FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
(CROSS REFERENCE)

PART 6 OF 14
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS
RELEASE

SUBJECT: Eleanor Roosevelt

CROSS-REFERENCES

PAGES RELEASED: 213

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

THIS IS ENCLOSURE 16 of 14 ENCLOSURE(S)

NO DUPLICATION FEE FOR THIS PAGE
SYNOPSIS: Subject resides at Queens, NY and is employed as Secretary of Public Affairs Committee, 22 East 30th Street, NYC, and is Editor of Public Affairs Committee pamphlets. In 1950 the Public Affairs Committee engaged the "Friends of Democracy" to conduct an investigation of STEWART's past Communist activities after STEWART had refused to disclose allegations of Communist activity prepared by the Public Affairs Committee. STEWART subsequently submitted numerous documents attempting to show that he wasn't affiliated with various Communist front organizations or that he had not supported the CP line. Subject described as CP member by several individuals, but no definite evidence obtained to substantiate their opinions. Evidence of affiliation and/or membership in numerous CP fronts set forth. Reliably reported to be a member of the CP, Queens County, NY, on or before 8/18/1944. STEWART denied under oath before a McCarthy Committee on 2/14/53 that he was ever a CP or CPA member.

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1. BACKGROUND

Miss ELAINE E. MAHAN, Assistant Attorney, 11th and Citizenship, Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C., available for inspection 18,183.

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American Youth Congress

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Respectfully,

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

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

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

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

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

That office has grown to 125 civilians and 108 officers in the central office. There are 1,500 undercover men over the country. A provost marshel general's school has been established at Arlington, Va., with 10 officers on the faculty and 72 student officers.

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

A corps of military police has been created with 51 new units, one of the "interior" type and 10 prisoner of war escort companies are in process of formation.

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

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

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

Emergency Operations Division is under command of Lt. Col. Homer W. Jones and is designed to take over whenever there is domestic disturbance, and is on the alert for sabotage, fire, riot, strike, or flood.
April 28, 1943

THE DIRECTOR

This is being submitted to summarize for you the material dictated in the office of Mr. Tamm, recently by 

regarding General Guillion, the Provost Marshal General and the "organization" which has been built up in the army.

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

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

told that he belonged to an organization known as the "SG's", which was reported to stand for "Slim Guillion", the nickname of General Guillion, the Provost Marshal General. As previously reported by the aims of this organization, according to are to "take over the country in order to save America from F.D., radical labor, the Communists, the Jews, and the colored race." states that he immediately acquainted Mrs. Roosevelt of this matter by sending a letter special delivery to her at the White House. He says he did not send Mr. Tolles' letter to the FBI because of his status in the army and he therefore 

Mr. Tolles' claim that the channel was immediately to the White House.

Mr. Eisenstadt stated that as further evidences of this plot were brought to his attention Mr. Coffin sent letters to Mrs. Roosevelt through his chauffeur, or else he directed Mr. Glazier to make them personally in her New York apartment at 29

Mr. Tolles' Inlet Square. He states Mrs. Roosevelt sent for him on those occasions.

RECORDED & INDEXED 5/17/1943 by

Mr. Rosen
Mr. Lewis
Mr. Hart
Mr. Hendrick
Mr. McGuire
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Pipher
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nasse

57 MAY 17 1943

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

In addition, [redacted] claims he was told that the names of all Jewish officers in the U.S. were to be transmitted to Lt. Col. Edward Miller of the Second Corps Area, Governors Island, as "Captain Beaver." Miller's assistant, told him that all Jewish officers were to be sent overseas.

[redacted] states he advised Mrs. Roosevelt of this information by letter and he later discussed the situation with her at her apartment. He says that Mrs. Roosevelt told him she was relaying all of these data to the President and that the President was having Bullion and the men about him watched.

Again referred to information previously furnished to you that was received because he was reported to be too liberal in his views for the "Gullion gang." In addition, according to [redacted] he was too friendly with Jews. In this connection he referred to an instance where [redacted] Baruch, attempted to get a condonation of the view that C.Z. information reflects that [redacted] telephoned, and verified the fact that the latter had asked for [redacted] to be considered and refer it to [redacted] referred to trips that is supposed to have made to New York, at which time is said to have spent most of his time with.

[redacted] quotes [redacted] as the source of most of the information reported in the memorandum of reference which he dictated in Mr. Sassen's office. He says that he was told by [redacted] among other things, that [redacted] had exhibited to the plans for taking over Manhattan Island the immediate area, Hyde Park, and various other places in the Second Corps Area when "the big day arrives." As [redacted] had previously told us, he says the big day has been advanced because of a story in the New York Times to the effect that the President was going to include Bernard Baruch and [redacted] in the Cabinet and therefore the 60's had decided it was time to move. The plans, it is said, include "putting the President out of action" while at Key West on a visit. As a result of this information, [redacted] says he compiled a document, a copy of which he furnished to [redacted] who
evidently turned it over to the Army. He also sent a copy to Mrs. Roosevelt, 
Franklin Roosevelt, Jr., the FBI and a fourth copy to 
and closely affiliated, he says, with 
states that he was telephoned by and told the 
document had been placed on the President's desk. He says, also, that Mrs. 
Roosevelt called him at the Walter Reed Hospital and told him she had placed 
her copy on the President's desk. At this point, said that he 
had sent to Mrs. Roosevelt a "lesser resume which did not go into detail 
as extensively as this one."

In addition to the above, referred to 
General Robertson and General Oullion, and he identified the 
following individuals in the Army and outside as being connected with the 
Oullion movement:


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

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

General Terry Allen, assigned overseas.

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

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

Major Generalilio, Adjutant General, United States Army.

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

Major Gurzy, Adjutant, W.W.I.

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

Lt. Col. Jack Rohan, Public Relations Officer, Second Service 
Command.
Major Clarence Lovejoy, Intelligence Officer, M.V.D.


Colonel Baker, Military Intelligence.

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


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

Mr. and Mrs. Bradford Norman, Jr.

The Feinburgs.

The Bernards.

Mrs. Ogden.

The New York Herald Tribune.

Lt. George Kear, United States Coast Guard.

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

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

In addition to the foregoing, dictated two other memoranda regarding the life belt incidents, as he terms them, on the New York waterfront at Pier No. 90, and the dock protection incidents. You will recall that he previously furnished information on these subjects to the Bureau and it was forwarded to Mr. Harry Hopkins in summary form at that time, which was in August and September of 1942. He attached to the memoranda
copies of reports which are rather lengthy and do not essentially add to the information already transmitted to Mr. Hopkins. Therefore, there would apparently be no purpose served in transmitting copies of these lengthy reports to Mr. Hopkins at this time.

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

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

Respectfully,

D. W. LIND
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DATE May 7, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

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

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

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

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

INVESTIGATION

RECORDED 6-24-45
INDEXED

Investigation of the [redacted] was predicated upon information received in the early part of 1940 to the effect that they were extremely pro-Nazi and
the opinion that he planned to return to Germany as soon as possible.

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

[REDACTED]

CONCLUSION

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

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

Respectfully,

D. M. Ladd

Enclosure
JFP-31J
July 16, 1940

PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

65-278431

Special Agent in Charge
New York, New York

Dear Sirs:

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

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

65-278437

By dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

The Attorney General has referred to me for appropriate attention and acknowledgment your letter to him under date of July 6, 1940, and its enclosure consisting of a letter dated June 29, 1940, to you from [redacted] and incidental materials transmitted there with.

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

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely yours,
FROM
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
TO
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

MEMORANDUM

MR. HOOVER, DIRECTOR, FBI ..............X The Attorney General suggests that this be acknowledged by you. A.H.
July 8, 1940

Dear Mr. Attorney General:

I am sending you this letter as of possible interest.

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

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

Very cordially yours,

/s/ Eleanor Roosevelt
New York, June 29th, 40.

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

Honorable Mrs. Roosevelt:

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

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

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

Hitler is playing the same game inside of Germany first, by dividing one against the other, mother against daughter, brother against sister, husband against wife, which he is playing outside of Germany later on. Fighting one at a time, putting all his will and energy on the one thing, and naturally he gets it, because he is so simple in one way, that the minds of the complicated statesmen
and routine politicians who ponder upon difficulties, need ten times as much time to come to a conclusion, whereas this man, who does not know any moral, any inhibitions, ACTS.

