

SUBJECT: SECURITY MATTER - (b) file

See letter of the Director from New York dated 12/15/51 and report of dated August 6, 1951

...a voluminous file regarding the subject contained a letter dated April 21, 1942, addressed to Mr. ROOSEVELLER, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, signed by MALVINA G. THOMPSON, Secretary to Mrs. ROOSEVELT with letterhead "The Whitehouse Washington". It set forth that Mrs. LEAVIA H. HEDBERG, 119 W. 57th Street, New York City, states in the enclosed letter that the approval of your committee is desired for the American passport being arranged for HUBERT ... Also in this letter ... information ... the letter referred to ... dated April ... Washington ... considerable ...

COMMUNISM

By Frank C. Waldrop

NOBODY knows how much undiscovered dynamite still lies buried in the files of the House committee on Un-American Activities. The committee began work in 1938 very much under a cloud of Administration disapproval.

For years it skulked along unsure either of where it was going or where it had been.

It got no co-operation from the Executive branch, but instead, direct opposition. Instead of the Department of Justice working in close association with the committee to stop communism, it worked to stop the committee.

YET, even so, the committee's record of achievement in naming some of this country's worst enemies, is remarkably good. Maybe it looks so good because the Department of Justice looks so bad.

But anyhow, here is a sample of the sort of dynamite its record holds.

One day in December, 1939, the committee called to the witness a Negro, William Odell Nowell of Detroit, Mich.

NOWELL had two important characteristics. First, he had been a Communist from 1929 to 1936 and had become an extremely important agent traveling between the U.S.A. and Moscow, on missions of great importance to the party.

Second, Nowell had one of those freak minds. He was capable of almost absolute and total recall of names, dates, places and remarks.

He filled the pages with information, the value of which it was impossible to estimate at the time.

WHILE he was in the midst of testifying, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt actually came to the committee rooms and, attended by numerous young Communists, took up her knitting at a conspicuous corner of the committee table.

Rhea Whitley, former FBI agent and then chief counsel of the committee, was in the process of asking Nowell about other Americans he had seen in Moscow in 1931, and Nowell was rattling off names at a great rate.

He paused for breath and said:

"... Also, I met in Moscow a Mr. Gebhardt, who was from the German Communist party. He was a German by birth. He was a representative of the German Communist party but in recent years he had been interested in and working on American problems."

"So he had worked with the American commission of the Communist international. He traveled through America in 1933 and a portion of 1934. I believe I met him in 1933. As a representative of the Committee he traveled under the alias of Edwards."

NOBODY knew it then, but those 10 lines of testimony were pregnant with news that would break years later on every page one in America. That news would send men to jail.

It would drag in the name of Mrs. Roosevelt and give Hollywood goose pimples, and embarrass the ex-Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles.

For the "Mr. Gebhardt" whom Nowell had met in Moscow was none other than Gerhardt Eisler. The fact that Nowell said he had seen "Mr. Gebhardt" in America in 1933 traveling under the alias of Edwards, was the clue that committee agents caught and followed, patiently and silently, from 1939 to 1947. With no more evidence to start on than that, they ultimately hit a trail that led to:

Gerhardt Eisler, singled out later by the FBI as the most dangerous Communist in America, now in Berlin heading a cold war on this country that may turn hot at any moment.

Hanns Eisler, his brother, whom Mrs. Roosevelt had interceded for with Welles, with one of those famous "Dear Sumner" letters on White House stationery.

Leon Josephson, who told an American consul in Denmark once that he was the party's man, and "anything short of murder," he would do on order of the party.

False passports, theft, fraud, perjury, all these and more were put in the record that afternoon as Mrs. Roosevelt listened and knitted for the newsreel cameras, while Nowell testified. But how many Administration officers had interest in it?

ALL in all, 1939 was one of the committee's biggest years for hooking big names and identifying organizations for the public's understanding.

Some of the main consequences that came on in time:

Fritz Kuhn, fuhrer of the German-American Bund, was sent to prison for mishandling of the funds of his organization.

Earl Browder, general secretary of the Communist party, and William Weiner, party treasurer, were indicted on false passport charges.

Nicholas Dozenberg was charged with counterfeiting American money on orders from the Communist International.

Officials of Bookniga, Soviet propaganda agency, pleaded guilty to the charge of failing to register as foreign agents.

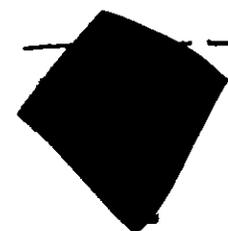
Arno Rissi and Mrs. Leslie Fry, West coast Nazi and Fascist leaders, fled the country.

But did anybody thank the committee for its efforts? Did you?

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100-369507-A

Date: JUN 28 1950

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WILLIAM ROOSEVELT

COMMUNISM

By Frank C. Waldrop

IT WAS no accident that a law was put on the books in 1947 requiring that officers of American labor unions swear themselves to be free of communism.

An examination of hearings 10 years before by the House committee on un-American activities will show why. The testimony was given by John P. Frey, president of the AFL metal trades.

His warning was later buttressed by thousands of pages of additional testimony taken from hundreds of witnesses the country over, that proved no union could tolerate communism and save itself.

They gave a complete panorama of Communist aims and activities not only in American trade unions but in those of Italy, France and Britain, and showed with names, dates and places, just how Communist infiltration into unions was coordinated with parallel work in political and educational fields.

FREY had a motive, of course. In addition to his concern as a good citizen, the AF of L was hitler because John L. Lewis' local had in 1935 broken loose and set up the CIO.

This same Lewis, in 1934, had bought full-page advertisements in newspapers all around the United States to denounce and expose with undeniable fact, the conspiratorial character of the Communist movement as an agency of the Soviet government in Moscow.

Yet in 1935, for the reasons still obscure, Lewis had opened the doors of the CIO to communism. I say "still obscure" even though it is obvious from even the briefest study of Lewis' character that he loves power and is inclined to grab any stick, to beat the dog.

I have no doubt he would use Communists as stepping stones to power just as quickly as he would use and has used, all other kinds of people. But yes, in 1922-24 he had a brush with them that came within a hair's breadth of losing him his United Mine Workers' union. He is not so stupid as to have forgotten.

I HAVE heard it said that Lewis early saw how Communism was developing within the New Deal and decided in 1934-35 that he would run in ahead of it with the CIO, the better to head off revolution.

That's a likely face-saving story it is true, but it also has some merit just the same. For sure it is that the Communists in and surrounding the government were out to capture the labor movement with the government's help, after 1933.

John L., for all that he sat down with them, used them and was used by them, just can't be pictured as a reliable and faithful

Moscow missionary, obedient to the discipline and the orders from the throne that every Communist must meekly obey.

SOMEWHERE in the murky depths of New Deal chicanery there lies a hidden story yet to be told. Lewis put the CIO together in 1935 with Communists running his errands. In 1936 he handed the famous half a million dollars to F.D.R.

In 1937 he began to find himself on the way out, and his ultimate unhappy leave-taking from the CIO as all the world knows, was not his own idea.

His successor in office, Philip Murray, was a much softer and more pliable type, and well the Communists understood it.

IT WAS the intertwining of the Communists throughout the CIO that had John P. Frey busy in 1938 filling the record of the House committee.

He foretold what would happen in such major unions as the National Maritime union, the United Auto Workers, the Transport Workers, Steel Workers and other behemoths.

He warned that unless union labor kept itself free of Communist encirclement, labor would one day find itself working for a tyranny which "menaces the structure and form of our government."

The NLU and its president, Joe Curran, tried to live with communism and failed. Curran at one point even denounced his own organization as a Communist captive.

The UAW has gone through the same pattern.

And the CIO as a whole, found itself in serious internal straits when in 1947 it was, almost 10 years after Frey's testimony, confronted with a law of Congress at last requiring that officers of unions sign affidavits that they were not members of the Communist party.

