Called On Civil Rights," announced that the LCCR was composed of church, labor, fraternal, civic, and minority group organizations.

The pamphlet, "Congress Must Act — On Civil Rights," lists the following organizations as participating organizations:

- ~~X~~ A.M.E. Zion Church
- ~~X~~ Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity
- ~~X~~ American Civil Liberties Union
- ~~X~~ American Council on Human Rights
- ~~X~~ American Federation of Labor
- ~~X~~ American Jewish Committee
- ~~X~~ American Jewish Congress
- ~~X~~ American Veterans Committee
- ~~X~~ National Association of Colored Women, Inc.
- ~~X~~ National Baptist Convention, USA
- ~~X~~ National Bar Association
- ~~X~~ National Catholic Committee on Race Relations
- ~~X~~ National Community Relations Advisory Council

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- ~~✓~~ Americans for Democratic Action
- ~~✓~~ Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith
- ~~✓~~ Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, AFL
- ~~✓~~ Catholic Interracial Council
- ~~✓~~ Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, Congress of Industrial Organizations
- ~~✓~~ Congress of Racial Equality
- ~~✓~~ Delta Sigma Theta Sorority Hotel, Restaurant and Bartenders International Union of America, AFL
- ~~✓~~ Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World
- ~~✓~~ International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, AFL
- ~~✓~~ International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO
- ~~✓~~ Japanese American Citizens League
- ~~✓~~ Jewish Labor Committee
- ~~✓~~ Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A.
- ~~✓~~ National Alliance of Postal Employees
- ~~✓~~ National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
- ~~✓~~ Young Women's Christian Association
- ~~✓~~ National Council of Jewish Women
- ~~✓~~ National Council of Negro Women
- ~~✓~~ National Frontiers Club
- ~~✓~~ National Negro Business League
- ~~✓~~ National Newspaper Publishers Association
- ~~✓~~ National Religion and Labor Foundation
- ~~✓~~ National Supreme Council
- ~~✓~~ Scottish Rite Masons
- ~~✓~~ Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity
- ~~✓~~ Phi Delta Kappa Sorority
- ~~✓~~ Textile Workers Union, CIO
- ~~✓~~ The American Ethical Union
- ~~✓~~ The Workmen's Circle
- ~~✓~~ Transport Workers Union of America, CIO
- ~~✓~~ Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice
- ~~✓~~ United Automobile Workers of America, CIO
- ~~✓~~ United Hebrew Trades
- ~~✓~~ United Rubber Workers, CIO
- ~~✓~~ United Steelworkers of America, CIO
- ~~✓~~ United Transport Service Employees of America, CIO
- ~~✓~~ Workers Defense League

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III. ASSEMBLY AIMS

The DW*, issue of October 31, 1955, previously referred to, reflects that one of the Conference aims was to be the expression to Congress of the overwhelming desire of the American people for the enactment of civil rights legislation.

The pamphlet, "Congress Must Act -- On Civil Rights," published by the LCCR, and dated December, 1955, sets forth the aims as "The Civil Rights Worksheet for 1956," and lists the following eight points:

- "1. Set up an effective Federal FEPC to prevent discrimination in employment.

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"2. Make Federal funds for education, housing, and welfare available only to those programs and projects that comply with Constitutional bars against segregation and other forms of discrimination.

"3. Make lynching and other assaults by public officials or private citizens, acting either in concert or individually, on persons or property because of race, color, religion or national origin, a Federal crime.

"4. Wipe out interference with the right to register or vote in primary or general Federal elections, and abolish the poll tax.

"5. Create a Civil Rights Division within the Department of Justice, headed by an Assistant Attorney General, with authority to protect civil rights in all sections of the country.

"6. Establish a permanent Federal Commission on Civil Rights to make continuous appraisals and to recommend action with respect to civil rights problems.

"7. Eliminate remaining segregation and other forms of discrimination in interstate travel.

"8. Establish majority rule in the Senate and House of Representatives.

This pamphlet also carries a section, "Getting Action by Congress," which informs the readers as to how they should get Congressmen to act on the eight points and the action they should take to get these eight points enacted.



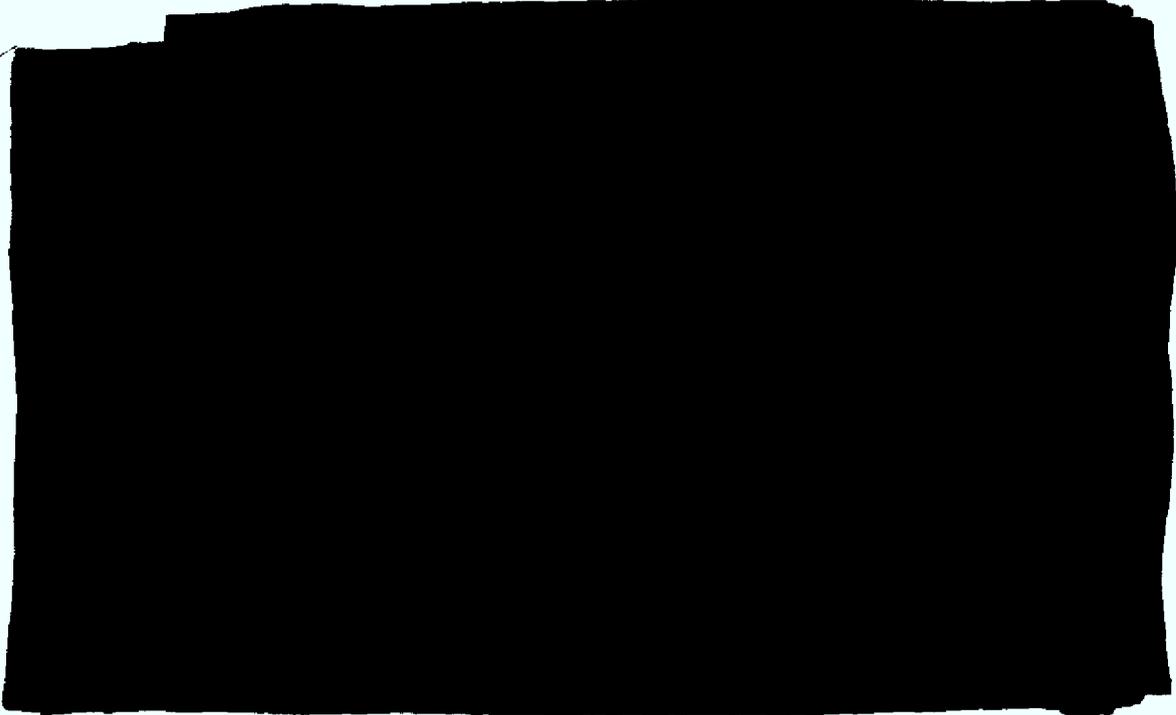
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The DW*, issue of February 3, 1956, previously referred to, states regarding the Conference, March 4 - 6, 1956, in Washington,

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"We intend to buttonhole Congressmen and demand passage of measures, especially bills to protect the individual and the right to vote. These two problems have been highlighted by the Mississippi situation." The article went on to state that it was also intended to ask more power for the Justice Department in dealing with civil rights matters, and that the civil rights section of the Justice Department be given broad powers and additional personnel, as a full-fledged Division of the Department of Justice.

✓ The DW*, issue of February 8, 1956, in an article, "8-Point Program Drawn Up for Mass Civil Rights Lobby in Capital," states that Congress would be urged by more than 2,000 delegates from Negro, labor, church, fraternal, and people's organizations on March 4 - 6, 1956, to enact an eight point legislative program on civil rights. According to ROY WILKINS, who called the mobilization, the 51 sponsoring organizations would ask for an eight point program which was set out in the article, and which eight points, with slight variations, were the same eight points as set forth in the pamphlet, "Congress Must Act — On Civil Rights."



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The "Evening Star," a Washington daily newspaper, issue of March 5, 1956, in an article, "1500 Delegates Back Civil Rights Campaign," reflected that 1500 delegates from 38 states converged on Members of Congress to petition for prompt civil rights legislation, in line with demands of the NAACP, which was described by ROY WILKINS as an eight point program emphasizing the protection of the individual.

IV. ASSEMBLY DEVELOPMENT

A copy of a leaflet, "Democracy on Trial," Volume I, Number 5, issue of November 11, 1955, published by the "Ohio Committee for Smith Act Defendants," page 2, reflected that the leadership of the UAW-CIO announced participation with the NAACP in a giant civil rights march on Washington in January, 1956. This leaflet stated that the lynching of EMMETT TILL spurred the demands for all civil rights action to be placed before the Congress. This leaflet was made available to the [REDACTED] b7D

The DW*, issue of February 3, 1956, previously referred to, reflects that representatives from Congressional Districts throughout the country, estimated at 2500 people, would gather in Washington for a civil rights mobilization March 4 - 6, 1956. It was announced by ROY WILKINS, Chairman of the LCCR, that registration would be held on March 4, that the opening mass meeting would be held at the Interdepartmental Auditorium, and all other sessions were to be held at the Willard Hotel. WILKINS reportedly stated that the mobilization was spurred by the upsurge of protest against EMMETT LOUIS TILL's and other murders in Mississippi and the rise of "White Citizens' Council" racism in Southern areas. The emphasis was to be placed on getting the widest "grass roots" representation from across the nation and, wherever possible, the Conference would seek to hold meetings on a Congressional District basis, from which representatives to the Conference would be chosen. The delegates were to be from the 51 member organizations, except those who could be certified by Conference agencies.