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

Most respectfully yours
I) Close inspection of passports of visitors. Study of countries where they went. Did they go back to Germany in between? Get picture of residence for the last 7 years, if possible.

II) Inquire, WHO pays for the support of visitors. WHO gave their affidavits, or WHO invited them? In what bank do they have their money?

III) Get history of employment at the other side, vocation, income, and compare their travelling abroad to their profession, because that is often a clue ......... Keep in mind the German currency restrictions which made travelling abroad almost impossible.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Respectfully,

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

Date July 20, 1940

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

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

"By the way, a fellow has been coming in lately saying he used to be [redacted] and held that position for over ten years and was frequently 'adviser' to the [redacted].

[Redacted] is a German Jew and says he was run out by Hitler. Says he now wants to team up with an American firm getting out 'war orders' or 'parts for war expansion' etc, etc.

I led him on and gave him the idea that we might place him. I think he may be stalling just to get information for Germany, but in either case I will know and let you know. (Provided you want to know.) In any case he is a smart duck and I will keep an eye on him and without his getting any information. He claims that Mrs. F.D. Roosevelt has invited him to come see her. If he is on the level he might be a valuable fellow in many ways."

Respectfully,

[Signature]

P. E. Foxworth

65-26679-1
Savannah, Georgia
June 29, 1940

JEC: MCL

Dear Sir:

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

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

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

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

1940

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

65-239781
between his office and the Savannah Office. He stated that he would forward one copy of all abstract slips to this office as well as one copy of all reports submitted by the investigators assigned to his department. He also agreed to report all cases to the Savannah Office which require investigative attention by the bureau. At the time of the conference with [Redacted] I agreed to forward him an abstract slip on all intelligence matters, and in addition I agreed to forward him one copy of all investigative reports which in my opinion would be of interest to him. [Redacted] has jurisdiction over the territories covered by the Charlotte, Savannah, Atlanta, and Miami Field Divisions, and at that time it was agreed that arrangements would be made for the same exchange of abstract slips and reports between his department and those offices.

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

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

Very truly yours,

J. E. CLEGG
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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

- R.U.C. -

DETAILS:

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

Subject was born in Hanley, Germany. She first came to the United States in the Spring of 1926, entering at San Francisco and traveling to New York. This visit was part of a round-the-world trip on the S. S. Resolute of Hamburg-American Lines. The ship passed through the Panama Canal, and subject caught it again in New York and returned to Europe.
She returned to the United States in 1928, staying for about one year, returned to Europe and then back to the United States in 1929. Subject advised that until the United States' entry into the war she had visited Europe about twice each year, but had spent most of her time in the United States. She stated that she had been granted United States citizenship by decree of the United States District Court at Chicago, Illinois. Regarding her matrimonial ventures, subject stated that she was first married to [REDACTED] when she was 16 years old; to [REDACTED] of Chicago in 1930; to [REDACTED] at a subsequent date which she could not remember; to [REDACTED] of Los Angeles in 1937 and again to [REDACTED] in 1940.

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

Showing subject's arrest on the impersonation charge, her picture appeared in the Los Angeles papers and apparently in papers of other cities. Numerous complaints were subsequently received at the Los Angeles Field Division from persons stating their suspicions of subject as a spy. None of these complaints were specific in nature and appeared to be based on statements made by the subject of a sensational nature, apparently meant to create an impression. Several complaints have associated subject with [REDACTED] a Los Angeles doctor of questionable personal reputation. Subject has apparently at times stated that she was married to [REDACTED]. It was noted by the writer at the County Jail that [REDACTED] paid bail for the subject and it is believed that subject is living with [REDACTED] is the subject of a separate Los Angeles Field Division file containing general complaints against him as being pro-German.
Due to the nature of the case and the general nature of local complaints against the subject, no further investigation is contemplated by the reporting Office in the absence of a request to do so from the Office of Origin.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -
INTERNAL SECURITY - G
DENATIONALIZATION PROCEEDINGS

Dear Sir:

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

J. F. SEARS
Special Agent in Charge

COPY DESTROYED 2 AUG 17 1960

65-625

65-17197 30

FEB 1943
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

<table>
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<td>INTERNAL SECURITY MATTER</td>
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**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:**

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

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**DETAILS:**

This investigation is predicated upon a letter written to Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, Washington, D. C., dated June 22, 1940, by a woman from Neosho, Missouri, which letter was referred to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C. In this letter, she advised that she desired to inform this Bureau of a very serious matter which involved a professional man, who she alleged was receiving "Hitler money." That this man had told her son, a Reserve Officer in the Navy and an instructor of aviation at Pensacola, Florida, until recently. At the present time he is with the Reserve located in New York, La Guardia Airport.

**Copies of this report:**

- Bureau
- Kansas City

**Copies destroyed:**

R 50 Aug 22 1940

**Do not write in these spaces:**

- 65-20585-2
- Aug 24 1940
- 7/1940
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York, New York

62-7545
LJQ:REC

August 11, 1942

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

Re: SPECIAL SERVICE CONTACT
NATIONAL DEFENSE MATTERS

Dear Sir:

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

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

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

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

Very truly yours,

(P. E. Foxworth)
Assistant Director

Enclosure
65-5631-5
Dear Mrs. Roosevelt:

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

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

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

1. It is customary, when a prominent personality speaks over the United States radio from elsewhere in the Hemisphere, to feed his message into the network by telephone. Yet on our dedicatory program, when we picked up Mexico City for an address by the Mexican Minister of Foreign Affairs, I found to my distress that inexplicably, he was to be heard over short-wave. In consequence, the radio audience had to listen to almost six minutes of unintelligible static. I doubt that many failed to tune out the program long before the static ceased.

2. The program immediately came in for a barrage of unreasoning criticism from the Program Department—in the persons of Mr. Nelson, Program Manager, and Mr. C. L. Hensler, Vice-President in Charge of Production. I say "unreasoning" because the dedicatory program consisted solely of addresses by Hemisphere statesmen. Nelson and Hensler apparently just did not like the speechers.

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

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

4. Contrary to all radio usage, the Program Department did the casting for the dramatic sequence on this second program. The actors selected were very bad. When I complained to Dr. Angell's office, and a subsequent complaint was made to Mr. Menner, he and Nelson denied that I had previously been instructed that I was not to do the casting.

5. While the program was well received by the press, Nelson and Menner against criticised it mercilessly. Nelson called me in, wanted to know why I was having too much trouble," said the program was "terrible," etc. I did not agree. Nelson then went on to "suggest" that I had better write him a memorandum to the effect that the show was so bad—in writing and other ways—it was simply impossible to produce (with the inference that it would be advisable to take it off the air). I did not write such a memorandum, but did inform Dr. Angell's office.

6. The third program was written to open with a moving modern sequence depicting the shooting of a Norwegian boy by the Nazis (see §3 above). But when the script reached my desk, this episode, together with all the modern references, had been deleted—with an obvious damaging effect on the propaganda value of the program.
7. With that thought in mind, I went to Sterling Fisher of the Educational (Public Service) Department with the suggestion that the program would pack more "punch" if it contained dramatizations of such examples of Nazi terror as are found in a book like "I Was a Hostage". Fisher agreed. But when I went to Menier with the suggestion, he replied in effect that I should mind my own business.

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

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

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

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

I frankly do not believe that it is within the power of the F. B. I. to alter the isolationist point of view which in my opinion
motivated the NBC executives holding to it, to work as I have described against the best interests of the program as conceived by Dr. Angell. I believe that they have been too cunning to leave themselves open to any charges in which the F. B. I. might legitimately interest itself.

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

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

Sincerely yours,

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

April 27, 1951

*SLOPANA RX*
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Your file #61118

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter
dated March 21, 1952.
Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in
this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

Enclosed

REGISTERED MAIL

RECORDED 80

April 27, 1951

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

The CARE organisation has recently announced its extension of aid activity to Yugoslavia. In connection therewith will be formed an "American-Yugoslav Committee" which will cooperate with CARE. In order for this action to appear as "charitable", "liberals" like Mrs. S.C. V.W. N. J. D. N. and the like declared as sponsors.