AFTER Frey, the witnesses flooded in and the evidence with them. Evidence of communism in the schools, in the federal theater, arts and writers' projects of the WPA, of Communist fronts such as the Workers' Alliance, International Workers' Order, International Labor Defense, American Student Union, American Youth Congress.

Name after name was entered in the committee hearings of alien Communists in the U.S.A., subject to deportation.

But no action was taken. To the contrary, Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt, herself, was a leader in heaping scorn and ridicule upon the committee, and on several occasions actually quartered Communist members of the American Youth Congress in the White House itself.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

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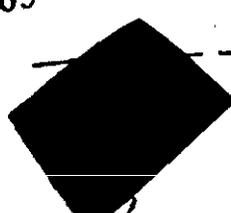
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COMMUNISM

By Frank C. Waldrop

ONE of the most interesting stories I ever covered in my life turned up in the course of investigating communism in the early New Deal of 1933-36.

That assignment had carried me from the incredible experiment in socialism under Mrs. Roosevelt's personal direction up at Reedsville, W. Va., all through the South Atlantic byways.

The Reedsville experiment is by now forgotten, perhaps, but it is an evidence of the noxious growth that can come from pretty words.

AS all the world knows, the mountains and valleys of West Virginia are filled with people who can't make a living where they are, but resist the idea of going out in search of a living elsewhere.

Mrs. Roosevelt set about in 1933 to remedy that at taxpayers' expense. Displaced coal miners were "re-settled" on a tract of worked-out land, in houses that had been pre-fabricated by somebody that Louis McHenry Howe, Mr. Roosevelt's personal agent, recommended.

THERE were fifty of these houses at the start. Later the number was run up to some 200, or more. I went through many of them, talked with the people and examined the operation in closest detail.

At best, you would have to call it pathetic.

The poor, unfortunate miners were shoved around by a succession of so-called "planners," who were bent, bound and determined that Reedsville would show the world the superiority of their organized operation as against individual initiative.

THEY had a "co-operative" dairy, as I remember, little strips of land for "personal" use of those who dared, and everything else was run from the top.

They set out to make Reedsville a gem of "balanced" agriculture and industry by trying to bully several firms, including General Electric, into running plants there, no matter what good reasons to the contrary.

The whole thing, in its final factual form, was nothing more than Mrs. Roosevelt's version of the collective farm that is as old as Russia and now is hardened into a government bureaucracy by the Russian government.

REEDSVILLE had another Russian aspect, too. Everybody has heard about the "Potemkin villages" that Empress Catherine the Great had her ministers, Potemkin, build along

the river as she journeyed down with foreign dignitaries.

These fakes were to impress Europe with the health, strength and happiness of the Russian empire.

As fast as the imperial boats went by, each village collapsed and the actors, actresses and prop men hurried across short cuts to set up the same scene at another bend in the stream.

So with Reedsville's masters, in a way. For it was soon obvious that the Reedsville project was without a sound basis. The people living there under government seal couldn't stand it. They dribbled off in all directions, mostly to the hills.

Somewhere around my house there still is today a child's rocking chair that I bought at the Reedsville handicraft shop. It's a good chair. But it cost about five times the price of a better chair, not to mention all the time, trouble, and expense involved in getting it in such an out-of-the-way place.

SO that Potemkin village at Reedsville collapsed and ultimately was sold off by the government at a terrible loss. But the prop men who had built it ran on to build many others at a cost of millions upon millions of the people's dollars.

Those were the days when Rexford Guy Tugwell was out to "roll up my sleeves and make America over."

The image in all such minds was Soviet Russia, which, as I have demonstrated here in the most careful detail, had already by 1933 been blown high sky as a fraud, a fake and a failure of good government or as an enterprise for human welfare.

Just the same, "Potemkin villages," but built of good, solid American lumber, stone and concrete at staggering cost, were set up all around. I visited many of them and took samplings on a broad scale.

ONE by one, they all went the same route of expensive construction, attempted socialization, collapse and sale at a loss.

Yet never did the Executive branch of our federal government either acknowledge the error of its policy or bring to punishment those who had saddled it with this multi-million dollar effort to reduce U. S. citizens to wards of government.

The only place in the government any sentiment in that direction developed, was in Congress and out of that eventually came the House Committee on un-American Activities.

But I haven't told about that most interesting story that I ran across in checking on the WPA. That one, which has to do with the Indians, will have to keep until tomorrow.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

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JUN 1 1950

Date:

6 JUN 30 1950

5/25/50

The May 7, 1950 issue of Bohemia, a weekly magazine published in Havana, contained a rather lengthy article concerning the Inter-American Conference for Democracy and Liberty. This article prominently mentioned BETANCOURT and included a long list of individuals and organizations which were stated to be backers of the Conference which was to be held in Havana from May 12 to May 14, 1950.

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109-442-1

Among the list of organizations and individuals backing the Conference in the United States the Bohemia article listed the following: Americans for Democratic Action; the C.I.O.; the A.F. of L.; the Young Republicans of New York; Friends of Democracy; Pan-American Society of Women; ROGER N. BALDWIN; SIDNEY HOOK; ALVIN JOHNSON; PEARL BOCK; ARCHIBALD MacLEISH; FRANCES GRANT; Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT; LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, Governor of Puerto Rico; WILLIAM GREEN; PHILLIP MURRAY; NORMAN THOMAS; JAMES T. SHOTWELL; Representative RICHARD M. NIXON of California; WALDO FRANK; JOHN DOS-PASSOS; CLARENCE SENIOR, and others.

The second day's activities included the naming of committees to work on various projects and the reading of various messages of adhesion of persons unable to be present, including messages from FRANCIS BIDDLE, Senator HERBERT H. LEHMAN, Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, and Governor LUIS MUNOZ MARIN of Puerto Rico.

WAR EAST SITUATION
WAR EAST SITUATION

According to the source, a group of five men recently established a special project group to draw up a plan to ease the tension now existing between Nationalist China and Communist China. A plan has been submitted by Yasaburo Shimohata, publisher of "Heihonsha," a political and entertainment magazine published monthly in Japan, which has been accepted by the Japanese Government. Under this plan, efforts will be made to seek the aid of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to convince Madame Chiang Kai-shek, who is presently in the U.S., of the advisability of having Chiang Kai-shek leave Taiwan and seek refuge in Japan. A select representative of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation will reportedly be sent to the U.S. to handle this matter. It was further alleged by the source that efforts will be made to seek refuge in Japan for the sake of the Japanese Government.

CONFIDENTIAL

recently established a special group of five
men to draw up a plan to ease the situation existing in
China, the Nationalist Government, the Communist Government, and the source of
information submitted by YASA HURO SHINOWAKA (publisher of THE HOPE)
and entertainment monthly magazine) has been ad-
vised by the Japanese Government. This plan is to seek aid
from ELEANOR ROOSEVELT to convince Madame CHIANG Kai-shek
presently in the United States, of the advisability of
having CHIANG Kai-shek leave Taiwan and seek refuge in Japan.
Selected representative of NHK (Japan Broadcasting Corporation)
will be sent to the United States to handle this plan.
The plan CHIANG Kai-shek in Japan, the estate of TSUNASHI
KURITA is possible provided CHIANG Kai-shek's residence

1508

11-27-50

8/26/52

The first edition of the New York "Times" of March 2, 1951, carried a news item reporting that the Asia Institute had given a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria in honor of NASROLLAH ENTEZAM, President of the United Nations General Assembly. It noted that three hundred people had attended, among whom were Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT.

