

Intolerance in America by launching the poster "America-- A Nation of One People from Many Countries," by arranging a publicity photo of Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt presenting the original poster to Dean William F. Clarke, of DePaul Law School, at our Civic Opera House meeting. (26) Awards for meritorious service on behalf of civil liberties during 1939 were awarded to the Chicago TIMES and accepted for the publisher by Editor Richard Finnegan, and to Willard L. King, chairman of the civil rights committee of the Chicago Bar Assn., and accepted by Adlai Stevenson, first chairman of that committee. Phillip Wain made a special audit of the Mrs. Roosevelt lecture-benefit.

APRIL

"(27) Cooperated with National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights (Franz Boas and Alfred K. Stern, chairmen) in taking a "Poll of Popular Sentiment" on the Geyer anti-Poll tax bill among 200 organizations--with replies representing a million voters for the bill. (28) In cooperation with the ACLU, National Emergency Conference, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and the Foreign Language Information Service the Committee purchased and distributed over 5,000 pamphlets on anti-alien and anti-civil rights bills in Congress. The Committee printed 5,000 of its own prospectus. The Committee printed and distributed 3,000 copies of the address on "Civil Liberties--The Individual and the Community" by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. (29) Complaint of Communist Club of U. of C. that Earl Browder had been ruled off the campus while under sentence was investigated and the dean of students held that Browder or anyone might speak to student groups in their closed meetings but that those meetings which were to be advertised and open to campus (and off-campus) audiences would have to be approved. President Hutchins had held that Browder could speak, prior to his conviction, in spite of considerable criticism. (30) The committee supported the ACLU demand on President

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. LADD

DATE: May 13, 1947

FROM : E. G. Fitch

SUBJECT:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

JOSEPH M. ALEXANDER

While at the State Department yesterday [redacted] had an opportunity to briefly look at a State Department file in the office of [redacted]. This file concerned the immigration visa case of the above-mentioned subject. Of particular interest is the correspondence in the file emanating from Senators Ball and Wiley and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Also of interest is proposed [redacted]

[Large redacted block]

Also contained in the files were letters from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt asking that an exception be made in the case of [redacted] as well as a like letter from Senator Alexander Wiley, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. The correspondence reflected that [redacted] is an admitted member of the Communist Party and had been for a number of years while residing in Paris. He and his family, including his wife, daughter, sister, and sister's son, were permitted to enter the United States on "emergency visas" at the direction of the late President Roosevelt. The subject and his family are now in the United States on this emergency visa, but he desires to become an American citizen. The subject is presently employed by [redacted]. There is no indication in the correspondence from Senators Ball and Wiley of the reasons why they desire to pass special legislation for the relief of this individual. The State Department is not possessed of the reasons for the Senators' action.

[redacted] informed [redacted] that to permit [redacted] to become an American citizen would be a violation of the present Nationality Act in view of the fact that the subject is an admitted Communist and, therefore, excludable under the Act. [redacted] stated that he desired the Bureau to know of this case as he felt it highly undesirable that [redacted] should be given any relief, and particularly such relief that would make him an American citizen.

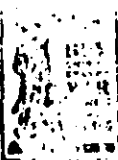
The above data is supplied for your information.

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

File de [redacted] 105-53

100-15292-8
100-18382
F B I
JUN 9 1947

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice



IN FULLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

San Francisco, California
December 14, 1944

F 32844

AIRMAIL SPECIAL DELIVERY
REGISTERED (Ret. Rec. Reg.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

Re: ⁰CCIRAP

*Wright Standard - C
England - December 14, 1944*

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the recent visit in this field division on the part of STANLEY HAYDEN and his contacts with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Confidential Informant [REDACTED] has advised that [REDACTED] he had attended luncheon with [REDACTED] He stated that during the meal the name of STANLEY HAYDEN was discussed but only in general terms, with vague reference to experiences which he had apparently related concerning his trip to Yugoslavia and customs found there. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] made reference to the fact that he was very sorry he did not have an opportunity to meet HAYDEN during his visit here. [REDACTED] allegedly stated that he had [REDACTED] name on his list to meet HAYDEN, but that it was impossible to work him in during the short stay HAYDEN had in San Francisco.

[REDACTED] then related to [REDACTED] that when HAYDEN first arrived in the United States from Spain he went to Washington, D.C., where he contacted immediately Vice President HENRY WALLACE, with whom he spent an hour. After this WALLACE is supposed to have arranged to introduce HAYDEN to ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, and following this, according to remarks addressed to [REDACTED] by [REDACTED] ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, HENRY WALLACE and HAYDEN had luncheon together, at which time they met WILLIAM DONOVAN, head of OSS.

It seems that either during this luncheon or shortly thereafter HAYDEN had a long interview with DONOVAN, who introduced to HAYDEN a man named [REDACTED] who had been in Spain for OSS and had recently returned therefrom. It seems that [REDACTED] and HAYDEN had some disagreements over certain situations existing in Spain, but the details concerning this were not mentioned by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] then advised [REDACTED] that HAYDEN had left San Francisco to go back to Washington, D.C., where his future plans were to attempt to get in either the Spanish or the French underground movement, and that in some way Mrs. ROOSEVELT would render assistance in accomplishing this end. It was indicated that she would in some way attempt to influence the President in HAYDEN's behalf.

100-203581-3600

DEC 18 1944

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom left of the page.



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

New York 7, N. Y.
September 12, 1946

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

Re: AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

8/14

Dear Sir:

There are enclosed herewith the original and three copies of a log in which Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the bureau, advised the New York Field Division of a conference which took place on August 17, 1946 between [redacted] and [redacted]

During the conference [redacted] asked for a suggestion for a speaker for the Slav Ball to be held in Madison Square Garden on September 22, 1946. He was recommended a speaker on the level of "BULLOCK" and "ALLICE", who had refused to appear.

It is of interest to note that the following individuals have been mentioned and discussed:

- Senator CLAUDE PEPPER: No reason given for his refusal.
- WILLIAM WENAY: No word received from him to the date of the conference.
- JOHN SULLIVAN, President, IWO: Accepts tentatively.
- JACOB SUTOWSKY, President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Accepts tentatively.
- Representative WALTER J. SANCHEZ, of Illinois: No word received from him.
- Mayor WALTER W. WELLS, New York City: No word received from him.
- Former Mayor I. W. WARD: [redacted] indicated that they doubted that they wanted him.
- HENRY W. WELLS: Busy on that date.
- Dr. [redacted], of the American Jewish Congress: Will attend on that date.
- Representative [redacted], State of Michigan: Busy in his campaign.
- JOHN DAVIES: Won't be back to New York in time for meeting.
- Mayor JOUSCO (phonetic), Chicago, Illinois: They indicated that they did not want him as he is "a loose" [redacted]

REPROVED 4/6/58
R383

RECORDED - INDEXED
475

100-56674-569

SEP 18 1946

WAK

Letter to Director
NY 100-26200

September 12, 1946

Senator JAMES H. HANNA from Montana: [redacted] does not like him too well.
Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT: She was asked to sponsor the rally and declined,
"Not sponsoring anything new these days."
BARTLEY CRUM, Attorney of San Francisco: Not certain as to him.

Informant advised that [redacted] agreed to think the matter over and said he
would contact [redacted] at a later date.

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt
EDWARD SCHEIDT,
SAC

Incs. (4)

13 March 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

In connection with the conversations with Mrs. Frances Watts Stevens, whom I have thoroughly interviewed at Mrs. Roosevelt's suggestion, I have had an excellent opportunity to investigate the matter of OSS ACTIVITIES in the field. I departed from the Presidential party at Cairo after proceeding from Ialta on a tour of the Italian and the Eastern Fronts and had an opportunity to get first-hand information on OSS activities and, therefore, am able to report first-hand information.

Without going into details I was everywhere left with the same impression of utter incompetency on the part of OSS leadership. In Cairo the U. S. Army G-2, although he did not criticize the OSS operatives, was most upset over the duplication of effort and the absolute lack of coordination between the two agencies. General Donovan was recently in the theater and a plea by G-2 to the General for proper cooperation fell on deaf ears.

Everywhere that the subject of OSS came up, unsolicited remarks clearly brought out the very well known amateurish nature of the organization. They are ridiculed and made sport of by foreign intelligence agencies. Their cloak and dagger methods bring out such pseudonyms as "OSS - Oh So Secret" or "Oh So Social". Their mere presence in a theater of operations not only places the Americans in a ridiculous position but jeopardizes the older, more experienced intelligence agencies and in several cases, has even compromised the American position.

It would be unfair to judge all OSS personnel by the reputation built up by the OSS as the organization contains some very good men. Within the organization units such as the Research and Analysis Branch are doing an excellent job. Certain special operators in Italy did a fine job. But until the organization can get rid of the rotten apples, the whole barrel remains rotten.

A 46-million dollar budget to pour literally "down the rain spout" can lead to a most dangerous condition. Civilian personnel in many cases are guaranteed at least the same salary they received in civilian life, regardless of the job they may have. Mrs. Frances Watts Stevens was drawing about \$4,000 annually and was told to "relax". When she would not relax, they wanted to give her a job as receptionist with the same salary (just a little under that of a Colonel).

General Donovan in paying high prices and in hiring lobbyists and other high ranking officers needed quick returns in order to build up a large organization from "scratch" in the minimum of time. But here it is four years later and the organization, instead of getting better, gets worse.

COPIES DESTROYED

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62-64427-1190

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

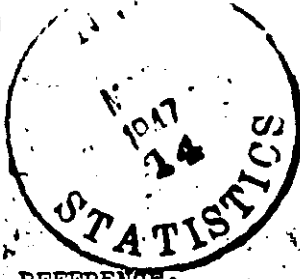
NY FILE NO. **100-45919** rbj

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 2/10/47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 11/19, 26; 12/13, 16, 23, 30/46 1/2/47	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE CHANGED; ITALIAN SOCIALIST FEDERATION, aka: Federazione Sociale Democratica; Federazione Socialista Italiana negli Stati Uniti; Italian Socialist Federation in the United States			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R REGISTRATION ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Informants advise that subject has no connection with the Italian Socialist Party and receives no funds from it. About a year ago subject sent about \$2,000 to the Italian Socialist Youth. Subject's newspaper is at present temporarily under the editorship of GIOVANNI SALA and the policy of the paper from an examination of its various numbers reflects that it supports an autonomous and independent Italian Socialist Party as urged by the Italian Socialist leaders GIUSEPPE CARAGAT and GIUSEPPE FARAVELLI. The policy of MENNI to collaborate and fuse with the Communist Party is opposed by the subject. An informant advised that the total membership of the Italian Socialist Federation is about 200 members, only 50 of which are in NYC. A convention of subject was held in NYC 12/14/46 and 12/15/46 and resolutions advocating an autonomous and independent Italian Socialist Party were passed and a message to that effect was sent to Italy.

Sp
1-7
1-10
1-12



REFERENCE:

Bureau File #62-65849.
Bureau letter, 11/5/46.
Report of Special Agent **[REDACTED]** New York, 8/6/45.

DETAILS:

At New York, New York.

The title of instant case is being marked changed to reflect two additional names by which the subject organization is also referred to, namely: Federazione Sociale Democratica; Federazione

APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau 1 Col. W. E. Crist, AID, 1st Army 3 New York 57 MAR 1 1947	62-65849-30 34

100-45919-6

0-2-41 New

the chain of events which succeeded. As a result the report claimed that there followed the annexation of parts of the territory of Finland, Czechoslovakia, and Germany, the annexation of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Bessarabia, Kuriles and that totalitarian regimes were installed in Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia, which regimes in violation of the Yalta Agreement had installed a reign of terror to maintain themselves.

VALENTI'S report indicated that Socialist workers and democrats were indignant when they were the organs and agents of the Russian state justifying its imperialistic policies as the necessity for the relationships of Socialism. He stated that this policy of the Iron Curtain and the liquidation of the opposition in excluding the Socialists, and all those who remain faithful to the ideals of liberty, democracy, and tolerance could not be accepted by the Socialists.

The report then referred to the efforts of Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT in the social and educational committee of the United Nations regarding the right of asylum and against the position of the representatives of the totalitarian states. He said that this position justified the adversion of the Socialists to all proposals of alliance and a united front, to the parties who remain faithful to the postulates of a totalitarian state and who, in order to obtain their objective, availed themselves of methods employed by the Fascists.

The report further called upon the Socialists to follow a line of action which would distinguish them clearly from the totalitarians.

Following the report there was a debate and as a result the following unanimous resolution was approved; (The following is a translation by the writer of the resolution)

" Socialism in this post-war period will better assist the cause of labor and humanity if they will maintain faith with the principles of Socialism, which are principles of kindness, of love, and of universal brotherhood, and they will attempt to reach the population and declare in a clear and precise manner that they are:

Against all dictatorships and all species of totalitarian governments;

Against all imperialisms and totalitarians;

Against the importation of new systems of government by means of foreign bayonets and against the fifth columnists in the service of foreign powers;

30383

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Director, FBI

DATE: October 18, 1947

FROM: SAC, St. Paul

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A protest meeting sponsored by the CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS was held at the Labor Lyceum, 1800 Floyd Olson Boulevard, Minneapolis, Minnesota, Monday, September 15, 1947. CARL MARZANI was the principal speaker at this meeting and the literature distributed in connection with the meeting indicated that he was the first to be investigated by the State Department on charges that he belonged to an organization believing in the overthrow of the government.

CLARENCE HATHAWAY, Business Agent of UERMVA Local 1139 - CIO, and a former Editor of the DAILY WORKER, acted as Chairman of the meeting. According to [REDACTED] who attended the CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS meeting, MARZANI spoke of his background saying that while attending Oxford University in England, he was married to an American girl and on their honeymoon learned that she was a Communist; for that reason their honeymoon was "one continual round of arguments". He told the crowd, most of whom the informant identified as Communists, that he did not become interested in politics until he took a trip around various countries, including China. During the depression, MARZANI was forced to go on WPA.

He denied his membership in the Communist Party and asserted that he had never been a member of the CP. He appeared to be optimistic and related he was happy that he had so many prominent defenders, mentioning Mrs. ROOSEVELT, HENRY WALLACE and ARTHUR HAYS. He recommended one way of beating reactionaries: "to out breed them".

Among others who shared the platform with MARZANI were Judge EDWARD TOTTEN, who has a long history of leftist activity, and PETER WARHOL, who has recently been ousted from the Upholsterers' Union as a member of the Communist Party. He is now on bond pending a hearing before the Immigration & Naturalization Service as to why he should not be deported as an undesirable alien.

According to our confidential coverage of District Nine of the CP, it was ascertained that ROSE TILLOTSON and other District Communist leaders, were instrumental in planning the protest meeting sponsored by the CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS. It was further learned that a number of the well-known Communist leaders purposely did not participate at the rally so that the meeting would not appear to be controlled by the Party. 77-23443-167X

Since MARZANI remained in the Twin Cities only one day, leaving the Twin

RECORDED

INDEXED

Memo, Director

10/18/47

Re:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Cities September 16, 1947, no further action is being given this matter.

ROL:RS
100-0-

cc: New York (Enc. 1)

Henry A. Wallace

"Marzani served his country well during the war. He had already resigned and left his government post when he was 'fired' and indicted under a statute designed to protect the government from war contracts frauds."

Eleanor Roosevelt

"As to Marzani's innocence or guilt I know nothing, but I feel that our civil liberties are being endangered."

Hon. Adolph J. Sabath

"The latest sordid episode in the decline of human freedom in our beloved country is the conviction of Carl Marzani."

loss. A conversation is sufficient to perjure and the penalty is much heavier than for perjury. This statute is broad enough to prosecute a person who made any false statement to any OPA employee on any matter such as rationing or rent even though such a statement was oral and no witnesses were present.

Furthermore, perjury cannot be prosecuted after three years. But during the war, this customary statute of limitations was extended in the case of frauds until three years after cessation of hostilities. The primary purpose was to catch fraudulent war contractors. But the government applies this extension to false statements as well, so that any such offense committed as far back as August 25, 1939 is subject to prosecution during the next two years. Not only government employees, therefore, but anyone who during the war had any contact with government matters, including servicemen, may find themselves in serious trouble if the government chooses to prosecute.