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

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

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

SCEF, Inc., still operates from 822 Perdido Street, New Orleans, La., with small staff. Principal activity is publication of "The Southern Patriot" and campaigns in the field of race relations, particularly abolition of segregation. SCEF bank balance as of April, 1951, was $6,276.65. Main source of revenue is from appeal campaigns for funds. In 1950, there was a net excess of expenditures over revenues in sum of $4,070.65. SCEF has established a fund for handling civil rights cases in South. Arranged pilgrimage to Charleston, S. C. in November, 1950, to honor Federal Judge J. WATIES WRING as a gesture of appreciation for his fight against racial discrimination. A CP member, WINIFRED PEISE, was involved in arranging for New Orleans delegation to attend. SCEF protested execution of "Martinville Seven" involving seven Negroes whose case was supported by CRC and CP, both designated as subversive; sponsored reception to honor Madame PANDIT of India in November, 1950. SCEF from January through April, 1951, began campaign to end segregation in hospitals; plans to poll medical men re their opinion this question. Additional sponsors and participants at Atlanta Conference in April, 1950, set forth. At SCEF co-ordinated Atlanta Conference in April, 1950, one member of Resolutions Committee, LAWRENCE REDDICK, known to be in contact with CP members; another member, JAMES NARRIT, has been speaker at HCLA-cited organization and a member of a committee headed by CP member; four other members described as loyal citizens. Conference Chairman not known to be connected with CP. One attorney.
This letter was signed JAMES A. DOLGROFF, Director of the

Confidential Informants, New Orleans T-6 and T-7 stated that
"Martinsville Seven" were originally sentenced for execution in
February of 1931. It was a case that received wide publicity through
the efforts of the Civil Rights Congress and the Communist Party, both
of which have been cited by the Attorney General as subversive organi-
sations within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

It is noted that the SCOF in the December, 1950, issue of
"Southern Patriot" mentions only the MSSCP as defense counsel
for the "Martinsville Seven." The February, 1951, issue of "The Southern
Patriot," volume 3, number 2, page 1, column 1, carried a letter to the editor
stating that the "Martinsville Seven" would die on February 2, 2 and 9 unless
defense lawyers obtained a writ of habeas corpus or Governor
Reed issued executive clemency. The SCOF recounted that a study of
rape penalties in rape cases showed that execution for rape was a
policy directed against the Negro. The article concluded, "If you
had a Negro, you may wish to write to Governor John S. Battle...
the him to act executive clemency in this case."

In the March, 1951, issue of "The Southern Patriot," volume
3, number 3, "The Patriot" comments on the execution of the "Martinsville
Seven" by quoting from the "Louisiana Weekly" which had pointed out that
approximately the same time the "Martinsville Seven" were being executed,
"The Southern Patriot" states that the death of Karl H. Kiihler, N.R.
Secretary for Germany was granting a stay of execution
against Karl Kiihler, who was responsible for the massacre of sixty American
troops in the Battle of the Bulge. "The Patriot" then commented
that the two cases, involving the mystical number seven, raised this
question: Negro citizens or Nazi soldiers? Just which group's good will
the state officials most interested in?

B. SCOF Reception for Madam
VIVEKANANDA-PANDIT,
Ambassador from India

The January, 1951, issue of "The Southern Patriot," volume 3,
number 3, carried an article stating that the SCOF, inc., had
held a reception on November 28, 1950 in honor of Madam Panda in
Washington, D.C. This reception was attended by
Madam Panda, W. B. DuBois, and Mrs. W. B. DuBois. At the recep-
tion, Madam Panda introduced Madam Panda as one of the leading per-
noniates of the United Nations. In her address, Madam Panda stated
Sponsorship of Photographic Exhibit

The March, 1951, issue of "The Southern Patriot," volume 9, number 3, on page 3, column 3, carried an article stating the SEEF was sponsoring a South-wide tour of the widely acclaimed photographic exhibit "Children in America." This exhibit was the work of photographer EDWIN P. FAIR, a Rosenwald fellow. The exhibit was an analysis of the plight of underprivileged children in the United States, documented with 100 slides taken in all sections of the country. The article points out that a particularly effective shot portrayed three unsleeping children "milking" in a filthy alley within the sight of the Nation's Capital building. The exhibit was divided into two groups, one showing underprivileged children and the other showing the more optimistic side, that is, the work being done by various agencies towards creating a better life for underprivileged children. The article mentions that the exhibit was loaned at the New York Public Library and at the Universities of Mexico and Missouri, as well as the Detroit Public Library.

Campaign to Abolish Segregation in Hospitals

Confidential Informant New Orleans T-2, previously mentioned, advised in April, 1951, that BERNARD SKJOLD had announced that the "N.S. would undertake a campaign to abolish discrimination in hospitals. On April 3, 1951, he was distributing a letter appealing for funds to fight for such abolition to approximately 1,435 persons. T-2 stated that the persons being circulated for contributions were apparently persons who were known to contribute generously to various causes. He added that such names appearing on the list as MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT and some well-known entertainers as ASTEL WILERS and LENA YOUNE.

T-6 stated that in January, 1951, "The Southern Patriot," volume 9, number 3, page 2, column 3, carried a boxed article entitled "The Hippocrates!" This article recounted how a Negro college student, W. B. H. ABBEY, had died after an automobile accident as a result of the refusal of the Clarence General Hospital to accept him as a patient because he was a Negro. The article also stated that the Duke University Hospital at Durham, North Carolina, refused to accept him because he was Negro. He eventually died at a Negro institution, the Lincoln Hospital.

At the same time that "The Southern Patriot" printed this article, according to T-6, KOBROSKI circulated letters referring to the article and
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

This Case Originated at BIRMINGHAM, ALA

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<td>2-21-42</td>
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<td>8-26-41 10-28-41</td>
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**Character:** INTERNAL SECURITY - C

**Synopsis of Facts:**

League for Young Southerners (Council of Southerners) at Nashville, Tennessee August 1939. Nashville meeting of the Tennessee Common health Federation Branch of Southern Conference for Human Welfare February 1943. Subject was

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

**Reference:**

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

Teletype & Bureau dated 10-26-41.

Approved and Forwarded

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**Copies:**

- 5-Bureau
- 2-Memphis
- 1-Hanoi (inf)
- 1-Oklahoma City (inf)
- 1-Washington Field (inf)

1-Knoxville (inf)
1-New York City (inf)
1-San Francisco (inf)

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**COPY FILE**

11-1-42

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**R344**
number of individuals interested in the national fight, including LITA VIRGINIA DURR of Alexandria, Virginia and ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, MARGUERITE GREEN, KATHERINE LITTS and others. This same article reported the resignation of HOWARD LEE as Executive Secretary of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, an office which he had held since 1939. The Board accepted his resignation as Executive Secretary with an expression of appreciation for his splendid work. The article went on to state that H.T. McARDLE, Southern representative of labor's Non-Partisan League, was to succeed Mr. LEE, for whom he had been acting since the granting of temporary leave of absence to LEE on May 2, 1941. The article went on to state that HOWARD LEE expected to continue work in the South in the field as a labor organizer, and offered his further services in a non-official capacity to the officials of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.
**Report Made at:** New York  
**Date Made:** 6-22-45  
**Period for:** 7/26-8/5  
**Report Made by:** [Redacted]  
**Character of Case:** Internal Security - C.

**Title:** Southern Conference for Human Welfare

**Synopsis of Facts:** Indices of WFO reviewed and they reflect only references to the dinner given in honor of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt on 3/6/45 are contained in the **DAILY WORKER** issue of 3/7/45 and the **PEOPLE'S VOICE** issue of 3/10/45. Items set forth, Informant advises that Mr. CIARFONDANI, president of subject organization was requested by [Redacted] to obtain HUGO BLACK, U.S. Supreme Court, to speak at the Madison Square Garden Rally of the JAFRC on 9/24/45.