10/16/50

STATE INSTITUTE

AGENCY *file - 10-11*
REQ. NO. *10-13*
REP'T FORW. *10-22*
10-24

INTERNAL

Absolute charter granted to subject organization by New York State Board of Education. Details of charter, 1949, and 1950-1951 charter, five school power to grant, 1950-1951 charter amended 7/18/46 changing name of institution authorizing a 1950-1951 degree of master of arts. Request for this institute to confer degree denied by Board of Education. List of original trustees and the 1950-1951 trustees set out in the 1950-1951 announcement of courses of the organization obtained.

DETAILS:

AT ALBANY, NEW YORK

100-100-100
by letter dated 10-22-50
Per FOIA request

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100-35750-25

The School of Asiatic Studies, now the only specialized graduate school of its type in the United States, is a principal component of the Asia Institute. The Institute has been designed to furnish a survey of Asian cultures and civilizations; their history, character, and significance. The aim of the School is to facilitate more objective understanding of the Orient, as well as to foster general public interest in scholarly research, and in government and business relations.

Students at the School for Asiatic Studies have access to important Asia Institute collections, libraries and research archives, and are invited to participate in the many special events, public lectures, and exhibitions which are sponsored each year by the Institute.

[redacted] made available a copy of the program of the 21st Annual Dinner of The Asia Institute held March 1951 at the Hotel Waldorf Astoria, New York City, which lists the following guests:

Honor guests:

H. E. HARRIS, CHAIRMAN
President of the Institute
Master of Ceremonies: SAMUEL E. BARLOW

Address:

ASIA INSTITUTE
100 EAST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

For more information, contact the Asia Institute during the school year.

5/13/54

said that much pressure had been used by persons in high positions to expedite subject's naturalization. According to [redacted] included amongst the people who used their influence and position on behalf of the subject he believed was Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT.

100-368566-19

7/7/50

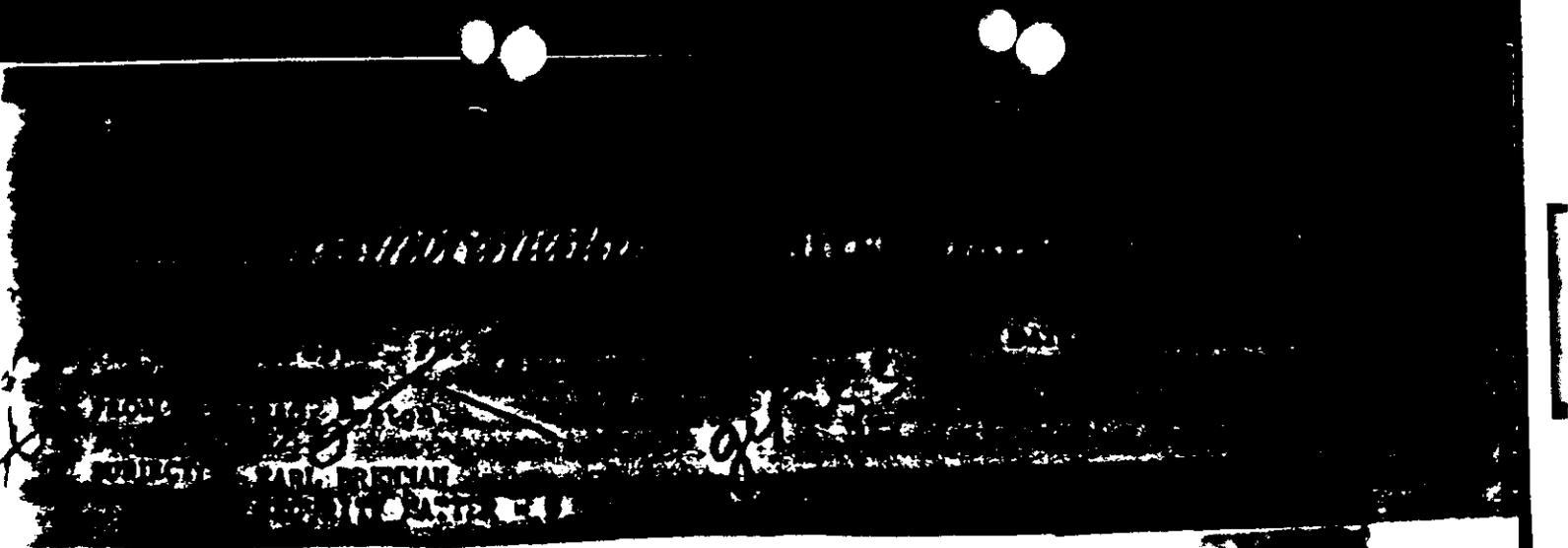
The "Daily Worker" of September 28, 1948, page 3, column 1, states in an article that a delegation of American women approached Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT on September 27, 1949, regarding KETTY ZEVGOS, Greek woman democratic leader, sentenced to die by a court martial in Greece. Among the delegates who approached Mrs. ROOSEVELT was STELLA ALLEN, National Executive Secretary of the Congress of American Women.

6/8/50

An article in the "New York Herald Tribune" for March 14, 1950, revealed that a scheduled television appearance of PAUL ROBESON on a program with Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT on March 19, 1950 had been called off on March 13 1950 in the face of "several hundred protests".

Elizabeth Roosevelt
The article stated that SIDNEY H. EIGES, Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company in charge of Press Information, said that ROBESON'S appearance on Mrs. ROOSEVELT'S weekly television forum was "indefinitely postpone and probably would be cancelled. The action was taken less than twenty-four hours after announcement was made that ROBESON would be a guest on the program.

Indicative of the Communist Party attitude toward the banning of PAUL ROBESON from Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT's NBC-TV show, it was noted that the "Daily Worker", March 15, 1950, Page 1, was critical of the banning of ROBESON from the program and that the "Daily Worker" of March 17, 1950, Page 3, Column 1, and March 19, 1950, Page 9 Column 1, also reflected support for ROBESON and condemned his being banned from the program.



100-365517-1

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STATIONER AND INCORPORATED
INCORPORATED IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
INCORPORATED IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
INCORPORATED IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

4/28/50

spoke concerning the CP youth activity during the 1930's, in which he stated that the National Youth Administration was directly responsible for the organization of the American Youth Congress, of which, according to ELEANOR ROOSEVELT was one of the leaders.

also advised that the subject
had the following addresses in her address book:

Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
Apt. 15A
29 Washington Square West
New York City 11
Phone: ALgonquin 4-1458

PROHIBIT

Published by the "Return Home" Committee
1937

Page three.

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"I AM VERY GLAD I SAW ALL THIS," ELEANOR ROOSEVELT NY

Quotations from statements made by Mrs. ROOSEVELT
during her stay in the Soviet Union.

100-365088-

2038

The "HONOLULU STAR-BULLETIN," local daily newspaper, on November 26, 1947 carried an article under the heading "Discouragement Turns Chinese to Communism, Says Co-op Director." The article reads:

"So discouraged are the Chinese people in the corruptness of their government, so disillusioned in the civil wars, they are turning by droves to Communism.

"CHEE QUON CHUN, a recent returnee here, backs this observation with experience since 1934, first with the Chinese government and in the last few years with China's land development program.

"He is at present on leave as director of the southeast region of the Chinese Industrial Cooperative system and is vacationing with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dai Bung Chun of 1415 Iao Lane.

"The people there, he says, are 'living from hand to mouth.' Even farmers are being drawn into the militia. This has completely paralyzed the economic system of China, Mr. Chun asserts.

"Communism can not be suppressed by force and arms,' he adds. 'Nothing is left of the educational system. Not until peace is restored can there be any hope of reconstruction.'

"China's industrial cooperative system is unique, Mr. Chun explained, in that it is the first the Government has financed. It was organized shortly after the fall of Shanghai as a relief movement to industrialize the small villages.

"Its advisory board lists such prominent social minded internationalists as Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt, the late marine Lt. Col. EVANS CARLSON and REMI-ALLEY of New Zealand.

365079
100 - 365079-4

Office Memorandum • U1

U. S. GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/26/59

FROM : SAC, DALLAS

SUBJECT: YOUTH OF ALL NATIONS, INC.