If the courts uphold the government's use of these legal tricks, a powerful new weapon for witch-hunting will have been created. This is the reason why the Department of Justice is so pleased with the conviction of Marzani. It is a strange and bitter situation when the Justice Department, charged with the protection of civil liberties, uses its vast powers to subvert the freedom of American citizens.



MY DAY
'This Column Deals
With a Very
Serious Subject'

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

ON top of this incident, I received a sheet from the Congressional record, into which Rep. Adolph J. Sabath of Illinois had read an article by I. F. Stone on the subject of a man called Marzani. This man, a month after resigning from the State Department, was discharged and then indicted under an act of Congress, passed in 1944, which extended the Statute of Limitations three years after the cessation of hostilities in case of fraudulent war-contract claims. He is not accused of having tried to defraud the Government, but is accused of falsely denying certain statements made in 1940 and 1941. He is now in jail, sentenced to from one to three years and denied bail while waiting appeal of the case.

As to his innocence or guilt, I know nothing, but on reading the article I feel that our civil liberties are being endangered. This fear and undisciplined prejudice, which we have condemned other people for being,

It is time we took a look at ourselves and made up our minds that we can no longer take about questions of race prejudice or religious differences. And even if we do not agree with the political faith held by some, we must not treat a man of fear and by terror, which will make us all cowards. Either we are strong enough to live as a free people or we will become a police state. There is no such thing as being a bystander in these questions.

Office Memorandum

• UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: August 21, 1947

FROM : ██████████ SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: ██████████
PERJURY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

This is to advise that Confidential Informant ██████████ whose identity is known to the Bureau, has advised that in a conversation between ██████████ and ██████████ remarked that Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT had written an article in her column, "My Day," about the mistreatments of racial discrimination and as an example had pointed out the case of CARL ALDO MARZANI.

██████████ indicated that while ██████████ was in jail he had written a detective story of approximately thirty-five thousand words and that it had been necessary for him to smuggle the paper into the prison to do this writing. ██████████ further stated that CARL MARZANI had written an article for the "New Yorker" which had been read by I. F. STONE (of the newspaper "PM"), who thought that the article was very good. ██████████ mentioned that ██████████ was going to plead the appeal of ██████████ and that ██████████ and ██████████ were to be associated with him.

It is felt possible that ██████████ is the person referred to by ██████████

This is being furnished for the information of the Bureau relative to the appeal of ██████████

PIN:SR
77-11482

G. I. R. Y

RECORDED

77-23443-161

August 26, 1946

AG

Did Roosevelt commit suicide? A document is being prepared by a very well-writer, who will style himself as Mr. X, concerning the mysterious death of late FDR. It is known here in Washington that Josef Stalin was doubtful that Roosevelt had died. He instructed his Ambassador to go to the White House ask permission to see the casket opened in order that he might know for sure that the President had died. The family and the authorities at the White House refused to grant the request. The document being prepared is so secret and confidential that it may be some months, if not years, before the author of brochure will be identified.

BG

The UNRRA is being disorganized because its operations have been so filled with scandal, graft, crookedness, conspiracy, and Communist propaganda, that the administration is anxious to clean it up before a threatened Republican Congress gets a chance at its dirty operations. When the truth about UNRRA comes out it will be so terrible and so disgraceful that it will tax the imagination of the people.

CG

House Resolution No. 6897 has been introduced by Congressman Patterson of Southern California. Patterson is one of the left wing members of the lower House. This bill is designed to make it a criminal offense, punishable by a \$5,000 fine, a lengthy prison term, or both, for any American to criticize a Jew. The bill definitely will not pass. It is patterned after certain laws that are now in force in Eastern Europe under Josef Stalin.

DG

Henry Wallace is a 'dead duck' politically. He is no longer looked upon as having any importance in the Democratic Party or even in the New Deal Party. He had a chance to break with Truman, but he preferred to hold on to his job, rather than to crusade with the left wing elements who are dissatisfied with the way things are now going in Washington. The result is that Wallace is neither fish nor fowl. Left wingers who at one time shouted his praises feel that Wallace ran out on them in order to hold on to his job. Wise observers here believe that it is just about that way.

EG

'Father' Divine, the Negro faker who claims to be God, is 71 years of age, but when he gave his age to the marriage clerk, upon preparing to marry a white girl 21, he said he was 41 years of age. This marriage, according to a recent survey, has created more ill-will against the colored people in the United States than any single event in many years.

FG

Observation: Practically no news is coming out of Europe concerning conditions in general. There is virtually a blackout on news because things are so bad. In fact, conditions are so terrible in Germany that General Clay has been forbidden to reveal the truth.

GG

Terror committees and certain Jewish extremists have organized a plan in the United States to persecute people of German extraction for preparing bundles to send by parcel post to their starving and grief-stricken relatives in Germany.

HG

Nationalists and conservatives have learned a lesson from the recent primaries:

Those who have slugged it out in a rough and tumble fight, like Bilbo, Talmadge and Butler, have been victorious. Those who have been reserved and semi-compromising and have attempted to appease the enemy have been defeated. Whelan, Nye and Shipstead are illustrations of the latter method. This is considered one of the most important political lessons that has been learned here in Washington in the past six months.

IG

Swedish people are being terrified by Russian bombing operations. All of Sweden and Norway are horrified at the thought of what will happen to them when the Russian bear reaches out for his next big grab.

JG

The Farmers Union is the farm organization in America that cooperates with Russia, the Communist Party, and Stalin's agents in general. The head of the organization is James G. Patton. He has virtually closed his office here in Washington and has moved the base of his operations to Denver, Colorado. He says he is going to organize the grass roots. It represents an attempt to infiltrate the farm communities of the great Middle West with the philosophy of Russia.

KG

Abraham Heller, jewelry millionaire, was recently revealed and exposed as the long time angel (financial underwriter) of the DAILY WORKER, the official daily organ of the Communist Party.

LG

Henry Morgenthau, ex-Secretary of the United States Treasury, is openly backing the PAC with his money and his influence, if he still has any.

MG

The Russian government is now kidnapping most of the children out of Eastern Germany. They are being taken back into Russia to be schooled in the art of Communism. Those German children which fail to absorb and accept Communist doctrines will be sent to slave-labor camps. Those that accept the Communist doctrines will be sent back into Germany.

NG

Washington hotels have had difficulty in keeping their sheets. An organized gang of sheet-stealing racketeers have been operating. The sheets are sold to shirt manufacturers, who have been using the hotel linens for the manufacture of custom-made shirts.

OG

The long speeches of Molotov in the Paris Peace Conference and the refusal of the Russian representatives to get down to the business of making peace treaties is deliberate. The trick is to take enough time to give the Russian army a chance to liquidate all Christian and anti-Communist opposition in the countries they now occupy.

PG

PM, the newspaper in New York City owned by Marshall Field, III, which is notorious for its pro-Communist activities, is now conducting a campaign through the East to force bathing pool managements and private beach managements to permit blacks and whites to bathe together. This is part of the mongrelization program started by the Communist Party, encouraged by Eleanor Roosevelt and others.

B-26-46

L.L.S.

This weekly letter will be mailed on request at the following rates:
 1 year: \$10.00 — 6 months: \$5.00 — 1 month: \$1.00
 Address: GERALD L. K. SMITH, Editor, P.O. Box 4407, Brookland
 Station, Washington 17, D.C., or P.O. Box 459, Detroit 31, Michigan.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

April 21, 1944.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Mrs. Roosevelt has asked me to thank you so much for the copy of your address to the 53rd Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She was interested to see it and appreciates your thoughtfulness in giving her the opportunity.

Very sincerely yours,

Malou C. Thompson
Secretary to
Mrs. Roosevelt.

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

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

File!

24
54 MAY 12 1944

107

194-1-135-1201
NOT RECORDED
14 APR 25 1944

White Paper
1-17-51

An Appeal to the 86th Congress of The United States

Senators, and Members
of the House of Representatives:

For twelve years of cold war under the administration of both political parties our country has failed to extend democracy, freedom, economic growth, or achieve a position of strength. Despite all our wealth more than forty countries, fifty or more than sixty billions of dollars in them for military and other aid, despite

450 billions of J.Ross spent on our own armies and armaments capable of total world domination covered since war, the cold war has left us uncertain, frustrated, and at the mercy of events. Such is the present example. Two months ago it was Vietnam, and before then, the Middle East.

We submit that a successful foreign policy must face these facts:

1. We are the only nation, communist governments control countries of the world; and there is no indication that this situation is going to change anytime soon.

2. War is no longer possible as no possible governments as an instrument of policy because it involves risks and hazards which can neither be controlled nor controlled.

3. We cannot guarantee the stability, or the status of other governments. BUT we can encourage each of them, regardless of ideology, to assume a place of responsibility in the United Nations.

4. We cannot control the United Nations nor prevent that we shall always have one side to the world.

5. BUT we can help strengthen it as an instrument of international security and we can reduce to zero the economic development of the jungle programs.

6. We cannot expect other nations others to agree with us.

7. BUT we can avoid speaking to those of us who would do with us, and we can force things not with them in an unbalanced way, and in a positive manner.

8. Cold war is no solution; it enlarges and multiplies both the problems of peace and the causes of war.

9. The Asian situation reveals against ignorance, poverty, and colonial rule is far from over.

10. Our foreign policy, to be effective, must be consistent with the means of our disposal and the opportunities at hand.

We cannot keep America from working.

BUT we can work to provide the means of service and to prevent local conflicts from becoming world wars.

We cannot afford universal disarmament by force.

BUT we can lead the way and take the first steps.

It would not be reasonable to expect an object to completely paralyze our leadership and freedom.

BUT we can reduce the risks which the Pentagon, the military, and the our own government to some extent have assumed as foreign affairs.

We cannot expect the Soviet Union to be a partner.

BUT we can see an alternative for a type and agreement of our friends, if we stop opening our national cash for destruction.

Specifically we propose as first steps, the following:

1. To an immediate withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held and to the complete withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held.

2. To an immediate withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held and to the complete withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held.

3. To an immediate withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held and to the complete withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held.

4. To an immediate withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held and to the complete withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held.

5. To an immediate withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held and to the complete withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held.

6. To an immediate withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held and to the complete withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held.

7. To an immediate withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held and to the complete withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held.

8. To an immediate withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held and to the complete withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held.

9. To an immediate withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held and to the complete withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held.

10. To an immediate withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held and to the complete withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held.

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12. To an immediate withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held and to the complete withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held.

13. To an immediate withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held and to the complete withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held.

14. To an immediate withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held and to the complete withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held.

15. To an immediate withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held and to the complete withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held.

16. To an immediate withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held and to the complete withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held.

17. To an immediate withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held and to the complete withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held.

18. To an immediate withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held and to the complete withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held.

19. To an immediate withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held and to the complete withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held.

20. To an immediate withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held and to the complete withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held.

21. To an immediate withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held and to the complete withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held.

22. To an immediate withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held and to the complete withdrawal of our troops from all the countries that are being held.

Senator JOHNSTON. Would you like to have a photostatic copy of it?

Mr. LENS. Yes.
Mr. SOURWINE. Mr. Lens, did you sign the appeal for amnesty for the Smith act defendants in 1959?

Mr. LENS. Yes.
Mr. SOURWINE. Did you, in October—
Mr. LENS. You might include that in the record, too, if you would, because I think the list is rather significant, and included Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Mr. SOURWINE. Do you have a copy of that appeal?

Mr. LENS. No, I don't.
Mr. SOURWINE. I would be very glad to undertake to secure a copy of this, Mr. Chairman, and to order it into the record at this point if the Chair wishes.

Senator JOHNSTON. If you can secure it, I think it would be well, if the witness can secure it and send it in, we will put it in the record.

Mr. SOURWINE. It may be possible that we have a copy in our files, but I am not sure.
Senator JOHNSTON. If you have, you can put it in the record. I see no objection to that.

Mr. SOURWINE. All right, sir. I am sure we can get it.
(A newspaper article concerning the appeal referred to follows:)

(From the Daily Worker, New York, N.Y., Dec. 21, 1955)

MRS. F.D.R. AND 41 OTHERS CALL FOR AMNESTY, HALT SMITH ACT TRIALS
A petition for a "Christmas amnesty" for Communist Party leaders convicted under the Smith Act "commuting the sentence of 10 men and women now in prison to time already served," and a plea for postponement of trial in the more than 100 cases now pending either in trial courts or appeals courts, have been sent to President Eisenhower at Gettysburg by a number of well-known citizens.

Signers include: Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; Dean John C. Bennett of Union Theological Seminary; Lewis Mumford; Norman Thomas; Elmer Rice, playwright; Chaplain John M. Krumm of Columbia University; Stephen Cary, secretary of the American Section, American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia; Henry Steele Commager, Columbia University; A. J. Muste and others. The petitioners point out that they "are in fundamental disagreement with the philosophy of the Communist Party and with essential elements in its program and are motivated in their present action by their attachment to the democratic way of life."

The statement quotes the dissenting opinion of Justice Black when the conviction of the 11 top Communist Party leaders was before the Supreme Court to the effect that the defendants were not charged with "acts of any kind designed to overthrow the government" nor with "saying or writing anything or newspapers in the future to teach and advocate the forcible overthrow of the Government."

It is pointed out that recently the Supreme Court has agreed to consider review of the California convictions under the Smith Act. It is urged that an amnesty now "would give proof of our confidence in democratic institutions of the United States and winning new ones, and inspiring the free and inspiring the free."

The statement said in part:
"We respectfully urge you to grant an amnesty to the 11 Communist Party leaders in prison under the Smith Act, to commute already served, and to postpone or trials in the 100 cases, presently pending in the courts."
"Those who present this petition are in fundamental disagreement with the philosophy of the Communist Party and with essential elements in its program and are motivated in their present action by their attachment to the democratic way of life."

62-111-3-11

DORIS DUKE CROWELL, MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, Victims
EXTORTION

During the period from October, 1943, through February, 1944, threatening letters signed "K. Wolf" were sent to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, to Colonel Robert R. McCormick, to Doris Duke Crowell, tobacco heiress, and to [redacted]. The Chicago Field Division submitted the letters addressed to Colonel McCormick and G. Franch for examination in the FBI Laboratory. The letter to Doris Duke Crowell was forwarded to the Laboratory by the New York Field Division. The investigation of the letters to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was conducted by the Secret Service. Through the medium of the Anonymous Letter File maintained in the Laboratory, the letters to McCormick, Doris Duke Crowell, and Franch were found to be the work of one writer. Investigation in the Chicago Field Division resulted in obtaining from [redacted], recipient of one of the letters signed "K. Wolf", a confession wherein [redacted] admitted writing and mailing the threatening letters to himself and the other victims. Handwriting specimens of [redacted] were obtained and forwarded to the FBI Laboratory. Examination resulted in the conclusion that the subject did not write the questioned letters. When confronted by Agents with the statements that differences were found in his handwriting, the subject hysterically insisted he had written the questioned letters, saying that they were written under the influence of liquor and while his hand was bound by a rubber nose in order to disguise his writing. Further specimens were taken with the subject's hand bound in the fashion he had described, but examination of these writings again resulted in the conclusion that the subject did not write the threatening letters. The subject was examined by a psychiatrist who advanced the opinion that he was suffering from dementia praecox and legally did not know right from wrong. Further investigation resulted in the securing of a confession from 13-year-old [redacted], sister-in-law of the subject (sister of subject's brother's wife), stating that she had written the letters at the subject's request. The handwriting of [redacted] was examined by the FBI Laboratory and identified with the questioned writing. In view of the mental condition of the subject, prosecution was declined by the United States Attorney. Prosecution was also declined for [redacted].

Chicago Field Division

80-691-28

It is to be observed in this case that no FBI prosecution was instituted on account of the mental condition of the subject. Apparently it is immediately apparent that the Anonymous Letter File has considerable value in this case in that by closing the case much investigative effort of a part of Special Agents of the New York and Chicago offices was eliminated. Particularly is this true of the Doris Duke Crowell case in New York, because it is highly unlikely that the New York office would have been successful in solving this case without the Anonymous Letter File identification and an unsolved case of this sort particularly involving a prominent personage as

78 DEC 21 1944

considerable investigation before all leads are completely exhausted.