The "Washington Post and Times Herald," issue of February 6, 1956, in the article, "Assembly Called on Civil Rights," reflects that the LCCR, according to ROY WILKINS, Executive Secretary of the NAACP, was to hold a "National Assembly" at the Willard Hotel March 4 - 6, and would meet in connection with what WILKINS foresaw as a "showdown

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

fight" for enactment of civil rights legislation by Congress

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[REDACTED]

that the NAACP, through ROY WILKINS, its Executive Secretary, had announced that the National Delegate Assembly for Civil Rights, March 4 - 6, 1956, in Washington, D. C., was sponsored by the NAACP nationally. [REDACTED] advised that the NAACP had allotted two delegates and two alternates from each Congressional District and after the delegates were elected, that their credentials were to be sent to the National Office of the NAACP for certification, and that each person attending as a delegate must have a form signed by the President or Secretary of the respective branch certifying him as a delegate. (XU)

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The Michigan edition of "The Worker*," issue of February 12, 1956, in an article, "Rights Lobby," stated that the NAACP had announced a civil rights lobby for Washington, D. C., to be held March 4 - 6, 1956, that it was backed by 30 national organizations, including the UAW, and that 2500 delegates were expected.

[REDACTED]

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Another
Government
Agency

The "Afro-American," a semi-weekly newspaper, issue of March 6, 1956, in an article, "Here to Condemn Political Murderers," reflects that the Youth and College Division or Youth Delegates, after having their day on March 3, would join the main Conference of the NAACP. It was stated that organizations represented by the Youth and College Division or Youth Delegates were the Students for Democratic Action, National Youth Work Committee, Educational Alliance, Young Republicans of America, Young Democrats of America, The Young Men's Hebrew Association, and the St. Augustine Chapel of New York.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The records of the General Services Administration, made available on February 6, 1956, reflect that reservations were made for the Interdepartmental Auditorium from 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m., on March 4 and from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on March 6, 1956, on behalf of the NAACP.

(u) [redacted] advised on February 29, 1956, that arrangements for the Interdepartmental Auditorium had been made by HERMAN EBELLSBERG of the Washington B'nai B'rith.

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(u) [redacted] CLARENCE MITCHELL of the Washington Branch of the NAACP had handled the reservations at the Willard Hotel in Washington, D. C., in the name of the LCCR as follows: 75 single and 25 double sleeping rooms for March 4, 5, and 6; the Executive Room starting at 9:00 a.m. on March 4, 1956; the Cabinet Room for March 4, 5, and 6, 1956, which was to be used as headquarters; the Grand Ballroom for all day March 5, 1956.

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(u) [redacted] JOHN GUNTHER of the Americans for Democratic Action had reserved the Jefferson Room at that hotel for February 16, 1956, at 2:30 p.m., for a press conference.

(u) [redacted] the Youth and College Division of the NAACP had reserved the Congressional Room from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. on March 3, and the South Ballroom starting at 9:00 p.m. on March 3, 1956, for a dance. [redacted] advised that the Cabinet Room had been reserved for 7:00 p.m. on March 3, 1956, for a meeting of 25 persons and that the Washington Room of the Hotel had been reserved as a press room, starting at 12:00 noon on March 2 to March 5, 1956.

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V. ASSEMBLY AGENDA

A. AS ANNOUNCED

(u) [redacted] made available announced agenda for the Youth and College Division and the main assembly of the DACR. The following is the combined agenda:

YOUTH AND COLLEGE DIVISION, SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1956
THE CONGRESSIONAL ROOM AT THE WILLARD HOTEL

PROGRAM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Theme: "Youth and Civil Rights"

8:00 A.M. Registration - Congressional Room, Hotel Willard

9:00 Orientation Session for Delegates

~~HERBERT L. WRIGHT~~, Director, Youth and College Division,
NAACP
~~EVELYN E. JONES~~, Executive Director, S.D.A.

10:00 Panel Discussion:

"Political Action for Civil Rights"

- a. Securing civil rights legislation through political action
- b. The 84th Congress and civil rights.
- c. The ballot as an effective instrument for desegregation.

CHAIRMAN: ~~RAY V. SPRIGGS~~, Howard University NAACP
PARTICIPANTS: CLARENCE MITCHELL, Director Washington
Bureau NAACP

12:00 P.M. Lunch

1:30 - 3:15 Panel Discussion:

"Civil Right Issues in the '56 Campaign"

CHAIRMAN: ~~LEROY NESBITT~~, President South Carolina
NAACP Youth Conference

Brief Address: ~~DAVID A. BUNN~~, President National
Young Democratic Club of America

Brief Address: ~~BARRINGTON D. PARKER~~, National Young
Republican Club of America

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WFO 100-2941

3:30 - 5:30

Panel Discussion:

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"Federal, State, and Local Action for Desegregation"

- a. Education
- b. Housing

CHAIRMAN: ~~MICHAEL~~ LANE, President Yale University NAACP
PARTICIPANTS:

~~ROBERT~~ CARTER, Assistant Special Counsel
NAACP
~~ELWOOD~~ CHISHOLM, Counsel Department of
Teacher Information and Security, NAACP
~~MADISON S.~~ JONES, Special Assistant for
Housing, NAACP

9:30 P.M. Dance and Social Program (Small Ballroom)

The program for the DACR, March 4 - 6, 1956, was as follows:

PROGRAM

SUNDAY, MARCH 4

9 a.m. - 2 p.m. Registration
2:30 p.m. - 5:30 p.m. ~~Metropolitan Baptist Church,~~
1225 R St., N.W.
Invocation - Rev. R. C. ~~WHEARER~~
Opening Remarks, ROY WILKINS,
Exec. Sec., NAACP, Chairman
Leadership Conference on Civil
Rights

Handwritten scribbles

BRIEFING SESSION

Chairman: CHARLES ZIMMERMAN*,
Civil Rights Dept. Jewish Labor
Committee Vice President, Inter-
national Ladies Garment Workers
Union, AFL-CIO

Status of civil rights bills. Do's and don'ts in calling on
Congressmen and Senators. Review of commitments and records.
Organization of delegations. Schedule of appointments.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PANEL:

HERMAN EDELSBERG, Director, Washington Office
Anti-Defamation League of
B'nai Brith

JOHN J. ~~GUNTHER~~, Legislative Rep., Americans for
Democratic Action

Mrs. PATRICIA ROBERTS ~~HARRIS~~, Exec. Dir., Delta
Sigma Theta Sorority

CLARENCE MITCHELL, Director, Washington Bureau
NAACP

~~PAUL SIFTON*~~, National Legislative Rep., United
Automobile Workers

7:30 p.m. - 10 p.m. Interdepartmental Auditorium, Labor
Department, Constitution Avenue Entrance

Invocation: Father ~~JOSEPH CONNOR~~

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Chairman: ~~BERNARD H. TRAGER~~, Chairman,
National Community Relations
Advisory Council

Keynote Address, ROY WILKINS, Exec. Sec.,
NAACP, Chairman, Leader-
ship Conference on Civil
Rights

Inquiry into the exercise of our Constitutional guarantees --
The right to safety and security of the person, the right to
vote, freedom of expression and assembly, the right of petition.

BOARD OF INQUIRY:

~~GEORGE HUNTON~~, Exec. Sec., Catholic Inter-
racial Councils

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~PATRICK MURPHY MALIN~~, Exec. Director,
American Civil Liberties
Union

~~SHAD POLIER~~, Vice-Pres., American Jewish
Congress

~~JOSEPH L. RAUH~~, National Chairman,
Americans for Demo-
cratic Action

~~Rev. LEON SULLIVAN~~, Zion Bapt. Church,
Phila.

WITNESSES:

~~Rev. RALPH D. ABERNATHY~~, Montgomery, Alabama

~~L. A. BLACKMAN~~, Elleree, South Carolina

~~GUS COURTS~~, Belzoni, Mississippi

~~Dr. CHESTER C. TRAVELSTEAD~~, Albuquerque, N.M.

Benediction: ~~Rabbi LEON ADLER~~

MONDAY, MARCH 5

9 a.m. - 1 p.m. Conferences with Congressmen and Senators

2:30 p.m. - 5 p.m. Grand Ballroom, Willard Hotel

CHAIRMAN: ~~A. PHILIP RANDOLPH~~, International
President, Brotherhood of
Sleeping Car Porters and Vice
President, of the AFL-CIO

Reports by chairmen of state delegations
on conferences with members of Congress.

8 p.m. Grand Ballroom, Willard Hotel

Invocation

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Chairman: ~~JAMES B. CAREY~~, Chairman, AFL-CIO
Committee on Civil Rights,
Vice Pres., AFL-CIO, Pres.
Internat'l. Union of Elec-
trical Workers, AFL-CIO

Pledges and Performance - presentations by
Congressional leaders and party spokesmen.