On 3/3/59

advised her fourteen year old daughter had obtained the address of "YOUTH OF ALL NATIONS, INC." (YOAN), 16 St. Luke's Place, New York City 14, New York, from reading a children's magazine known as "Seventeen." She had answered an advertisement seeking a pen pal.

100-373251-24

[REDACTED]

The material sent out by YOAN lists CLARA LEISER as founder and executive director. YOAN claims that the following are some of the publications and individuals who have "furthered the work" of YOAN: New York Times; Ladies Home Journal; Good Housekeeping; Christian Science Monitor; McCall's; Parents' Magazine; Encyclopedia Americana; Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT and PEARL BUCK.

[REDACTED]

0

Bill

Families of McCarran Victims Place Protests Before UN

LAKE SUCCESS.—Charges that the U.S. government committed "grave violations" of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights by the arbitrary arrest and holding without bail of non-citizens were placed before the United Nations last week.

The charges, listed in a three-page document, were formally presented to Dr. John Humphrey, Director of the UN Division of Human Rights and member of the UN Secretariat by a delegation composed of members of the immediate families of non-citizens arrested in the McCarran Law raids, many of whom have been held on Ellis Island for more than three weeks without bail.

The document was circulated to all members of the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee, headed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. It asserted that by arresting and denying bail to the McCarran victims, the U. S. government committed violations of the Human Rights Declaration "of a serious and far-reaching character."

MRS. ROOSEVELT was the only delegate who refused to personally receive a copy of the communication addressed to her committee.

She was approached in the delegates' lounge by Harry Raymond, spokesman for the families of the McCarran victims. When told that the illegal arrests had caused extreme suffering and distress and had done irreparable injury to the families of 16 legal and permanent U. S. residents held on Ellis Island, Mrs. Roosevelt pleaded that her committee was not in session. She flatly refused to accept a copy of the document.

The communication was accept-

ed, however, by other members of the UN committee. Dr. Humphrey accepted the document for the entire committee. He said he would give it his immediate consideration.

"We are members of the immediate families of 16 legal and permanent residents of the United States now held in custody by the U. S. government," the communication to the UN declared.

"These members of our families have been explicitly denied the 'rights and freedoms' set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. We are informed and believe that the U. S. government is bound to honor that declaration and to honor its articles. Nevertheless, in violation of Article 9, members of our families are being subjected to 'arbitrary arrest and detention' forbidden in that article. In addition, the actions of the U. S. government against members of our families are in clear violation of the laws of the country and its Constitution."

FOR MORE than a half-day, the delegation of wives, husbands, fathers, sons and daughters of the Ellis Island prisoners sought to interview Mrs. Roosevelt and other U. S. delegates to the UN. UN officials denied them passes to attend the meeting of the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee, which was in session and to which the communication was addressed.

Finally, after long negotiations, Raymond, who is a reporter for The Worker and whose wife Rose



ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
Flatly Refused

Nelson Lightcap is one of the prisoners on Ellis Island, was permitted to attend the meeting and present the petition.

Others in the delegation were Mrs. Mary Borich, wife of Frank Borich; Mrs. Nell Cattonar and Vera, wife and daughter of Anthony Cattonar; Charles B. Sumnerbatch, father of Claudia Jones; Mrs. Esther Harisiadies, wife of Peter Harisiadies; Mrs. Pauline Pirinsky, wife of George Pirinsky; Mrs. Rose Tarazona, wife of Manuel Tarazona; Mrs. Sonia Schneider and Mona, wife and daughter of Jack Schneider, and Irving Callier.

The delegation was sponsored by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, which is conducting the campaign for freedom of the McCarran victims and their right to become American citizens.

is a clipping from 5 of the THE WORKER

11-19-50

clipped at the Seat of Government.

100-372598-A

JK

Supplementing my recent disclosure of discrimination against a loyal American girl by an editor of the Ladies Home Journal because she had served the FBI as a spy against the Communists, may I recall some other information concerning this magazine?

The Ladies Home Journal, as you may know, is a property of the Curtis Publishing company. Twenty or more years ago there was no more conservative house in the country. The LHJ was devoted to styles, recipes, patterns and other such strictly distaff interests and was innocent of politics except that it was, by implication, devoted to the republican form of government prescribed by the Constitution.

During the New Deal, however, Eleanor Roosevelt moved in as political housemother to promote her peculiar propositions and practice her fascinating method of dodging a question but seeming to give an honest answer.

The Ladies Home Journal became a trumpet for political policies far to the left of center and time came in 1948 when it playfully announced that, in a poll of its editorial staff, seven of the 59 "editors" had voted for Henry Wallace, for President, with 18 not recorded.

Wallace was the candidate of the Kremlin in that campaign and his Progressive party was the substitute for the Communist party. His convention in Philadelphia had included Paul Robeson and many other equally notorious Reds and only a year ago Wallace felt compelled to pull out and repudiate his old associates because they were on the Russian side of the American war in Korea and he seemed to sympathize with the Americans to some extent.

It was during this convention, incidentally, that Bubblehead was asked to say whether he had or hadn't written the idiotic Guru letters to Nicholas Roerich and publicly refused to discuss them at all.

Wallace did write these letters and they reflected a mental condition that gave us to realize what a ghastly risk we had unwittingly taken during the four years when he had been, by Roosevelt's choice, Vice President of the United States.

Inasmuch as Wallace is now pulling old official reports and letters out of the files where they have been suppressed all these years awaiting such an hour when they might serve some ulterior purpose of the Democratic party, I will say that many other documents whose text I have studied show him to be a scheming, merciless double-crosser totally at odds with the amiable figure of the gentle "mystic" that he pretends to be. He is cunning, ruthless for his own selfish ends and as dishonest as any other political faker we ever had not excepting Bryan, Huey Long, ...

In that campaign of 1948 when seven out of 43 "editors" of the LHJ were going to vote for Bubblehead and presumably did, his platform was entirely satisfactory to the Communists of this country who had a dominating influence in the drafting of it. At that time the Goofy Guru letters had been pinned on Bubblehead. Nevertheless, this "conservative" magazine which lives and thrives on advertising revenues from American big business, was impudent enough to flout these advertisers and the prosperous, wholly-American high-suburban ladies who form its circulation field.

It may not be too late but it certainly is not too soon to examine whether magnates dealing in soap, cosmetics, motors, food and the more expensive types of apparel know what political ends they are supporting with their advertising appropriations. After all, seven out of 43 editors are a large percentage of the dominant powers on such a magazine. And we were not told in that mocking little revelation whether Bruce and Beatrice Gould, the boss editors and the sponsors of Eleanor the Great, were among the Wallace group.

On the face of things, I should have thought they did intend to vote for Wallace and, if so, that would mean more than the political intention of two members of the scrub. There are "editors" and "editors" on a thing of this kind and the two Goulds, if they wanted the Kremlin's candidate, would have been more significant than a dozen pasty slabs from Smith and Vassar, cutting paper dolls in far corners of the palace.

When Angela Calomiris went to interview John Morris, the picture "editor," about some assignments for the LHJ and got the insulting answer that he wouldn't have a spy for the FBI in his shop, the Ladies Home Journal was consistent, anyway, although neither he nor the Goulds can claim that they were forthright. Gould's "apology" to Miss Calomiris, a first-rate professional news-photographer who sacrificed much for her country to be blacklisted by this conscientious objector in the LHJ, seems to be insufficient amend for any American who is asked to buy the wares which provide the pay for the Goulds and Morris. The only real satisfaction I got was provided by Angela, herself, when she told Gould she wouldn't take a job with the Ladies Home Journal if it were the last magazine on earth.

You might think that the "American" Americans in our country, especially the rich executives with final authority on advertising contracts, would be a little watchful. But they seem to leave it all to the advertising agencies. And many of the agencies have been crawling with New Dealers and worse for 15 years and are daily more so.

