

Reds Use Women's Day to Aid Wallace

By FREDERICK WOLTMAN
World-Telegram Staff Writer

The Communist party is utilizing International Women's Day, celebrated throughout the world today as the Reds' "May Day" for the ladies, to whip up feminine support in this country for Henry Wallace for President.

This was learned from a directive, now in the possession of the World-Telegram, which is addressed to "All Districts" and "All Women's Commissions" of the Communist party, U. S. A.

The interparty communication orders the Communists to use March 8, International Women's Day, 1948, "to arouse the masses of women so they can be mobilized to bring their full independent political strength to bear in support of a third party ticket."

Sent from national Communist headquarters here and signed "Comradely yours," by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, chairman of the party's National Women's Commission, it points out that "there are 46 million potential qualified women voters in the United States."

Return to Forefront.
In recent years the Communist role was kept in the background. In 1947, indeed, International Women's Day received recognition from such prominent women as Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the

late Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Joseph E. Davies and Dean G. Rusk of Vassar.

This year, however, the Communists have taken charge.

The Communist directive, dated Jan. 28, not merely lays down a program for the comrades. It also gives in other women's groups.

Continued on Page 2

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

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EX-37

International Women's Day

the Congress of American Women

the Women's Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship

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Reds Rally Women Behind Wallace

(Continued From Page One)

which claim not to be Communist fronts.

"The Congress of American Women and the Women's Committee of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and other organizations which have always celebrated IWD," Miss Flynn notifies the comrades, "are making plans for broad gatherings."

Help Draw in Others.

"We should encourage and cooperate in all such celebrations, helping to draw in other mass organizations of Negro women, nationality groups, auxiliaries, etc."

Accordingly, the Congress of American Women tonight will celebrate IWD at the Hotel Capital, featuring its secretary, Susan E. Anthony 2nd, as a speaker. A new cantata will be sung, specially composed for the occasion by Fred Warren of Hollywood. It is entitled "Women Are Dangerous."

The congress' officers and directors include Miss Flynn, Dr. Gene

Wetfish of Columbia, president, Mrs. Frederic March, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot, Muriel Deaper, Mary Van Fleet and Mrs. Ethnor Gumbel, chairman.

IWD was started in the United States, as was May Day. Eventually both largely were taken over by the world Communist movement.

Today 1948 IWD fetes are to be held in England, France, the Soviet Union and nations in Asia and South America, according to the present Communist communique.

Two years ago Ivestia, the Soviet official newspaper, published IWD greetings from Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Mrs. Henry A. Wallace and Lillian Hellman, playwright.

To Attract Women to Party.

For IWD, 1948, Miss Flynn directs the party's women branches to hold mass celebrations and affairs of their own "to attract new women to the party" and "present the theoretical position of Communists on the rights of women."

"The fight against inflation, the maintenance of rent control, opposition to UMT and support of the 3rd party movement should be the central theme of these celebrations," she says, "for progressive independent political actions on these issues is a must for 1948."

The party document sounds this ominous note: "Any neglect of work among women by progressive forces is impermissible, especially as all reactionary elements work tirelessly among them."

It's Women's Day In Mother Russia

By the Associated Press.

MOSCOW, March 8.—This is Women's Day in Russia, and the man who forgets a suitable memento is likely to incur disfavor. Mimosa and other flowers, flown from the south, are on sale. The occasion corresponds somewhat to the American Mother's Day, but extends also to wives, daughters and grandmothers.

mk

Art Exhibit Tomorrow
Sponsored by a group including Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and Joe Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, the second annual Merchant Seamen's Art Exhibit of 80 paintings, and by United Nations merchantmen will open in the Corcoran Gallery of Art tomorrow.

*File
J.W.N.*

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Acers
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Herdon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Sparks
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease

Whitehead

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Eleanor Roosevelt

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Washington Daily News - 11-27

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

Global FECP Urged for UN

LAKE SUCCESS, L. I. — An immediate world treaty to outlaw discrimination has been proposed by the World Jewish Congress in a formal statement to an eight-nation committee of the United Nations Commission for Human Rights.

The Congress has called for passage of a resolution by the General Assembly which in effect would set up a world-wide fair employment practices commission.

Dr. Maurice H. Ferlawieg, head of the Congress's Political Department, commented that race discrimination, like aggressive war,

must be outlawed "if civilization is to survive."

The Human Rights Commission, of which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is chairman, and which has included an anti-discrimination clause in its proposed bill of rights was urged to:

- (1) affirm U. N. obligations against discrimination;
- (2) request all member states to enact such legislation;
- (3) call on them to police their laws vigorously.

G. R. 9

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This is a clipping from Page 7 of the PEOPLES VOICE

Date 6-28-47
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City to Hold 'Tribute to Russia Week'

Plans for a city-wide observance of the week of June 20-27 as a "Tribute to Russia Week" were announced yesterday by Allen Wardell, chairman of the New York Committee on Russian War Relief.

The week will include ceremonies in all boroughs and will be climaxed on the afternoon of Sunday, June 27, with a public meeting and Russian music program in the Triborough stadium on Randall's Island, Mr. Wardell said.

The New York "Tribute to Russia Week" will be part of a national observance of the second anniversary, on June 22, of the entry of the Soviet Union into the war. The national program is sponsored by a committee which includes Wendell Willkie, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Thomas W. Lamont, William Green, Philip Murray, Sidney Hillman, T. Manning and other national leaders.

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EX: 21 This is a clipping from page 7 of the

DAILY WORKER
Date May 25 1943

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The Conspiracy
Stop of Lash, 'Reformed' Red,
and Help Mrs. F. D. Gave Him

This is the seventh of a series of articles by Robert E. Stripling in the Communist conspiracy in the United States. Stripling was chief investigator for the House un-American activities committee from 1937 to 1944. The articles were edited by Bob Condit, Times-Herald and International News Service columnist.

By ROBERT E. STRIPLING

THE House committee on un-American activities would have preferred never to hear again the name of Joe Lash, head of the Communist-controlled

American Student Union. But there seemed no way by which we could escape him, even after he recanted and splintered away from his former creed.

A little more than a year after the Hitler-Soviet pact was signed, granting and guaranteeing U. S. Communist activities to learn the secret party line, Lash apparently informed Mrs. Roosevelt that he had recanted his past association with the Reds.