~~PAUL M. BUTLER~~, Chairman, Democratic National
Committee

~~JOHN W. McCORMACK~~, Majority Leader, House of
Representatives

(Invitations also extended to)

~~LEONARD HALL~~, Chairman, Republican National
Committee

WASH DC

~~LYNDON JOHNSON~~, Senate Majority Leader

~~WILLIAM KNOWLAND~~, Senate Minority Leader

~~JOSEPH MARTIN~~, House Minority Leader

TUESDAY, MARCH 6

9 a.m. - 12 noon Conferences with Congressmen and Senators

1:30 p.m. Chairman: ~~EMEL MAZEY~~, Secretary-Treasurer
United Automobile Workers

Reports by Chairmen of state delegations
on conferences with members of Congress.

Summation

The agenda describes ABERNATHY, BLACKMAN and COURTS as follows:

Reverend RALPH D. ABERNATHY, Alabama, is one of the indicted
leaders in the Montgomery, Alabama, bus protest.

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L. A. BLACKMAN, South Carolina, is President of the NAACP, Elloree, South Carolina, who defied efforts of the Ku Klux Klan to drive him out of town.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GUS COURTS is President of the NAACP, Belzoni, Mississippi, who was shot because he refused to remove his name from the voting list.

B. MEETINGS AND OCCURANCES

1. ON MARCH 3, 1956

(u) a). AT THE WILLARD HOTEL

[REDACTED] the all-day session of the young people was held in the Congressional Room of the Willard Hotel, and that, although the session had been planned for 275, there were not more than 200 at the most in attendance, and there did not appear to be over 150 in attendance at any one time.

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[REDACTED]

(u) b). DANCE AT THE WILLARD HOTEL

[REDACTED] a dance was to be held in the South Ballroom by the Youth and College Division of the NAACP, and that attendance was expected to be in excess of 300 persons.

2. ON MARCH 4, 1956

a). REGISTRATION

A press conference on February 16, 1956, previously reported by G-2, reflected that the Conference Headquarters was to be at the Willard Hotel, and that registration of delegates would be held on March 4, 1956, at the Willard Hotel and the 12th Street YMCA Gymnasium.

[REDACTED]

Refused
to attend
Conference
by [unclear]

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[REDACTED]

X 11/6/61

[REDACTED]

b). AT THE METROPOLITAN BAPTIST CHURCH

[REDACTED]

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c). AT THE INTERDEPARTMENTAL AUDITORIUM

[REDACTED]

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the meeting was called to order at approximately 8:05 p.m. by CLARENCE MITCHELL, following which ROY WILKINS made a 30 minute restrained and modest speech, in which he stated that the main points to be pursued were civil rights and voting laws. Following WILKINS' address, members of the Board of Inquiry, as listed in the Agenda, interviewed the witnesses, as listed in the Agenda, concerning their alleged denials of civil rights. The Reverend LEON SULLIVAN made a plea for everyone to send checks to the Montgomery Improvement Association, in order to finance the current struggle of the Negro in Montgomery, Alabama.

(u) The caucus plans of various delegations were announced, and [redacted] observation that the Interdepartmental Auditorium was filled to a standing room capacity, and the meeting was quiet and orderly. [redacted] stated that ~~AUTHERINE LUCY~~ was introduced and received a standing ovation.

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AUTHERINE LUCY, according to the "Evening Star, issue of March 5, 1956, is a "Negre" coed who was expelled from the University of Alabama after court test and riots over her admission as a student. According to this same issue of the "Evening Star," Dr. CHESTER C. TRAVELSTEAD, one of the witnesses before the Board of Inquiry, was a person who stated that he was dismissed as the Dean of the School of Education at the University of South Carolina because he advocated compliance with the South Carolina anti-segregation rulings.

The "Washington Post and Times Herald," issue of March 5, 1956, on pages 1 and 17, in an article, "Civil Rights Leader Asks for Action," stated that 2000 delegates to this Assembly heard ROY WILKINS, Chairman of the Assembly, make a keynote speech on the evening of March 4, 1956, at which time he echoed the theme that had prevailed at the briefing session at the Metropolitan Baptist Church earlier in the day, where tips had been given on how to keep Congressmen from sidestepping civil rights questions.

[redacted]

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(u) [redacted] AUTHERINE LUCY made an appearance, but did not speak.

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[redacted]

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3. ON MARCH 5, 1956

a). VISITS TO CONGRESS

(u) [redacted] each delegation would visit Congressmen representing the district

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from which the delegation originated, with the purpose in mind of discussing civil rights matters. (u)

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§ [REDACTED] the morning of March 5, 1956, was spent by the various state delegations in visiting their Congressmen and Senators. (u)

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§ [REDACTED]

The "Daily Worker*," issue of March 6, 1956, on page one, in an article, "2000 Delegates Press Congress on Rights Stand," reflects that Congressmen on March 5, 1956, from 35 states represented in the Civil Rights Assembly meeting, received the eight point legislative program from the Assembly delegates.

b). AFTERNOON AT THE WILLARD HOTEL

[REDACTED] on March 5, 1956, that the afternoon meeting at the Willard Hotel, which was attended by approximately 1000 persons, consisted mainly of reports of delegates from the various states and their attempts up to that time to see their various Congressmen regarding the civil rights program. The reports were incomplete and some of the states did not make a report. The New Jersey delegation, [REDACTED] presented a move to get ten Congressmen to call on the Attorney General and this delegation reported that Senator CLIFFORD P. CASE of New Jersey had agreed to be one of the ten Congressmen, after which the New York delegation stated that, in all probability, Senator HERBERT H. LEHMAN of New York would be one of the other nine. The purpose of this delegation specifically was to take up the Conference program on civil rights. §(u)

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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c). EVENING AT THE WILLARD HOTEL

The "Evening Star," issue of March 6, 1956, in an article captioned "Civil Rights Group Hears Bitter SCOTT-BUTLER Clash," reflects that delegates from 38 states enjoyed the speeches at the evening meeting of March 5, 1956, at the Willard Hotel by the representatives of the Democratic and Republican parties.

The "Washington Post and Times Herald," in the issue of March 6, 1956, in an article, "Civil Rights Assembly Erupts into Bitter Partisan Debate," reflected that the evening meeting at the Hotel Willard on March 5, 1956, was composed of speeches by PAUL M. BUTLER, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Representative HUGH SCOTT, Republican of Pennsylvania, who exchanged claims and charges before an audience of more than 2000 persons.

[REDACTED]

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(S)(u)
d). EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

(S)(u) [REDACTED] it had been announced at the afternoon meeting of March 5, 1956, that an Executive Committee meeting of the Conference would take place in the Cabinet Room of the Willard Hotel following the evening meeting.

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4. ON MARCH 6, 1956

(S)(u)
a). VISITS TO CONGRESSMEN

(S)(u) [REDACTED] that during the Conference delegates were requested to and did contact their Congressmen regarding civil

rights legislation which was beneficial to the "Negro."

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~~(u)~~
[REDACTED]

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b). CLOSING MEETING AT THE INTERDEPARTMENTAL AUDITORIUM

[REDACTED] on March 6, 1956, that the afternoon or closing meeting, attended by some 500 to 600 persons at the Interdepartmental Auditorium on March 6, 1956, consisted of various state delegations reporting on their visits to Congressmen and that approximately 29 or 30 delegations reported on their visits [REDACTED] that of the Senators contacted, approximately 17 were favorable to the Assembly aims, 7 were partially favorable, and approximately 11 Senators were not in favor of the Assembly aims. Of the Congressmen contacted, approximately 69 were favorable toward the delegation aims, approximately 20 were partially in favor, and approximately 48 were reported as not in favor of the Assembly aims [REDACTED] that the New Jersey delegation, in addition, reflected that the majority of its Congressmen would be willing to appear before the Attorney General to request that Negroes be protected under the existing laws. ~~(u)~~

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Pennsylvania reported that two of its Congressmen would be willing to petition the Attorney General to get his views on civil rights investigation in the South.

✓ ~~(u)~~ [REDACTED] stated that ROY WILKINS' closing remarks were that if civil rights were "not an election issue before, they are now."

~~(u)~~
[REDACTED]

5. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

[REDACTED] the Grand Ballroom of the Willard Hotel was limited to a 1500 capacity on both of the March 5, 1956, meetings. He stated that the capacity was checked

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by special guards hired to prevent overcrowding. [REDACTED] stated that it was his personal observation that not even 1500 persons were present at either of the two meetings.

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The "Evening Star," issue of March 5, 1956, in an article, "1500 Delegates Back Civil Rights Campaign," reflected that the Conference was composed of 1500 delegates from 38 states.

The "Afro-American," in its issue of March 10, 1956, in an article, "At Civil Rights Meeting: We Are Not Afraid -- Delegates," reflects that approximately 1500 delegates representing approximately 30 organizations attended the Assembly and that the largest delegations were from Michigan, Illinois, and New York.

The DW*, issue of March 6, 1956, in an article, "2000 Delegates Press Congress on Rights Stand," reflected that although there were full complements in all delegations, there was very little optimism expressed for the success of civil rights legislation during this session.

V The "Washington Post and Times Herald," issue of March 7, 1956, in an article, "Civil Rights Unit Closes Meeting," reflects that delegates to the National Civil Rights Assembly meeting wound up two days of visits with their Congressmen and that registration had been announced at 2000 persons, representing about 50 organizations. Regarding visits to Congressmen, ROY WILKINS, Chairman of the Assembly, stated, "We've had very few refusals" compared with 1950 when "we were last here" and he stated that even though some rejections or rebuffs were received, "your presence" and calling attention to the issues has served a purpose.