C

Page

- Times-Herald
- 2 Star Edition*
- Wash. Post _____
- Wash. News _____
- Wash. Star _____
- N.Y. Mirror _____
- N. Y. Compass _____

Date: 12/1/57
100-37234-A

FOUR ENOUGH

By Westbrook Pegler

Angela Calomiris, the New York girl who joined the Communist party as a spy for the FBI and testified for the government in the historic trial of the 11 leading officials of the party, is a professional news photographer. As to whether she is better or worse than Margaret Bourke-White, who has been an editor and a staff photographer for Life, Time and Fortune, publications of Henry (China-Boy) Luce, there may be difference of opinion.

The Communists have been influential in building reputations in the "cultural" fields. Margaret Bourke-White has been one of their favorites for years. Angela Calomiris certainly is competent and patriotic, and recently has been commended by commandants of important posts in the Army, the Marines and the Navy for photographs which she made for the American Legion magazine.

Miss Calomiris says that when she went to interview John Morris, the picture editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, a Curtis publication of old prestige, he insulted her and turned her down absolutely.

The Ladies' Home Journal cleverly turned political and supported the New Deal during the long reign of Eleanor Roosevelt as queen of the magazine. Morris admits that he lectured twice at the Photo league, of New York, which is on the attorney general's official list of "subversive" organizations. He also admits that, after Angela testified against the eleven plotters against the security of the United States, he told her he would not give her any assignments because "one of the things we demanded here was a sense of trust and she was guilty of deception" in spying on the Communists.

Miss Calomiris says she received an apology from Bruce Gould, the editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, himself an extreme New Dealer whose political views have affected the contents of the magazine for years.

James O'Neill, the editor of the American Legion magazine, and Frank Lisiecki, his assistant, initiated the protest. They communicated with the National Association of Magazine Publishers and were referred to Walter Fuller, chairman of the board of Curtis Publishing Co. Fuller suggested that they take the issue to Gould, and Lisiecki related that he and O'Neill did call on Gould.

"He (Gould) said Morris was fuzzy-headed but not a Communist," Lisiecki said. "Gould agreed to see Angela and she told him she wouldn't take any work from the Ladies' Home Journal if it was the last magazine on earth. She has suffered a great deal for her pacifism in spying on the Communists and testifying against them.

connections with it in the records of the House committee on un-American activities. She has been cited in many other connections, as well.

Within the last few weeks China-Boy Luce's Life published many intimate photographs of the highly secret fast American bomber, the B-47, of the B-36 and a fast Jet reconnaissance plane with its camera equipment laid out in distinct array, all made by Miss Bourke-White.

While protests over this were being recorded with the secretary of defense (Marshall) and with Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg, the chief of the Air Force, by Senators Jenner of Indiana and Cain of Washington, Miss Bourke-White went up in a Navy helicopter over Chesapeake bay. The helicopter dipped into the water and the mission failed. Sen. Cain said the secretary of the navy demanded "security risk" assurances from Life in any further missions.

Miss Calomiris says that it was thru the Photo league that she was recruited into the Communist party. She says Morris "squawked" when the league was cited by the attorney general as a subversive Communist front and signed a formal protest. Morris insisted that he had lectured only twice before the league and had no inkling that it was a front. Miss Calomiris said:

"Over a period of years he has been down there at least five times that I know of. He spoke to the league last December or January. He is a very slick character. He knows and reads everything. He has always been mixed up in so-called liberal movements. The league claims not to be a front but they held a special meeting and dropped me because I testified against the Communists."

I phoned Gould's office but he was in Europe.

Lisiecki said that when he and O'Neill went to see Gould, he told them that Morris was a conscientious objector. O'Neill commented that the selective service respected conscientious objections on religious grounds but not on all other grounds.

Morris told me he registered with his draft board as a conscientious objector in 1940, when the Hitler-Stalin alliance was in force. I asked the grounds for his objections, whether religious or political. After some hesitation, Morris answered "moral."

On the importance of Miss Bourke-White to the Photo league Miss Calomiris said:

"Her weight was tremendous with them. She had a big name. The little technicians wanted to rub elbows with Margaret Bourke-White. The fact of her association with Life was very important. I know because I was executive secretary of the league."

Miss Bourke-White's connection

NOT RECORDED
136 SEP 29 1951

Page

- Times-Herald ✓
- 2 Star Edition ✓
- Wash. Post _____
- Wash. News _____
- Wash. Star _____
- N.Y. Mirror _____
- N. Y. Compass _____

100-372384-A

Date: 9/20/51

F-100

7/6/51

4/5/51

"Hollywood On Trial"

in August 1948, that the book, "Hollywood On Trial, The Story of the Ten Who Were Indicted" written by GORDON KAHN with a foreward by THOMAS MANN, published in New York by Boni and Gaer, Inc., 133 West 44th Street, New York 13, New York, contains statements in the next to the last chapter of the book by various individuals, including the subject who is quoted as saying, "Here are some names that have been dragged into these hearings: Mr. Justice MURPHY of the Supreme Court; Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT; Ambassador JOSEPH K. DAVIES; WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE; DEAN ACHESON, College Presidents, judges, writers, historians, ministers and priests. The moving picture people who are being slandered today are in pretty good company." advised

Date October 21, 1950 Time 1:15 PM

Mr. Henry Morgenthau told Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt

Phone No. _____

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. E. A. Tamm
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Winterrowd
 Miss Gandy

REMARKS

Mr. Morgenthau stated that he was calling for Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to extend an invitation to the Director to appear on a television show on which she and Senator Ferguson will appear for the purpose of discussing the McCarran bill. The show is to be November 20, 1950 from 2:30 to 4:00 PM over NBC.

After checking, Mr. Morgenthau was referred to Mr. Holloman in Mr. Nichols' Division and advised that he inform Mr. Morgenthau that the Director's schedule has been checked and accepted for the above mentioned date and time.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3/20/53

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT:

of that office stated that many persons

COPIES DESTROYED
R472 APR 22 1963

PEM: JH

100 - ~~376993~~ 376993 -7

RECORDED-66
INDEXED-66

MAR 23 1953

1

N.Y.
D.C.

mentioned on the mailing list for "The Southern Patriot" came about as a result of their attending a lecture by Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1942, which lecture was supported by the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

DEC 1 1956
TELETYPE

WASH FROM NEW YORK 36 1
DIRECTOR URGENT

ADVISED THAT A PREVIOUSLY TRANSCRIBED INTERVIEW WITH
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT WILL BE HEARD ON THE ELEANOR ROOSEVELT RADIO
PROGRAM DEC. ONE, NINETEEN FIFTY.

100-372389- 168

furnished a leaflet which consisted of a reprint of "My Day" by ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, which column appeared in newspapers throughout the United States and the original of which appeared in the "New York Post" on July 12, 1959. The column by Mrs. ROOSEVELT dated July 12, 1959 concerned

a resolution opposing the HCUA which had been adopted by the Board of Directors of the California Democratic Council. The column also vigorously opposed the House Committee's pending inquiries into the activities of a number of California schoolteachers. Several thousand copies of Mrs. ROOSEVELT's column were reproduced in leaflet form by the TDC and given wide circulation, according to

wherein LEONOR ROOSEVELT of the ...
... contacted TRAVERS on two or three occasions ...
... regarding the case and ... ROOSEVELT's secretary, Miss ...
... In further explanation of this case TRAVERS stated that in ...
... 1951 when his nomination for Ambassador to Haiti was before ...
... Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, he ... before the ...
... in executive session with regard to the case of Mrs. BROWDER ...
... explanation to the committee was that he had insisted to the ...
... Court of Appeals that Mrs. BROWDER's application be ...
... approved that after political pressure was brought into the ...
... case the Court of Appeals reversed itself and declared her ...
... TRAVERS said that he then went to Secretary of State ...
... HULL and advised him that if they allowed Mrs. EARL BROWDER to ...
... enter this country it would be an outright violation of the law ...
... inasmuch as there was a clear indication she was a member of the ...
... Communist Party. TRAVERS said CORDELL HULL instructed him to ...
... arrange to bury the case and see that no further action was taken ...
... toward issuance of the visa.