Selective service had come late being passing by a single vote—and Lash, considered not eligible for the draft. Mrs. Roosevelt believed he was the number for a commission in the U. S. Coast Guard, though it was commissioning many civilians at that stage of the preparation program, refused to accept Lash. Lash could not be considered until the un-American activities committee gave his loyalty a clean bill of health.

Letter from Mrs. F. D.

One afternoon I was passing by secretary of Mrs. Roosevelt, calling from her office to the office of civilian defense, where Lash was at that time employed as an adviser.

"How may I assist you?" the secretary said.

"Why not?" I asked. "And what about?"

"I'd be there and you'll see." I told her that since the most serious committee business I would have to consult committee chairman Martin Dies.

"You just be there," the girl intimated, and hung up.

I called Dies to tell him of the situation, and he became quite angry with me. He seemed hurt because the call had not come to him. But when one did come to him, later that day and from the same secretary, he decided not to accept the invitation.

The late Mrs. Evelyn Walsh McLean, a frequent business of Mr. and Mrs. Dies, changed the congressman's mind. She told him it was rude to neglect to return the call of the First Lady. So Dies advised Mrs. Roosevelt the next day, and a luncheon date at the White House was set.

Demands Lash Be Cleared

At the conclusion of the luncheon, attended also by Lash and a former president of Smith College, Mrs. Roosevelt quickly reached the point. Lash, she said, had seen the errors of his ways and must no longer be tolerated for the mistakes of yesterday. His name should be cleared at a committee hearing as soon as possible.

Dies called Lash several days later, apparently to the surprise of the Republican members of the committee. The reformed youth leader was heard in a positive manner. He admitted being a national committeeman of the American League Against War and Fascism; membership in the successor, the American League for Peace and Democracy; membership in the American Student Union as well as the American Youth Congress.

He admitted further that he had written a number of paid articles, which at that time were the party line—without the party's knowledge. He received \$2,000 for the articles.

The Republican members of the committee then said to Lash that in view of his alleged cooperation, he probably would now assist the committee by offering information on the workings of the front organizations to which he had belonged. Lash gave quite full answers. He informed the committee that he was not before them for the role of front man. He was recruited in turn and it was strange to be making a confession in a formal hearing.

On the one hand and, on the other, refusing to shed light on a conspiracy against the United States. But he would not budge, and after he left the room Rep. Thomas introduced a proposition to the press that Lash be drafted. The following day Henry Reuss arrived at Dies' office with a letter from Mrs. Roosevelt, requesting him of a certificate of American citizenship for Lash, but Dies made no

White House Guest Often

Lash was inducted into the Army and assigned to motor pool work at nearby Belvoir field. He continued to be a frequent White House guest, and was present at the memorable meeting to President Gary at Prime Minister Churchill and their military advisers on the Christmas after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

The committee's work extended to more important fields. We made public the names, positions and salaries of 500 professional employees located in Washington who were members of the American League for Peace and Democracy. We made an extensive search into the workings of 10 CIO unions and obtained sufficient evidence to prosecute them (for the first time) Communist-riders. They were:

The National Maritime Union, United Cannery, Packing and Allied Workers, Federation of Ammunition, Machine, Chemical and Electricians, Fur Workers International Union, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Textile Workers, United Office and Professional Workers Union, American Communications Association, United Electrical, Radio and Mechanical Workers of America, and the United Furniture Workers of America.

Facts Are Confirmed

The committee's findings long since have been confirmed. At about the same time in the life of the committee two more such places which were to ignite widespread controversy nearly a decade later.

The first even was visited by me though none of us could its significance at the time. In December, 1939, the committee located and questioned a Negro named William Odell Wood, of Newark.

Wood, a former Communist trusted with carrying messages back and forth between this country and Moscow, testified at length on the scope of the Red conspiracy. In naming other Americans and American visitors he had worked with, he testified:

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

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 1935 as a representative of the Communist Party in the United States.

Chamber's Report

I would ask the reader to remember these dates.

The other event of 1937 which later had its tremendous effect on the committee took place obscurely and without our notice.

An un-American activity committee in his former ideology had been early drafted by the Moscow-Berlin pact. Forty-eight hours after it was signed, he came publicly to a decision. Within a week he visited the entire United States. He made up his mind to expose his past and the activities of many who had worked with him. His name was David Whiteaker Chambers.

TOMORROW: Mr. Stripling receives an unexpected draft notice.

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*Memorandum
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This clipping is from
 the morning edition of
 The Washington Times Herald
 2-5-49
 Date

FILE

Communist without exception, got

*Mr. Carter
Director
of FBI
Washington*



MY DAY 'I Am Not Afraid of Communist Party or Soviet Union'

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

FRIDAY - At the moment, certain actions of American Communists in this country have added fuel to the general fear of Communism as an international force.

Earl Browder had been reprimanded for an attitude which many of us believed had represented the attitude of the Soviet government.

We in this country feel that any nation has a right within its own borders to the kind of government it feels best meets the needs of the people. It is only when those beliefs begin to encroach on other nations and on other people, and to endanger their free beliefs and actions by attempting to propagandize them, either openly or secretly, that fear is awakened. The next step, we have learned thru the rise of Fascism, is to try by force to push upon the rest of the world the beliefs which your particular nation holds. That is what we, including the Soviet Union, have had to fight, and the war has been a long, cruel war.

It frightens us to see any group in our midst proposing to propagandize instead of co-operating where possible and letting people think and act for themselves. This might lead to war at home and abroad. Therefore, the French Communist leader and the American Communists who encourage policy of world revolution have done the peace of the world harm.

THE American Communist Party I had been co-operative where it could be. But now, as we understand it, it is out to force Communism on our democracy. That we will not tolerate.

I am not afraid of the Communists in the United States. They are a very small group and my feeling has always been that as long as the needs of our people are met by our own form of government, democracy need have no fear of the growth of other ideas, either in the field of economics or of government.

As a people we are not afraid of the Soviet Union. We feel kindly toward the Soviet people. Our soldiers admire them, and so do our people generally, for the way they have fought in the war. We do not understand them very well, nor do we understand their problems or their real feelings about things which affect us deeply. That understanding can only come gradually, as we get to know each other better; and we cannot know each other unless we live in a peaceful world.