It is further to be observed that the Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt case was being investigated by the Secret Service and our identification of the subject of this case which was actually tied in to the Eleanor Roosevelt letter through our Laboratory's Anonymous Letter File should have made a very favorable impression upon the Secret Service regarding our facilities and our investigative ability. I do not know whether Mrs. Roosevelt was apprised of the solution of this case but it is not at all unlikely that an identification of this kind would eventually come to the attention of the President as having been effected by the FBI Laboratory and would be a very favorable thing.

A D D R E S S E S
COUNTER-SUBVERSION SEMINAR

Sponsored by
AMERICANISM COMMISSION, THE AMERICAN LEGION
Washington, D.C.
November 17-20, 1947

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99-1-17998-805

took place. It was started by non-Communist veterans who thought because of the economic depression they were entitled to receive a bonus right away. Moscow heard about it and the Communist Veterans Organization was called on the carpet and they organized bonus marches of their own. They came to Washington, ousted the legitimate leadership of the bonus marchers, seized government buildings, defied the authorities, and bloodshed took place. They used the event for years afterwards to blacken the reputation of President Hoover.

We can say that the Communists got their greatest push in the United States through two developments. One development is connected to the other. The American Communists made their greatest headway in this country because of the attitude of the New Deal and the organization of the CIO. Even today, as late as 1947, the Communists claim that if the New Deal policy were carried out by the Truman Administration, there would be no trouble in the United States, but the trouble is that he does not follow the policy laid down by Roosevelt. The Communists didn't always support Roosevelt. At the beginning they had some very ugly words to say about the New Deal and Roosevelt and Wallace. They called Wallace a Wall St. boy. They said that conditions under Roosevelt were worse than under Hoover, and they said that Mrs. Roosevelt couldn't understand the working classes. That was the attitude of the Communists at one time toward the New Deal. Then in Moscow the policy was changed in 1935. Moscow decided that the American Communists who happened to be in Moscow at that time should go back to the New Deal. That was done. Perhaps in that deal was the result of Russian recognition by the American government. In that agreement of recognition, Litvinoff promised not to interfere in the internal affairs of the American Government. We had a press conference to that effect. He answered questions in a general way. The American Communist Party got frightened. They didn't like the idea that Litvinoff promised that the Soviet government would not interfere with the affairs of the American Government, so a conference was called. The party complained to the CGPU chief in New York. He arranged a conference with Litvinoff. Present at the conference was the chief, Litvinoff, and the leaders of the

January 11, 1940

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Our Mayor, George Washington, has just telephoned me saying he had received a telegram from you stating that the class of applicants for the F. B. I. National Police Academy commencing January 23rd, 1940 had been completed. This, of course, eliminates our representation. I had indeed hoped to receive this information. It has been a long time since the last time I had any communication from you about the F. B. I. Academy.

I have been in the hospital since the 1st of December, 1939, and have not been able to do much of anything since that time. I have been in the hospital for about a year now. I am in the hospital.

Our Mayor informed me that back in July he received a letter from you to the effect that a number of our Mayor's men would be eligible for the next session in January, 1940. Would it not be possible to have a representative from Nassau County for the F. B. I. Academy? I had been in the hospital for some time and was unable to see you.

Myself, I am now our President of the Nassau County, and organized the Nassau County Police in the city of the Nassau County, Florida. I have been in the hospital since the 1st of December, 1939, and have not been able to do much of anything since that time. I have been in the hospital for about a year now. I am in the hospital.

I have been in the hospital since the 1st of December, 1939, and have not been able to do much of anything since that time. I have been in the hospital for about a year now. I am in the hospital.

RECEIVED & INDEXED

compelled him to withdraw from college.

62-34298-24X1
4
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 11 1940

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED

The first... they've...

In the case of individual shooting, Patrolman Gaskin has frequently made a straight case of 100. He is a member of a substantial family here at Herry- stead and it is with real pleasure that I can send him the outstanding number of... I believe the... them-

I... I believe... April 15th may be avail- able to our Department.

I am... Mr. Morgan... the...

Very truly yours,

J. Eugene Geary
Commissioner of Police

J...
encl.

THE COMMITTEE FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE
PRESIDENT'S BIRTHDAY

From the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc.
59 East 42nd Street, New York City Murray Hill 4-8070

November 11, 1953

Mr. J. August Geers,
48 High Street,
Hempstead, L.I., N.Y.

My dear Mr. Geers-

Under your leadership as Chairman of the Nassau County Chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc., you have unquestionably, since the date of your active organization been conducting many constructive activities in your community in the fight against this disease.

We are preparing a story for nationwide release on some of the outstanding accomplishments of the Chapters to date.

If you would be good enough to take a few minutes off in your busy day and write me about some of the highlights of what you have done, it will be appreciated.

We would like to have this as soon as possible as it will be necessary for us to prepare this story well in advance so that it can be given the importance which it deserves.

I know in your community this year there will be conducted a tremendously successful campaign for the Celebration of the President's Birthday and the raising of funds, and this year we will be able to furnish you with the campaign book and materials well in advance so that every effort can be made to make the campaign a tremendous success.

The epidemics which have taken place this year in various parts of the country again bring home to us how united we are and how we must keep every pressing forward to some day eradicate this disease and bring it under control.

Everything that you and your Committee are doing is very deeply appreciated. You are a vital part of the nationwide program as a whole.

Very sincerely yours,

(signature)

Keith Morgan,
Chairman.

KMS:F

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

New York, N. Y.

JJT:PAS
100-36199

PERSONAL & CONFIDENTIAL

June 20, 1944

Director, FBI

RE: [REDACTED]
SECURITY MATTER - C
(Bureau File [REDACTED])

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to Bureau letters to the New York Office dated May 28, 1942 and May 30, 1944 in connection with the above captioned matter.

Preliminary investigation reflected that [REDACTED] the Bureau letters is identical with JAMES LOEB, alias Dr. JAMES LOEB, Jr., who is presently residing at 78-26 19th Road, Jackson Heights, Long Island, New York. He is presently the Executive Secretary of the UNION FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION and is reported to be a personal friend of Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT. Mrs. ROOSEVELT, in her column, "My Day" dated May 3, 1944, states as follows:

"I was very sorry that because of the Secretary's death, I was not able to attend the luncheon in New York City given by the Union for Democratic Action to bid the general secretary, JAMES LOEB, goodbye and God speed as he goes into the army. I broke a number of engagements this past weekend, but that is the one I really regret having to break, since I was able to put the others off to future dates".

It should be noted in connection with the above quotation, that the subject was scheduled for induction into the United States Army on May 2, 1944, but that in view of the change in Selective Service regulations regarding men over the age of twenty-six, he is at the present time temporarily deferred.

LOEB was born August 18, 1908 in Chicago, Illinois and is married to ELLEN (KATZ) LOEB. His activities at the present time appear to be confined to the UNION FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION.



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&
INDEXED

100-79257-1

55 JUN 30 1944

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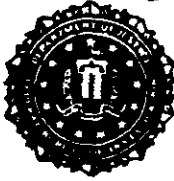
June 20, 1944

F and C Letter to Director
New York File 100-36199

In view of the information set out above, no further investigation will be conducted by this office and the case will be considered closed unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy
E. E. CONROY,
SAC



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York 7, New York



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. 100-36199

RAS:EG

June 8, 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

Director, FBI

Re: [REDACTED]
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
(Bureau file [REDACTED])

Dear Sir:

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [REDACTED], dated June 7, 1945 at New York City, in the above entitled matter.

The Bureau's attention is directed to page 2 of reference report where mention is made of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and to page 3 where information was furnished by Special Agent [REDACTED]. It is noted that Special Agent [REDACTED] reside in the same group of apartment houses [REDACTED] as the subject.

Therefore, the referred to report is being marked confidential.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy
E. E. CONROY
SAC

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&
INDEXED
22

100-79257-7

36 JUN 11 1945

EX-76

50 JUN 28 1945

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

5018

ORIGIN: NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

FILE NO. 100-1447

MADE AT:
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

DATE:
12/1/42

PERIOD:
10/15, 16, 20,
11/9/42

MADE BY:

TITLE:
[REDACTED]

CHARACTER:
INTERNAL SECURITY
CUSTODIAL PROTECTION

SYNOPSIS: Subject nationally prominent champion rights of immigrants and first-generation Americans. Writer of books and national magazine articles, lecturer. Associated with some Communist front movements, defending rights of immigrants and negroes, but subject's writings and public statements last 15 yrs do not disclose un-American sympathies.

[REDACTED]

Subject interviewed at home near [REDACTED] of discussing negro agitation. Subject cooperative, offers help in contacting informants nationally and reviewing his own files; he will report facts picked up during current four-week lecture tour. Pertinent personal statements of subject set forth.

REFERENCE: Cleveland letter to Bureau dated March 7, 1942, entitled [REDACTED]

Indianapolis letter to Bureau dated March 28, 1942.

Los Angeles letter to Newark dated May 14, 1942.

ENCLOSURE

Approved: *[Signature]*
3 COPIES DESTROYED

100-63670-8

COPIES: 8 171 AUG 14 1961
2 - Detroit
2 - St. Paul
2 - Pittsburgh
2 - Atlantic City
2 - Chicago
2 - Cleveland

11 DEC 3 1942

100-63670-8

("THE NEW PESSIS" is published by WEEKLY PESSIS CO., INC.,
at East 27 Street, New York City.)

Regarding subject's wife, [REDACTED] STANDARD
REFERENCE WORKS have been checked for information on her background and
activities with negative results.

The Quarterly "COMMON GROUND" and the COMMON COUNCIL
FOR AMERICAN UNITY

Issues of the Quarterly "COMMON GROUND," the organ of the
COMMON COUNCIL FOR AMERICAN UNITY (until late in 1939 the FOREIGN LANGUAGE
INFORMATION SERVICE, 222 Fourth Avenue, New York City - financed by CARNEGIE
CORP. GRANT), seven in all, have been examined and checked with these find-
ings:

STAFF:

LOUIS ADAMIC	Editor
STELLA SANDERS (His wife)	Associate Editor
M. MARGARET ANDERSON	Managing editor
FRANK TAKAR	Assistant Editor
ALEXANDER ALLARD	Photo Editor

The Spring, 1942, issue showed M. MARGARET ANDERSON as editor
and ADAMIC as changed to position of head of an Advisory Editorial Board,
consisting of the following:

VAN DYCK BROOKS	FERRE BUCK
MARY ELLEN CHASE	LINGSTON EUGELS
ALVIN JOHNSON	THOMAS JENN
LIN YUTANG	

The issues of "COMMON GROUND" checked were the following:

For 1941	Spring, Summer, and Fall Issues Winter, 1941 issue was missing from the files.
For 1942	The Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter issues.

The names of the authors appearing in these seven issues are set
forth as follows:

SPRING, 1941, ISSUE.

~~MARY MARTIN~~

~~JOHN A. RICE~~

CLAUDE H. JESS
KONRAD BERCONICI
ARRIGO COLOFO
JOHN CLIPDI
ROSS B. WILLS
ELIZABETH ALDRICH
ARNOLD WUDER
ALEXANDER ALLAND

WILTON STEINBERG
ARTHUR KROCK
JOHN INCLAIR
JOSEF SCHMEL
CLAYTON FRITCHELY
ALAN CRANSTON
KURT WIRTH
FRED D. TUCK

SUMMER, 1941, ISSUE

ARCHIBALD W. C. LIESCH
CARL WITTK.
LOUIS ZALL
MARGUERITE BETHUN THEOP
LEON S. SURLIAN
ELIZABETH BL
LOUIS ADAMIC
ALAN CRANSTON
HELEN HARRISON WILLS
ALEXANDER ALLAND

GEORGE N. SHUSTER
WALTER B. HORTON
WILLIAM S. VOYAN
GEORGE S. SCHUYLER
WILLIAM MILLER
JOHN A. RICE
RUTH G. WEDBOR
MICHAEL DE CAPITEL
ENOK MORTENSON
OSCAR BAN

AUTUMN, 1941, ISSUE

CARBY C. WILLIAMS
LANDRU BOLLING
WILSON KIRKCONNELL
ROBERT ALTHAN
LANGSTON HUGHES
WILLIAM G. MURPHY
ISABEL LUNDBERG
JAMES R. GORDON
MATHILDE L. GARDNER
ALAN CRANSTON

HOWARD M. COOK
ED. FALKOWSKI
RUBY BLACK
FRUIT H. PARKINS
FANNIE COOK
PHILIPP FLESCH
MARTIN SYRIN
KIMMETH E. GOULD
MIRCUSS L. HANSEN

WINTER, 1941, ISSUE

(Missing from the files)

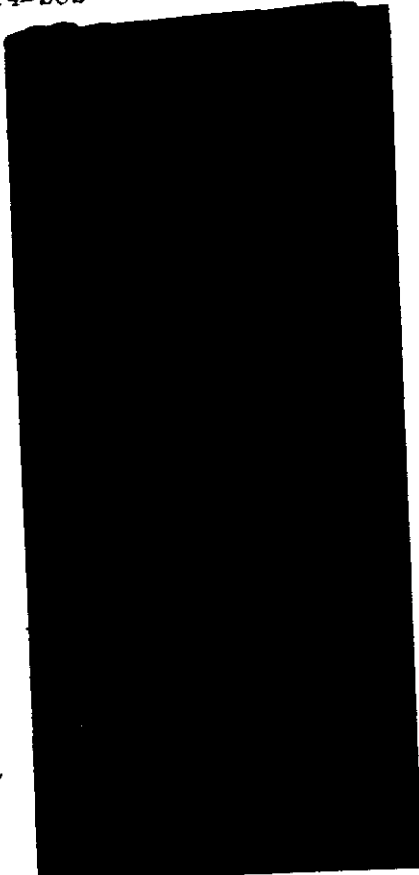
SPRING, 1942, ISSUE

BLAIR BILLES
WILSON ASHOKI
TOO U. W. Z. N. I.
ELIZABETH W. BURR
BOB OTTLEY
MARI TOMSI
JOSEPH LAWREN

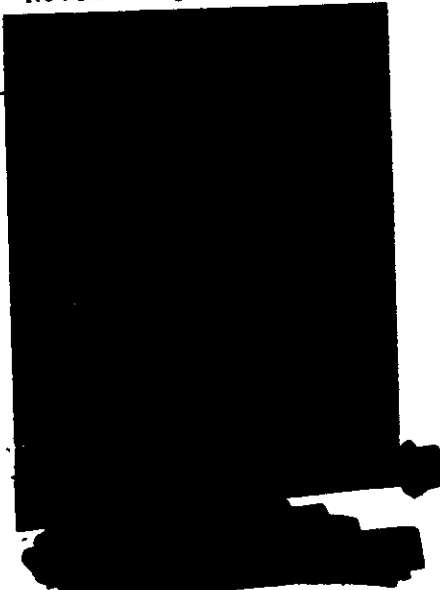
MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
MARY VOYAN
SATOKO URUKI
LANGSTON HUGHES
WOODY GUYER
MICHAEL DE CAPITEL
KURT WIRTH