**Reference:** Bureau File No. 100-10355

**Copies Destroyed:** [Redacted]

**Details:** The indices of the New York Field Office were checked as to references on the above named subject organization in regard to the dinner given in honor of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt on March 6, 1945, at the Hotel Commodore, New York City, and they reflected the following information.

In the **DAILY WORKER** issue of March 7, 1945, page 4, columns 1 and 2, the following appeared under the caption "FARLEY..."
"ON SOUTH HERE HONORS FIRST LADY." The text of the item is as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

AUG 6 1971

[Redacted original return]
### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**Form No. 1**

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<th>MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE</th>
<th>FILE NO. 100-301 EPH</th>
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**REPORT MADE AT**

- SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

**DATE WHEN MADE**

- 2/17/45

**PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE**

- 2/11, 12, 17, 27; 13/17/45

**REPORT MADE BY**

[Redacted]

**TITLE**

- "COMMITTEE FOR GEORGIA"

**CHARACTER OF CASE**

- INTERNAL SECURITY - C

### SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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

### COPIES DESTROYED

- 1/24/1973

### REFERENCES:

- Bureau File No. 100-10556.

### RUC

T-I furnished pamphlet published by the Committee for Georgia. He explained that the Committee for Georgia was...
Atlanta, 8-301

The activities consisted primarily of contacting individuals in groups for the support of the Committee's program which is as follows:

Elimination of the White Primary, Repeal of the Poll Tax, Support of Labor Legislation and the Health Program. Among these contacts were the Department of Justice officials, National officers of Y.W.C.A., Anti-Induction League, Friends of Democracy, Government officials working on Civil and Health Program, Georgia World Organization, officials of labor organizations, Churches and Fraternal Societies.

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

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

The proposed budget for the coming year indicated that the total expenses for the Committee for Georgia was expected to be $1,500.00, $500 of which was to be spent in the publishing of pamphlet, The Southern Patriot, and the purchase of miscellaneous literature. Travel expenses were estimated at $500.00, office supplies, postage, telegrams and telephones at $250.00 and miscellaneous expenses at $100.00. It was estimated that funds would be obtained as follows: $600.00 from the Southern Conference for Women Welfare, $400.00 from membership dues, $400.00 from sale of literature.

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

T-1 stated that he was presently acquainted with the leaders of the Committee for Georgia and did not believe that anyone of these individuals were sympathetic with the Communist cause and he stated that the Board meetings he had attended amounted to indicate any person was attempting to bring the Communist Party program into the activities of the organization under subterfuge or otherwise. At the present time he said the major objective of the group was as follows: efforts to eliminate the white primary in the S.W. of Georgia, support of the full employment act, opposition to so-called women equality movement which he explained was constitutional amendment in its surface apparently designed to extend to women equal rights with men but which would in effect negate all legislation previously passed for the protection of women workers in industry.
The Southern Conference for Human Welfare

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare was held in Birmingham, Alabama, in 1931.

The purpose was to bring together officials from various United States regions, especially the South, to discuss issues such as race, poverty, and the economic situation. The conference aimed to address the problems facing the region.

The conference was held on October 15, 1931. A summary of the proceedings was published in the Southern Conference for Human Welfare's annual report.

Mathematical expression:

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

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

The Atlanta Better Business Bureau file contained a newspaper article clipped from the Atlanta Journal of April 7, 1940. This article stated that a meeting of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare for 1940 would be held in Chattanooga, Tennessee; that in addition to Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, the following Atlantans would participate: TARELTON COLLIER, Atlanta newspaper man; MISS LUCY MURPHY WASON, CIO Press Representative; President RUFUS E. CLINE; Atlanta University, and HANCE BOND of Fort Valley Industrial School.

Inasmuch as the Atlanta Better Business Bureau file contained no information at the time of Mr. MARSHALL's request concerning the Southern Conference, Mr. MITCHELL wrote to Mr. E. T. TAYLOR of the Birmingham Merchants Credit Association, 1109 Fifth Avenue, North, Birmingham, Alabama, for particulars concerning the previous meeting of this conference which Mr. MITCHELL recalled had been held at Birmingham in 1938. The following is a summary of the report submitted by Mr. TAYLOR to Mr. MITCHELL:

"The conference held in Birmingham in 1938 attracted particular attention when the sponsors of this conference made an effort to seat both whites and negroes together in the auditorium of the First Methodist Church. This effort aroused the people of Birmingham, and had it not been for the cool headedness of the negro leaders of Tuskegee Institute, a serious dispute may have occurred. However, the negroes from Tuskegee emphasized that they were not actually seeking the privilege of race equality and with this statement the matter was smoothed over."
As near as can be determined, the parties responsible for this Southern Conference sent out letters to prominent educators and other folk throughout the country with the names of other people equally or more prominent on the letterhead, without the actual knowledge and sanction of those parties whose names appeared on the letterhead. Naturally, the recipients of these letters felt that they were quite highly honored in being invited to participate and possibly conduct a conference that would be attended by the prominent people whose names appeared on the letterhead. Consequently, these people fell for the invitation and readily accepted. It is the opinion of most people in Birmingham that when these letters of acceptance came back to the sponsors of the conference, they realized that their original letterhead had been made up a new letterhead bearing the names of the distinguished people who had accepted and consented to take part in the conference. Just as hearing the names on the stationary were sent to the people of the greatest importance on the original letterhead, and they also fell for the invitation and readily accepted the request that they participate in the Birmingham conference.

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

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

"To the gratification of most Alabamians, the leftist outfit calling itself the 'Southern Conference for Human Welfare' decided to meet again in this state after the ruinous Birmingham debate of 1938 - which conference bigwigs became galled because municipal authorities entered a segregation ordinance, tabooed racial commingling.

Last week the radical regiment rolled into Chattanooga for its annual concentration, ballyhooed Democracy in the South as a theme, then threatened representative government and state's rights by pushing for federal control of elections in the South through the Grayson poll tax bill."
Turning out for the session addressed by Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT was a crowd of some 1,500, including hundreds of curiosity-stricken Chattanoogans. Unprepared were many residents of the "host" city for what they ran into at the doors of the municipal auditorium: On hand to greet all comers were Negro women in evening frocks. Hardly less surprised were native Chattanoogans when they got inside; waiting to usher them to seats was a corps of Negro youths.

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

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

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

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

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

Among more active members of the Alabamian contingent were William Hitch, Joe Gelders.

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

Clear to every onlooker was the fact that prime objective of conference directors was to eliminate Southern poll taxes, let everybody vote. Equally clear was the fact that most of the signal calling for the conference had been done in advance, not by active Southerners but by radical agitators headquarters in its strongholds elsewhere in the United States.
for the self-organization and collective bargaining of workers for social security against the hazards of modern society and for all those movements working for the public health, welfare, and equal opportunities of our Southern people."

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

Committee chairman named for the conference included:

Credentials, Dr. Rufus Clement, president, Atlanta University; and U. S. Commissioner Louise O. Charlton, Birmingham; organization, Harry Haymes, publisher, Louisville Courier-Journal; resolutions, William Pitch, president of District 20 of United Mine Workers of America, Birmingham; nominations, Bernard Borch, representative for Allied Clothing Workers of America, Atlanta.

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

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

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

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

The conference left with its executive board the selection of a chairman when Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, retires within the next two months. Dr. Graham declined to hold the office for another one-year term.
the situation when the Communists promoted the "Southern Conference for Labor Welfare" two years ago.

Three Communists were primarily responsible for the whole set-up. Another non-card-carrying Communist who claims to be a "M. C. man" did a lot of work. Two Government officials with their own ideological and open affiliation involuntarily assisted. A sixth person provided enthusiasm and action and served as the "principal front".

Paul Crouch, Walter H. Trumbull and John Donovan were the Communist conspirators and their hard-working Communist-labeled "in" was Joe Gelders. All of these fellows operated behind the scenes.

Audrey Williams, protege of Mrs. Roosevelt and head of the Girl's Youth Administration, gave Communist Donovan a nice friendly letter of introduction when he came to Birmingham, where the "Conference" was promoted. Dated September 29th, 1933, it said in part: "I am sure him very highly and have found that he usually knows what he is talking about." Williams also made the facilities of his Government agency available to help put the conference over.