[REDACTED] the reports reflected that most Congressmen and Senators took a favorable attitude toward civil rights legislation sponsored by the Assembly, but it was the consensus of delegates to the Conference that no civil rights legislation would be passed during this session of Congress.

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[REDACTED] the sessions were devoted to various speeches by individuals whom the NAACP assisted and pushed for enactment of the eight point program, with special emphasis being given to the anti-lynching and civil rights commission, and

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the denial of right to vote laws before Congress.

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VI. SUBVERSIVE RAMIFICATIONS

A. STEPS TAKEN BY ASSEMBLY LEADERSHIP TO PREVENT INFILTRATION AND TO CONTROL THE ASSEMBLY

~~(b)(1)~~
[REDACTED]

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two delegates to the Conference were to be elected by each NAACP branch from each Congressional District, and that the names of the delegates were to be submitted to the National Headquarters for approval and issuance of credentials. [REDACTED] stated that from past experience only authorized and credential carrying delegates would be admitted as voting delegates; however, it did not preclude the admittance of observers to the Conference.

[REDACTED]

Referred to Another Government Agency

The DW*, issue of March 5, 1956, in an article, "Civil Rights Lobby Hears Call for Vote Protection," states regarding WILKINS' speech on March 4, 1956, that both WILKINS' speech and the projected conference program were mild in tone and limited to Congressional lobbying for substantially the same legislative program advanced in 1952. It went on to state, "There was an unusually strong anti-Communist slant in the WILKINS speech. At one point WILKINS equated the racists with the Communists, saying 'We are

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concerned about both racist attempts to stifle our words and Communist attempts to exploit our recital and our proposals for Congressional action . . . " "The exercise of constitutional rights," WILKINS said, "is our best answer to the Communists and Fascists who, be it noted, have one thing in common, a liking for filibuster and other substitutes for a reasonable debate and democratic decisions by majority vote."

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The "Afro-American," issue of March 6, 1956, previously referred to, states that members of the Assembly were carefully screened to prevent possible Communist infiltration at the meetings.

(S)
[REDACTED]

(S)
[REDACTED]

(S)
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
(S)

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(2) [redacted] that the meeting at the Metropolitan Baptist Church March 4, 1956, ROY WILKINS stated he did not want any Communist infiltration of the NAACP.

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[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

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B. LITERATURE DISTRIBUTED OR MADE AVAILABLE

[redacted] LEWIS LUBKA*, one of the figures in the Louisville Case*, wanted to distribute a pamphlet, "A Would-Be Murderer is Walking the Streets of Louisville," during the Assembly to be held in Washington, D. C.

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[redacted]

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[redacted]

[redacted] advised that the following literature

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was distributed in front of the Interdepartmental Auditorium to persons entering the Auditorium on the evening of March 4, 1956:

1. The Monday (March 5, 1956) issue of "The Militant**
2. A reprint of a page of the "Packing House Worker" for October, 1955, which was a story concerning CARL BRADEN* of Louisville, Kentucky.
3. Pamphlet, "Frame-Up in Louisville," published by the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee*, 421 Seventh Ave., New York, N. Y., a story of the BRADEN Case and the Kentucky Sedition Law.

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] there were
4000 copies of the DW* at the Union Station

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Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on March 6, 1956, during the period of 12:54 to 1:59 p.m., observed [REDACTED] and two other individuals passing out the March 6, 1956, issue of the DW* to persons passing or entering the Interdepartmental Auditorium.

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[REDACTED]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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- Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
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SA [redacted] was advised on March 4, 1956, that [redacted] was registered at the Mayflower Hotel.

SA [redacted] and [redacted] was advised on March 4, 1956, that [redacted] were registered at the Statler Hotel.

SA [redacted] was advised on March 4, 1956, that [redacted] was registered at the Windsor Park Hotel.

SA [redacted] and [redacted] was advised on March 6, 1956, that [redacted] were registered at the Franklin Park Hotel.

According to observations of the Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, [redacted] resided at [redacted] Street N.W. while in Washington, D. C.

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According to observations of Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the listing on the mail box at [redacted] Street N.W., [redacted], resides in Apartment 21 at that address.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation on the evening of March 3, 1956, observed the following persons in the Charles Hotel, during the hours as noted:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Entered</u>	<u>Left</u>
[redacted]	8:00 p.m.	10:25 p.m.
[redacted]	8:00 p.m.	10:25 p.m.
[redacted]	2:29 p.m.	10:25 p.m.
[redacted]	2:29 p.m.	5:10 p.m.
[redacted]	6:30 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
[redacted]	6:26 p.m.	7:45 p.m.
[redacted]	10:09 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
[redacted]	6:26 p.m.	7:45 p.m.
[redacted]	10:09 p.m.	10:30 p.m.
[redacted]	4:20 p.m.	5:10 p.m.
[redacted]	6:30 p.m.	
[redacted]	3:10 p.m.	5:10 p.m.
[redacted]	6:30 p.m.	

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Subsequent to 10:30 p.m. on the evening of March 3, 1956, [redacted] were observed eating together at a nearby cafe before separating.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, during the evening of March 3, 1956, observed [redacted] in the lobby of the Willard Hotel from approximately 8:00 p.m. to 8:18 p.m., while [redacted] stood on a street corner near the hotel.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation during the morning of March 4, 1956, observed [redacted] at the Willard Hotel. Subsequent to this, [redacted] was observed in the company of [redacted] and later that morning [redacted] was observed at the Willard Hotel. It is noted that it has been previously set forth that registration of delegates was taking place at the Willard Hotel on March 4, 1956.

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Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed the following persons at the Metropolitan Baptist Church on March 4, 1956, in the afternoon:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Entered</u>	<u>Left</u>
[redacted]	3:03 p.m.	5:09 p.m.
[redacted]	3:16 p.m.	5:09 p.m.
[redacted]	2:12 p.m.	_____
[redacted]	2:12 p.m.	_____
[redacted]	3:16 p.m.	4:48 p.m.

Prior to the meeting, [redacted] was observed visiting in a crowd of persons in front of the church. [redacted] was observed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to merge with a large group of people gathered in front of the Metropolitan Baptist Church at 12:33 p.m.

It is noted that it has been previously set forth that a meeting of the DACR was taking place at the Metropolitan Baptist Church on the afternoon of March 4, 1956.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed [redacted] eating together at the Westbrook Restaurant in the early evening of March 4, 1956.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed the following at the Interdepartmental Auditorium during the evening hours of March 4, 1956.

and [redacted] entered the Auditorium at 7:58 p.m.

[redacted] entered the Auditorium at 7:42 p.m.

and [redacted] entered the Auditorium at 8:18 p.m.

departed the Auditorium at 8:40 p.m. During the meeting the following persons were observed sitting in the balcony of the Interdepartmental Auditorium [redacted]

Subsequent to 10:10 p.m. and the closing of the meeting, Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed [redacted] in each other's company, traveling to an eating place and eating prior to separating.

It is noted that it has been previously set forth that a meeting of the DACR took place at the Interdepartmental Auditorium on the evening of March 4, 1956.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed as follows at the Charles Hotel on March 5, 1956. From 7:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m. [redacted] was not observed.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Entered</u>	<u>Left</u>
[redacted]	11:39 a.m.	12:40 p.m.
[redacted]	1:18 p.m.	1:25 p.m.
[redacted]	11:39 a.m.	
[redacted]	12:05 p.m.	1:12 p.m.
[redacted]	12:05 p.m.	12:47 p.m.
[redacted]		1:00 p.m.
[redacted]		1:30 p.m.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed as follows at the Willard Hotel on the afternoon of March 5, 1956.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Entered</u>	<u>Left</u>
[redacted]	1:31 p.m.	5:22 p.m.
[redacted]	2:03 p.m.	5:30 p.m.
[redacted]	3:05 p.m.	
[redacted]	4:20 p.m.	4:32 p.m.
[redacted]	4:20 p.m.	4:32 p.m.
[redacted]	3:48 p.m.	5:26 p.m.
[redacted]	2:35 p.m.	5:22 p.m.

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[redacted] upon arrival at the Willard Hotel at 1:42 p.m., until he entered the Hotel at 2:03 p.m. stood on the street in front of the Hotel in conversation with [redacted] and several young persons. They discussed the COURTS Case, as well as other purported civil rights violations. [redacted] furnished to [redacted] a pamphlet, "Behind the Lynching of EMMETT LOUIS TILL," [redacted] also mentioned the word, "credentials," during the conversation, after which [redacted] shook his head negatively and used the word, "authority."

It is noted that it has been previously set forth that a meeting of the DACR was taking place at the Willard Hotel on the afternoon of March 5, 1956.

Subsequent to 5:22 p.m. on March 5, 1956, [redacted] were observed on the street near the Hotel, conversing for a few minutes with [redacted] of Washington, D. C.

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Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed [redacted] to visit at [redacted] Randolph Street N.W. for slightly over one hour during the late afternoon and early evening of March 5, 1956.