Index to Report

NK 94-282



ROOSEVELT, ELEANOR

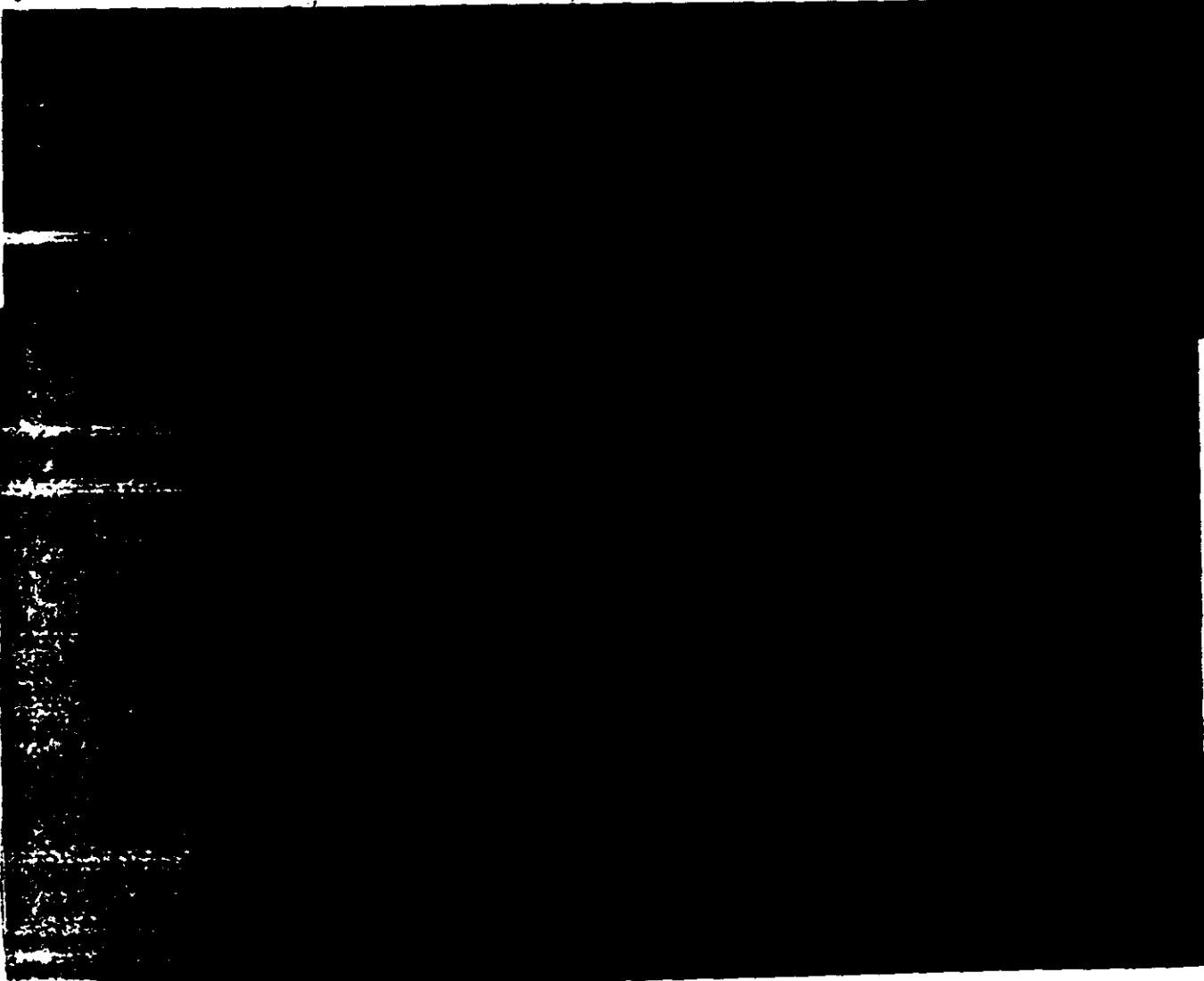


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100
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3

██████████ voluntarily commented about the recent articles written by WESTBROCK PEGLER concerning him. ██████████ said that PEGLER and other writers continually place blame on him for any racketeering activity which takes place in the metropolitan area. It was quite apparent to the Agents that ██████████ is exceedingly proud of outstanding journalists referring to him in their articles, and was particularly proud of the fact that he has been from time to time associated in these articles with such outstanding figures as the Attorney General, Eleanor Roosevelt, Frank Sinatra and Edgar Rossbach. It is pointed out that, from all indications, ██████████ accepts these writings as excellent publicity for him among the criminal element.



Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: February 6, 1946

SUBJECT: SPANISH ACTIVITIES IN THE NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION;
SPECIAL MATTER - S

94173

There are being enclosed herewith two copies of the reports dated January 15th, 22nd, and 29th, 1946, of Confidential Informant [redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau.

These reports contain information relative to Spanish activities in the New York Field Division as well as general information concerning the Spanish situation.

Encls. 2

65-10958

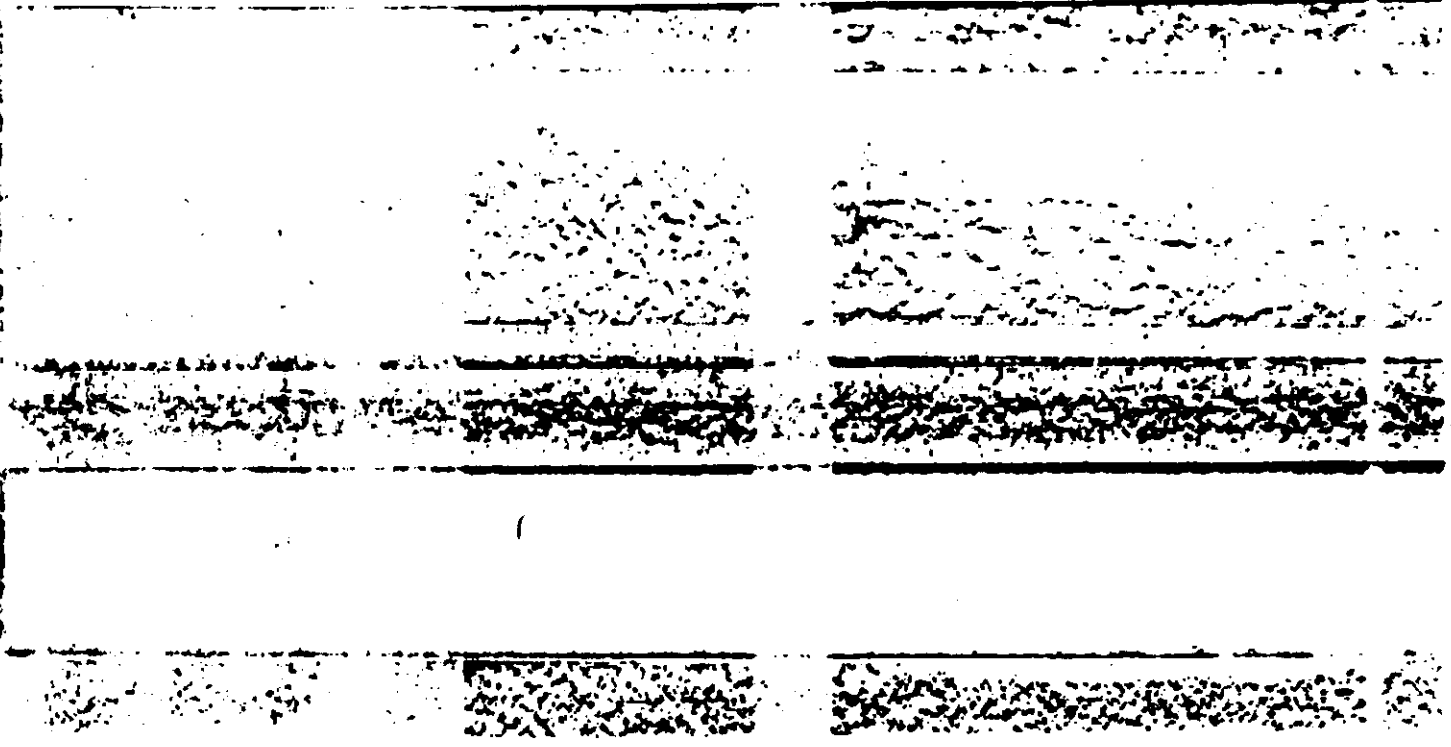
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TO
-DESK

[Handwritten signatures and initials]



January 29, 1941

SPANISH ACTIVITIES. Page 5

Communists.

No change in "party line" this week. It is the same for four weeks in a row without a change.

The most important development was the announcement that the Communist Party inside Spain issued a manifesto urging the formation of a "National Government of coalition" formed by all the Loyalist groups, and including the anti-Franco Monarchists and the military. The Communists favor this government to take charge when Francisco Franco is forced out, order to maintain order and to restore democratic rights and prepare free elections.

Local Communists continue to plan for General, who is beginning to get surrounded with many delegations visiting him about the situation. The Joint Antifascist League Committee visited him to urge his help and good office in the case of the twenty Spanish children repatriated from Russia. The American Committee for Spanish Freedom also visited him to pay its respects, etc.

But the Communists in Mexico have adopted a different attitude towards the Republic. The Mexican branch of "Union Nacional" criticized Giral's Government and charged that it was "incapable to lead the Republic and the people to overthrow General Franco and his Falange." Union repeats the party line in support of a "national government of coalition" and demands the Prieto plan for a plebiscite in Spain to decide the question of a non-party government.

The American Committee for Spanish Freedom sent a letter to Mr. Eleanor Roosevelt asking her to protest the offer made by the Franco Government to admit 50,000 European children. The Committee charged that:

1.- Spanish citizens are being... ..

January 29, 1946

SPANISH ACTIVITIES. Page 6

Communists.

the bad internal situation.

- 2.- Those children would be educated in fascist style.
- 3.- "Franco's Spain" was not admitted to the U.N.O.
- 4.- The position of Spain before the world is very weak and unstable.

All the Communist organizations are mad at the Congressional Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities for having subpoenaed the Joint Antifascist Refugee Committee. Many organizations voted to send a mass delegation accompanying Miss Helen Bryan, the J.A.R.C.'s Executive Secretary, to Washington. Among those committees we find the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, American Committee for Spanish Freedom, National Maritime Union, Comite Coordinador and others.

Miss Bryan appeared before the Congressional Committee last January 24th. and refused to produce records of receipts, expenditures and other activities of the J.A.R.C.. The Committee voted unanimously to bring contempt action against Miss Bryan.

The Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade will hold a dance and festival next February 8th., Friday, at the Hotel Diplomat, in collaboration with the American Committee for Spanish Freedom.

65-41299-35-178X

STENOGRAPHIC TRANSCRIPT OF

HEARINGS

SUBCOMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE ADMINISTRATION
OF THE INTERNAL SECURITY ACT AND OTHER INTERNAL
SECURITY LAWS

• COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY

UNITED STATES SENATE

Washington, D. C.

Monday, December 21, 1953

Volume

279

DO NOT DISSEMINATE

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1 difficulty of detecting Communists, the collaboration of the
 2 Socialists, largely through the League for Industrial
 3 Democracy chapter in Chicago, was solicited, and we did
 4 furnish a great deal of the practical organization effort,
 5 and I became active in that work, speaking and organizing
 6 these groups.

7 In approximately 1934, this movement, the Chicago
 8 Workers Committee on Unemployment, spread out through the
 9 State of Illinois, largely in the mining sections, lead by
 10 Socialists, who formed the Illinois Workers Alliance. This
 11 is IWA. This group was completely Socialist led, and clear-
 12 cutly protected from Communist domination anywhere through-
 13 out the State. However, rapidly, by the end of the first
 14 year, groups elsewhere, because of the success of the Illinois
 15 organization which acquired probably the largest single
 16 membership, began to spring up elsewhere, some of them using
 17 similar names. But most of them, again in the nature of
 18 this thing, being organized by Socialists, because the
 19 Communists had the unemployed councils and the Socialists
 20 entered into competitive work with them.
 21 ~~_____~~ worked with this group, was an officer of the Chicago
 22 organization throughout, from approximately -- my first
 23 entry into Chicago in 1932, for any consistent period of
 24 time, from that time forward.

25 But in the election of 1936 we began to find out a

1 considerable infiltration of the Socialist elements in the
2 Workers Alliance. This was not a serious matter. It could
3 be dealt with and controlled. I might say that our disaster
4 came when, in 1935, some of the Socialists in the Workers
5 Alliance received the patronage of prominent people, including
6 Mrs. Roosevelt and Harry Hopkins, and we did not see very
7 much of these people who had originally been Socialist Party
8 members. They became more and more New Dealish and less and
9 less officially Socialist Party members.

10 Finally, in the spring of 1936, while the Socialist
11 Party was having a lot of difficulties within its own ranks
12 over the question as to whether they should continue to be
13 an independent organization or whether they should just all
14 be New Dealers like the others, a program was developed by
15 two people in the Workers Alliance, its secretary and its
16 chairman, one David Lasser, who had become the National
17 Chairman of the National Workers Alliance which had been
18 formed, and the other, Paul A. Rasmussen, R-a-s-m-u-s-s-e-n.
19 Rasmussen was still amenable to Socialist counsel, but
20 Lasser had become a constant visitant at the White House,
21 and it was no use talking to him any more. He had got the
22 blessing from on high. He was sure that the only thing to
23 do was to amalgamate all of this organization built over
24 the previous three years under independent or Socialist
25 leadership among the unemployed and relief workers, to get



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

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Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
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Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
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Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahn _____
Miss Gandy _____

12257

KFM:alo'd

Date: October 27, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. MUMFORD

RE: AMERICAN NORTH COM. ASS

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

Attached hereto is photostatic material concerning the captioned matter obtained by the Washington Field Office from the files of [redacted]. This material was made available gratuitously by [redacted] and was forwarded to the Bureau by letter from the Washington Field Office dated August 27, 1942.

Respectfully,

K. R. McIntire
K. R. McIntire

*Section including [unclear]
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[unclear] was 330 and [unclear]
[unclear] 377 was filed and [unclear]
[unclear] was actually sent to
61-10498-1242 and [unclear]
[unclear] under letter [unclear]
[unclear] made [unclear]
4-12-50
[unclear]*

100-3587-377

Enclosures



RECORDED

INDEXED

100-3587-377

"21,000,000 . . ."

Phil Loeb, comedian of many Broadway plays, started out to be a master of ceremonies for the Congress of Youth show. That is, he started out to be funny. But there were five thousand people in the audience on Monday night. And Congress of the United States had just voted out the Federal Theatre project. So it was with a plea for the restoration of the Federal Theatre project that Phil Loeb introduced the first number on the program, "The Ballad of Uncle Sam" from the W.P.A. production "Sing for Your Supper."

The cast of "Sing for Your Supper" sang the ballad with Michael Loring as Uncle Sam and Earl Robinson, its composer at the piano and the thunderous applause of the audience forced Michael Loring to sing two encores and told in no uncertain terms what they thought of the closing of the Federal Theatre.

Then the atmosphere of a radio station descended upon Manhattan Center as Mitchell Grayson directed his radio script, "21,000,000", written especially for the Congress of Youth. The story of the 21,000,000 young people of the United States came alive in a drama about American youth designed as an example of what young people can do to spread a knowledge of their problems via the air-waves.

ADDRESS BY MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

Escorted to the platform by a color-guard of Boy and Girl Scouts and Chairman Mary Jeanne McKay, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt brought her Independence Day message to the Congress of Youth:

I have come tonight to talk to the younger generation but I see in the audience a few people who are of the same vintage that I am and so I want to say to them at the start that I hope they have felt as I have in watching what has gone before, that there is great hope when we can come together and discuss our problems and face them. I think one of our great troubles has been that in the past we have not been willing to face situations.

I know as we think back to the days that preceded the Declaration of Independence we must realize that there must have been a great many people who felt as some people do today, that there was no answer to their problems. But the fact that a few people stood together and had faith that there were new answers to be found was what really welded us into a nation and started us off on a career. Many other times history has brought us to points where we did not know what the answers were to many questions. But with courage and with faith and with sincerity we were able finally to work a way out.

Now I know that many people today are genuinely troubled about a great many things which are happening to us. As I look around at the world I am not so much troubled about this country because it seems to me that we have potentialities which are lacking in many other countries. The one thing, however, that we must do is to feel that problems such as we have—partly because they are world problems—cannot be met unless we meet them together. We cannot solve them if we pull apart. We have to pull together.

I feel that there are perfectly practical things that I want to say to you young people but before I start on those things, I want to tell you how very proud I am that you have adopted the Creed which I have read through today.

[34]

Nothing finer has come out of any organization or group. Some people are afraid to see youth come together for discussion. They should not be, about the Creed that you have adopted. I don't think we should ever be afraid of anything except dishonour, greed and lack of faith in human beings. These are the only things that we need really to be afraid of and that is why I have a great deal of faith in the young people that I have seen meeting today.

You will often hear people say that youth, and older people too, are getting into the habit of leaning too much on other people, of expecting things to be given instead of doing things for themselves. I don't think that is true. But because it is said, I am very happy to see you laying emphasis on the citizenship which you can make as the citizenship of this country and to the commitments in which you live. I think we older people have not emphasized sufficiently the need we have for your active participation as citizens in every community. Now there are certain practical things that you young people must do.