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

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

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

Trumbull and Crouch also will be remembered as the two men who organized the first Communist unit in the United States Army when they were stationed at Hawaii. After serving prison terms for their treasonable activities, they were highly honored by the Communists. Today they are both men of importance in the Party. Their headquarters
A good bit of money was also raised by Joe Gelders in the north and the east, and it is interesting to speculate how successful he was in Washington, where he was an overnight guest at the White House.

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

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

"The public has been asked by certain officials to assist in curbing out "Fifth Column" activities in America. The Tuscaloosa News would contribute its part.

"As our first contribution, we suggest to the authorities that we put the very seat of the American government—to Washington.

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

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

"We pass on this tip, free of charge. We think that the government should think of this before it sends an agent to help the government. We know of, has been able to get himself up in the House Office Building in Washington.

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

Just last month Gelders, Kuleo Cotton Dobbs, and Gerald Harris, a member of the Board of Directors of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, were arrested at Birmingham on "suspicion of vagrancy" charges. (Harris and Dobbs are executives of the Communist-dominated American Youth Congress.) Telegrams of protest were immediately dispatched to Secretary Henry Wallace and Attorney General Jackson by friends of the "trio."
On August 21st the New York Post published the following dispatch: "The Department of Justice today revealed that it was investigating reports that three prominent Southern liberals, two of them friends of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, had been arrested... Officers and agents have worked closely with Mrs. Roosevelt in Southern welfare activities... At least one federal official close to the White House protested to Birmingham authorities."

Gelders has a "good thing" in Mrs. Roosevelt's friendship. His wife, ESTHER GELDERS, is a high-salaried official of the National Youth Administration. Despite the fact that Government employees are regularly barred from participation, they have a place in the Civilian Conservation project, where Jack makes practical use of his influence by letting as much as three months' work to him. His daughter is going to college on an NYS scholarship—at the taxpayers' expense—and at exclusive Redcliffe if you please.

In the intervening period the Southern Conference for Human Welfare has been most active in sponsoring regional conferences and in setting up committees and state councils in every Southern state. In the South as a committee the moving spirit is Hilda Horton, Director of Highlander Folk School, who, by the way, was one of the signers of the petition for the "Conference."

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

Early in September, Dr. Thompson was again honored by being invited chairman of the American Peace Mobilization, the Communist-inspired organization taking place of the former League for Peace and Democracy. The Vice-Chairman elected to serve with him were Paul Robeson, "Special" of Negro America who became a Soviet citizen, Reid Robinson, Vice-Chairman of the CIO, Jack Kelso, chairman of the American Youth Congress, and Vito Marcantonio, President of the Communists' International Labor Defense.

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

For two years the Southern Conference for Human Welfare has been building its forces and extending its influence—now, the Communists, through their stooge the Rev. Dr. Thompson, will use the organization and the prestige given it by dupes on the government payroll and others of prominence, to their own ends.
Southern Conference for Human Welfare allegedly received by JOSHDUB, Birmingham, after National Emergency Council report to President on 6-14. Unpublicized meetings of politicians and publics attended by prominent officers of the conference held at Birmingham on 9-14. First meeting held at Birmingham on 5/14-15, consisting of mostly organized group meetings and individual discussion. (Cont)
By letter dated November 20, 1937, Special Agent in Charge, Birmingham, Ala., forwarded to the bureau information contained in a letter regarding the Southern Conference for Human Rights, in which it was alleged that the organization was to be controlled by a prominent Southern lawyer, Miss. F. P. W. T., New York, N. Y., and that she had been in communication with Dr. E. W. N. M. W. T., a Washington, D. C., attorney, concerning a Conference of interested persons to be held in the South to solve some of the problems of the South, and that it had been decided that the Conference would not intercede with her previous commitments.

The conference was alleged to have been founded, the origin of which is unknown, in the amount of $1000 initial cost of the Committee's expenses, allegedly implying large funds would be made available in the event such were needed. It is claimed that others actively interested in the Conference, although not formally a part of it, were given the impression that they were interested in the Conference, and that it was believed to be of Communist leanings, although interest in the Conference, and added in strictest confidence...
It was an impression that the purpose of the gathering was commendable and naturally resulted in the full support of prominent people, who, he believed, did not suspect the interest of radicals, such, he pointed out, being the case with respect to the appearance of Mrs. ROOSEVELT, Justice HUGO BLACK, and a great number of other prominent persons. He criticized Mrs. CHARLTON in that being a resident of Birmingham and knowing she should have foreseen the possibility of activities by radical elements.

Subsequent to the meeting of September 6, mentioned above, the contemplated meeting of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare at Birmingham, Ala., from November 20 to November 23, 1938, was promoted by a series of news releases, evidently given by Mrs. CHARLTON. On page 12 of the BIRMINGHAM POST, issue of September 20, 1938, Mrs. CHARLTON announced that more than 200 progressive Southerners from 13 Southern States would be sponsors and that more than 1000 persons were expected to attend from 13 States. She also requested that all persons interested write to the Conference Headquarters in Room 212 of the Tutwiler Hotel, Birmingham. On page 2 of the September 22, 1938, issue of the BIRMINGHAM POST, Dr. H. C. NIXON announced that after his tour as Field Chairman of the Conference of 13 Southern States, he had observed that the South had been awakened to its problems by the Report of the National Emergency Committee. By an article on page 8, of the September 27, 1938, issue of the BIRMINGHAM POST, Mrs. CHARLTON announced that the great problem of housing in the South would be discussed by experts at the Conference, and that LUTHER PATRICK, as Chairman of the Sponsorship Committee, had sent invitations to experts in the 13 States.

Mrs. CHARLTON re-stated much of the above in another article appearing on the 3rd page of the October 4, 1938, issue of the BIRMINGHAM POST, and after stressing the proposed permanency of the organization, stated, "It is a laymen's Conference to which all the South is invited." There is published with this last article a photograph of Dr. DAVID W. HEPFIELD, Head of the Department of Social Studies of the Mississippi State College for Women. In the October 7, 1938, issue of the BIRMINGHAM POST, on page 22, it is announced that the first of the hundreds of Committee men to be chosen were Mrs. P. A. BLANCHARD, Baton Rouge, La., State President of the Parent-Teachers' Association in Louisiana, as a member of the Education Committee; Governor BIBBS GRAVES of Alabama, on the Freight Rates Differential Committee; Mrs. CLARA C. CONROY, Albany, Ga., President of the Georgia Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, as a member of the Health and Education Committee; Dr. ARTHUR F. ROGERS, of the Agnes Scott College, Atlanta, Ga., on the Farm Tenancy Committee. Mrs. CHARLTON continued to attract attention to the Conference by publishing on page 7 of the October 26, 1938, issue of the BIRMINGHAM POST that Dr. F. D. PATTERSON, President of Tuskegee Institute, and FRANCIS P. MILLER, President of the Southern Policy Association, had been selected as Co-Chairmen of the Race Relations Committee in the Conference, and that Dr. J. T. COUCH was to be Chairman of the Labor Relations and Unemployment Committee, while HARRY BELKIN, a widely-known church executive, was to be floor leader of the Conference. These promotional activities were
linked with the article on page 11, of the October 27, 1933, issue of the BIRMINGHAM POST, announcing that Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT would speak at the Conference in a general session to be held at the Municipal Auditorium and open to the public. This last article also listed the prominent sponsors, whose names will be set out under the heading "Sponsors."
Another event of Union Interest was the meeting which attracted wide interest at the First Unitarian Church on November 22, 1938. At this meeting, Mrs. Emma M. Hooper, a member of the New England Council of Racial Equality, addressed the audience on the problem of racial discrimination. The speech was well received, and the meeting adjourned without incident.