The Washington, D. C., City Directory lists [redacted] Randolph Street N.W. to [redacted]

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed as follows at the Charles Hotel during the early evening of March 5, 1956:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Entered</u>	<u>Left</u>
[redacted]	7:01 p.m.	_____
[redacted]	7:03 p.m.	_____
[redacted]	7:03 p.m.	7:40 p.m.
[redacted]	7:11 p.m.	7:27 p.m.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed as follows at the Willard Hotel during the evening hours of March 5, 1956. [redacted] was observed entering the Willard at 8:01 p.m. and departing at 10:31 p.m. [redacted] was observed at the Willard at 10:31 p.m. and observed departing it at 10:43 p.m.

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[redacted] was observed proceeding to the Grand Ballroom of the Willard at 9:30 p.m. [redacted] was observed proceeding to the Grand Ballroom of the Willard at 10:02 p.m.

It is noted that it has been previously set forth that a meeting of the DACR was taking place in the Grand Ballroom of the Willard on the evening of March 5, 1956.

Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed [redacted] sitting at a table reserved for the press at the front of the Interdepartmental Auditorium during the afternoon of March 6, 1956, from 12:50 to 4:21 p.m. [redacted] upon leaving, was noted to be in conversation with [redacted]

After [redacted] departed the Auditorium, [redacted] remained in conversation for approximately 25 minutes, after which [redacted] took a seat in a space reserved for the [redacted]. [redacted] were observed on the steps of the Interdepartmental Auditorium and in the lobby of the Auditorium for a few minutes prior to the afternoon meeting, during which time they greeted and were greeted by [redacted] and conversed with [redacted]. [redacted] returned to the Auditorium at 3:04 p.m., met [redacted] and left the vicinity. [redacted] was observed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to enter the Interdepartmental Auditorium at 3:17 p.m., and exit at 3:20 p.m.

c). OBSERVATIONS BY OTHER PERSONS

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

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[REDACTED]

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2. INTEREST BY WASHINGTON, D. C., INDIVIDUALS OR ORGANIZATIONS

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

3. INTEREST BY OTHER INDIVIDUALS

[REDACTED]

LEWIS LUBKA*, one of CARL BRADEN'S* co-defendants and co-seditionists, planned to be in Washington, D. C., with three other

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persons for the Civil Rights Mobilization, but could not be able to come as a delegate. [REDACTED] LUBKA* wanted to contact some of the delegates personally, to see what could be done for him. (u) X

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[REDACTED] ANTHONY J. MORTON*, President of the Denver Branch of the NAACP, was going to Washington for a civil rights rally.

The "Afro-American," issue of March 10, 1956, lists ANTHONY J. MORTON* as a delegate from the State of Colorado.

[REDACTED] IRVING JONES* of Vancouver, Washington, was going to the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights as a delegate from his union and his church.

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[REDACTED] reflects that IRVING JONES* was here as State Chairman or Co-Chairman from the State of Oregon.

D. INDICATIONS OF SUCCESS OF INFILTRATION

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[REDACTED] the Assembly was carefully controlled and credentials of those in attendance were checked upon registering. [REDACTED] noted no unusual activity on the part of any participating delegates and noted nothing of a Communist Party nature during the Assembly.

[REDACTED]

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~~(u)~~
[REDACTED]

~~(u)~~
[REDACTED]

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~~(u)~~ [REDACTED] had seen no evidence of Communist infiltration, and believed this due to the fact that the NAACP had screened all of the Communists out.

~~(u)~~ [REDACTED] had noted no Communist influence at the Assembly.

~~(u)~~ [REDACTED] the careful manner in which most organizations issued credentials to delegates, as well as the keynote address by ROY WILKINS warning against CP attempts to influence the Conference, precluded any marked degree of CP control of the Assembly.

"The Worker*," issue of March 11, 1956, page 5, in an article entitled, "Army of Freedom Marchers Invade Capital, 2000 Demand Federal Civil Rights Laws," states as follows regarding ROY WILKINS' position of adhering to the eight point legislative program: "With discipline, if not enthusiasm, the lobbying teams repeated their 1952 performance and brought back reports that were informative and sometimes amusing but hardly comforting to the embattled Southern Negroes who were victims of illegal acts under existing laws." It was stated that in answer to a demand for delegations to the Attorney General WILKINS answered that the Conference was limited to legislative lobbying.

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VII. DOCUMENTATION:A. ORGANIZATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS:~~CONFIDENTIAL~~American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born:

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Civil Rights Congress:

The Civil Rights Congress has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Communist Party:

The Communist Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"Daily Worker":

The "Daily Worker" is the East Coast Communist daily publication, and "The Worker" is the Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker."

Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

The "Daily Worker" issue of October 8, 1951, Page 1, in an article entitled, "150 Notables Form Emergency Civil Rights Committee" reflected that the formation of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee had been announced on October 7, 1951. It was shown that the purposes of the organization would be to help mobilize the public opinion in support of the traditional American constitutional guarantees of civil liberties and to render aid to victims of abridgement of these liberties in politics, education, and the professions. The founders, according to the article, included more than 50 members of the clergy and many educators and professionals.

Writing in "Political Affairs" issue of August, 1954, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, convicted CP functionary, referred to the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee as one of the "forces carrying on the defense of the Bill of Rights today." Concerning "Political Affairs," FLYNN

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WFO 100-2941

testifying in the case, "U. S. vs. ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, ET AL" on October 20, 1952, stated that "Political Affairs" has been the theoretical organ of the CP since the publication's beginning in 1945.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The James Jackson Defense Committee:

This committee, according to "The Worker," for April 3, 1955, occupies the address of 1660 Fulton Street, New York, which is the same address as the National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership.

Jefferson School of Social Science:

The Jefferson School of Social Science has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Ku Klux Klan:

The Ku Klux Klan has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Labor Youth League:

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Louisville Case:

The Louisville Case refers to the seven Louisville, Kentucky, citizens indicted during October and November, 1954, under the Kentucky state sedition statutes. Among these were CARL and ANN BRADEN and LOUIS LUBKA.

(u) [REDACTED]

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The Militant:

(u) [REDACTED]

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WFO 100-2941

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership.

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(u) [REDACTED]

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In a printed leaflet furnished by Professor FRANK M. SNOWDEN, Howard University, Washington, D. C., in October, 1952, the NCDNL stated that its aims included pressing for amnesty for HENRY WINSTON and associates, stopping prosecution for political teachings and advocacy under the Smith Act; repealing other "repressive" legislative acts, especially the severe restrictions of immigration from the West Indies in McCarran-Walter Act, the anti-labor Taft-Hartley Act, and the "Thought Control" and "Concentration Camp" McCarran Act.

(u) [REDACTED]

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"The Worker" issue of April 3, 1955, reflects that the NCDNL continues in existence and is located at 1660 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York.

The National Guardian:

The 1949 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities cited the National Guardian as a publication launched in New York in 1948 aiming at national circulation which they found to be from its inception notoriously Stalinist in its staff, writers, management, and content.

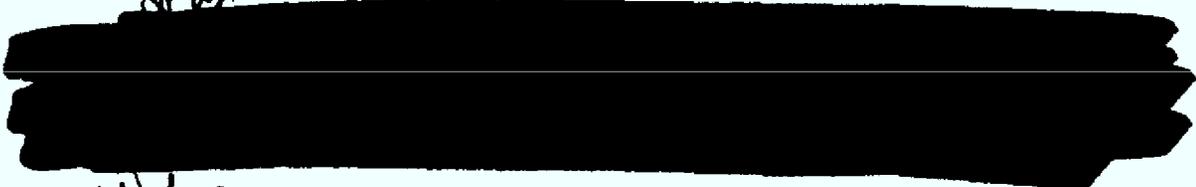
Progressive Party:

The National Committee, CP, USA, in issuing its final text of the "Resolution Growing out of the Presidential Elections" in "Political Affairs" issue of July, 1953, states in substance that in 1948 the Communist Party helped stimulate the formation of the Progressive Party and correctly supported the Progressive Party through the 1952 elections. It then states:

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"However, the mistake our party made was to confuse ~~this~~ task with the historic task of forming a new mass party of the people. As a consequence, there existed the wrong estimate that the formation of the Progressive Party represented something more than the simple emergence of an important fighting force for peace; that it represented the emergence of a great mass people's party."

As a result of this reasoning, the resolution concludes that the Progressive Party and the Communist Party and other progressive forces must unite in a broad, mass-front coalition.

at 12


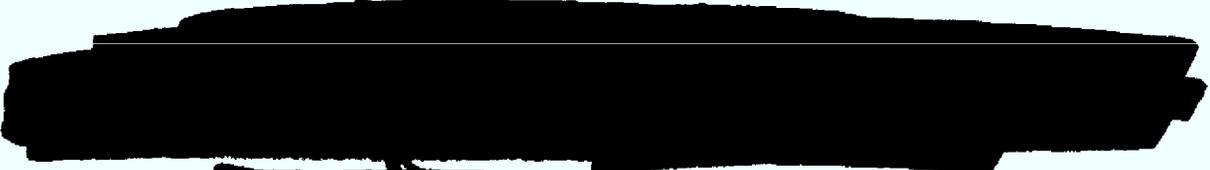
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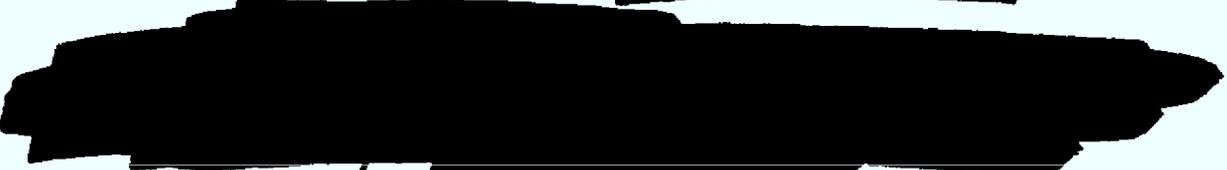
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B. INDIVIDUALS:



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MARVIN CAPLAN:

The Times Dispatch, the Richmond, Virginia, daily newspaper issue of June 28, 1948, identified CAPLAN as Vice Chairman of the PP of Virginia.