... action was forthcoming by the Visa Division ...
... Mrs. ROOSEVELT again called TRAVERS and advised him that he was ...
... advised to separate a husband and wife ...
... TRAVERS attempted to advise Mrs. ROOSEVELT ...
... member of the Communist Party ...
... to allow her to enter this ...
... TRAVERS told him she would contact ...
... secretary HULL contacted ...
... TRAVERS ...

On February 3, 1959, furnished a reprint which the ECLC, 421 7th Avenue, New York City, placed in the January 7, 1959, edition of the "Washington Post and Times Herald". The reprint is quoted as follows:

"THE WASHINGTON POST
Wednesday, January 7, 1959

"THE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE SHOULD BE ABOLISHED, NOT REORGANIZED AND EXPANDED."

"Editorial 'The Washington Post' December 19, 1958

"We, the undersigned, petition the 86th Congress to eliminate the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Standing Committee.

"We believe that the U.S. Supreme Court has, in the United States vs. WATKINS, made it clear that the Committee has habitually misused its mandate in unconstitutional ways for political purposes; that it has become an agency for repression; that it has usurped the functions of the executive and judicial branches of our government.

"We are confident that only a return to constitutional procedures can protect us against

PROF. ERICH KAHLER
ROBERT W. KENNY
BISHOP EDGAR L. LOVE
DR. JOHN A. MACKAY
DANIEL G. MARSHALL
MRS. DOROTHY MARSHALL
STEWART MEACHAM
PROF. ALEX. MEIKLEJOHN
REV. A. J. MUSTE
REV. CLAUD D. NELSON
DR. REINHOLD NIEBUHR
LEO PFEFFER

JUDGE JUSTINE W. ...
CLARENCE E. ...
PROF. ARNOLD W. ...
MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
PROF. DONALD E. ...
KEN SHANN
OTTO E. SPARTH
PROF. GEORGE P. THOMAS
W. O. TILLENUS
PROF. PAUL TILLET
AUBREY WILLIAMS

THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

A REPORT ON THREE YEARS' WORK

100-391697 - 400

TELEVISION AWARDS*(Continued)*

duction: an additional prize will be given for the best independent-station production in either category. Prizes will be shared by the director, writer and producer of the winning programs; in addition, plaques will be awarded to the network or station producing the winners.

After the death of Robert E. Sherwood (who was a Fund director) in November, 1955, the competition was named in his memory and the prizes were set at \$20,000 for each of the network categories and \$15,000 for the independent-station prize.

The jury for the awards consists of Kermit Bloomgarden, Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, Robert M. Purcell, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Gilbert Seldes, Robert Taft, Jr., Harrison Tweed and Philip H. Willkie.

The awards will be presented at a ceremony in New York on June 22.

In May, 1956, the Directors approved a continuation of the Awards for the 1956-57 television season.

**CIVIC AREAS COMMITTEE
OF WAVERLY (IOWA)
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

TOTAL AWARDED: \$10,000

On March 30, 1955, the Fund presented an award of \$10,000 to the citizens of Waverly for the "hand of neighborly friendship" they extended to Captain Virgil Daniels and his family. The local Chamber of Commerce had taken the lead in finding decent housing for this Negro Air Force Captain who had encountered difficulty when he tried to move into an apartment project in Waverly.

The Civic Areas Committee has established an annual scholarship with the yearly interest on the \$10,000. A committee consisting of the Chairman of the Civic Areas Committee, the Superintendent of Schools and the President of the PTA will award the scholarship to "a Waverly High School senior interested in study which will further the cause of civil liberties and human rights." Qualifications will be "excellence in scholarship, character, need and sympathy toward the cause of civil liberties and human rights."

PLYMOUTH MONTHLY MEETING

TOTAL AWARDED: \$5,000

Plymouth Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends (Quakers) received an award of \$5,000 from the Fund for

100-391697 -

400

Date: July 4, 1952 BY SPECIAL DELIVERY

To: Captain John A. Waters
Director of Security
Atomic Energy Commission
Room 805 B
999 Third Street, Northwest
Washington, D. C.

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: INFORMATION CONCERNING

RECORDED-109 100-391103-4

As of possible interest to your Agency, there are attached copies of a communication dated May 26, 1952, received at this Bureau from Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt as well as copies of the enclosed letter prepared by the captioned individual, contents of which are self-explanatory.

Officers Alliance has been cited by the Attorney General within the purview of Executive Order 9835...

prepared for you... considered...

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

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Will you please look in on
 the situation

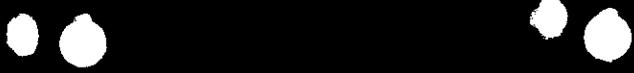
The Federal Alliance for
 all Communist front that should be
 examined.

Very sincerely yours,

Eleanor Roosevelt

Eleanor Roosevelt

RECORDED
 INDEXED



[Illegible text block]

NOTE ON YELLOW-ONLY

Correspondent's file indicates that by memorandum dated 5/28/51 the Bureau instructed that the name of Mrs. Roosevelt be added to the list of individuals not to be contacted unless compelling reasons dictated otherwise. This action was taken in view of her expressed antagonism toward the Bureau. In view thereof, the usual cordial plea for pardon is being omitted. Further correspondence has been directed to the individuals with whom Mrs. Roosevelt is associated. (62-82739-4)

**American Committee for the Protection
of the Foreign Born (ACPFB)**

A news release dated September 23, 1941, issued by the ACPFB and bearing the heading "Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Professor Albert Einstein and U.S. Senator Thomas Join in Sponsoring 'Americans All' Week."

4/23/57

The subject stated that there had recently been a meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in New York City, which was attended by over 20,000 persons, who listened to Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT. stated that Mrs. ROOSEVELT told those present at the meeting that there are many more dark people in the world than white and it was time for Americans to wake up to this fact.

21- & -15-

100-399321-19

AWARDS OFFERED FOR TV PROGRAMS ON FREEDOM

The second annual competition for the Robert F. Sherwood Awards for television programs dealing with freedom and justice was announced yesterday by Robert M. Hutchins, president of the Fund for the Republic.

The Fund established the awards last year in memory of Sherwood who was a director of the Fund at the time of his death.

A panel of jurors will make three awards: \$20,000 for the best drama and \$20,000 for the best documentary produced on a network and \$15,000 for a production in either class appearing on an independent station.

Programs presented on TV between today and May 31, 1957 are eligible for the competition. Last year's competition attracted some 125 nominations. The subjects of these nominations ranged from the problem of loyalty and security to the freedom of the press.

The Fund has invited the public to submit nominations by writing or telephoning the Fund offices at 60 E. 42nd St.

Last year's prizewinners were: Best network drama, "Tragedy in a Temporary Town," written by Reginald Rose, directed by Sidney Lumet and produced on the NBC "Antenna" by Herbert Brothkin.

Best network documentary, "I Was A Soldier," written by Jerome Robbins, directed by William Craft Brinkley and produced on the NBC "Antenna" by Herbert Brothkin.

Best independent production, "Desegregation: Baltimore Report," written by Mrs. Guy F. Poole, directed by Kenneth Callahan and produced on Station WAAM, Baltimore, by Herbert Brothkin.

The joy of awards will be the same as last year's with one ac-

tion—James L. Roemer, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The other jurors are: Kermit Bloomgarden; Buell G. Gallagher, president, CCNY; Robert M. Purcell, president, KEVE, Minneapolis; Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; Gilbert Seldes; Robert T. Taft, Jr., attorney of Cincinnati, Ohio; Harrison Wood, attorney of New York City; Philip H. Wilkie, president, Rushville, Indiana, National Bank.