On November 23, 1938, the report of the continued discussion of the problems of discrimination in Birmingham was presented to the Conference. In the morning session, the Conference adopted a resolution expressing its disapproval of the actions of the leaders of the move for the return of the Conference to Birmingham. The Conference also adopted a resolution calling for a conference of all the leaders of the Conference to discuss the situation and to determine the course of action to be taken.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 120 to 0, with no abstentions. The session was adjourned at 1:00 P.M. The meeting adjourned at 3:00 P.M.
At this second Conference, the Thomas Jefferson Medal was presented to Dr. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, Farm Security Administrator of the United States Department of Agriculture.

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

STRUCTURE

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

"The Southern Conference for Human Welfare shall meet annually. The Southern Conference for Human Welfare shall be as follows:

1. The governing body shall be a Southern Council representing the entire region, of all fields of endeavor, and of all social standing of 118 members elected at this conference including:

2. The general officers shall be a chairman, a secretary, and 15 vice presidents, who shall be elected by the conference.

3. Between sessions of the Southern Council its powers shall be exercised by an executive board of 25 elected by the Southern Council.

4. The Southern Council shall have power to establish bureaus of five to seven members each who shall function under the executive board in the following fields:

   (a) Labor.
   (b) Farm.
   (c) Civil liberties and constitutional rights.
   (d) Youth.
   (e) Health.
   (f) Education.
   (g) Housing.
   (h) Race relations.
   (i) Suffrage."
Told to the Negro Congress that he had visited Soviet Russia
and witnessed "the real and genuine, equal lift and freedom of its
minority peoples," which experience caused him to believe that the
Negro people will refuse to live in America in any attack against
them. DAVIS is also alleged to have spoken at the August,
Convention of the Workers' Alliance at Chicago, Ill., and while
also elected a member of the National Council of the American
Liberalization.

MARY ELEODOR LUTHER is described by the BIRMINGHAM POST
of September 24, 1939, as a Florida educator. According to the note of
the writer obtained from Detective OSBORNE, MARY LUTHER told
the Conference she was head of one Division of the National
Indemnity. Detective OSBORNE described her as a negro with
no money "self-assurance, who is all hands with Mrs. ROOSEVELT.
and Conference as though they had known each other for quit a

Vice-Chairman

Congressman LUTHER PATRICK is described on page 6 of the
Illinois Directory for January, 1940, as follows:

PATRICK, Democrat, of Birmingham, Ala., was born in Morgan County,
January 23, 1864; educated in the public and high schools of Cullman
County of the University of Alabama; 11, U.S. University of Alabama, 1918;
and at Illinois State University and Pacific University, Lafayette,
Ind., attended the law school in 1919; served as city attorney of Fairfield,
1922, as assistant attorney general of Alabama, 1927-29, and as
United States district attorney in 1934; member of the law firm of
PARKER & PATRICK, Birmingham, Ala.; married Miss FAYE MARSHALL in 1913,
have one daughter—PATRICIA MARSHALL, World War veteran; teacher,
teacher, and radio commentator; Mason and Knight of Pythias; member
International Club and Eagles; elected to the Seventy-fifth Congress on
November 3, 1936; re-elected to the Seventy-sixth Congress on
November 8, 1938.

As was noted in the first portion of this report, articles
in the BIRMINGHAM POST of September 5, and 7, 1939, reveal that prior to
the first Convention held in Birmingham, LUTHER PATRICK served as Chairman
of the "Committee on Sponsorship and Participation." As was also noted
in that article, it was later assumed for this activity by the Democratic Women's
Club of Alabama, Birmingham Field Division 160-47, entitled "COMMUNIST
ACTIVITY IN DISTRICT SEVENTEEN; ROBERT F. HULL, Principal Leader.
Post Office Box 1871, Birmingham, Alabama; INTERNAL SECURITY—O", indicates
that the American Peace Mobilization's convention at Washington, D.C., December 12, 1940, was attended by GEDERIS and that he was very active in the behalf in sending telegrams to the American Youth Congress in New York City. It is also noted in the letter of Special Agent in Charge of the New York Field Office, dated September 12, 1940, addressed to Special Agent in Charge, New York City, of AMERICAN PEACE MOBILIZATION, that GEDERIS was one of those who addressed that convention on the night of September 6, 1940, at Turner's arena, 411 12th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., urging the defeat of the Neutrality Bill, and stating that if the American Peace Mobilization were to fail, the defeat of that bill would be insured.

In the preceding portion of this report continued.

In the preceding part of this report continued.

perspective circumstances of aspirant lists of negroes temporarily

have been cut out.

EXPRESSION

From a review of the historical files of the above

ewspapers, it has not been possible to ascertain any definite

trend in either nationally or by state, inasmuch as no criterion of

this is reflected therein, and the attendance at various meetings

has not been generally reported. An article in page 5 of the RICHMOND POST

of February 21, 1930, reflects that 1,000 Southern leaders from 13 States

met at the Conference on that date and that the leaders believed

official election would register on the roster when Mrs.

ROOSEVELT addressed a Conference of 7,500 people, including 2,000 negroes,

and 10 persons were turned away because of lack of even standing room.

On the other hand, the RICHMOND NEWS of November 22, 1930, pointed out that

the Conference was not attended by the overflow audience at Mrs. ROOSEVELT's speech, the auditorium apparently more than half filled when Justice HUGO BLACK spoke on

November 21, 1930. The apparently closest estimate of the

Conference was the statement of the RICHMOND ARGUS-HERALD, of November 24,

which the Conference had been attended by 1,500 Southern leaders.

The RICHMOND POST of April 10, 1940, and the SOUTHERN

NEWS of April 13, 1940, both contained estimates that 2,000 persons

were expected to attend the second Conference to be held April 14 to April

18, 1940, at Chattanooga, Tenn. The SOUTHERN NEWS of May 5, 1940, speaks

of thousands of delegates from all over the South attending the

Conference. The April 22, 1940, issue of the publication "THE SUN"

in the report of Reference, reflects that while a crowd of several

hundreds of curiosity-seekers clutched Chattanooga, turned out

for the session addressed by Mrs. ROOSEVELT, reactions to the lack of

separation of Negroes and Whites, and the active participation of Negroes.
"Favoring lower interest rates, both for industrial and farm needs, the interest of the future development of the South's resources."

"Condemning the excesses of political consideration, and the pilfering of persons and public funds."

"Urge legislation to outlaw state and municipal anti-Negro laws."

"Endorsing the program of the National Youth Council."

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

"Urge elimination of all defense programs in the South, and call upon Congress to increase appropriations to the U.S. Treasury for this purpose."

The U.S.棒棒A.C.E. of November 30, 1932, while

getting the resolutions in sequence, qualified and added to the

known by the U.S.棒棒 A.C.E. by recording Conference resolutions

Moreover, the project for Legislation of 1933 and Negro and

Conference officials to consider only cities where such laws

effect for future Conference, asserting its support of free

sale of goods, and favoring continued I.P.A.L. Civil Liberties

and condemning "propaganda" against "anti-racism" and anti-lynching."

The next information about the developments in the program

of the Conference appears in two articles in the SOUTHERN

C of April 20, 1940. The first article reveals that a met
council at Conference on April 15, 1940, regarding health and edu-
cation of the South, etc. KOSMEIET, J.C. F. DAVIS, Executive

of the National Negro Congress, H.J. C. LEWIS, of the Council

withers, and other persons who's speeches on the pressing needs

for the Negro education in the South regarding schooling and health,

temporarily set up any definite program beyond stating that

would be unified and that more money should be spent on educa-

tion, which reveals that JOSIE S. CUMMINS reported on a year's work

Conference's Civil Rights Committee, of which he is the Secretary

tion, is included below under the heading "Propositions." In CUMMINGS

said that after the Committee was set up in February, 1939.

The Executive Board, then, went through the numerous reso-

In November 1932, a report was made by the Conference at its first meeting in

and decided that there were two main objectives which were to

majority rule and to create respect for minority rights. The
Information.

Investigation shows that the _Joint Anti-Fascist Committee_ of the Joint Anti-Fascist Committee, located at 200 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, is entirely Communist controlled. Evidence of Communist Party membership and leadership has been found. Evidence of activities in Chicago, particularly those directed to raising funds from trade unions and their members for relief and transportation to the countries of Spain, South America, and North Africa, is also maintained.