You will have to discipline yourselves to do more of learning a great many things that will be unknown. One little thing I thought of today as I went from group to group this afternoon—you want to learn a little more parliamentary law. You will get through your business much more quickly. Then, you want to learn another thing and that is self-discipline. You want to learn how to say what you have in your mind clearly and concisely. It is all very well to have a great many very new ideas but if you can't say them so that any child of five can understand them, you might just as well not have them. The whole object is to be able to get over to other people the things that you want them to understand and the best English is always the simplest. So just remember that, and when you are going up, be quite sure that you have thought whatever you have to say through to a conclusion and that you know how to say it in a quick, concise manner. You will find that it will help you greatly in expounding your work and in being understood not only by your own group of people, but it will make it more difficult for people who disagree or misunderstand you and misrepresent you.

You have heard a great deal about organization. I believe in organization. I believe in organization in the hope that some day we may reach a point where we do not have to use force to understand each other, but first of all bring before people things they should know. I still believe that many more of the troubles we have to do with are that we know so little about each other and for that reason I hope you will make one of your first organized efforts a real campaign for knowledge—knowledge disseminated through all the people in an effort to bring about better understanding so that we need not come to laws to bring about changes which in the end we must, about changes which in the end we must, but often after such better community that it takes years to heal the scars. I want you to organize so that you will be able to get to organize so that you need never hear things which I feel you would never hear you if the people in this country have about them. But it is almost impossible to get the information to the people.

I will tell you just one little story—something which has been troubling me so much lately. Not long ago I was in a State not so very far from here where conditions are very hard and where people do not seem to be helping themselves. They were trying to help themselves. They were started a self-help cooperative. They were working very hard but there were certain rules laid down by the government of the State, and these rules were adhered to in the spirit, but in the letter and in the course of your months since I was there, I have had these reports on things that have happened. Now I had quite sure that every one of us, every citizen of this country, if they faced the actual things that happen, would never want them to happen. But people don't understand. They don't know, and they pass rules and laws and regulations and they pass rules and laws and regulations and they forget that you cannot always handle things, and that you cannot always handle things, because you do not know what you are going to be up against in every circumstance.

In the particular part of the country there are a number of people who came over between 16 and 40 years ago and were welcomed to this country because they could do hard work, to develop the resources of the country. But we have moved a long distance since then and the work they did is gone.

[35]

The work no longer enters in their hearts. For while they had work, they worked hard and were happy. They brought their hearts in which they loved and a little piece of ground around the house. There are no very good houses in that particular spot. In fact, they are very modest with very few modern conveniences. You couldn't sell them, and you couldn't put a mortgage on them because nobody would want them. Well, at the time they came over there were no night schools to teach them the language of the country they had come to. Therefore, many of them don't speak such very good English, but all their children have been here here and their children speak English. They were brought here and they were put to work and we have profited as a nation by their work, but it was nobody's business to say, "Take out your citizenship papers. We will show you how to do it."

And so the past went by. They had no

other home. They thought of this as home and then suddenly happened in the country. We had a bad time. It struck their part of the country; it struck other parts of the country, and we decided the people called "aliens" should not remain in W.P.A. And so one day they woke up to the fact that they couldn't hold on to their jobs in W.P.A. And then they applied for relief, and they could not get on what because they owned a house. And then they applied for surplus commodities and the first man, who was over 60, got a pound of beans for a family of five. And he was home to the little garden that the lady operated around and heared himself. And the second man, a little while later, did the same thing. And the third man disappeared, and finally came home again but we got back in the work. Perhaps he thought his family would never know, but he long himself as a man.

And now you know, it seems to me, not a single citizen in this country would allow things like that if he were there. But we don't know about each other. We sit in comfortable offices and write editorials for great metropolitan newspapers and we say that we should not have relief that tries to provide the kind of work people can do. Suppose they can't do any other kind of work? What then shall we do?

I want you to tell people the truth about what happens to other people throughout this country. That is one of your jobs. You can really know your own communities and spread the word. And, I think that is something that you will do better than anyone else because you are young, you have sympathy, you are not hard as many of us are. You tell the story better than we and you will be willing to make the sacrifice which perhaps we can't make to meet this new period in history. I don't know, I don't pretend to know, how we are going to answer the questions that confront us today. I know very well that we can improve your education. I know very well that we can prepare our young people better to fit into the complicated modern system. I don't know how we are going to meet problems which the machine age presents to us. I am sure we can meet them! But I am not sure yet just how. It may mean for some people some kind of sacrifice. And it may be that you young people are going to decide just how that is to be done. I hope you do, without fear of what may happen to any of us. I hope you look at the good for the greatest number and go right ahead to the nearest whatever it may be.

Tomorrow is the Fourth of July. I have reached an age where I am not very interested in fireworks. But I am anxiously interested in what the spirit of the Fourth of July shall mean. We have the grave responsibility of proving that a nation can govern itself. That it can impose limitations, if necessary, on itself in certain instances, but that each individual has an opportunity to decide in this nation what he will do—what the nation will do.

Now every time you think your duty as a citizen, every time you slide by a problem that is hard to understand, every time you make a decision with-

out having a hint of fear for your judgment, you are sliding your duty as a citizen. And you are making it that much weaker because in a citizen you fall down. Now I am very much interested in the spirit that caused the nation to exist—the spirit that said each one of us would pull together, that each one of us would work for the interests of the nation as a whole, and that each one of us in so far as we were able, would be honest when we made up our minds as to what we thought was right or wrong for the nation as a whole. In a democracy each one of us must remember that when we make mistakes and realize where we fall down and be sure that when we make mistakes to recognize them—and we all do make mistakes—recognize them and go on from there with unswerving courage because we have learned something from experience.

Organize fear for knowledge, fear with the object of making us know ourselves as a nation, for we have to do that before we can be of value to the other nations of the world, and then organize to accomplish the things that you decide you want. And remember, don't make your decisions with the interest of youth alone before you. Make your decisions because they are good for the nation as a whole. Try to think always with as broad a vision of the whole picture as you can get, because no problem is a problem just for youth. I want to see you work for things which will be good for you because in the end they will be good for the nation as a whole.

I am going to close with congratulations to you for the work that you have done, with best wishes for your success in carrying out the program which you may formulate here and in your own communities. I will wish success for you and for us all, for I find it hard to feel apart from you. It is perhaps a foolish thing to say but when I sit with you or meet with you, I cannot quite remember that I belong to a very much older generation. I find myself thinking of your problems as though I were back and of your age again. I think that is the way it should be for all of us. We should think together and work together, and so tonight I wish you the help and cooperation of all groups and ages in the country. I wish for you the ability to meet your problems with courage—never to give up until they are solved, and so thank for all the nation and for all the people of the world.

May God bless you all and bring you success in the coming year.





Photo by Hugh Broderick, PM Staff

Mr. Tunney Leads Campaign to 'Purge' It

Came Tunney is interested in many youth organizations. He is on the Board of Directors of three adult-led groups, the Boy Scouts, the Catholic Youth, and the Boys of America.

Tunney has not given up his fighting life. His main opponent of the moment is the American Youth Congress. He believes its leadership is Communist-controlled. Tunney backing Murray Plavner, a former Youth Congress member, in his efforts "to purge the Congress of its Red control."

The Youth Congress claims to be youthful. Tunney told PM this week: "A lot of them are professional youths. Cadden (Executive Secretary of the Congress) is 31. When I was 31, I'd been in two careers, had a fortune, and retired—and I'd done it on my own. (Cadden says he is 20.)"

"It's gotten so that in this country it's considered a disgrace to be successful. That's nothing else we're going to decide pretty much. The country's thought noble and desirable aren't noble and desirable."

"What young communists and radicals did to be doing is having a mental of to be preparation for death of the nation. Instead of being pumped in there of to be death."

Who Backs Campaign?

Tunney was asked who backs himself in backing the campaign against the Youth Congress. He said he wouldn't make the news public "because some of these nice young communists will do the same thing as I did with the Liberty League. The Liberty League was a hell of a good idea basically but it was turned into an object of ridicule."

Tunney appealed, in a press release of June 19, to the "pro-American youth groups of this country to send delegates to the (Youth Congress) convention in Geneva, Wis., next week. The headquarters for the pro-American forces have been set up at 30 Rockefeller Plaza under Murray Plavner's direction.

Tunney has asked the civil authorities of Wisconsin and the Federal government to watch the convention and see that fair play is done.

Tunney's Friends Speak

PM asked two of Tunney's friends what they thought about this campaign. They both said they felt Tunney was absolutely sincere but they were afraid he might get into trouble "tangling with Eleanor" (Roosevelt).

The main problem facing Tunney at the Geneva meeting is that neither he nor Mr. Plavner represents any organization affiliated with the Youth Congress. However, Tunney can probably do a great deal outside the meeting.

The last paragraph of Tunney's press release reads: "If delegates cannot be secured on business as a result of unscrupulous Youth Congress tactics, the people and their Congressional representatives become acquainted with the fact. The American people will be the referee in this fight and theirs will be the final decision."

(For the views of delegates to the Youth Congress, see opposite page.)

Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Roosevelt herself on the edge of a table at the darkest and messiest corner of the National Youth Congress office at 8 W. 40 St. and talked to PM about five million misguided young people she does not intend to desert.

Mrs. Roosevelt said first that she would work with the Congress because she believes "they have a right to ask the opinion of older people and if they ask us, we have an obligation to answer. If they are accused of Nazi or Communist domination, that is the reason for turning our backs. It is unfair unless you will find out the facts and help them."

Mrs. Roosevelt knows she is accused of playing politics but she regards her work with the Youth Congress as an education project. Youth, the most individualistic of all, she says, "must learn to work with other people—to compromise."

"You have no right in a Democracy to insist people must do as you think until you can persuade them it's right," she said.

Mrs. Roosevelt likes the Youth Congress because of "their youth, their enthusiasm, their honesty. They are willing to listen to what you have to say and follow the rule of good sportsmanship."

Doesn't Always Agree

She disagrees with the Youth Congress on some points but her disagreements are a matter of degree.

She used as an example the resolution passed in May by the New York branch of the Congress against the armaments program. The New York Congress said they believed more social legislation constituted the best national defense. Mrs. Roosevelt spoke in favor of national defense as represented by the President's program. She was greeted



Youth Congress Work

Afternoon Mrs. Roosevelt sat on the edge of a table in the southeast corner of the New York office at 8 W. 40 St., P.M.—about five million or more people she does not intend to

It said first that she worked years because she believes right to ask the opinion of if they ask us, we have an answer. If they are accused of mist domination, that is no dig our backs. It is unfair find out the facts and help

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Always Agree with the Youth Congress on her disagreements are "a

an example—the resolution the New York branch of just the armaments pro-Congress said they legislation constituted the use. Mrs. Roosevelt spoke defense as represented program. She was greeted

with silence. She was followed by Rep. Vito Marcantonio who spoke against war and had just voted in Congress against the armaments program. He was greeted with violent enthusiasm.

"The New York section is very good," Mrs. Roosevelt observed. "They like Marcantonio because he did a courageous thing in voting against the armaments program. Their reaction was not thought out."

Mrs. Roosevelt said the Youth Congress should realize "that these are times when you yourself abrogate Civil Liberties." She believes in Compulsory Universal Service, meaning both sexes should be drafted for some form of national defense. The President doesn't agree with her on including women.

Youth Congress Musts

As to the approaching Youth Congress convention at Lake Geneva, Wis., Mrs. Roosevelt said the leaders must be above reproach in insisting on presenting all points of view. They must see to it that the membership is properly represented and from "genuine Youth-led groups." (Groups like the Boy Scouts are known as "adult led.") She said she "felt certain" these things would be taken care of at Geneva.

Mrs. Roosevelt said the trouble with the majority of youth is their indifference. She wishes all youth would join active, vocal groups.

"Join the Youth Congress?" she was asked. "Yes," she said.

What the Youth Congress itself thinks of Mrs. Roosevelt is the best proof of her success in working with them. Frances Williams, the national administrative secretary, says, "Mrs. Roosevelt is an example of an adult who can work without trying to dominate."

It



Photo by Morris Gordon, PM Staff

D-12
(1-10-5)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT ORIGINATED AT WASHINGTON

FILE NO. 100-6822

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D.C.	DATE WHEN MADE 10/27/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/27/49 - 1/31/50	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] TAM:VC
TITLE [REDACTED]		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ADMINISTRATIVE

[REDACTED] continues employment in Washington, D.C. as a [REDACTED] in connection with which he makes frequent trips to New York City. [REDACTED] associated with [REDACTED] for the latter to come to the United States for a period of ten days to make the keynote speech at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia on January 14, 1950 and to participate in Founder's Day ceremonies at the University between January 11 and 16, 1950. Types of information accessible to and furnished by [REDACTED] set out. Background of employees and acquaintances of [REDACTED] also reported.

- F -

4-20-50
[Handwritten initials]

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WFO 100-6322

ADMINISTRATIVE

Dear 

When I left you at your peaceful and lovely retreat at Highland, I promised that I would respect your desire to stay away for awhile from routine work and write to you only on most important occasions. A talk with the President of the United States is perhaps not yet a routine matter. I therefore, thought you might be interested in having a report on the one I had this morning with H. S. TROUMAN.

It was ~~only~~ an off-the-record matter. My name was only on the President's personal calendar. It was kept out of all other accounts of the President's appointments. I was asked to come to the South Entrance and was taken to the Office of ~~MATT CONNOLLY~~, following a route where none of the reporters covering the White House could see me. After the talk, ~~CHARLES ROSS~~, the President's personal secretary, led me the same way to make sure that my visit would remain secret. The reason for this, it was explained to me, was not to arouse jealousy in the Washington Press Corps and all kinds of unfounded speculations.

H. S. T., who was in a most cheerful mood, appeared to enjoy tremendously his oval study, the world and his God. "Well", he greeted me with a broad grin, "nice to see you here,  (?) I understand you are shortly going abroad?"

He asked me what countries I planned to visit and what kind of articles I planned to write from Europe, and immediately

ADMINISTRATIVE

putting enough pressure on Western Europeans for furthering economic integration. I explained to him that unless there was adequate American pressure we will never see progress toward European integration and the greater part of our Marshall Plan will be wasted. He told me that he shared this viewpoint completely and that he always has to fight the ECA tendency to consider their operation as if it were relief. He did not believe in relief and was convinced that without economic integration Europe would forever remain a burden on our shoulders. He told me that already at the Potsdam Conference he advocated a great European waterway from the Kiel Canal along the Danube that would link the Baltic and the Black seas. He wanted to see a Danubian economic Federation that would seal the vacuum left by the Austrian-Hungarian Empire. But all these plans have been wrecked by the Soviets. Now the British and the French were arguing about the Ruhr. While discussing their security in Germany both English and French were trying to pull the Ruhr economically to their side.

"I don't want either of them to have the Ruhr. I want the Ruhr to be of use to the entire Western European community".

I then raised the question of Point IV, calling Truman's attention to the great misunderstanding and false hopes which are caused by Point IV. Too many Western Europeans believe that Point IV would bring them new barriers for the development of their colonial possessions. Truman strongly emphasized that this was not what he intended. He thought only of contributing American know-how for the development of the yet undeveloped countries in South America, Africa and Asia, but primarily for those countries and not Europe's colonies. "I wish you would make it clear both in your writings and when you discuss it in Europe", Mr. Truman concluded.

The discussion of Point IV brought us to the increasing financial burden on the American taxpayer. I told him of the general feeling that we were approaching the limit of spending and of taxation. I remarked that I was not an economist but from the reaction of my own I felt that we were on the brink of a rebellion. He assured me that he was uneasy over the tense situation in spending and taxation. "But", he pleaded, "don't you think that it is better to spend 17 billion a year now than to have to spend hundreds of billions of dollars in another war, God forbid?"

ADMINISTRATIVE

Speaking of the international situation he expressed the belief that it has improved a hundred per cent.