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

EUGENE DENNIS:

EUGENE DENNIS was a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA, who was convicted under the Smith Act.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

JAMES EDWARD JACKSON:

According to the National Guardian issue of April 2, 1956, JAMES EDWARD JACKSON, Jr., was a CP leader whose position in the CP had been that of Chairman of the Southern Regional Committee and a member of its national committee who is currently awaiting trial under the Smith Act in New York City.

JACKSON was indicted in the Southern District of New York by a grand jury on June 20, 1951, charged with

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violation of the Smith Act, and a warrant was issued that same day. JACKSON surrendered to the U. S. Attorney in the Southern District of New York on December 2, 1955, and was subsequently released on bond.

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[REDACTED]

The YCL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

[REDACTED]

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HAMPTON T. MEDFORD:

The Washington edition of the Pittsburgh Courier, a newspaper, issue of December 27, 1952, reflects that Bishop H. T. MEDFORD, AME Zion, was one of a group of Negro churchmen who saw President-elect EISENHOWER and presented an eight-point program for race relations.

[REDACTED]

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(e)

ANTHONY J. MORTON:

WARREN LAWRENCE FORTSON, self-admitted CP member, 1949 to 1955, and [REDACTED] on April 18, 1955, testified in the U. S. District Court, Denver, Colorado, that MORTON attended a two-day CP state committee meeting at Denver, Colorado, in July, 1951, at which time he was introduced as a veteran member of the CP from national headquarters in New York City, and that he was in Colorado to put new lifeblood into the Civil Rights Congress.

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On April 20, 1955, FORTSON identified MORTON as having been present at a CP state committee meeting at Aurora, Colorado, in March, 1952.

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[REDACTED]

(s) DOXEY WILKERSON:

[REDACTED]

WILKERSON testifying as a defense witness in the Smith Act trials in New Haven, Connecticut, on March 7, 1956, testified that he was a current CP member in good standing, and the Director of Faculty and Curriculum of the Jefferson School of Social Science.

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HENRY WINSTON:

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"The Worker" issue of March 11, 1956, reflected that WINSTON, a Communist leader, Organizational Secretary of the CP, who was convicted under the Smith Act, surrendered to authorities in New York on March 5, 1956.

[REDACTED]

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LEROY H. WOOD, aka ROY WOOD:

WOOD is the former secretary for the CPDC who was convicted under the Smith Act in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1952.

[REDACTED]

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ADMINISTRATIVE:

It is noted that the Afro American issue of 3/6/56 listed 24 names as the delegates from D. C., but as these are merely the listing of names with no means of identification, no information appearing in WFO files could be identified with these names, and, therefore, a reporting of this delegation is not being made.

The following Special Agents, who will be referred to by last name only, observed activities of subjects as follows:



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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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[REDACTED]

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at the Inter-Departmental Auditorium 3/4/56 - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] at Metropolitan Baptist Church - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] at Willard Hotel - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] enter Charles Hotel 3/3/56 - [REDACTED]

Exit Charles Hotel 3/3/56 - [REDACTED]
and [REDACTED]

Re-enter Charles Hotel 3-3-56 - [REDACTED]
and [REDACTED]

Re-exit Charles Hotel 3/3/56 - [REDACTED]

In lobby of Willard 3/3/56 - [REDACTED]

Observed eating on the evening of 3/3/56 - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] enter Charles 3/3/56 - [REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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Exit Charles 3/3/56 - [REDACTED]

Re-enter Charles - [REDACTED]

Re-exit Charles - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

3/4/56 - At the Inter-Departmental Auditorium balcony on [REDACTED]

At the Willard afternoon of 3/5/56 - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] - enter Charles Hotel 3/3/56 - [REDACTED]

b7c

Exit Charles Hotel 3/3/56 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Re-enter Charles Hotel 3/3/56 - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Observed at Willard Hotel 3/4/56 - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

3/4/56 - Observed at the Inter-Departmental Auditorium [REDACTED]

At Charles on 3/5/56 - [REDACTED]

At the Willard afternoon of 3/5/56 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

At the Charles evening of 3/5/56 - [REDACTED]

At the Willard evening of 3/5/56 - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

At the Inter-Departmental Auditorium 3/6/56 - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

3/3/56 - [REDACTED] - Enter Charles Hotel

Exit Charles Hotel 3/3/56 - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Re-enter Charles 3/3/56 [REDACTED]

Re-exit Charles 3/3/56 - [REDACTED]

Near the Willard on 3/3/56 - [REDACTED]

Eating on 3/3/56 [REDACTED]

Church Observed prior to meeting at Metropolitan Baptist [REDACTED]

3/4/56 - Observed arriving Metropolitan Baptist Church [REDACTED]

3/4/56 - Observed departing Metropolitan Baptist Church [REDACTED]

Observed at Inter-Departmental Auditorium 3/4/56 - [REDACTED]

Observed eating on 3/4/56 with [REDACTED]

- Enter Charles 3/3/56 - [REDACTED]

Exit Charles 3/3/56 [REDACTED]

Re-enter Charles, [REDACTED]

Re-exit Charles [REDACTED]

Observed eating 3/3/56 [REDACTED]

Arriving Metropolitan Baptist Church 3/4/56 - [REDACTED]

Leaving Metropolitan Baptist Church 3/4/56 - [REDACTED]

Eating with [REDACTED] on 3/4/56 - [REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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In balcony of Inter-Departmental Auditorium -

Activities after meeting on 3/4/56 -

Left Charles Hotel 3/5/56 -

At the Willard afternoon of 3/5/56 -

Conversing with -

At the Charles evening of 3/5/56 -

3/4/56 - Inter-Departmental Auditorium

At the Inter-Departmental Auditorium for the meeting 3/4/56 -

At the Charles noon of 3/5/56 -

The Willard afternoon of 3/5/56 -

At Inter-Departmental Auditorium 3/6/56 -

Entered Charles 3/3/56 -

Exit Charles 3/3/56 -

Eating on the evening of 3/3/56 -

At Metropolitan Baptist Church 3/4/56 -

Eating on 3/4/56 -

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Sat in balcony of Inter-Departmental Auditorium -
[REDACTED]

Activities after Inter-Departmental Auditorium
meeting 3/4/56 - [REDACTED]

At Charles noon of 3/5/56 - [REDACTED]

At the Willard afternoon of 3/5/56 - [REDACTED]

Conversing with [REDACTED]

At the Charles early evening of 3/5/56 - [REDACTED]

At Inter-Departmental Auditorium 3/6/56 - [REDACTED]

Entered Charles 3/3/56 - [REDACTED]

Exit Charles 3/3/56 - [REDACTED]

Eating on 3/3/56 - [REDACTED]

At Metropolitan Baptist Church - 3/4/56 - [REDACTED]

Activities after Inter-Departmental Auditorium
meeting 3/4/56 - [REDACTED]

Left Charles 3/5/56 - [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] - Entered Charles 3/3/56 - [REDACTED]

Exit Charles 3/3/56 - [REDACTED]

Eating on 3/3/56 - [REDACTED]

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CONFIDENTIAL

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Entered Metropolitan Baptist Church 3/4/56 - [REDACTED]

Left Metropolitan Baptist Church 3/4/56 - [REDACTED]

Observed eating 3/4/56 - [REDACTED]

At Inter-Departmental Auditorium 3/4/56 - [REDACTED]

At Willard 3/4/56 - [REDACTED]

At Charles noon of 3/5/56 - [REDACTED]

At Willard afternoon of 3/5/56 - [REDACTED]

At Charles early evening of 3/5/56 - [REDACTED]

At Willard evening of 3/5/56 - [REDACTED]

At Medford's on 3/5/56 - [REDACTED]

At Inter-Departmental Auditorium 3/6/56 - [REDACTED]

Eating on 3/4/56 - [REDACTED]

Arrive Inter-Departmental auditorium 3/4/56 - [REDACTED]

Leave Inter-Departmental Auditorium 3/4/56 - [REDACTED]

At Inter-Departmental Auditorium 3/6/56 - [REDACTED]

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LEADS

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One copy of this report is being designated for each of the above offices due to previous interest in this assembly.

DALLAS DIVISION:

AT DALLAS, TEXAS:

[REDACTED]

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WFO 100-2941

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE:

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Will continue to follow the activities of subject organization in this area.