THE sooner we clear up authoritatively this whole situation of the Communist Party outside of the Soviet Union the better chance we have for peace in the future. The Russian people should know this and so should the people of the United States. If they both demand a clarification of a situation which may grow until it endangers peace in the world, responsible people will have to listen. Light may break on what now seems a situation through which all the people who want to make trouble between the United States and the Soviet Union can do so.

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The Washington Daily News
June 9, 1945

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Peace Institute
 Eleanor Roosevelt, Norman
 Thomas, J. P. Stone and A. J.
 Muste will be among the speak-
 ers at a week-long institute to
 be held June 23-30 by the Ameri-
 can Friends Service Committee
 at Sunnybrook, Penn.
 The cost will be \$62 per person,
 \$115 per couple, \$40 for high
 school students, \$30 per child.
 Registration forms are available
 from the AFSC, 237 Third Ave-
 nue, New York 3, or 1500 Race
 Street, Philadelphia 2.

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 The New Leader _____
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CAPI STUFF

By ANNELL

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT is one of our fellow or sister members in good standing, dues paid up, etc., in our CIO Newspaper Guild. The First Lady of the Land joined our union right after she got her job of pounding out a daily column.

Now with all modesty, of course, but because we are an older hand at the reporting business than Mrs. Roosevelt, we have to point out that Mrs. Commander in Chief has just scooped herself on the inside White House story of Pearl Harbor—how she and her husband expected the attack all along.

Mrs. R. doesn't make it clear why the White House didn't tip off the Army and Navy defenders at Pearl Harbor but she comes out cold turkey with the revelation that she and her husband (Franklin Delano Roosevelt) expected the Jap attack all along, unlike the ordinary citizens of the Republic, and, incidentally, our armed forces.

NOW in this case, Mrs. Roosevelt was dealing with political explosives in this presidential campaign. The mystery of Pearl Harbor and the successful efforts of the Fourth Termers to shut off any honest investigation and the White House blocking of public trials of Admiral Kimmel and General Short, is an issue which Republican Dewey has used effectively already—and will pound at more furiously in the closing day of the campaign.

Now comes the bland statement via the First Lady.

A fortnight ago, Mrs. Roosevelt was interviewed by competent, experienced Reporter Kathleen McLaughlin of the New York Times. Mrs. Roosevelt's interview was printed last Sunday in the New York Times Magazine. It is a much better piece of writing and tells more news than anything sister Guildswoman Eleanor Roosevelt ever wrote in "My Day."

WAY back in the story (this should have been up in the lead, Miss McLaughlin) the wife of the Commander in Chief goes back to her memories of Pearl Harbor day. Reports the Times interviewer:

"One of the memories she (Mrs. Roosevelt) will take with her from the White House, no matter what the date of her ultimate departure, is its relatively normal atmosphere on December 7, 1941.

"Actually, she (Mrs. Roosevelt) recalls, there was only a little more commotion than usual following receipt that morning by the President of the historic message from Pearl Harbor."

Then the reporter tells the story of the White House on Pearl Harbor day and quotes the wife of the President as saying:

"December 7 was just like any of the later D-Days to us. We clustered at the radio and awaited for more details—but it was far from the shock it proved to the country in general. "We had expected something of the sort for a long time."

NOW we thoroughly agree with these words spoken by the wife of the President that both she and her husband received the news of the Pearl Harbor attack with far less of a shock than the ordinary citizens of the Republic—and the Army and Navy commanders at Hawaii.

As the President's wife says, "We" (meaning, we gather, she and her husband) "had expected something of the sort for a long time."

Of course, it might have helped out the Army and Navy command at Hawaii in those days if Mrs. R. had written a small piece for her day, saying that she and her husband were expecting something to break—expecting, we mean, in the sense that both of them knew that the secret ultimatum tossed on August 17, 1941, by the President into the teeth of the spokesmen for Japan meant war.

This was kept secret, of course, and it might have made a good paragraph for Mrs. R.'s My Day column, back in those days of so-called peace.

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Carson	.....
Mr. Hendon	.....
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Stuckey

*White House
Secret*

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WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
MORNING EDITION 10-11-44

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ELEANOR

Mrs. Roosevelt
I Can't Get Refugees
Off My Mind Pg 29



NEW YORK — I have been home now for several days, but before taking a night plane from Paris to New York I caught up a little on the news and now will begin to think more of contemporary happenings. But I shall not be able to get the people I saw in Austria out of my mind.

My two preoccupations at the moment are these European refugees and the people I saw on my recent trip to Morocco. The latter must receive some of our surplus supplies or both they and the animals of that newly-free North African state soon will be dying of hunger.

Arms
 I AM delighted to note there is a "cautious optimism" that some agreements may

be reached between the Soviets and ourselves in the London disarmament talks.

I always have felt strongly that we should stop nuclear tests altogether. And, of course, if we stop the tests, the next step is to come to an agreement on doing away with nuclear weapons. But we cannot do this without an agreement with the Soviets for a reduction all along the line to bring the total armament strength to greater equality.

Dr. Jessup
 ELECTION of Dr. Phillip C. Jessup as president of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation was pleasing to me, for he is well-fitted to carry out the purposes which Woodrow Wilson would have liked to see aided thru his foundation.

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Date MAY 21 1957

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- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
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- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____



MY DAY
 I Wasn't Surprised
 by Reinstatement
 of the Comintern

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
 NEW YORK, Tuesday—I cannot help smiling a little when the United States is accused of imperialist designs on Europe and the rest of the world.

U. S. history in the course of recent years would seem to show that it has very little interest in expansion. Cuba is free; the Philippines are free. We took no land anywhere as a result of World War I, and I have a feeling that the overwhelming opinion of the people of this country would demand the freedom for any peoples outside our borders who demonstrated clearly that they desired freedom and were willing to stand on their own feet.

It is true we fought a war to keep some of our states within the union, but that was a long while ago and settled once and for all our internal solidarity as a nation.

We have been an enterprising nation industrially, and no one will deny we have helped to develop other countries and have profited by business enterprises in many parts of the world. But if it ever should come to attempting military control over large groups of people who desire their independence, I am convinced that the public opinion of this country would never tolerate it.

On the other hand, we deeply resent interference within our borders, or what we consider more or less underhand interference within the borders of the other nations.