The rules of the contest as released today are:

1. All dramatic or documentary programs dealing with a topic related to freedom and justice telecast on commercial stations in the U. S. and its territories between Oct. 1, 1956 and May 31, 1957 are eligible for consideration, with the exception of programs in which the Fund for the Republic may be involved.

2. The producer, director and writer of a winning program will share in the award on a basis to be determined by the jurors. The winning network or station will receive a citation.

3. In the case of a tie, the award will be divided equally between the winning programs.

4. Kinescopes or films of nominated programs must be available if requested by the jurors.

5011-VI

51 C. 5 -56

- Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
- Wash. News _____
- Wash. Star _____
- N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
- N. Y. Mirror _____
- N. Y. Daily News _____
- Daily Worker 5 _____
- The Worker _____
- New Leader _____

Date OCT 1 1956

100-391697-A

Philadelphia School of Social Science

On December 4, 1947, | advised that
was listed as a
person to be contacted in a drive by the Executive Committee
of the Philadelphia School of Social Science for funds with
which to sponsor a dinner on March 10, 1948, | at the Bellevue-
Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, with ELEANOR ROOSEVELT as
speaker.

The Philadelphia School of Social Science has been cited by
the United States Attorney General as coming within the purview
of Executive Order 9835.

76

3/18/53

~~XXXXXX~~
The package, made available by _____ which she advised
was sent to her from _____ from Paris, France, contained the
following described items:

A mimeographed cover letter addressed to Mrs. ELEANOR
ROOSEVELT, New York, New York, and signed by MARIE
CLAUDE VAILLANT-COUTURIER, General Secretary, World
International Democratic Federation, Unter den Linden
Berlin W8, Germany.

1-001 1247

**FLEET AIRCRAFT SERVICE SQUADRON TWO
UNITED STATES NAVAL AIR STATION
QUONSET POINT, RHODE ISLAND**

5 November 1953

From: [REDACTED]
To: Distribution List
Subj: Background Investigation and National Agency Check, Clarification
on Possible Items Pertaining to

Encl: [REDACTED]

1. I want to take the opportunity, through this statement, of clarifying possible discrepancies in background information which you may have pertaining to me.

2. [REDACTED]

3. [REDACTED]

4. [REDACTED]

5. [REDACTED]

6. [REDACTED]

ENCLOSURE (1)

100-393 195-3

(4) 100-393 195-3

1/2

9. THE ENCAMPMENT FOR CITIZENSHIP. The third matter pertains to a summer camp which I attended at Riverdale, New York in 1949.

10. A brief description of the program of the "Encampment for Citizenship" is given in the publication "Your America" which was distributed by both the Bureau of Naval Personnel, in 1949, and by the State Department, abroad. (Issue # 8).

11. Among the lecturers since the inception of the Encampment for Citizenship have been many who have held responsible positions with the Government. These include: U.S. Delegates to the U.N. Ernest Cross and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt; State Department aides Sumner Welles, A. A. Berle, and Ralph Bunche; Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing; Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations Benjamin Cohen; and Representative Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York. In addition, the Department of the Interior has sponsored a group of American Indians each year.

12. The 1949 Encampment for Citizenship group was briefed by Admiral Chester Nimitz on the United Nations participation in the settlement of the India-Pakistan dispute, at U.N. at Lake Success.

13. [REDACTED]

14. [REDACTED]

15. [REDACTED]

16. [REDACTED]

106-393195-3

JACO B K

3/20/48

22-11111-11111

11-11-11

11-11-11

SECURITY MATTERS
(CONT)

11-11-11

100-392451-59

ROOSEVELT HERBERT LEAHY AND LOUIS BRANDEIS
VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY
DEMOCRATS AS KLEIN

100-90205-50

SIGNERS OF THE PETITION FOR AMNESTY FOR SMITH ACT VICTIMS

INITIATING GROUP
JOHN C. BENNETT
 Dean, Union Theological Seminary Faculty New York City
BO FINCH
 Faculty, Long Lawrence College Brereton, N. Y.
DONALD HARRINGTON
 Minister, Community Church New York City
CHARLES LAWRENCE
 Faculty, Brooklyn College Brooklyn, N. Y.
LEWIS MUMFORD
 Author Amenia, N. Y.
A. MUSTE
 Secretary Emeritus, Fellowship of Reconciliation New York City
PAUL SCHERER
 Professor of Homiletics, Union Theological Seminary New York City
NORMAN THOMAS
 New York City
ROSLAND WATTS
 Secretary, Workers Defense League New York City

ADDITIONAL SIGNERS
ROLAND W. BAINTON
 Yale Divinity School New Haven, Conn.
GUSTAVE J. BISCHOP
 Professor, Department of M. E. City College of New York New York City
STEPHEN S. CARY
 Secretary, American Section, American Friends Service Committee Philadelphia, Pa.
HENRY STEPLE COMMAGER
 Columbia University New York City
ALBERT SPRACHE COOLIDGE
 Lecturer in Chemistry, Harvard University Cambridge, Mass.
HENRY W. CRAIG
 Minister, Central Methodist Church Detroit, Mich.
W. FAULKNER
 Pastor, Congregational Church of Park Manor Chicago, Ill.
RICHARD B. GREGG
 Author Jamaica, Vt.
GEORGE HARKNESS
 Professor, Applied Theology, Pacific School of Religion Berkeley, Calif.
ALFRED HASSLER
 Editor, Fellowship New York City
REV. JOHN M. RYAN
 Chaplain, Columbia University New York City
KENT LARRABEE
 Secretary, New York Region, Fellowship of Reconciliation New York City
PAUL LEHMANN
 Professor, Applied Christianity, Princeton Theological Seminary Princeton, N. J.
SID LENO
 Manager, Fellowship in Chicago Chicago, Ill.
MELBA TROQUIST
 Secretary, South Presbyterian Peace Fellowship Bessemer, Ala.
PAUL W. MACY
 Secretary (regional), Fellowship of Reconciliation Chicago
ALLEN D. MILLER
 Professor of Theology, Eden Seminary Webster Groves, Mo.
PAUL W. MINER
 Faculty, Andover-Newton Theological School Newton Centre, Mass.
BERNARD WATKINSON
 Leader, Society for Ethical Culture New York City
MAZEL A. PERRISON
 Director of Community Service, Broadway Congregational Church New York City
JOHN HENRY RANDALL, JR.
 F. J. Woodbridge Professor of Philosophy, Columbia University New York City
ELMER RICE
 Playwright and producer New York City
MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
 Hyde Park, N. Y.
CONSTANCE H. ROWBOUGH
 Teacher, Weekday Religious Education Program Harrisonburg, Va.
GILBERT C. RUTENBER
 Professor, Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary Philadelphia, Pa.
JOHN REYNOLDS SATRE
 Co-treasurer, International Fellowship of Reconciliation New York City
MARK A. SHAW
 Northeastern Secretary, Democracy Unlimited Melrose, Mass.
EMILY PARKER SIMON
 Executive Director, Baltimore Peace Section Baltimore, Md.

A PETITION

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

Dear Mr. President:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(names of other signers appear in column at left)

Signers are listed in alphabetical order. Information about their occupations is for purpose of identification.