REFERENCES:

A conference held in the office of Assistant Director, [REDACTED] on 3/1/56. b7c

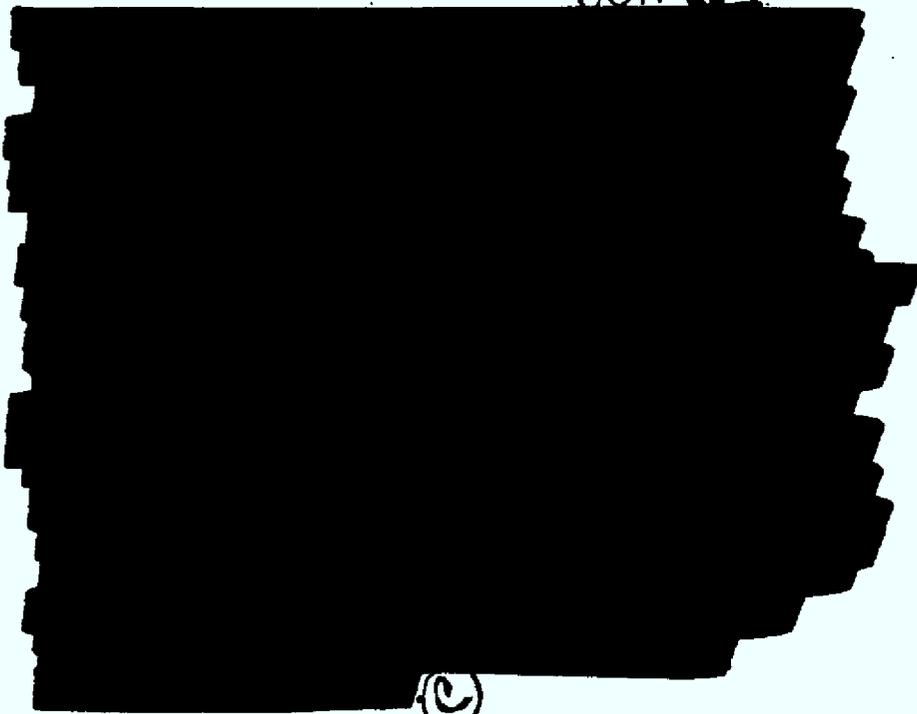
Buairtel to New York dated 2/16/56.

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GLOSSARY

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Organizations and publications mentioned in this report are characterized as follows:

American Labor Party (ALP)

[REDACTED] that [REDACTED] from the time of its inception in 1936, there existed within the ALP a struggle for power among three groups. These were the CP, the Socialist Party, and the Social Democrats. By the early 1940's, the CP emerged as the controlling force within the ALP in the major industrial areas in New York State. Generally these were the areas around Albany, Buffalo, Jamestown, Rochester, Schenectady, Syracuse, Troy, the Hudson River Valley, Columbia, Dutchess, Nassau, and Westchester Counties, and New York City, with the exception of Brooklyn. In 1942 the CP was able to capture the ALP in Brooklyn.

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The ALP never developed into an organization of any real consequence in the non-industrial areas of New York State.

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Baltimore Urban League

The Baltimore Urban League is an affiliate of the National Urban League, which was established in 1924 "to improve the conditions under which Negro citizens of Baltimore work." (Baltimore Sun Newspaper, February 12, 1950)

Civil Rights Congress (CRC)

The CRC has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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GLOSSARY CONT'D

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Colorado Committee to Protect Civil Liberties (CCPCL)

[REDACTED] advised that the CCPCL was organized by officers of the CP in Colorado during September, 1954, for the purpose of raising funds for the defense of ARTHUR BARY, ANNA BARY, HAROLD ZEPELIN, LEWIS MARTIN JACKSON, PATRICIA JULIA BLAU, JOSEPH W. SCHERRER, ANN MAIA SCHERRER, all of whom were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Denver, Colorado, on August 9, 1954, for conspiracy to violate the Smith Act. All of the foregoing-named persons were found guilty by a jury in United States District Court, Denver, May 25, 1955, and sentenced by United States District Judge, JEAN S. BREITENSTEIN, on June 23, 1955. U

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Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA)

The CP, USA has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. U

Communist Political Association (CPA)

The CPA has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. U

"Daily Worker"

Daily East Coast Communist publication. U

"The Worker"

Sunday edition of the "Daily Worker," an East Coast Communist publication. U

Independent Socialist League (ISL)

The ISL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. U

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GLOSSARY CONT'D

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Jefferson School of Social Science (JSSS)

The JSSS has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Labor Youth League (LYL)

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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"Political Affairs"

Is the official monthly theoretical organ of the CP, USA, according to the testimony of ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, self-admitted member of the National Committee, CP, USA, on October 20, 1952, in connection with the trial of the United States versus ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, ET AL.

Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UERMWA)

The Directory of National and International Labor Unions in the United States, 1955; United States Department of Labor, Bulletin Number 1185 on pages 3 and 4 states that the UERMWA (UE) an independent

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GLOSSARY CONT'D

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Labor union was expelled on November 2, 1949, from the Congress of Industrial Organizations, (CIO), on charges of Communist domination.

Young Socialist League (YSL) u

The March 1, 1954, issue of the "Young Socialist Challenge" published as page 3 of "Labor Action" contained an article concerning the creation of the YSL, which pointed out that at a unity convention occurring February 12-14, 1954, at Labor Action Hall, New York City, a merger occurred between the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) and the Socialist Youth League (SYL). The new organization was named the YSL.

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DETAILS: For the purpose of brevity, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will henceforth be referred to as the NAACP.

All informants utilized in this report have furnished reliable information in the past unless otherwise indicated. u

NATIONAL SECTION

Address

The current Manhattan Telephone Directory reflects that the address for the NAACP continues to be 20 West 40th Street, New York City. u

Subversive Ramifications

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HERBERT APTHEKER testified on July 14, 1954, in the case of United States versus KUZMA, ET AL (Conspiracy to Violate the Smith Act) which took place in the United States District Court, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, before Judge J. CULLEN GANEY. He testified that he was at that time a member of the CP and that he had been a member of the CP since 1939. U

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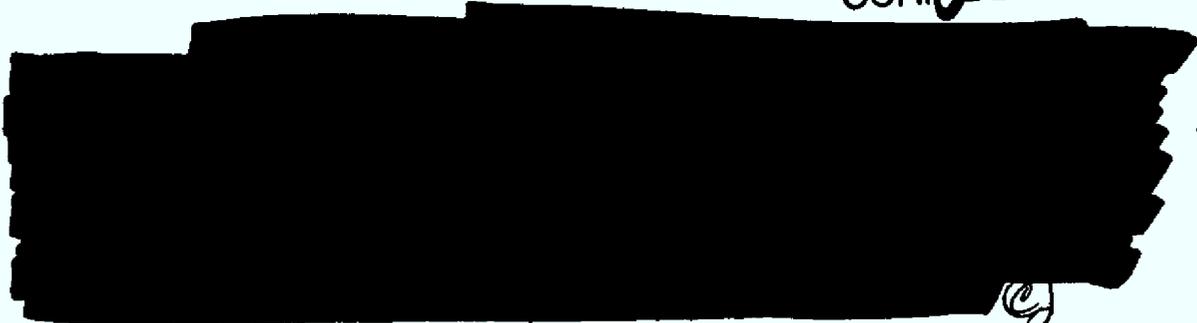
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National Convention NAACP

The NAACP magazine "The Crisis" issue of May, 1956, reflects that the 47th annual NAACP convention would be held in San Francisco, California, from June 26 to July 1, 1956, inclusive. The convention objectives enumerated in this issue were as follows:

1. To block rising tide of injustice against Negroes in Mississippi and the South.
2. To counteract propoganda and activities of white citizens' groups opposing public school integration.
3. To procure the full use of the ballot as a weapon of freedom.
4. To IMPLEMENT the Supreme Court decision for public school integration.



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STATE AND LOCAL

There follows hereafter a summary of the efforts of the CP, USA to infiltrate the NAACP. This information is being submitted geographically by states and territories. u

ALABAMA

At Birmingham, Alabama

No additional information has been received indicating Communist infiltration of the NAACP in the Birmingham Division for the period of this report. u

At Mobile, Alabama

No additional information has been received indicating Communist infiltration of the NAACP in the Mobile Division for the period of this report. u

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ALASKA

At Anchorage, Alaska

No indication of Communist infiltration of the NAACP chapters located at Anchorage and Fairbanks, Alaska, has been reported. U

ARIZONA

At Phoenix, Arizona

No additional information has been received that would indicate that the CP has accomplished any infiltration of the NAACP in Arizona. U

ARKANSAS

At Little Rock, Arkansas

No additional information has been reported which would indicate that attempts are being made by the CP to infiltrate any branches of the NAACP in Arkansas. U

CALIFORNIA

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[REDACTED]

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At San Diego, California

No information has been reported which would indicate that there is any CP infiltration of the NAACP in the San Diego Division.

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BELLARMINO J. DURAN, in United States District Court, Denver, Colorado, on April 27, 1955, testified that he was a member of the CP during the latter part of 1948 until April 3, 1955, on behalf of the government.

[REDACTED]

EILEEN ANNA DURAN was a member of the CP, Denver, Colorado, from December, 1949 until April 3, 1955, on behalf of the government.

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Election of ANTHONY J. MORTON
as President of the Denver
Branch NAACP, December 13, 1955,
and His Expulsion March 30, 1956

WARREN LAWRENCE FORTSON, in United States District
Court, Denver, Colorado, on April 14, 1955, testified that
he was a member of the CP from the Fall of 1949 to April
14, 1955, on behalf of the government.