I WAS not very much surprised by the announcement the Comintern had been reinstated. I never really believed that in fact it had disappeared by proclamation. There were too many signs throughout the world of activity that was well directed and unified. So the announcement that again the Communist parties in different nations will act under the direction of a central group does not seem to me to change matters very much.

When we are accused of war-mongering and saying things which incite to war, I wonder what can be said about the following, taken from the text of a manifesto issued in connection with the establishment of the new Comintern Information Bureau: "In the same way as the appeasement policy of Munich led to Hitler's aggression, today concessions to the United States and the imperialist camp may cause its instigators to grow more shameless and aggressive.

"In consequence the Communist parties should place themselves in the vanguard of the opposition against the imperialistic plans of expansion and aggression in all its manifestation whether in the sphere of state administration, politics, economics of ideology, and they should at the same time unite and co-ordinate their efforts on the basis of a common anti-imperialistic and democratic platform as well as gather around themselves all democratic and patriotic forces in their respective nations."

It would seem that in the nations of the world where there are Communist parties they are now going to take over the label of democracy and national patriotism. The two theories of democracy and national patriotism do not merge with Communism and Comintern control.

Most Americans will agree this whole thing is phony!

Oppose
Whittier

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WASHINGTON DAILY NEWS
 FINAL EDITION
 DATE 10/18/47

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Soviet Tribute to Hear Davies Today

More than 25,000 persons are expected to pour across Triborough Bridge to Randall's Island Stadium Sunday to participate in the culminating nation-wide observance of "Tribute to Russia Week."

Joseph E. Davies, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to Premier Stalin will head a host of noted speakers in saluting the courage and achievements of the Soviet people and their leaders.

Read Admiral Mikhail J. Akulin of the Soviet Union will address the Russian War Relief meeting as a special representative of the Soviet Embassy. High ranking U. S. military figures—Brigadier-General Troup Miller of the U. S. Army and Rear Admiral Edward J. Marquart of the United States Navy will pay tribute to the magnificent fight put up by the Red Army and Red Navy during twenty-four months of the fiercest sustained warfare the world has ever seen.

Nine Red Navy men from a Soviet warship which arrived several days ago in an Eastern port will be guests of honor at the rally. The Soviet seamen are veterans of sea battles with German U-Boats and surface raiders.

LAGUARDIA TO SPEAK

Mayor LaGuardia will come directly to the stadium from his weekly radio broadcast to tell the findings of New York citizens for their Soviet ally, Sidney Hillman.

Clarence J. ...

President of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, on behalf of the American labor movement will speak of organized labor's great contribution to the struggle against fascism.

Leslie Granger, Negro leader and secretary of the National Urban League will tell of the vital interest of his people in the fight of the Soviet Union.

Winthrop Aldrich, president of the National War Fund, and Edward C. Carter, president of Russian War Relief, also will speak. Gov. J. Howard McGrath of Rhode Island will be chairman of the rally.

PAGEANT OF 700

A vast pageant of 700 persons will precede the speakers. Among the groups which will take part are torpedoed seamen of the National Maritime Union, armament makers of the United Electrical, Radio and Marine Workers, American Women's Voluntary Service, Camp Fire Girls of Greater New York, the Manhattan Council of the Boy Scouts of America, Nautical Cadets of St. Martin's Church of Harlem, National Security Women's Corps, and the American Women's Hospital Reserve Corps.

Alexander Kipnis, Russian basso and Metropolitan Opera star, and the Peoples' Philharmonic Chorus, will sing.

Millions of Americans from coast to coast will today complete participation in a week of rallies, concerts and open meetings in tribute to the Soviet Union. Giant Russian War Relief meetings were held in Chicago, Los Angeles, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and in more than forty major cities in the country.

Governors of twenty-five states and mayors of hundred of cities proclaimed a "Tribute to Russia Day" during the week in honor of

The Soviet people who entered their third year of war on June 22, 1941.
Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Wendell Willkie, Bishop William T. Manning, Thomas W. Lament, William Green, Philip Murray, Stanton Griffis, James C. Fallon, Whitney Thomas, Watson and Owen D. Young comprise a special Russian War Relief committee directing the observance.
Tickets for the Randall's Island rally, priced at 25 and 50 cents may be purchased at the stadium.

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SEP 8 1943

This is a clipping from page 1 Sec. 1 of

THE WORKER

Date 6-28-43
Clipped at the seat of Government

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MY DAY

Russian Education Emphasizes Rights of Fellow Citizens

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

SUNDAY—Friday I had the great pleasure of having some very old friends lunch with me. They were Mrs. Edward Macanley and Mrs. Frank Polk, and in addition, Mrs. Richard Bissell, the new director of volunteers for the Red Cross who has just returned from a long trip thruout the country, and Mrs. Robert Magidoff, the Russian wife of the American NBC correspondent in Moscow. Many of you probably listen to his broadcasts every morning.

Mrs. Magidoff has been all over our country speaking for Russian War Relief. She has addressed small audiences and big audiences, labor audiences, Rotary Clubs, groups of young people and women's clubs. Her English is remarkably good, with just enough foreign accent and construction to keep people's interest fixed upon what she says in order to be sure that one has grasped her meaning.

MRS. MAGIDOFF was very interesting in her observations on the difference between the psychology of the Russian mother and our own mothers in their attitude to the war. She recognized the fact that having a war on your own territory clarified many things which are difficult for us to understand and certainly difficult to sacrifice for.

She stressed one point that I think very interesting. She said that Russian teaching, from school days on, makes people conscious that they have to think of other people. They are taught their own interests as individuals are not of paramount importance, but that their neighbors must be considered. This has an effect on the manners and customs.

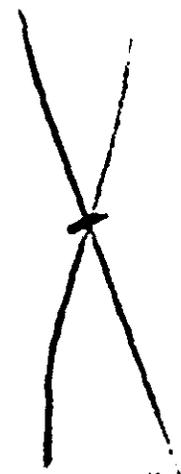
You would not feel free to whistle, for instance, as we do in public places, without asking your neighbor if it annoyed him. In my childhood no gentleman smoked without asking the ladies if they objected, but that has become unnecessary since so many ladies smoke. We still teach our children to stand when their elders come into a room, but we would rarely say, as I understand the Russians do, "Citizen, are

not alone." And yet that reminder might be valuable to us in many ways.