Copies of this report were sent to:
- New York
- Cleveland
- Detroit
- Washington, D.C.
- Los Angeles
- San Francisco
- Chicago
- St. Louis
- Milwaukee

[Handwritten notes and scribbles on the page.]
of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade Rehabilitation Fund Incorporated, and presently Regional Treasurer of the JAFRC. The identity of [Redacted] is not known.

On May 25, 1943, [Redacted] advised that her daughter [Redacted] had become interested in the JAFRC at 205 North Weiss, and was working at the Committee's office in her spare time. Mrs. [Redacted] stated that her daughter told her the purpose of the Committee was to help the Spanish Republic, but that she had intercepted a letter intended for her daughter, which contained one of Earl Browder's speeches. She said that the letter bore the return address of 1407 East 31st Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Further advice was sent to Mrs. [Redacted] on June 1, 1943, in the morning edition of the Chicago Herald Tribune an article entitled "100 Socialist-Republican Refugees Coming to United States." The article was distributed by wire by the Associated Press, and stated that the JAFRC announced the receipt of a notation of Under Secretary of State DEAN ACHESON that P. S. Spanish republican refugees would arrive at a United States port from Paris, France, en route to Mexico. The Consul is reported to have stated that these refugees, including men and women, were still being held in concentration camps pending completion of arrangements for their rescue.

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

On June 10, 1943 [Confidential Informant [Redacted] whose identity is known to the Bureau advised that an article in the New York World Telegram, dated October 21, 1942, and headed "An Idea Came Out of Chicago: "Unit Dinner" named the JAFRC as successor to the ill-fated American Defense Unit Mission, and stated that last year Mrs. EDWARD ROOSEVELT withdrew from the Mission along with other prominent sponsors on the grounds it was Communist controlled."
During course of conversation with [REDACTED] re [REDACTED] NATIONAL STOLEN PROPERTY ACT, Miami File #97-297, subject stated that she was born a Catholic and that both her present and deceased husbands were non-Catholics; that she has sent considerable sums of money to the Archbishop of Vienna as a gesture of devotion and penance to the Church; that she sent $225,000 by messenger to Austria during 1940 and has been advised by the Papal Secretary in Rome that this sum never reached the Catholic Church. Subject indicates that both she and [REDACTED] her husband, have been British subjects in the past but are now naturalized Americans and represents herself to be devoted to America. Full background information relative to subject set out herein. Investigation would tend to indicate he has conducted a rather extensive plan to make his wife appear ridiculous, incompetent and un-American.

Copies destroyed 11-7-1960

APR-14-1941

Copies of this report

1. Bureau
2. Los Angeles
2. Portland (Info.)
2. Memphis (Info.)

DE-INDEXED
DATE: 8-17-56

9
recalled that the weight of handling her former husband's affairs became onerous, and that about three years ago she met in New York City. [Redacted] was at that time associated with [Redacted], who stated that [Redacted] proposed to her at that time, and that for a considerable period she was reluctant to accept his proposal on account of the fact that her hand was also desired in marriage by HILL ROOSEVELT, brother of Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, wife of the President. [Redacted] stated that she was personally acquainted with the President and Mrs. ROOSEVELT and that she has spent a great deal of time at their home at Hyde Park, New York.
Office Memorandum  - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, New York

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Hon. Chairman

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN CAIT

National President

MRS. NORMAN deR. WHITEHOUSE

National Chairman

Dr. EMILY HICKMAN

Vice Chairman

MRS. DANA CONVERSE BACUS
MRS. BARRY BINGHAM
MRS. ARTHUR BRIN
MRS. HENRY GODDARD LEACH
MRS. WILLIAM DICK SPORBERG

RECORDED
INDEXED 100-195436-20

AJM:MFB
100-62407
SPECIAL DELIVERY

63 JUL 14 1947
June 16, 1947

Treasurer

Mrs. Paul Mellon

Recording Secretary

Mrs. Creigh C. Stern

Consultants

Mildred Adams, Mrs. Vera W. Beggs, Vera Michele Dean, Virginia Gildersleeve, Mrs. Burnett Hannah, Anne O'Hare McCormick, Mrs. Ogden Reid, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Dorothy Thompson, Sarah Vambaugh

Committee Chairmen

Campaign

Mrs. Raymond Brown

Vice Chairman

Mrs. Monroe Percy Bloch

Citizens of Foreign Birth or Origin

Mrs. De Witt Stetten

Education and Publications

Dr. Emily Hickman

Vice Chairman

Mrs. Dava Converse Backus

Field Representative

Mary Dingman

Finance

Mrs. H. Frederick Wilkie
July 8, 1940

I wish to acknowledge your communications of June 29, 1940, and to assure you that I deeply appreciate the information set forth therein.

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

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

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

Sincerely yours,
Dear Mr. Hoover:

As long as I am writing you about the situation in McKeesport I'll send along these items too, and you can note them and file them in the wastebasket if you care to.

You'll note I offered Simon and Schuster a popular (but authoritative) book on fingerprinting, but they said no. Probably they are right. Things are happening so fast in fingerprinting that it is a job of doing now rather than writing about or talking about prints. There are still some prejudices to overcome, and some cooperation from newspapers and the public to ask for; but that is a personal job of selling, I should say, rather than a job for a book.

The Eleanor Roosevelt column of June 21st prompted me to write the Cleveland Press and the New York World-Telegram. I don't as yet know whether either letter has been printed, but here are the letters. You'll enjoy reading them, I'm sure.

I hope that you and Louis Nichols and Tolson and your other assistants are keeping up your health and your cheerfulness. Don't let the mass of new work get you down. Yell for help - from the Army, if you can't train new men fast enough yourself.

Sincerely,

Glad you liked my book.
June 20, 1940

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

Thanks, anyway, for writing us about it.

Sincerely,

Molly Singer

Cleveland, Ohio
MS: pk
New York City, Thursday. Something curious is happening to us in this country, and I think it is time we stopped and took stock of ourselves.

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

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

Shows Lack Of Consideration

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

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

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

Lends Fight On Radicals

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

The gentleman in question is 42 years old. The people in the youth-led organization are likely to be dead in the front line of battle before he is even called. If they happen to feel that our constitution should be adhered to, unless it should be changed, they seem to be thinking along the same lines as the attorney general of the United States.
June 23, 1940

Editor, World-Telegram,
New York City

Dear Sir:

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

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

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

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

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

Let's make it clear that communists, who are over...
June 23, 1940

Editor, Cleveland Press:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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

DETAILS:

CONFIDENTIAL sources for whom T symbols have
been designated herein are of known reliability unless otherwise stated.

DO NOT DISSEMINATE.

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New York (100-50670)
Los Angeles

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PROPRIETARY NUMBER:

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RECORDED

FILE NO.

100-15732
enough, but the impact of seeing it on the screen was truly frightening. Therein lies our strength! The Hollywood mobies have muzzled and silenced all in the film industry who would like to produce films to show the truth. All the top producers of stage plays are either Reds or have been terrorized into refusing to produce plays that expose the truth, but the Cinema Educational Guild has the talent and capability of doing both fully, as well as those who control both mediums; and we have a plan all worked out to accomplish it—all over the United States. The following are the scenes which they specifically demanded to be deleted. Kindly mark 'yes' or 'no' if you feel that the various scenes should, or should not be deleted."

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

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

T-1, who had an opportunity to observe the film, advises in connection with the above-described scenes that they purport to be as described, but that actually there is nothing other than the commentary which accompanies the ( )
film to substantiate the circumstances implied in the
scenes. For example, in the scene which purports to show
F.D.R. signing the recognition of Russia, it is clearly
former President ROOSEVELT who appears in the scene, but
whether he is actually signing the official agreement
recognizing the U.S.S.R. cannot be told from the scene
itself but is so described by the commentary. Furthermore,
while the film does show Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT addressing
a group of young people, it is the accompanying commentary
which describes the group as a group of young Communist
Leaguers.