[REDACTED]

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A. J. MORTON

FORTSON on April 18, 1955, testified that ANTHONY
J. MORTON attended a two day CP State Committee meeting at
Denver, Colorado, during July, 1951, at which time HAROLD
ZEPELIN introduced MORTON as a veteran member of the CP
from the National Headquarters in New York City; that he
was in Colorado to put new life blood into the Civil Rights
Congress (CRC), and that he was the Civil Rights Chairman
for Denver. FORTSON on April 20, 1955, identified MORTON
as having been present at a CP State Committee meeting held
at Aurora, Colorado, during March, 1952.

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HAROLD ZEPELIN on August 9, 1954, was indicted by a Federal Grand Jury at Denver, Colorado, for conspiracy to violate the Smith Act. ZEPELIN was found guilty as charged by a jury in United States District Court, Denver, on May 25, 1955, and on June 23, 1955, was sentenced by United States District Judge JEAN J. BREITENSTEIN to three years and fined \$2,000.

The Kansas City "Call", Denver edition, issue of December 23, 1955, contained an article "Rift in Local NAACP Branch; Election Will Be Contested." In part the article reads as follows:

"There was a rift in the local branch NAACP last week during the annual election of officers.

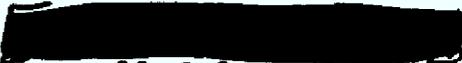
"As an outgrowth of the meeting, petitions have been filed with the New York Office alleging irregularities in the conduct of the election.

"Unofficial sources claim that the core of the difficulty was 'Communist influence in the election' and 'eligibility of voters.'

"Officers elected in the controversial meeting were:

- A. Morton, President;
- A. S. Fisher, First Vice; NAACP
- Mrs. Ola Thorton, Second Vice; NAACP
- Mildred Stevenson, Secretary; NAACP
- Assistant Secretary Mary Mc Guire;
- Oliver Diggs, Treasurer. NAACP

"Attorney Irving Andrews, A.S. Fisher, who declined, and A. Morton, were nominated as Presidents. Morton won the election 18 to 10."

 advised that ANTHONY J. MORTON was expelled from the NAACP at a meeting held on the evening of March 20, 1956. Informant stated that IRVING P. ANDREWS

FORMER MEMBER NAACP

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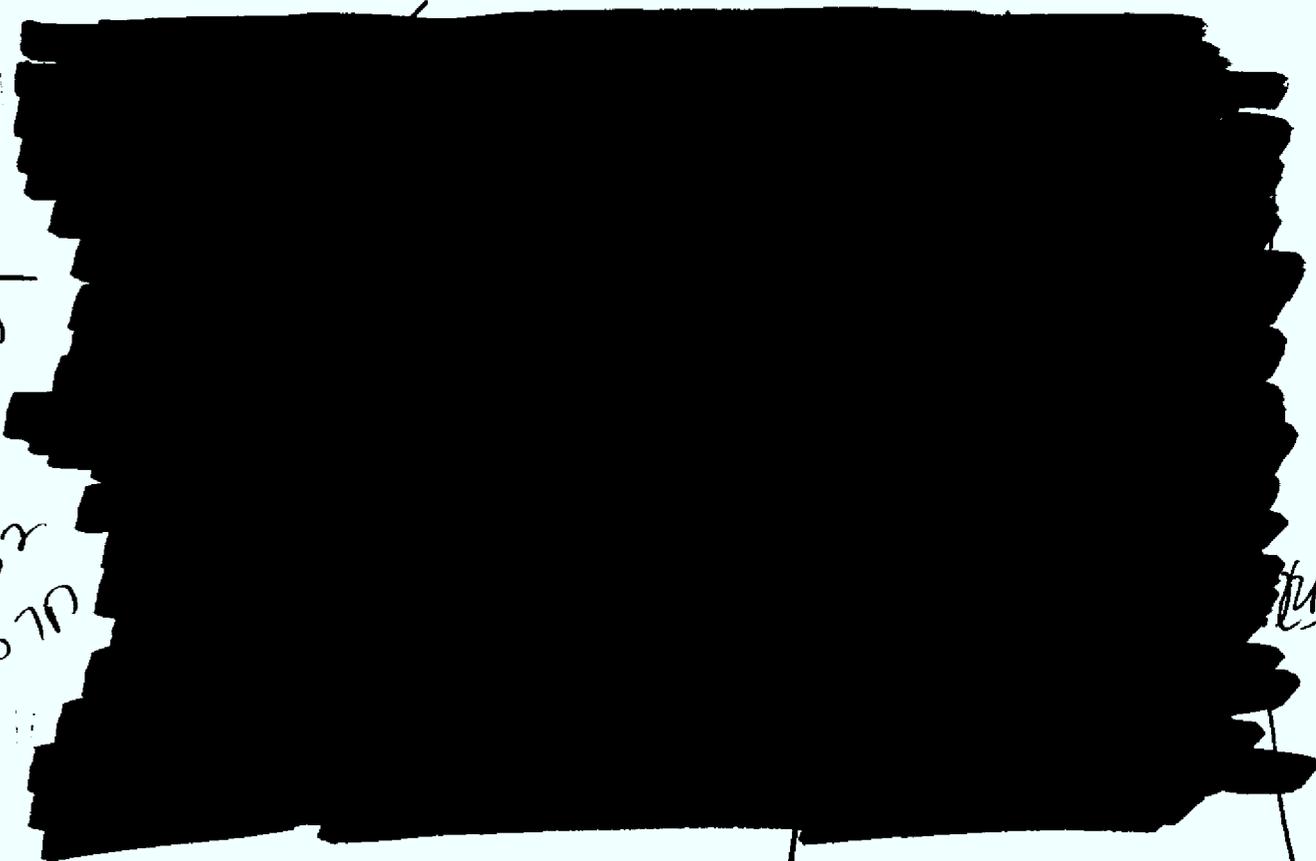
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Attorney, who had belonged to the NAACP, read charges charging that MORTON was or had been recently a member of the CP of Colorado. Informant said that ANDREWS had obtained this information from the transcript of the recent Smith Act trials in Denver.

The informant stated that FRANKLIN H. WILLIAMS, Secretary-counsel of the NAACP from San Francisco, California, was present at the meeting and that he expelled MORTON from the NAACP.

CONNECTICUT

At New Haven, Connecticut



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CHARLES RUTHFIELD MITCHELL - CP member

Source: "Daily Worker",
On June 26, 1950

CP INFILTRATION OF THE NAACP



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DELAWARE

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At Baltimore, Maryland

Communist Party (CP) Activities
Involving NAACP in Delaware

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

At Washington, D.C.

No additional information has been received to reflect any Communist infiltration of the NAACP in the District of Columbia. U

FLORIDA

At Miami, Florida

No additional information has been reported regarding Communist infiltration of the NAACP branches in Florida.

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GEORGIA

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At Atlanta, Georgia

No additional information has been received reflecting any Communist infiltration into the branches of the NAACP in the Atlanta Division. u

At Savannah, Georgia

No additional information has been received to indicate any Communist infiltration of the NAACP in the Southern District of Georgia. u

HAWAII

At Honolulu, Hawaii

Information has been previously reported that the NAACP is non-existent in the territory of Hawaii. u

IDAHO

At Butte, Montana

No information has been reported indicating any attempts of the CP to infiltrate chapters of the NAACP in Idaho. u

ILLINOIS

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At Springfield, Illinois

No information has been received indicating any Communist infiltrations of the NAACP in the Springfield Division.

INDIANA

At Indianapolis, Indiana

CP Infiltration of the Local Branches of the NAACP

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Indianapolis, Indiana, Branch

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IOWA

At Omaha, Nebraska

No additional information has been reported to indicate any CP infiltration of the NAACP branches in the State of Iowa.

KANSAS

At Kansas City, Missouri

No information has been received reflecting any attempts on the part of the CP to infiltrate the NAACP in Kansas.

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KENTUCKY

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At Louisville, Kentucky

No additional information has been received reflecting Communist infiltration or control of the NAACP in the State of Kentucky. U

LOUISIANA

At New Orleans, Louisiana

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MAINE

At Boston, Massachusetts

No information has been received indicating any CP infiltration of the NAACP in Maine. U

MARYLAND

At Baltimore, Maryland

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MISSISSIPPI

At New Orleans, Louisiana

No additional information has been received to indicate any CP infiltration of the NAACP in the Southern District of Mississippi.

At Memphis, Tennessee

No additional information has been reported that would indicate any CP infiltration of the NAACP in areas of Mississippi covered by the Memphis Division. U

MISSOURI

At Kansas City, Missouri

No information has been received that would indicate any CP infiltration of the NAACP branches in the Kansas City Division.

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MONTANA

At Butte, Montana

No evidence of attempts by the CP to infiltrate the NAACP in Montana has been reported. u

NEBRASKA

At Omaha, Nebraska

No information has been received to indicate any Communist infiltration or domination of any of the branches of the NAACP located in Nebraska. u

NEVADA

At Salt Lake City, Utah

No information has been reported to indicate any CP infiltration of the NAACP branches in Nevada. u

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NEW HAMPSHIRE

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At Boston, Massachusetts

No information has been received indicating any CP infiltration of the NAACP in New Hampshire.

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