ON Saturday I gave a luncheon for the Prime Minister of New Zealand and Mrs. Fraser. It was a great pleasure to see them again. They were so kind to me when I was in New Zealand, and Mrs. Fraser traveled with me practically all the time I was there. They are both the kindest people, and have the simplicity that stands out in great people wherever you meet them.

Saturday afternoon I had a tea for the members of the Navy Wives Clubs of America. The members are doing a great deal for each other when they must move from place to place, and thru this club, they can almost always be sure of finding a friend wherever they go.

At 8:15 I broadcasted for the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission and in the evening I went out to the Washington Sanitarium to speak to the Nurses Alumni Association.



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Clipped from page 20 of the Washington Daily News April 24, 1944

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FAIR ENOUGH

By Westbrook Pegler

MERVYN RATHBORNE, a member of the Communist party and of the Communist party's secret policy board in the national executive committee of the CIO, spent two weeks in the White House as the guest of Eleanor Roosevelt in the summer of 1940.

He had just resigned the presidency of the American Communications association, a Communist union within the CIO, because his health had failed. He was starting a drive from New York to California in his small sedan with his wife and baby, who was accommodated in a sling or hammock in the after-section of the car.

Arriving in Washington, Rathborne drove into the White House grounds with the casual assurance of a southern cousin calling on kin-folks and settled down for a fortnight's sojourn. Princess Martha, of Norway, was another guest at the rati-fested national palace at the time.

RATHBORNE has quit the party since then and appears to have suffered privation in common with three other former Communists who testified in the latest Harry Bridges trial. Their reward for their repudiation of the enemy long before Korea and for the ordeal of the trial has been unemployment and poverty.

When Rathborne announced that he would have to quit the presidency of the American Communications association, the Communists would not take his word or the word of any non-Communist physician but insisted on a concurring opinion from a doctor who was a member of the party. They suspected, of course, that he was about to turn on them. This he did not do until 1944.

Although the A.C.A. was generally co-operative in the American War effort after Hitler attacked Russia in 1941, nevertheless the Communists within the union remained loyal to Soviet Russia and their pleasant attitude toward the United States was only a by-product of the situation.

DURING that co-operation an American Navy plane on a long flight in the Pacific sighted an American merchantman and by radio asked the union radio operator aboard her for information so that the Navy men could verify their position.

The commander of the plane later reported to the naval district intelligence office in San Diego that, before complying, the ship's radio man inquired, "Are you a member of the American Communications association?"

This incidental information is intended to indicate the attitude of the Communists in this union whose Communist president and his family had been entertained for two weeks in the White House as the guest of the wife of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

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Lawyers Guild Convention Maps Defense of Liberties

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By WILLIAM ALLAN
DETROIT, Feb. 20.—A well rounded out program in defense of civil rights, a call for a return to the spirit of Geneva in U. S. foreign policy, and attendance by 250 delegates and many legal notables were high points at the recent National Lawyers Guild convention held here last week. The Guild reelected Makom Sharp, professor of law at the University of Chicago, as president, and Royal W. France as executive secretary.

Greetings came to the convention from Gov. Mennen Williams and U. S. Sen. Pat McNamara. The featured speaker at the Guild banquet was Frank Mazey, who told of organized labor's stand on civil rights and civil liberties, "in one of the most forthright speeches ever delivered before an audience of judges, lawyers, politicians and labor leaders."

Guild resolutions flowing out of panel discussions asked for repeal of the McCarran-Walter Act, and the McCarran Internal Security Act, attacked abuse of the Smith Act, condemned the Taft-Hartley Act and the right to work laws in 18 states. Federal tax laws should be amended to raise personal income tax exemptions from \$600 a person to \$800, and the tax rate on the first \$1,000 of taxable income should be lowered 15 percent.

legal profession were present, marking a big breakout from the McCarthyite hysteria that kept away many liberals, defenders of the Constitution from some Guild activities.

The speakers' table at the banquet was a glittering array of legal talent. From Detroit and Michigan, beginning with Mazey, there came judges, Nathan Kaufman, Theodore Bohr, William Cooy and Thomas C. Murphy. Greetings came from the chief Federal Justice here, Arthur J. Leberle, for a successful convention.

Sen. McNamara wired to Judge Patrick O'Brien, honorary president of the Detroit chapter, "No words from me are necessary to remind the National Lawyers Guild of the need for vigilance and action in protecting the Bill of Rights from assault. The record of the Guild speaks for itself. Here in Washington I will continue to do my utmost to protect the individual freedom established by our valiant and farseeing forefathers."

Judge O'Brien was awarded the Franklin D. Roosevelt award for 1956 by the Guild convention. The judge, a champion of civil rights for over 50 years, said:

"Through its existence there has been no disposition on the part of the Guild as an organization to support any specific political party or candidate."

Brownell made a statement amounting to a ukase referring to the Guild as a 'subversive' organization and expressed his intention to wipe out the organization."

The judge said the only "front" that the Guild constitutes is a solid front functioning wherever necessary to defend and extend the civil liberties of all the American people.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, in Detroit to sell bonds for Israel, stopped in at a cocktail party given by the officers of the Guild for delegates. She posed for pictures with president Sharp and secretary France.

Charles King, Dean of the Detroit College of Law, William Bell, president of the Western Bar Association, Harold Blackman, president of the National Bar Association, Nathan Goodman, president of the Detroit Bar, and heads of the Highland Park and Hamtramck bar association were present. Chester Smith, president of the Detroit Chapter, National Lawyers Guild, former Judge Delaney of New York and the president of the Integrated State Bar were also there.

Arthur D. Shores, attorney for Miss Ruthern Brown, sent warm greetings.

Scores of non-Guild lawyers from Michigan attended as observers and some of the speakers. One of the speakers was Charles Lockwood, nationally known lawyer who has won many cases against government agents in the workers' employ-

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~~Write to Russia~~

New York, N. Y.

Editor, The Worker:

As a group, there are no finer practitioners in America today of the fine old art of letter writing than those of us who occasionally send our thoughts to "the editor" in the hope that he will relay them to the public. We of Russian War Relief wish, therefore, that we might enlist those who write and read these columns as a vanguard in a "Write to Russia" campaign which will be conducted throughout the United States in May and June.