4 pages missing

When I told him that we were going to have an article on Spzak, he exclaimed, "That's fine. Mighty fine". "Well", I added, "you know one day we may have an article on H. S. Truman." "No", he laughed, "not before I am out of my present job". Then he began to explain to me that he felt that there were at least a million people in this country who could do the job much better than he was doing. Charlie Ross, who was present, remarked that it was an exaggeration, and of course I concurred in this with very convincing courtesy - if not with a very courteous conviction. Throughout the entire twenty-five minutes ~~of~~ our talk Truman was in high spirits. He told me how Mrs. Roosevelt, the other day, explained to him the difficulty of ~~working~~ the Russians understood in a sub-committee of the U.N. our system of voting on motions, and how a friend explained to him last night why the devil was so successful. "It was because he was older and busier than anyone else and that is what I am trying to do. To get older and to always keep busy. I certainly don't want to run the world, but what can I do when people like you come and tell me to do it."

He did not appear to mind my visit since he asked me to come to see him again when I came back from my trip abroad.

There is certainly nothing earth-shaking in my today's talk with President Truman, but it may nevertheless interest and perhaps even amuse you.

With best regards, as ever
devotedly,

cc: 

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SAN FRANCISCO**

FILE NO. **100-9884**

REPORT MADE AT SAN FRANCISCO	DATE WHEN MADE 10/11/46	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/30; 10/1,2/46	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] FCL
TITLE [REDACTED]		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

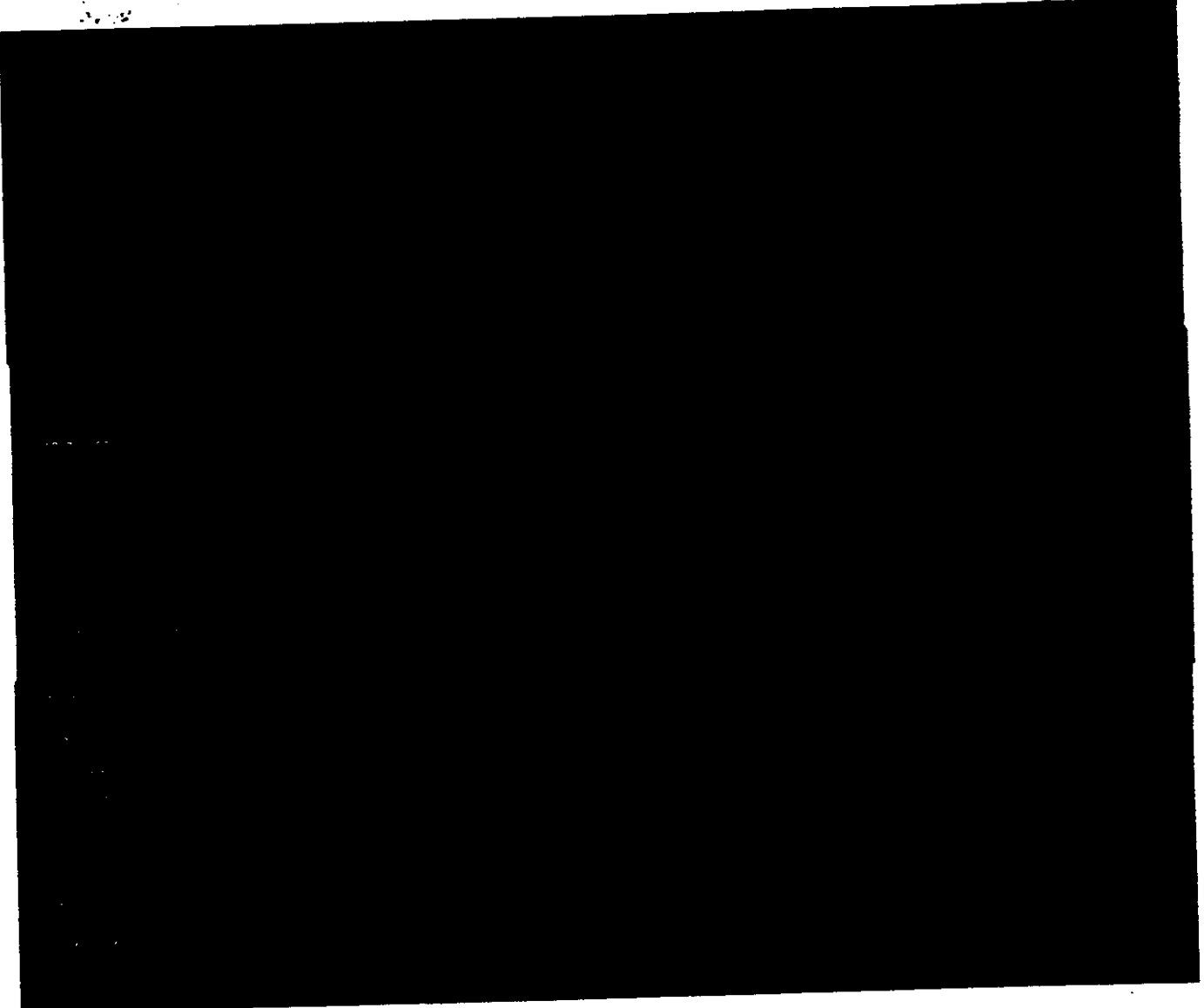
[REDACTED] continues his position as [REDACTED] and is scheduled to teach classes of [REDACTED] of this school at [REDACTED]. He was appointed a member of the [REDACTED] at a meeting of the State Educational Committee of the CP of California [REDACTED]. He attended a meeting of the State Educational Committee at CP Headquarters in SF [REDACTED] during which he took an active part in formulating the policies of this Committee and in perfecting plans for the Northern California Conference to be held from [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] has been active in the general educational program of the Party and has made speeches before various groups in this connection. He is still connected with the American-Russian Institute and maintains contact with Soviet Consular officials. [REDACTED] was subpoenaed before Tenney Committee hearings on [REDACTED] in connection with the investigation of the [REDACTED].

- P -

REFERENCE: Bureau file 100-79512
Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated 5/22/46
at San Francisco

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; margin: 10px 0;">100-79512-13</div>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - San Francisco COPIES DESTROYED <i>[Date]</i>	RECORDED & INDEXED <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 20px;"> [Handwritten initials and marks] </div>

SF 100-9884



ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE AMERICAN-RUSSIAN INSTITUTE

[REDACTED] has reported that from time to time HOLLAND ROBERTS is consulted on matters of policy at the American-Russian Institute. This source advised that on 3/7/46, DOLLY ELTENTON, Executive Secretary of the ARI, consulted him regarding the hiring of THOMAS V. HARRIS as Executive Director of

SF 100-9884

this Institute. She also consulted ROBERTS in respect to a meeting in honor of ANNA LOUISE STRONG and other policy matters of the ARI.

On 3/11/46 NAN EASTHAM of the ARI discussed with ROBERTS the possibility of getting ELEANOR ROOSEVELT to attend a meeting to be sponsored by the ARI.

Source E on 6/15/46 advised that SARAH ELBER of the ARI discussed with ROBERTS the taking over of the Larkin Theater for one night to further the work of the ARI. She stated that the Russian American Society and the American Russian Institute were going to cooperate, and VAVILOV, Soviet Consul General, and TOM HARRIS of the Institute are to speak and that they would have pamphlets for distribution in the lobby. ROBERTS was heartily in accord with the idea of leasing the theater for this night but said that they didn't provide enough opportunities for the friends of the ARI to hear about it.

In commenting on the above meeting, Source F advised that this meeting was held on 7/12/46 and that SIMONOV's "Days and Nights" would be previewed at this time. This informant also advised that STEPAN APRESIAN, Vice Consul, and VAVILOV, Soviet Consul General, were both in attendance at this meeting.

Source D advised further that ROBERTS was listed as a speaker at the International Center Institute, 68 Post Street, Room 325, for March 1, 1946, on the topic, "The Peace Program of the Soviet Union." In this announcement ROBERTS was identified as the president of the ARI.

1/6/46

Committee of American Friends of Poland:

About a month ago the above committee was being set up and was organized ostensibly to bring relief to the suffering Polish people, irrespective of their political affiliations. The committee will campaign to collect soap, clothes, medical supplies, machinery, tools, books and money. Equipment will be gotten to open some orphanages, or so they announce. The complexion of the committee is distinctly pink with a goodly number of well known communist hacks included in the officer setup.

Ben Kocel, executive sec'y. No information.

Committee members:

Rev. Ellsworth M. Smith, 12202 Cloverlawn, Detroit, Michigan. No information.

Mrs. Dorothy Roosevelt: 1575 Dorchester, Birmingham Mich. Is related to Eleanor Roosevelt. Active in political circles in Democratic Party.

Gerald K. O'Brien. Prosecuting attorney of Wayne County, Mich. Liberal and probably on this committee due to pressure of Red Polish groups.

Rabbi Leon Fram: 5440 Cass Ave., Office at 610 Blvd Bldg, Detroit, Mich. No information.

Mort Furay: 19360 Fairport Ave, Detroit, Mich. Is a functionary in the State, County, and Municipal Workers, C.I.O. Is a member of the Communist Party of Michigan and extremely active in their affairs since 1937.

Frank X. Martel: Pres. Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor, A.F.

W.P. Lovett: Reported to be spokesman for employer groups.

Prof. Raymond Early: No information

Prof. Carl G. Smith: No information.

Max Osnos: 18964 Wildemere St, Detroit, Mich. Owner of "Sam's Cut Rate"

R.J. Thomas: Pres. of United Automobile Workers, CIO.

George Addes: Secretary-treasurer of United Automobile Workers, CIO. Mr. Addes generally supports the Communist Party line in his International

Intrick S. Nertney: Has been an officer in National Lawyers Guild and in Detroit his name has appeared as sponsor of affairs of Civil Rights Fed. and National Negro Congress. His law office is at 3723 Barlum Tower and residence at 1210 Longfellow.

Fred M. Eutzeli, attorney, 2090 National Bank Bldg. Residence at 299 N. No information.

Louis Harrington: A man named Louis Harrington was an active organizer District # 7 of Communist Party from 1935 to 1940. Party name was Louis Kerns. They could be the same person.

100-74651-32



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York 7, New York

TCK:PAL
100-26699

September 20, 1945

Director, FBI

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF C.I.O.
INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCILS, NEW
YORK FIELD DIVISION
Internal Security - C

Dear Sir:

Enclosed herewith are two copies of the original report
of Confidential National Defense Informant [redacted] dated [redacted]
regarding a public rally for peacetime jobs and the inauguration of a cam-
paign for full employment and decent wages.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Conroy
E. E. CONROY
SAC



214
EX-39
Enc. 2
CC: 100-45222
61-730

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EX-39 2 12

100-33049-34-113

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Practices Commission. When the surprise wore off, those present applauded, whistled and shouted for several minutes at this declaration.

At the conclusion of Marcantonio's speech, Joseph Curran introduced the following people who were seated on the speaker's stand: Stanley Isaacs, Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., and Irving Potash.

Then Saul Mills, Secretary-Treasurer of the Greater New York Council of the C.I.O. read telegrams from the following people: Eleanor Roosevelt, Senator James Meade, Senator Claude Pepper, Congressman Clayton Powell, and Phillip Murray of the C.I.O.

Tom Ward.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



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

August 10, 1942

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

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

h
Palmer
[redacted] of Naval Intelligence on August 10th advised Mr. Ladd and Mr. Tamm that he was in possession of information indicating that the "British" were back in the country. He stated that he was developing information indicating that they were endeavoring to obtain complete information concerning American commercial activities in South America. He stated that employees of the Rockefeller organization were participating in advising the British Intelligence Service of American activities in South America. [redacted] stated that these activities were being carried on through an Italian Society, the Mazzini Society, and stated that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was involved in this matter.

According to [redacted] although the Mazzini Society claim to be anti-Fascist, one of its prominent supporters, Generoso Pope, was not anti-Fascist. [redacted] stated that a man named Poletri (phonetic) had been arrested in Italy, but that very mysteriously it was discovered that he was an English citizen and he was permitted to leave Italy, proceed to England and then to the United States. In the United States he has been active in the Mazzini Society and is supposed to have some sponsorship of Mrs. Roosevelt. The Mazzini Society has been publishing a pamphlet or newspaper, which [redacted] claims is supported financially by the British Intelligence Service. He states the purpose of the British participation in this plot or scheme is because of the British interest in South America commercial markets for postwar exploitation. [redacted] stated that it was attempting to offset our growing influence in South America.

[redacted] was pressed for details concerning this information but was unable to furnish them. He stated he expected to have complete and concise data in the course of the next few days, all of which would be turned over to the Bureau, and he was urged to furnish this material as soon as possible in order that the matter might receive appropriate attention.

Respectfully,

Edward A. Tamm



CC- Mr. Ladd
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100-13186-24

INDEXED

50 OCT 2 1942

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA**

N.O. FILE NO. **100-739**

REPORT MADE AT New Orleans, La.	DATE WHEN MADE 3/31/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 3/23,24/49	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] sh
TITLE SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE; SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE'S operations suspended according to [REDACTED] stating that since SCHEW had been pro-political group its political activities were no longer necessary now that new political forces were at work. However, non-political and educational program of old SCHEW to be carried on by SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. Ascertained that JOHN B. THOMPSON, CHARLES C. GIBBES and E. FRANKLYN FRAZIER are board members of SCHEW, INC. An informant with knowledge of initiation, organization and activities of SCHEW, states it was cleverly disguised Communist front; it was part of Communist Party's effort to follow Russian policy of collective security; Communist Party leaders drafted resolutions of SCHEW at Birmingham, Alabama; they gained control of administrative apparatus of SCHEW. Today this informant describes it as very small front, not worth much to Communists. Information from other investigation concerning signers within Louisiana and Mississippi of declaration adopted at Civil Rights Conference at Charlottesville, Virginia, set forth. No known members of Communist Party among them but group does include some Communist Party sympathizers and fellow travelers.

~~COPIES DESTROYED~~

REFERENCE: Bureau #100-18955.

Report of SA [REDACTED] dated 2/11/49 at New Orleans.

Report of SA [REDACTED] dated 3/2/49 at San Antonio, Texas.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>Percy Wyke</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 100-10355-341 RECORDED - 82 INDEXED - 57 F B I 23 APR 4 349 RECEIVED INTERNAL SECURITY
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 6 Bureau 1 OSI, Barksdale AFB, La. 1 SID, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 1 ONI, New Orleans, La. CONTINUED NEXT PAGE	COPY IN FILE

52 JUN 16 1949

Library and university in the South and to most Southern liberal leaders. Its masthead described it as 'A Journal of Progressive Opinion' published by the New South Publishing Company. Although the names of James W. Ford, Henry Linton, Rob. F. Hall and most Southern organizers of the Communist Party were included as contributing editors, few readers knew that the first two issues of the New South had appeared as 'Published by the Communist Party'.

"Even the Communist Party leaders had little or no thought of a permanent organization when the original conference at Birmingham was called. The original objectives of the Communist leadership fell far short of what the Birmingham conference became. The success was due to the work of about three individuals (Joseph Gelders, Howard Lee and Malcolm Cotton-Dobbs) who had access to the White House and in one case (Gelders) to Justice Hugo Black of the United States Supreme Court through his sister-in-law, Mrs. Durr (who incidentally was a paid subscriber to the New South). Gelders, who was a guest of President and Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House and at Hyde Park, persuaded Mrs. Roosevelt to become a speaker at the conference. The next step was to bring Justice Black into the program through awarding him a Jefferson Medal.

"With Mrs. Roosevelt and Justice Black as speakers it was not difficult to support from every section of the South. Then the Communists began utilizing their various 'mass organizations' for participation. John P. Davis headed the Negro Congress and the party's connections in Negro organizations throughout the South. Edward Strong and the Southern Negro Youth Congress played the same role among Negro students and in campus groups that Rev. Malcolm Cotton Dobbs and Howard Lee played in White youth and student organizations. The left Socialist leaders of the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle, Tenn., cooperated actively and willingly with the Communist Party, and with less illusions than anyone else of its role. (One of them, James Dombrowski, is now the executive administrative official of the Southern Conference with Clark Foreman as nominal head.)