ARTHUR L. SWIFT Professor, Union Theological Seminary New York City	ROBERT W. HAMILL Minister, Ottawa St. Methodist Church Janet, Ill.
JOHN W. SWINLEY, JR. Secretary, Fellowship of Reconciliation New York City	LATE SIGNERS
LOREN WALTERS Star, Evangelist and Baltimore Church Headquarters Philadelphia, Pa.	ALAN BENTLEY Author Washington, D. C.
ROBERT W. WEISKOTTEN Minister, St. John's Lutheran Church Richmond Hill, N. Y.	GRAVILL WICKS Writer, Grafton, N. Y.
NORMAN J. WHITNEY Syracuse University Syracuse, N. Y.	W. M. McLAURIN Brotherhood of Pullman Porters New York City
HERMAN WILL JR. Vice-Chairman, Fellowship of Reconciliation Lombard, Ill.	WALTER M. MAELDER Dean, Boston Univ. School of Theology Boston, Mass.
CHARLES W. FORMAN Faculty, Yale University New Haven, Conn.	JOHN OWEN NELSON Faculty of Divinity School, Yale Univ. New Haven, Conn.
WALTER MITCHELL Bishop of Arizona (Retired) Protestant Episcopal Church Rancho Santa Fe, Calif.	WILLIAM STEWART Women's Int'l League for Peace and Freedom Washington, D. C.
	MICHAEL SWENSON Publicist, The New Republic New York City

100-392047 - 111

Eleanor Roosevelt Sees 'Hope' for Rosenbergs

By the Associated Press

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 21.—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt thinks "there is a great deal of hope" that Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, sentenced to die as atom spies, may be given life imprisonment instead.

The former first lady was interviewed at St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn., where she spoke Monday night.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she thought the death sentence for the Rosenbergs may be commuted to life imprisonment on "humanitarian grounds alone." She added that "never before have we executed any one for treason in this country in time of peace."

The Rosenbergs have been sentenced to die for giving atomic secrets to Russia.

INDEXED - 6

RECORDED
FEB 2 1953

Times-Herald _____

Wash. Post _____

Wash. News _____

Wash. Star _____

N.Y. Herald Tribune _____

N.Y. Mirror _____

100-387835-A

Date: _____

JAN 21 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/11/54

FROM : C. W. LITTLE

SUBJECT:

It is noted that Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, widow of the late President, FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT, and a prominent figure in the United Nations, is identified in referenced report as a contributor to the Lattimore Defense Fund.

100-400471-20

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT BALTIMORE

REPORT MADE AT BALTIMORE	DATE WHEN MADE 10/11/54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/6, 13, 27, 28; 8/ 2, 11; 10/5/6/54	REPORT MADE BY
TITLE OWEN LATTIMORE DEFENSE FUND			CHARACTER OF CASE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

mailing activities of organization during 1952-53, and furnished identities of volunteer workers. identified Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT as a contributor of \$100. advised of

100-400471-20

Additional information developed for inclusion in this report.

KEY CONTRIBUTORS AND SUPPORTERS

advised that on one occasion
the fund had received a 500 contribution
from the home of the late President FRANKLIN DELANO
ROOSEVELT. He cautioned that this information should
not be used as evidence of the defect fund work.

Additional information developed for inclusion in this report.

... Communist Party and
... organizations...

During July and August, 1950, Confidential Informants T-3, T-4, T-7, T-8, T-9, T-10, T-11, T-12, T-13, T-14, and T-15, who are connected with various phases of Communist Party and related activities in the New York area, advised that they have no additional information concerning the FOWEN LATTICE Defense Fund.

B. Connections of Officers with the Communist Party and Communist Dominated or Infiltrated Groups

No additional information developed for inclusion in this report.

C. Connections of Supporters and Contributors with the Communist Party and Communist Dominated or Infiltrated Organizations

No additional information developed for inclusion in this report.

D. Implementation of the Communist Party Line

No additional information developed for inclusion in this report.

1/6/54

According to _____ his law partner,
_____ had warned him that the organizer for the Independent Citizens
Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions "talked like a Communist"
but that he himself did not believe this group was Communist-dominated
because individuals like _____ and Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
had been prominent in the organization.

100-404199 -

8

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT

NEW YORK

2/3/60

100-416894-1191

REPORT MADE BY

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY
INTERNAL SECURITY

RUSSIAN FEDERATION OF
WOMEN'S CLUBS aka KLF

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted] dated 2/3/60,
at New York.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being designated for
local intelligence agencies for information purposes.

Translations from Yiddish were made by [redacted]
Translator and [redacted] Interpreter.

SAS [redacted] and [redacted]
reviewed the KLF proceedings on 1/19/60

SEARCHED INDEXED

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES

ADVISE OFFICE (100)
OST (100) (100)

100-416894-1191

G. B. C. [redacted]

EIF Delegation at N.O.W. Conference
February 17-19, 1960

The N.O.W. Conference (National Organization of Women for Equality and Education) was held on February 17-19, 1960, at the Hotel Shoreham, Washington, D.C.

Mrs. ~~ELEANOR~~ ROOSEVELT gave the opening speech and

emphasized the international significance of the integration
struggle in America.

Washington, D.C.
January 8, 1942.

carefully read and heard the sworn statement
dated January 8, 1942,
concerning alleged subversive activity on his part.
I have carefully considered all of his statements
and have having light in some to a certain extent.

attendants at a so-called American Youth Congress meeting which occurred at the Mount Pleasant Congregational Church, 14th and Columbia Road, N. W., Washington, D. C., some time in the fall of 1937 (date according to my best knowledge, recollection and belief). Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, wife of the President, addressed the meeting.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK**

REPORT MADE AT BOSTON, MASS.	DATE WHEN MADE 10-28-54	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10-5, 14, 19/54	REPORT MADE BY
TITLE			CHARACTER OF CASE

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

her husband purchased a summer home in the village of Menemsha, town of Chilmark, Martha's Vineyard Island, Mass., about 1950 and have been summering there since. said Subject and

100-407632-7

UNCLASSIFIED

...husband ...
...Chilmark

Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH P. LASH
of New York City
(Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT visited with Mr. and
Mrs. LASH during August, 1954, for two weeks,
said.

100-207622-7

did state that at a closed meeting of a Soviet
in 1950. Eugene Dennis stated that during the time
the Republic was in power the Republic had
in each of the countries in which it was
operating. It was stated that the
Republic had a number of friends
in each of the countries in which it was
operating.

CIA

INTERNAL SECURITY

INTERNAL SECURITY

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ENCLOSURE

READ BASIS

INDEXED

Publications

made available on May 1, 1956, a copy of
April 1956. Information Bulletin issued by the
810 Park Place, New York, New York.
Information Bulletin captioned "Voices Against
the United States Government feels with
of various nations throughout the country
of these countries and prosecutions. It mentions
United States opposing Smith Act
of the Reverend
Secretary of State DEAN ACHESON and from
many other prominent Americans including Mrs. ELEANOR
ROOSEVELT and HAROLD L. ROCKS. These quotations are
interpreted as an opposition to the policy pursued
by the United States Government in instituting Smith
Act prosecutions.

100-420021-N

IV. STATED AIMS AND PURPOSES

In May, 1956, the CJDC published a leaflet captioned "What Is The 'Price of Liberty'?" This leaflet reads in part as follows:

"Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

The Geneva Conference neared a turning point, not only for world affairs, but also for the defense of liberty at home. Here is a brief summary of some of the main developments over the last year and a half:

1. JOE MC CARTHY deflated

MC CARTHY . . . lost his power to terrorize his opponents and stay in the front page headlines.

2. McCarthyism still continued

Att'y General BROWNELL, J. E. HOOVER, Senator JAMES EASTLAND and others try to continue McCarthyism without the name. Under the Smith Act, the McCarran Act and the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act and Congressional Committee, the assault on the Bill of Rights continued.

3. Mrs. F. D. ROOSEVELT . . . and other prominent Americans asked for amnesty for Smith Act prisoners and a moratorium on further indictments and arrests.

The CJDC issued a leaflet alleged to be a reprint from "McCall's Magazine" of May, 1956, containing an article by ELEANOR ROOSEVELT. In this article Mrs. ROOSEVELT explained her stand as to why she signed a petition to get Communists out of jail.