We are asking 5,000,000 or more Americans, during those two months, to write letters to "A Russian Friend," each to be forwarded to a Russian by Russian War Relief. Those who are directing this campaign include such noted letter writers as Wendell Willkie, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Thomas W. Lamont, William Green, Philip Murray, Owen D. Young and James G. Patton.

The plan was suggested by receipt in our office and by our contributors of hundreds of letters from Soviet citizens who have received clothing, food, medicines or other supplies contributed by Americans. These letters thanked the contributors, then in almost every case said: "I wish you would write to me."

We concluded that direct expressions of the friendship and admiration that we Americans feel for our Soviet allies would be a significant addition to the material aid which we are continuing to send. Our "Write to Russia" campaign is the result.

Any one who wishes to write to

"A Russian Friend" in this spirit may direct his letter to Russian War Relief, Inc., 11 E. 35th Street, New York, and it will be forwarded with one of our shipments of relief supplies.

EDWARD G. CARTER,
President, Russian War Relief, Inc.

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This is a clipping from page 8 Sec. 1 of

THE WORKER

Date May 2, 1944
Clipped at the seat of
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"FIVE"

Must Stamp Out Race Hate, Murphy Wires Bronx Parley

Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy called for the strongest struggle against racial and religious bigotry in a stirring wire to the Bronx Conference for Racial and Religious Unity, which met at the Concourse Plaza Hotel Tuesday night.

City Councilman Michael J. Quill, the conference chairman, presided. AFL and IO leaders as well as religious and civic leaders, were among the speakers.

More than 100 labor, religious and fraternal organizations were represented among the 1,500 persons crowding the hotel's grand ballroom.

JUSTICE MURPHY'S CALL

"Nothing is more important to America," said Justice Murphy's wire, "than to stem the evergrowing tide of racial and religious bigotry."

"Every available weapon must be utilized in this struggle to maintain the ideals of human dignity and decency."

"To the end that bigotry shall be given no sanction in this nation and persecution no assistance, your conference has a vital and difficult task to perform. But I am confident that your efforts will not be without enduring good."

Quill's appeal for unity in the war against fascism and in the peace to come, was matched by a message read from Senator Robert F. Wagner,

which said:

"The maintenance of our national unity against the few who spread un-American dogmas of darkness and hate is a vital part of our war effort."

"We must not fail to preserve on the home front the ideals of which our boys are now making the supreme sacrifice."

This note was also struck in Mayor LaGuardia's message to the meeting through Quill, which declared that:

"We must not permit the acts of any vicious person or the attempts of any mean, un-American groups to create dissension among our people."

New York, said the mayor, has shown that people of different faiths and races can live in harmony together. By getting together and talking things over the people can de-

feat those who would divide them. The mayor promised that his special city-wide unity committee would be at the service of the Bronx conference.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Wendell Wilkie, Assemblyman Hylan, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, George Marshall, Councilman Stanley Isaacs and other leading citizens joined in the greetings.

INTER-FAITH SPEAKERS

Speakers included Rabbi I. A. Lusk, chairman of the Bronx Rabbinical Board; Rabbi Saverio Herman; the Rev. Wayne Wolfe of the Westchester Ave. M. E. Church and the Rev. John Breit Langstaff of St. Edmunds' Episcopal Church; Roderick Stephens, chairman of the Bronx Inter-Racial Conference; Charles Rubenstein, chairman, the United Civic Assn.; the Rev. Elder Hawkins of St. Augustine's Church; Mrs. Ada Whitney, United Parents Assn.; Miss Violet Ciofer of the Bronx Council of Social Welfare; Lt. Richard McGarvey of the Juvenile Aid Bureau, Police Department and Jack Fitzgerald of the AFL Teachers Union.

*American Federation of Labor
Congress Industrial Organization*

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MAR 18 1944

This is a clipping from page 3 of the DAILY WORKER Date Mar 9 1944 Clipped at the Seat of Government

- Mr. B. J. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

Del

Aftermath of Snood Murder:

Teen-Age Government Girls Should Be Sent Home---Everett

Social Hygiene Society Secretary Flays U. S. Policy of 'Dumping Girls on the City'

By MARJORIE RAGAN

Teen-age girls, who Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said should never have come to Washington in the first place to take government jobs unless trained for responsibility, should

be sent home. Ray H. Everett, Social Hygiene Society secretary, said yesterday—

Blaming the Government for lack of proper supervision of the youngsters, Everett quoted Army figures, which he said show that 10 per cent of visiting servicemen in the city, who become infected by venereal diseases, get them from amateur "pick-ups."

"Dumped on the City"

Everett further charged that the Government had brought the youngsters here "in large numbers" and "dumped" them on the streets of Washington.

"While we know that most of Government girls are mature

and well able to take care of themselves, many of the younger ones are seeking glamor and bright lights in the city, and they should be told the facts about their problems," he said.

Much attention has been centered around the teen-age Government group since the rape-murder of Dorothy Berrum, of Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Calls Government "Prudish"

The facts about venereal diseases are presented to servicemen, Everett pointed out, but are not given to the young girls because

(Turn to Page 16, Col. 5)

Teen-Age Government Girls Should Be Sent Home---Everett

(Continued from First Page)

of "prudishness" of the Government, he declared.

Bearing out Everett's statements concerning the danger of the contraction of disease by the young girls was Dr. Frederick G. Gillick, in charge of venereal disease instruction for the District Health Department.

"This is a definite problem particularly in the age group of 15-19," he said.

From January through June of this year, there were 243 new syphilis cases in females and 200 new male cases reported to his department, in addition to 5,636 old cases. Of these numbers, 100 of the new cases were persons 19 or under, he said. In the 20 to 24 age group, there were 82 new cases.

Supervision by the Government is not the answer to the problem, Mrs. Roosevelt said.

"No amount of rules and regulations can do the job of making life entirely safe for people," she said. Major Edward J. Kelly, Superintendent of Police, agreed with her.

"If these girls will be reasonably careful and not associate with persons they don't know, we'll have nothing to worry about," he said. He pointed out that beer taverns, where many of the girls make pickups, are allowed under law to serve alcohol to minors.

Known violators are sent to the ABC board, he pointed out.

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Slaying Evokes Discussion

Mrs. Roosevelt Urges Mothers Teach Girls of Life's Evils

Mrs. Roosevelt, commenting on the rape-murder of 17-year-old Dorothy Berrum, yesterday urged mothers to teach their daughters about the "evils of life."