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

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

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

Report Made At BOSTON, MASS. Date 10/3/43

Period

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

Report Made By

Title INTERNATIONAL WORKERS ORDER

Character of Case INTERNAL SECURITY - R

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

COPY F415

61-7341-5-31
TRAUBER, National Representative, spoke of stimulating and inspiring the members. Suggested registration of those who wish to go to Convention. Proposed a 1-2 page bulletin on active builders. Suggested publicizing and emphasizing the Challenge to 'fella. April 14th to be L.H.O. Day with visits to contacts.

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

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

H/s that we issue a bulletin. Passed.

Junior Section. Bro. TRAUBER reported that six months ago we had 69 juniors, a week ago we had 229, a tripling of the membership in six months. We need 500 members to bring up the district to the correct proportion.

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

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

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

Above plan accepted by meeting.

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

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

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

Reported on the talk by Mrs. ROOSEVELT.

There are 12 delegates who are willing to report to the lodges on the Institute. Proposed that communications be sent to the lodges.
TO: MR. NICHOLS
FROM: P. E. WAIGHT
SUBJECT: HEARINGS -- SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CRIME IN INTER-STATE CONCERN

DATE: 6/16/51

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

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

"ENCLOSURE ON BULKY RAMP"

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

MAY, 26 19

ALL PARTS ON BULKY RAMP

04-19

CONFIDENTIAL, CONFIDENTIAL, INDEXED

RETURN TO INDEXING-RECEV

MAY, 26 19

NOV. 21 1951

416
Mr. Halley. Your politics have been, well, you have been on the other side of the fence from O'Dwyer generally; have you not?

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

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

Mr. Lipsky. Yes.

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

Mr. Lipsky. Yes.

Mr. Halley. And what was that service?

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

I said, "What was it?"

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

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

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

The Chairman. From whom?

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Lipsky. Yes.

Mr. Halley. What did he do?

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

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

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

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

Mr. Lipsky. At City Hall, at City Hall.

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

Mr. Lipsky. That's right.

Mr. Halley. Go ahead, please.

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

I told him that I thought it was foolish to inject himself into a thing of that sort, that he would have an awful lot to do with being mayor.
to screen WRU graduates more closely than graduates of colleges that do not aid Communists.

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

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

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

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

THE ROUND TABLE

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

The Round Table claims to be an educational program,
but this is doubtful. To be a genuinely educational pro-
gram, every one of the round table broadcasts dealing with
Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director F.B.I.
United States Department of Justice.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:
The thought I wish to present to you has been in my mind for quite some time. The urge to put it in writing any benefit that may develop out of operating and co-ordinating forces brought it to the front by the appointment of one of your agents as investigator.

The gentleman I am of the opinion is going to be worthy of the title, the title of officer. There seems to be in my few little papers that things in the city are handled with efficiency. The name is leadership; it is headed leadership.

I know how told by officers that our police department were made through outside control by an ex-Mayor. Incorruptible...
it should be determined, so that our for
of protection and defence, we losing
body not to deal with anything like
I have been informed by one of the
clothes men, that by the time the boy
we were fined four days pay for these
lives, they are breathing as deep by a
after which we are retreating to the east
of our present battle, with the remain
active.

One of our uniformed officers once
mentioned that there had been fresh on the carpet the time
because he arrested 1 more who had
to be pretty close to the Mayor. But one of the informed one cleanup of a
Army... under so well.

The Mayor has told me of a
reliable word of some coming to
from another village that I can't
coming to that, for the Police force is only
good as its leader.

What we need along this line is
dependable leadership, a leadership that
people can strongly rely on and that
like the home of Symphony.
I never name you incidentally. After the other. If the lack of your appearance in time. If it would be a good.

Suffice to say, New Mayor will grow big enough into the next few days to. Of our citizens. I realize the conditions in my Police Department and to serve them. And put the force on an efficient and reliable basis, I respectfully request from any and all this activity that required any of my time from the City business.

That goes for Mayor L. Hurley and our First Lady as well.

Home Defense should be one of the. Good, reliable army need the town. What it is all about.

You who have the training, the ability and the confidence of the other people. The type of brave for that period. With a light, eerie adjutant on the side of the deck could he and about General John J. (Black Jack) Pershing.

Always appreciating you that consistent. I and thank you.
Dec. 26th, 1941

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

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

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

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

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

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

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

66-8700-99
The Mayor has told a very good and reliable friend of mine (and I quote) I have a rotten Police force. I can say Amen, Amen, to that, for the Police force is only as good as its leader.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Always appreciating your kind consideration,

I am, Sincerely yours,
Just Folks

By Edgar Guest

Prayer for Christmas Week

This week, dear Lord, we come with prayers
And pleading for special care.
That Christmas Day may bring us
And health to all the family.
And everywhere the children dwell.
We ask of Thee to keep them well.
This week, till Christmas Day be gone
Protect the children every one.
And give to little girls and boys
The strength to play with all their toys.
We ask this now as so would He
Who said: "Let children come to me."
Let angels hush over them.

The United States government
The Japanese navy
The war, civilian night flying by permit.
This applies to everyone, we hasten
to assure Junior, except Santa Claus.

The Japanese navy may show courage, but
The United States government has put a ban on civilian night flying except by permit. This applies to everyone, we hasten to assure Junior, except Santa Claus.
February 11, 1942

Dear [Name]

I wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated December 26, 1941, and the enclosures. The content of your letter has been carefully reviewed and is being made a matter of official record in the files of this Bureau. You may be assured that it will be afforded appropriate consideration.

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

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director
advises that they have an invitation to the white house a
week from tuesday and she wants to know what to wear. [redacted] doesn't
know who will be there or how [redacted] got the invitation.

[redacted] refers to her London, England, visits to receptions and what
more then and that [redacted] has tails. [redacted] mentions [redacted]
as having to a party at her [redacted] and wearing long
gloves which were not appropriate.

[redacted] mentions that [redacted] preparing a book on economics and that he
has so many interruptions from people offering him good jobs.
[redacted] said that [redacted] has spent a lot of time preparing a
book also. [redacted] said he is being very firm with the problems facing
him and he is disciplining himself to refuse the tempting offers
of jobs he has had. [redacted] said she had a lot of people visiting her
yesterday. [redacted] mentions that she met President ROOSEVELT and
said that President ROOSEVELT was interesting and that was when she used
to go to the white house and that since then she hasn't gone at all.
[redacted] said she knows ELEANOR ROOSEVELT very well. [redacted] said she
enjoyed Mrs. ROOSEVELT in London and that [redacted] was on her
Committee and that on one occasion she went to a very small cocktail
party at Mrs. ROOSEVELT's apartment at [redacted] and [redacted] talked
with ELEANOR ROOSEVELT about the school ELEANOR ROOSEVELT attended near
Wimbledon, England, when she was a young girl. [redacted] said she used
to live near Potney School in London, England. [redacted] also used to
meet Mrs. ROOSEVELT at the white house at "those Chinese affairs."
WASHINGTON, D. C.
April 27, 1967

1:30 p.m.

[Redacted]

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

June 17, 1940

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sirs:

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

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

[Signature]

DEN BALES HOPKINS
ADVISER TO THE

[Date]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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

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

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

MRS. FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT
MADAME P. ROBERTS
THOMAS CORCORAN
FELIX FRANKFURTER
HENRY MORGENTHAU, JR.
--- COHEN (CORCORAN’S ASSOCIATE)
ATTORNEY GENERAL JACKSON

and named as the worst of them all HARRY HOPKINS.

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

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

It appears that went further in his discussion with and told him that the President had called upon all the Governors of all the States to form committees within their states to combat parachute troops.
June 21, 1951

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

Dear General Speats:

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

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

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

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

Very sincerely yours,

Richard Salzmann
Campaign Director
TO

FROM

SUBJECT: INSTITUTE OF PACIFIC RELATIONS
ESPIONGE - R

PURPOSE:

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

DETAILS:

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

ACTION:

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

Addendum:

These documents consist for the most part of correspondence
between officials of the IPR dealing with IPR official business.
Included in these documents are the names of individuals who have
been subjects of Bureau investigations, but as indicated above,
logical leads are contained as a result of these people being
mentioned. [redacted] of the [redacted] Committee has reviewed these documents and also furnished photocopies at the time. The originals were returned to him.