"To summarize: During the first year of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare the Communists were able to keep organizational control of the apparatus, holding key positions, largely because: (1) Most prominent members did not know Gelders, Lee, Dobbs and others were Communist Party members; (2) There was little in the

FELLOWSHIP

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
PUBLISHED BY THE FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

NYACK, NEW YORK • NYACK 7-4601 (in New York City, dial LOrraine 8-8200)

ALFRED HASSLER, EDITOR
WILLIAM ROBERT MILLER, ASST. EDITOR

JOHN M. SWONLEY, JR., SECRETARY
GLENN E. SMALLEY, FIELD SECRETARY

March 21, 1957

Senator John McClellan, Chairman
Internal Security Committee
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator:

There have come to my attention newspaper reports of the testimony given before your committee recently by J. Edgar Hoover, dealing with the presence of some non-Communist "observers" at the recent national convention of the Communist Party of the United States. As one of those who attended the convention in that capacity I want to register a strong protest to some of Mr. Hoover's assertions, and to express the hope that you will correct the record at important points.

To begin with, I protest the use of the expression "hand-picked" as it is applied to the observers. The implication that the Communist Party or its leaders selected us is totally false, as is the parallel suggestion that we were chosen as ones who would be partial toward the Party. The fact is that individuals were invited, or organizations asked to name representatives, precisely on the grounds of their anti-totalitarian, non-Communist records, combined with a concern for the preservation of civil liberties.

Secondly, Mr. Hoover errs grievously in referring to A. J. Miste as one "who has long fronted for Communists." I have been a member of the staff of the Fellowship of Reconciliation for fifteen years. During most of that time Mr. Miste was the executive secretary of the organization, while for the past three years he has been secretary emeritus. The anti-totalitarian position of the Fellowship has been a matter of record for the forty-two years of its existence, and was never more clearly in evidence than during the years of Mr. Miste's tenure.

The Fellowship has been at pains to reject all proposals for united-front activities with the Communists; it has been as firm in rejecting the militarism and tyranny of the Soviet Union as it has been in rejecting militarism in our own country; and it has made a point frequently of cautioning both its members and the public against being deceived by such aspects of the

*Jones to Nichols memo
3-27-57
FCS*

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71 APR 3 1957

RECORDED - 43
INDEXED - 45

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100-12869-5

Senator McClellan
March 21, 1957 - page 2

so-called "peace offensive" of the Communists as the Stockholm Peace Petition. During this period also it has rejected proposals to send delegations to meetings of the World Peace Council on the grounds that the latter organization was under Communist domination, and as recently as last fall challenged this organization for its failure to speak out against Soviet military intervention in Hungary.

Far from being merely acquiescent in these activities, Mr. Miste has been the prime mover in them, and more often than not has been the author of the letters and statements that have implemented them. He has, indeed, frequently borne the brunt of accusations that the Fellowship was "too hard" on the Communists. To refer to him, therefore, as a "front" for the Communists is as far from the truth as it would be to refer to Mr. Hoover as a front for juvenile delinquents.

In the third place, Mr. Hoover errs again—as he has done before—in citing the petition for the release of the Smith Act victims as demonstrating the Communist sympathies of those who circulated and signed it. The petition in question expressly noted that the signers were in fundamental disagreement with the Communist position, but were led to their action by a concern for civil liberties. It was signed by many prominent Americans, including Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. It represented the convictions of many thousands of Americans who have no sympathy with Stalinist Communism whatever, that the Smith Act is an iniquitous piece of legislation that ought to be repealed.

Mr. Hoover appears to possess a virtually unchallenged reputation as the final authority on Communist activities and personalities in the United States. His words on this and other occasions suggest that the reputation is unwarranted. It must surely be a matter of grave concern for the Republic when its chief police officer is unable to distinguish between Communists and Americans who are loyal to basic American doctrines.

Sincerely,

Alfred Basler

AH/int
cc: J. Edgar Hoover

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **MEMPHIS**

FILE NO. **100-17107**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 3-21-46	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9-13, 14; 10-23, 25; 2-20- 27; 3-6, 7-46.	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] PHG:RG
TITLE SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Mrs. **LUKE I. WILSON (HELEN W.)** is widow of Wearing Apparel Magnate and sister of **DONALD WOODWARD** of Woodward and Lothrop Department Store, one of the wealthiest families in Washington. She is the sponsor and contributor to communist front projects. Mrs. **CLIFFORD BURK** was the sponsor of the Washington Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, and is listed on active indices for Washington Committee for Democratic Action, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and American Peace Mobilization. She has been acting Vice Chairman of the National Committee to abolish the Poll Tax. **WILL ALEXANDER** was formerly administrator of the resettlement administration, resigning in 1940 from Government service to accept appointment with the Julius Rosenwald Foundation of Chicago. **ARTHUR TAPER** is an official of the Department of Agriculture. Dr. **FRANK P. GRAHAM**, who was a member of the National War Labor Board, and is President of the University of North Carolina had been connected with many communist front organizations. **P. COLEMAN ROSENBERGER**, presently serving as Attorney in CPA and detailed to the Kilgore Committee of the U. S. Senate. Present Executive Board of the Washington Committee, SCW consists of **PHILIP G. HANES**, President; **WILLIAM H. WASTIE**, Vice President; **CONSTANCE DANIEL**, Treasurer; **MADELINE DONNER**, Secretary; **BETTY WILSON**, Executive Secretary, as well as **RUTH CUTLER**, **VIRGINIA DUER**, **MARSHALL HARRIS**, **AL SMITH** and **CAROLITE SMITH**. Its address is 935 G Place, N. W.

- P -

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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BU APR 2 1946

"Remember, Mr. President, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare is one of the prime movers, one of the prime agitators, behind the enactment of the pending bill. I want to show Senators what company they are in.

"Under the picture I find this:

104250

"At least one Daily Worker, American mouthpiece of Communism is delivered daily in Nashville. Its destination is a suite of offices in the staid Old Presbyterian Building, 150-52 Fourth Avenue, North, where it comes to the hands of the couple who have given Nashville the honor of being headquarters for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

"This article is about the two people who are the brains of the above organization with the four-inch, high-sounding title of benevolence. Big names like those of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt or Justice Hugo Black are used for a front on occasion.

"Mr. President, I take issue with the statement that Mrs. Roosevelt and Hugo Black are fronts for Communist-front organizations. I do not believe a word of it. But let me proceed:

"But the people who do the work and receive the Daily Worker are Margaret Gelders Frantz and one James Dombrowski. Mrs. Frantz is known sometimes as Margaret Gelders or again perhaps as just plain Margie Gelders.

"And therein lies the rather interesting story of a girl with a message whose trail or line, as you choose, runs through Fadcliff, several Daily Worker stories, various CIO soapbox activities, the Soviet Purchasing Commission -

"Think of that, Mr. President, she had been a member of the Soviet Purchasing Commission and came down to speak for the people of the South. I understand this organization and this Dombrowski and this Communist Gelders are heading the movement to defeat the senior Senator from Tennessee (Mr. McKellar) this year. But let me go further:

"- the Birmingham jail, and finally to the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

"Just a jailbird, just an ordinary criminal, a Communist, and one of the moving spirits behind a bill which could get enough votes in the Senate of the United States to be considered, as this bill did today.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Feb. 25, 1946

The attached letter was forwarded from Walter Winchell.

cgb

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

100-10355-166

MAR 5 1946

FIVE

59 MAY 1 1946

MR. LOUIS S. WEISS

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE

Murray Hill Hotel

112 Park Avenue

New York 17, N. Y. *Yell*

PARLOR H



MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: MEMPHIS CONFERENCE

At the Memphis Conference for the purpose of discussing the...
The Memphis Conference for the purpose of discussing the...
The Memphis Conference for the purpose of discussing the...

The Memphis Conference for the purpose of discussing the...
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The Memphis Conference for the purpose of discussing the...
The Memphis Conference for the purpose of discussing the...
The Memphis Conference for the purpose of discussing the...

Very truly,
W. H. Clegg

ENCLOSURE
100-10355-166

30 MAR 5 1946

John

MEMPHIS CONFERENCE, MEMPHIS (S) CONF.

P.S. For some reason the Memphis-Tennessee, Memphis not to be...
in this issue. Their silence is...
notifying.

019111

Dear Winchell:

As an afterthought it occurred to me, that a great Negro school, located here in Nashville, namely Fisk University, has taken no part in this SCIU, scheme, nor has Meharry Medical College, or the negro hdqts. for the Methodist Church, and I am sure this is a point you should not overlook.

Forgot to mention in my letter, that this James Dombroski, was also the moving spirit in the Highland Folk School, located near Monteagle Tenn., up in the Cumberland Mts. This school was investigated, was declared communistic in its precepts—and never denied. It might also be interesting to learn that one of the substantial contributors to this school was Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, whom I also understand has addressed the faculty and student body on one or more occasions.

MR7.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES**

FILE NO. **100-22578**

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES	DATE WHEN MADE 11/6/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 9/21-25 10/7-11/4	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] dal
TITLE [REDACTED]		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

[REDACTED] is approximately 32 years of age, having been born in Nevada. [REDACTED] last residence was [REDACTED] but since [REDACTED] a Communist and [REDACTED] Subject has been active in Union affairs throughout California for many years and presently is [REDACTED] has been a member of the Communist Party and is now a member of the Communist Political Association under the name [REDACTED] is listed as a personal contact of [REDACTED], and [REDACTED] is presently being considered for position of [REDACTED] Subject has been in close contact with C.P.A. Headquarters in Los Angeles and presently is member of [REDACTED] attended Los Angeles County C.P.A. Convention, [REDACTED]

- P -

DETAILS:

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA:

This case is being opened to incorporate all information in the Los Angeles files and to designate Subject as a Key Figure in the Los Angeles Division due to her Communist activities.

NAME: [REDACTED]

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT	ENCLOSURE DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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	RECORDED INDEXED 206 EX-29

58 JAN 17 1945

L.A. 100-22578

movies will be shown. Admission free. The Anti-Axis Neighborhood Club - Recommends To All."

This flyer was printed in both English and Jewish.

On September 8, 1943, an issue of the PEOPLE'S WORLD, the reputed Communist newspaper on the Pacific Coast, carried an article with regard to one FAYE RUBIN, a known Communist, who had recently been elected to the Chairmanship of the National Maritime Union Auxiliary at a conference of thirty delegates from seven Ports. The article states that Mrs. RUBIN's desk at the N.M.U. Hall "faces a row of photographs of famous women who have contributed to the Labor Movement and to Democracy--ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, IVY LITVINOFF, LINDA MALO PAVLICHENKO, ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, FAYE STEVENSON, ELEANOR FALLON, President and Secretary of the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries, TERRY FINMAN, National Organizer of the N.M.U.A., and MARY MICHELER, CIO Child Care Representative in Los Angeles." The article stated that Mrs. RUBIN is especially interested in new auxiliaries in the "Deep South" in order to see what they can do to bring Negro and White women together.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

FILE NO. 100-10369

REPORT MADE AT MIAMI, FLORIDA	DATE WHEN MADE 8-18-45	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7-27;8-1-45	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] :EEF
TITLE [REDACTED]			CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subjects known to have written letters of anti-Fascist character in newspaper at Jacksonville, Florida. Subject [REDACTED] a subscriber to the "Daily Worker" and "The Worker". Subjects presently residing at [REDACTED]. Subjects regularly attending meetings of Andrew Jackson Club, local branch of Florida Press and Educational League, successor organization to Communist Party of Florida. Subject [REDACTED] known to have spoken at meetings on San Francisco Conference. Also reported delegate to special State Convention for purpose of affiliating with Communist Political Association.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Bureau File No. 100-17460.
Report of Special Agent [REDACTED]
Kansas City, Missouri, 7-14-45.

DETAILS:

The title of this case is being marked changed to reflect the addition as a subject of [REDACTED] wife of subject [REDACTED] inasmuch as the activities of both are closely interrelated.

There appeared in the Jacksonville Journal Newspaper, Jacksonville, Florida, on March 20, 1945, a letter to the Editor which is set out as follows:

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>R. G. Danner</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 2 - Baltimore 3 - Miami <i>50 NOV 5 1945</i> <i>COPY IN FILE</i>	<div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold;">100-17460-36</div> <div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">AUG 22 1945</div>
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;">RECORDED & INDEXED</div> EX-22

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was the main topic of discussion and that subject [REDACTED] expressed himself as being of the opinion that the difficulties at the San Francisco Conference would eventually be ironed out peaceably. It appeared from discussions that the club was engaged to some extent in writing letters, apparently under the direction of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and that among the persons to whom such letters had been directed were Mrs. L. ROOSEVELT, President TRUMAN, Secretary of State STANTINIUS, Senator PETER, for the purpose of offering the support of the Andrew Jackson Club in the undertakings of these persons.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BIRMINGHAM

FILE NO. 100-18602

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 5/12/47	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/3, 8-10, 14, 22, 24, 26/47	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] HPS:AAJ
TITLE [REDACTED]		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C KFC	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

AGO files and Military Intelligence Files pertaining to

[REDACTED] revealed after enlistment and service as an enlisted man in the Army, applied and accepted for fleet training in the Army Air Corps.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Subject's wife,

addressed letter to Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT in March of 1943, asking Mrs. ROOSEVELT to intervene in her husband's behalf, stating that he had not been told why he was suddenly transferred to the infantry prior to his successful completion of aviation training. One LYNN CHRISTIE, an instructor at the DuBois Under-Graduate Center of the Pennsylvania State College, addressed letter to the Secretary of War, June 1, 1943, asking his intervention in [REDACTED] case. DIR. PEARSON included [REDACTED] case in his column on June 1, 1943. WALTER WINCHELL included it in one of his radio programs and also in one of his columns. Dates of broadcast and dates of column not available. Photostatic copy of letter signed by LYNN CHRISTIE and letter signed by [REDACTED] included as enclosures with this report. Upon orders from

G.P.R.9

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 100-44777-34 MAY 18 1947	RECORDED & INDEXED EA-55
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 Bureau 3 Birmingham (Enc.) 2 St. Louis 2 Washington Field	[Handwritten notes and stamps]	

Benango Personnel Replacement Depot in May of 1943, Camp Patrick Henry, Virginia in June of 1943, and was sent overseas on July 17, 1943, as an infantry replacement. The correct dates of all of these transfers are not available in [redacted] officer's file. They can be secured from his enlisted file which is in St. Louis. After [redacted] had been arbitrarily transferred overseas as an infantry replacement, his wife, [redacted] addressed a letter to Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT on March 24, 1943, stating that she believed her husband was being discriminated against in the Army and was being treated like a Nazi Agent, and that, without any explanation, he had been whisked off across the country to Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, reduced to the rank of Private, and assigned to non-combat service unit made up of cripples, men too old to fight, and real Nazi and Japanese sympathizers. She stated that she believed the underlying reason for such outlandish treatment to be nothing other than that [redacted] is presumably a Communist. She pointed out to Mrs. ROOSEVELT that she thought Mrs. ROOSEVELT would remember her husband as a student at Union Theological Seminary and as a leader of the American Youth Congress. [redacted] stated she met him when he was working for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, and stated that military authorities could never find anything wrong with [redacted] however, they had been told to watch him. [redacted] stated that she had organized and was directing the Birmingham Youth Division of the Office of Civilian Defense, and was employed as a case worker for the Red Cross, and ended up the letter by asking Mrs. ROOSEVELT to help her clear away these unjustified practices so that her husband could resume his aviation training. This letter is enclosed as an enclosure to this report.

On June 1, 1943, Mr. LYNN CHRISTY, describing himself as an instructor in the DuBois Under-Graduate Center of the Pennsylvania State College, addressed a letter to Mr. HENRY L. STIMSON, Secretary of War, stating that he would like to register his most vigorous personal protest against the type of discrimination shown to [redacted] who had been broken because of his liberal leanings, stating that [redacted] case was the same sort of treatment and only too sadly typical of the kind of stuff which had been meted out to too many bright young men who do not hue the conservative line closely enough to suit the regimented minds of too many men in the Army. He ended his letter with the hope that the Secretary of War could do something about the [redacted] case. This letter is included as an inclosure with this report.