Earlier in the day, Ray H. Everett, executive secretary of the Social Hygiene Society, called on the Government to send teen age Federal girl employes back home, and proposed a four-point program to safeguard the girls who have come to Washington from all over the country to take wartime jobs.

The First Lady said that too often mothers don't want to tell their daughters about the evils of the world, thus leaving many of the girls unprepared to meet situations when left on their own.

"They must be able to take care of themselves," Mrs. Roosevelt declared.

Two other suggestions for protecting Government girls were offered by Mrs. Roosevelt. Increased policing of Hains Point, where Miss Berrum was found strangled and ravished Friday morning, and psychiatric examination and treatment of returned war veterans who have

criminal records or who are under observation for battle strain.

Everett, a social service leader, pointed out that care for the Government girls was a major wartime problem of the Nation's Capital, and he urged the Federal Government to take four steps toward alleviating the problem.

1. Send the teen age girls home.
2. Accept as Federal employes only those girls who are able to pass rigid medical and psychiatric examination.
3. Inform the girls about the difficulties they will face in the District, and offer them guidance in meeting the difficulties.
4. Increase the police force.

Everett asserted it was the Federal Government's responsibility to properly protect the girl employes, since it was Government jobs that brought the girls to the District. He said that many of the girls are young and inexperienced, come here seeking glamour and adventure, and find themselves making more money than ever before. Without proper aid and guidance, Everett pointed out, too many of the girls find the wrong kind of adventure.

The social hygiene executive strongly urged screening tests of

See GIRLS, Page 4, Column 5

GIRLS

From Page 1

Federal job applicants, the examinations to check for disease and mental instability. The younger girls, he suggested, should not be allowed to live alone in rooming houses.

Everett praised the social work of the churches, YWCA, USO, and similar organizations. He added, however, that not all girls were finding their recreation at these places, and that these girls needed help and guidance from the Government.

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O'DWYER TO HEAD PUBLIC SAVE-OPA COMMITTEE

"New York City faces ruin if OPA is killed," Mayor O'Dwyer declared yesterday as he accepted the chairmanship of the Citizens' Committee to Save OPA. The Mayor conferred with a delegation representing many labor and consumer organizations headed by Miss Helen Hall of the Henry Street Settlement.

O'Dwyer stated that the purpose of the organization is to organize the people's fight against any relaxation of the OPA regulations and to bring pressure to bear upon Congress to retain and strengthen OPA.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt has been named honorary chairman of the committee and Paul Ross, the Mayor's administrative secretary, was assigned acting chairman during O'Dwyer's absence on vacation.

Ross announced that the committee is planning a huge rally of the people of New York to be held in Central Park in about two weeks.

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This is a clipping from
page 3 of the
DAILY WORKER

Date 4.25.46

Clipped at the Seat of
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THESE DAYS:

**Ike Qualified
By Experience**

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT ought to know the qualifications of a President, she having been an inhabitant of the White House for 12 years, more or less. So Mrs. May Craig, on "Meet the Press," asked Mrs. Roosevelt this question:

"Mrs. Roosevelt, before the nominations former President Truman said that we could not risk a period of trial and error by Mr. Stevenson in the White House in the international situation. Don't you really regard Pres. Eisenhower as better qualified to handle the Suez Canal and the Mediterranean?"

It is a good question because after all President Eisenhower has been President of the United States for nearly four years and Adlai Stevenson has not been President at all. Also, before he came to the White House, General Eisenhower was at the head of NATO, and he had been Commander of the Allied troops in World War II and later Chief of Staff. He may not, in Mrs. Roosevelt's estimation, be the brightest man that ever held the Presidency; she would be forgiven if she thought her late husband was. But Eisenhower has had considerable experience and responsibility with such questions as May Craig raised and Stevenson has had no responsibility and only a peripheral experience with them.

Shocking Statement

To May Craig's question, Mrs. Roosevelt replied: "...I feel that President Eisenhower gained his knowledge of foreign affairs as a general in the European theater. He was a general carrying out the policies that were made by other people and when you are doing that you learn to be skillful in carrying out those policies. You do learn a great deal but I do not think it is the same thing as having to think out policies for yourself, and my experience is that Mr. Stevenson has taken a great deal of trouble to inform himself on the background of Asia and Africa, with which this question is closely tied.

This is a shocking statement because it makes no sense. One does not have to like President Eisenhower. Stevenson took what amounted to a tourist's trip through Asia which is meaningless, particularly if one does not know any Asiatic language; Eisenhower, on the contrary, was stationed in the Philippines alongside our greatest authority on Asia, General Douglas MacArthur, for seven years.

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Dwight Eisenhower

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- N. Y. Daily News _____
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If Eisenhower is so unintelligent as to be able only to carry out policies made for him by other people, why did President Roosevelt appoint him commander of the troops in Europe in World War II? Are we to believe that President Roosevelt entrusted the lives of our sons and the destiny of our nation to a man who, having by then spent 27 years in the service of his country, is incapable of thinking? If so, President Franklin D. Roosevelt was guilty of perpetrating a shameful hoax on the world and stands convicted on the testimony of his widow.

Held Secondary Jobs

Mrs. Roosevelt made the point, in this interview, that Adlai Stevenson thinks things out but that President Eisenhower and his associates do not think things out. Then why did not President Roosevelt appoint Adlai Stevenson to a high position in his Administration? These are the positions Stevenson held in the Roosevelt Administration: Special counsel AAA, Washington, 1933-34; assistant to Secretary of the Navy, Washington, 1941-44; chief Economic Mission to Italy, 1943; War Department Mission to Europe, 1944. They were all on a secondary level. But Roosevelt appointed Eisenhower to command of our troops in Europe over the heads of a host of more senior officers. Did Roosevelt appoint a man to such an important post who could not think things out?

Mrs. Roosevelt here is obviously guilty of unreasoned partisanship. Mrs. Roosevelt does not really support the candidacy of Stevenson by such illogical statements. Harry Truman was correct when he objected to Stevenson as "a trial and error" President which is exactly what, under our system, most new Presidents must be.

Under the European ministerial system, a man can get his experience in a lower office before he moves up to the summit. Here, it is not arranged that way. Here most of our Presidents, when elected to their first term, lack close experience with the problems they immediately face and they have a hard time adjusting their minds to this difficult office. Surely Harry Truman's testimony on this subject, in his autobiography, is worth re-reading.