DREW PEARSON included the DOBBS case in his Washington Merry-Go-Round column on June 1, 1943. WALTER WINCHELL commented upon it in one of his Sunday afternoon radio broadcasts, and also commented upon it in his syndicated column. The dates of this broadcast and column are not known in the office. Quite a number of newspapers commented about the case at the time.

Due to the fact that the War Department is receiving a considerable amount of unhealthy publicity concerning the [redacted] the Assistant Chiefs of Staff decided in a conference that inasmuch as [redacted] was qualified

operationally, and that his enlisted service had been entirely honorable in combat, reports from his Commanding Officers indicated that he was of officer caliber, issued orders to the Commanding General of the 7th Army to commission him a Second Lieutenant in the infantry directly from the ranks; although it was not stated in DOBBS' record or his Military Intelligence file that this was done to cause a cessation of the hostile publicity against the War Department's policies, this is probably the reason that DOBBS was commissioned directly from the ranks.

Mrs. ROOSEVELT was informed of the reason DOBBS had been removed from aviation training, and it is not known whether any further action was taken by her in this case.

Prior to his being commissioned, DOBBS had, on January 10, 1943, requested that a Court of Inquiry be appointed to examine into the imputation against him which led to his elimination, without explanation, from any Air Corps Aviation Cadet training or any Air Corps activities. He stated in this request that he was not now or never had been a member of, or in any way affiliated with any group or organization which opposed our constitutional form of government. He further stated that from the time of his graduation from St. Lawrence Theological Seminary in June, of 1939 until inducted in the Army in February of 1941, he was employed by organizations which were established to support and extend constitutional liberties in the thirteen Southern states. These organizations were the Council of Young Southerners and the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. He further stated that Mr. JESSE JONES, of Houston, Texas, Mr. BERNARD BARUCH, of South Carolina, and Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT had contributed sums ranging from \$500 to \$5,000 to these organizations. He further claimed that most of these contributions had been given directly to him by these people.

DOBBS submitted the following references to bolster his case for him:

Dr. WESLEY PEACOCK
Head Minister
Peacock Military Academy
San Antonio, Texas

Dr. JOHN MURRAY WOOD
Theological Seminary
St. Lawrence University
Canton, New York

Dr. FRED WEINING
Superintendent
New York State Universalist Churches
526 Cumberland Ave.,
Syracuse, New York

Dr. EMERSON HUGH LALONE
Associate Editor,
The Christian Leader
16 Beacon St.,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. RAY SWEETMAN, Secretary
New York Student Christian Movement
240 Madison Ave.,
New York City

Dr. FRANK P. GRAHAM
President
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

RRR:ef
100-54643-4

December 3, 1941

Special Agent in Charge
Baltimore, Maryland

Re: [REDACTED]
INTERNAL SECURITY.

Dear Sir:

Information has been received by the Bureau from a confidential source indicating that the above-mentioned subject who resides at [REDACTED] may be engaged in subversive or un-American activities.

It is stated that [REDACTED] who is approximately twenty-five or twenty-seven years of age, was born in [REDACTED] and from there came to the United States, going to Chicago, at which place it is believed that he was naturalized. While he was in Chicago he became interested in Boy Scout activities and took an active part in this work, thus laying the foundation for un-American activities to be carried on at a later date, according to the informant.

It is stated that [REDACTED] was most desirous of securing a commission in the Navy or War Department with assignment to the Office of Naval Intelligence or to the Military Intelligence Division. Attempts were also made to secure a position with the Bureau.

The informant advised that [REDACTED] is on the black list of all [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

For the information of all interested offices a check of the Bureau files reveals an applicant file on [REDACTED] which reflects that in [REDACTED] he made application for an appointment in the Bureau. In this connection a newspaper clipping which he enclosed with his letter indicated that he was working for the A.A.A., Rental and Benefit Audit Section, Washington, D. C. A subsequent letter to the Bureau indicated that he was residing at [REDACTED] Further correspondence in [REDACTED] that at one time he was living in [REDACTED]

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Foxworth
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Tracy
- Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
 DEC 3 1941
 P. M.
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
 U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

SAC Baltimore
Re: Paul A. Tonsman,
Internal Security.

- 2 -

[REDACTED], and at another time in [REDACTED]. In [REDACTED] he moved to [REDACTED]. On [REDACTED] [REDACTED] wrote to the Bureau to advise that he was connected with the Government Employees' Digest, Washington, D. C. It has been stated that [REDACTED] is acquainted with Mrs. Roosevelt.

It is desired that a discreet investigation be conducted regarding [REDACTED], his background, reputation, employment, activities and his loyalty to the United States in view of the fact that he was born in the Free City of Danzig and appears to have made such strenuous efforts to get into the Naval Intelligence and Military Intelligence as well as the Bureau.

Baltimore is designated as office of origin in this case. It is my desire that this matter receive expeditious attention and that reports be submitted at an early date.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc New York
Newark
Chicago
Washington



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

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Carson _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

DML:WGR

November 21, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

In accordance with your instructions, I contacted [redacted] and made an appointment to interview him on the evening of November 21, 1941, which appointment I kept. [redacted] is an ardent admirer of you and the Bureau. He advised me that he is [redacted]

[redacted] stated that the information which he wanted to furnish to you concerned one [redacted]. He stated that during the past spring [redacted] was anxious to secure a commission with the United States Navy and that [redacted] approached [redacted] and asked for his endorsement. [redacted] then inquired of a [redacted], with the Boy Scouts; and [redacted] stated that [redacted] was a [redacted] was about twenty-five or twenty-seven years of age, had been born in the free city of Danzig, had moved to Berlin and from there had come to the United States, going to Chicago at which place it was believed that he was naturalized. While in Chicago, he became interested in Boy Scout activities and took an active part in this work. [redacted] stated that he never liked [redacted], but in view of his activities in Boy Scout work, he had written a very strong letter of recommendation in connection with his application for a commission in the Navy, and that he learned that [redacted] also obtained a letter of recommendation from Mrs. Roosevelt.

Subsequently, [redacted] contacted [redacted] and advised that he had not been able to pass the physical examination, stating that when his glasses had been removed he was not able to see six feet. He then stated that he thought he could get into the Military Intelligence inasmuch as they were not so strict with reference to the physical examination. He first, however, tried to secure an appointment through [redacted] in charge of [redacted] and a [redacted] in [redacted] office talked to [redacted] but [redacted] was unable to secure this appointment. At a later time, [redacted] informed [redacted] that he had taken

100-54643-4

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a Civil Service examination and was on the register whereby he could receive an appointment to any position on the Civil Service register paying up to \$3,000 per year.

At a later meeting which [redacted] had with [redacted] stated that he was in trouble, [redacted] that he expected a job with Military Intelligence inasmuch as Mrs. Roosevelt had called the Secretary of War and ordered the Secretary of War to give [redacted] a commission at \$2600 a year, [redacted]

[redacted] stated that he then talked to a [redacted] asked him to lay off [redacted] at that time stated that [redacted] had a rotten reputation with [redacted] upon the strength of Mrs. Roosevelt's endorsement and in fact Mrs. Roosevelt was the endorser on the note for \$500 at the Hamilton National Bank. [redacted] stated that [redacted] told him that he had written a letter to Mrs. Roosevelt as the endorser when [redacted] failed to make any payment and it was following the receipt of this letter that Mrs. Roosevelt called the Secretary of War in an effort to secure an appointment for [redacted]

[redacted] stated that some time in October he again contacted [redacted] and [redacted] stated that [redacted] had never made any payment on the note and that Mrs. Roosevelt had paid the note in full. [redacted] stated that despite this fact, about the same time [redacted] had purchased a new car and a new home [redacted]

[redacted] stated that [redacted] possessed a gold watch which was engraved "To my dear friend [redacted] from F.D.R."

[redacted] stated that after seeing that Mrs. Roosevelt was appointed to the Civilian Defense Board, he was of the opinion that probably [redacted] would get a job with this Board through Mrs. Roosevelt.

[redacted] stated that the purpose of his reporting this information to the Bureau was the fact that he thought there was a possibility that [redacted] might be blackmailing Mrs. Roosevelt, that most certainly there was something peculiar about an unemployed "rat" like this having an engraved watch from the President and having so much influence with Mrs. Roosevelt.

██████████ requested that he be fully protected for having reported this material to the Bureau, and that nothing be done that would in any way reflect on his having reported this information. I assured him that the source of the information would be most carefully protected and I also expressed your appreciation to the ██████████ for his cooperation.

A check of the Bureau Files reveals an applicant file on ██████████ (file #67-85963) which reflects that in ██████████ made application for appointment in the Bureau. A newspaper clipping which he enclosed with his letter indicated that he was working for the AAA, Rental and Benefit Audit Section. A subsequent letter to the Bureau indicated that he was residing at ██████████. Further correspondence in the file reflects that he was living at one time in ██████████ and at one time in ██████████. In ██████████ he moved to ██████████. On ██████████ ██████████ wrote to the Bureau to advise that he was connected with the Government Employees Digest, Washington, D. C.


Another file on this same applicant (file 94-4-2764) indicated that he made inquiry on numerous occasions for Bureau Bulletins, Crime Statistics Reports and for your speeches.

A check in the Identification Division reveals that there is contained there a Civil Service fingerprint card on a ██████████ indicating that he was born in ██████████. There is no other record in the Identification Division on ██████████.

I would suggest, in the event you approve, that a discreet check be made as to the activities of ██████████ particularly in view of the fact that he was born in the free city of Danzig and appears to have made such strenuous efforts to get into the Naval Intelligence, Military Intelligence, as well as the FBI.

Respectfully,


D. M. Ladd



CONFIDENTIAL

COPY. (Original in possession of BA-1)

Feb. 12, 1947.

Dear Friend:

Received your letter this AM with great pleasure and relief. I have only one word to add to the previous letters. That is— [redacted] first name was obtained.

I suppose you recall my being quizzed by the Grand Jury. Well I repeat sincerely I know nothing of the beatings of those workers and as the Grand Jury is still in session I'm sworn to secrecy but if I were asked to make some suggestions I might suggest several more logical sources to investigate than the K.K.K. which I know is deader than Hell as far as an organized effort is concerned. Woodson is a damn fool trying to get in the good graces of Lacey's outfit. And the C.P. hates Reuther, Lacey and the S.P. so its only sound reasoning that the C.P. done the trick or had some one do it. Now if Perrone has C.P. connections it gives him the motive.

[redacted]

The C.P. feel sure that industry will try to starve out and break organized labor. They will help do that, if they can do so in such a manner that the blame falls on either the Socialists (Reuther-CIO and Dubinsky—FOIL) or the A.C.T.U. (Murray, Leonard, etc.) Tim Buck is the actual head of the C.P. in U.S. and Canada. Foster is in ill health and is only head in name.

[redacted]

C.P. activities in U.S. are slow and careful now with their educational system doing most of the work getting into politics, churches and secret fraternities— waiting for labor unions to crack and a depression to hit the nation.

[redacted]

APR 1

ORIGINAL RETURN

100-73511-369X

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 61-10230-20



A very drastic split is developing in the Labor ranks here, and the so called Reds are even splitting up into two very separate groups, with Local 600 heading the split. About half of the Negroes, have broken away from the original set-up, and are following Shelton Tappes, who has evidently broken with Mackie.

A decided tendency is shown in the direction predicted by the writer some long time ago, and that is to have R. J. Thomas run for President of the UAW-CIO, and then groom him to take over Murray's place in the national picture. He will get part of the C.P. vote at least, and may even be picked by the controlling faction of the C.P. to do just this and be sponsored as their candidate, underneath the surface at least, if not openly. The C.P. lines are definitely splitting, and they are about to bring their squabbles out in the open, as a number of the Central Committee do not appear to be satisfied with Foster, and some think he is too old, sickly, and not able to conduct a strong policy for the Party. It appears they are all expecting Reorganization, but no hint of just what it is, seems to be evident among the local groups.

Weather, who was turned down definitely by the Party at one time, is evidently swinging over to Mrs. Roosevelt, for the purpose of making the Party come to him. (This expressed by some who are very aware of Party activities). He has evidently rankled under the sting of this turn down for some time now.

LD-73211-3677

INDEXED

APR 13 1954

X-29

5-11

REMOVED ORIGINAL RETURN

100



Jan. 29, 1946

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

My dear Mr Hoover -

I have been trying my best
to get the whole truth about
the Pearl Harbor Horror before
the public and have the truth
who was wholly to blame for it
tried by Prof. and historians?

relegated to a matter of grave
importance have been mentioned
acts or reports of your
100-88291-17

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Service - gets in T. G. & L. L., who
whom I worked, you went to
ident Roosevelt and demands
that he warn the Commander
then before it was too late and
that he flew you in one of his
pages and threatened "Don't you
dare to interfere. I am the Com-
mander-in-Chief, I am running
this".

3200 lives paid for that
I have been in constant contact
with the Investigative Committee
I have demanded that they find
Churchill, Eleanor Roosevelt, and
young Tyler Kent on the witness

stand and that they tell the
public the whole truth about
F. D. R's death, whether he shot
himself or whether the Soviet
Russians alone in the room
with him were guilty of his
release from Communism.

The Public, the intelligentsia,
public and the Communists
are pretty sore about this
hush-hush.

When the ^{Minister} ~~Secretary~~ makes
you Churchill to be brought
to testify, see. Barclay says
to call him in.

I wrote Gen. Taylor asking
ALBEN W. BARRETT

him if he didn't know if
he could be indicted and
tried by the Supreme Court
for refusing to bring in the
principal witnesses in the
case. That he becomes an
accessory to all the matters
under investigation hereby.

If there nothing that can
be done to stop the carrying
handed of the whole American
family as subterfuge people
are finally a...
the fact that...

into the "most terrible, and
guile of all wars" as we
"We two can rule the world" a
Churchill wrote as meaning
in one guise or another.

The Senate can be easily
not having used the two-thirds
vote to stop an armament
as well as the "Munich" war
of government speaks that
shall go on.

The Strike Actuation case
one Congressman recently
to learn they are
straight - to government

An attempt to Mr. Truman or
Government
J. P. R. and Harry Hooper
Station in the capital. Truman
is continuing on at the
in the U.S. and a 1000.

Truman is saying
out in fact, restoring the Hyde
Park mansion to the same
instead of putting Harry Hooper
up there. To establish Communist
Headquarters there solve the
problem?

The whole truth must be
now, not later by historians
Very truly yours



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEWARK, NEW JERSEY**

NK FILE NO. **100-23478** AMN

REPORT MADE AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY	DATE WHEN MADE 10/29/45	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/15,16/45	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE [REDACTED]		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject still in contact with CP in Trenton, N.J. Confidential Informants advise subject is still [REDACTED] exerting pressure on the Board of Education to have the Child Care Centers continue.

- P* -

REFERENCE:

Bureau file #100-290199.

DETAILS:

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that [REDACTED] Trenton, New Jersey had stated that [REDACTED] was opposed to his being so outspoken, and a Communist Political Association member.

Confidential Informant T-2 advised that the subject had been [REDACTED] and was at the present time serving in that capacity.

Confidential Informant T-3 advised that the subject sat [REDACTED] at a meeting which was held on [REDACTED] at the War Memorial Building, Trenton, New Jersey. MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT was the principal speaker at this meeting.

Confidential Informant T-4 advised that the subject was to be a member of a new club within the Communist Party at Trenton, New Jersey which was to be organized for persons who were not trade unionists.

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NK 100-23478

Confidential Informant T-5 advised that the subject was still the [REDACTED] and at the present time she was trying to put pressure on school authorities to continue the Child Care Centers. This informant stated that he thought subject received about \$2,000 per year as a [REDACTED]. He stated also that he thought [REDACTED] had gotten an inheritance from some of her relatives and that she owned a small place [REDACTED].

Confidential Informant T-6 advised that subject still resides at [REDACTED]

- PENDING* -

NY 100-23478

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

Confidential Informant T-1: [REDACTED]

Confidential Informant T-2: [REDACTED]

Confidential Informant T-3:

Meeting of the Trenton Committee for Unity on October 10, 1945 at 8:00 P.M. at which MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT was principal speaker, which was attended by Special Agent [REDACTED]

Confidential Informant T-4: [REDACTED]

Confidential Informant T-5: [REDACTED]

Confidential Informant T-6: [REDACTED]