Millburn P. Akers

Wallace speech dissected--II

PROF. HAROLD J. LASKI, former chairman of the British Labor Party's executive committee, and currently lecturing at Chicago's Roosevelt College, has written a keen appraisal of Henry A. Wallace.

Laski, who can hardly be classified as a Red-baiter, a favorite epithet of Wallace supporters, and applied indiscriminately by them to any one who challenges their hero and his works, writes:



Akers

"So far as an outsider can judge, they (Wallace opponents) are justified in arguing that he is a prisoner of his Communist and semi-Communist supporters; certainly it is otherwise difficult to explain the utterly irresponsible speeches he has made on Czechoslovakia, and the futile alternative he has proposed to the European Recovery Program.

"With many obvious and sterling virtues, it is difficult not to feel that Mr. Wallace is an Iowa edition of our English Dean of Canterbury. He sees only what he yearns to see, and he has bitter anger for those who cannot see beyond reality to the visions by which he is haunted. He is, so to speak, furious with the quite special fury of an expelled emigre who has lost what he once thought a permanent spiritual home. But the American vote of protest against the war-fever and the yearnings for a new 'normalcy' seems as yet most likely to go to Mr. Wallace in many millions. If he cannot make himself, he can break Mr. Truman."

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, another to whom Wallace fanatics can hardly apply the term "Red-baiter", long ago predicted his intellectual imprisonment by Communists and their sympathizers when she wrote: "The American Communists will be the nucleus of Mr. Wallace's third party."

But predictions and observations are not required to substantiate the point made regarding Wallace. Wallace himself does so, as can easily be ascertained by a reading of his Chicago Stadium speech.

Yesterday the point was made in this column that not once during that speech did he as much suggest that any responsibility whatsoever for current world tensions should be charged to Russia or Communists. Instead, he blamed only Americans and American monopolists.

Also, in stating against whom his fight was directed he included only "kings, monopolists and Fascists." By his omission of Communists from his Public Enemy list, Wallace suggests they are not included among the foes of democracy.

"War hysteria is the desperate weapon of men who seek to forestall the catastrophic fall in their profits which continuation of their policies would make inevitable," so Wallace said at the Stadium.

Russia, Wallace asks us to believe, is in no way responsible--even minutely--for the war hysteria. The establishment of the Cominform, the Communist tactics in Italy and Greece, the seizure of the Czechoslovakian government--all that, and much more--in no way contributed to that hysteria, Wallace implies.

ALL WALLACE COULD SEE in the Communist threat in Italy was "a fight to free themselves from the shackles of huge monopolies and a feudal system of agriculture." And, apparently, he thinks those objectives can better be achieved under Communism than under a democratic form of government which can only be fully developed after the threat of Communism and Fascism, as well, are stamped out.

Wallace repeatedly belabors the hysteria prevalent in America. He is doing as much, and, in many instances, more, to contribute to that hysteria as any of those against whom he vaunts. Another discussion of his revealing Stadium speech will be carried in this...

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MAY 24 1948

MAY 26 1948

CHICAGO DAILY SUN--TIMES EX 49

**Mrs. Roosevelt Returns;
Sees Big Vote for Wallace**

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, April 28 (AP).—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt predicts Henry A. Wallace will get "a substantial vote" for President because—

"Any one who promises peace, but never explains how you are going to make good on your promise, will get a large vote. All the world wants peace."

Mrs. Roosevelt made the statement when asked about the third

party movement yesterday as she arrived from Europe on the Queen Elizabeth.

She said she has not yet decided whether to continue her work with the United Nations, but that it is possible she will resign as chairman of the U. N. Commission on Human Rights and as a member of the United States delegation.

"I will not and cannot go into politics while I am in U. N. work," she said.

Mrs. Roosevelt, who went to London a month ago, participated in the unveiling of a statue to her late husband there.

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G. I. R. - 9

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THE EVENING STAR
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Date: 7/24/48

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No Peace Without Equality

Mrs. Roosevelt Launches New Group

ISABELLE SHELTON
Star Staff Writer

There will not be peace in the world "until we set our house in order" and leave real racial equality to this country, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt told a newly formed women's organization of 14 million members yesterday.

Peace cannot have true firmament until a great many steps take place. It's just a question of stopping nuclear tests and cutting down on armaments," she said.

Good will, real peace, will not come until the world's problems are settled. One of the steps is achieving genuine equality."

The former First Lady addressed the opening session of the National Organizations of Women for Equality in Washington, of which she is honorary chairman, at the Mayham Hotel.

The organization, called Women for Equality for short, is comprised of 15 national women's organizations. It is devoted to fighting segregation in the Nation's schools.

Great Hopes

Formation of the group may be a milestone marking the awakening of women," Mrs. Roosevelt said.

"I have great hopes that as a group of organizations are going to be a great force," she told a press conference before the luncheon.

"Women are just beginning to realize that segregation is a national problem, has great national implications and is the cause of the ills which are plaguing our country."

"Never forget that what you do will be known all over the world almost as soon as you do it here," the former First Lady said.

"I am sure that the things which are happening in this country are being watched with great interest and sympathy all over the world."

"I am sure that the things which are happening in this country are being watched with great interest and sympathy all over the world."

A statement to this effect in the historic Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation actually was the motivating factor behind organization of the new group, explained Mrs. Richman, who also is president of the national Women's Division of the American Jewish Congress.

Sees Gap in Support

Mrs. Roosevelt said in answer to a press conference query that she does not believe the Eisenhower administration has done all that it could have to support the court decision.

"It would have been normal to expect that immediately after the decision the President might have called the leaders of the white and colored people from all parts of the country to a White House conference," she said.

"The people of the South, particularly, who are closer to this problem, might have had some excellent suggestions."

While the new organization is focusing its fight on ending segregation in schools, "I think you will find yourselves eventually following through in many other areas before you are done," Mrs. Roosevelt told the 350 delegates. She listed housing, jobs and "taking part in government" as "all a part of the whole picture of equality."

"You are doing work that reaches far beyond what we are doing at present," she declared. "We may find the simple things going out to help solve the problems that we haven't even started thinking about yet."

"Never forget that what you do will be known all over the world almost as soon as you do it here," the former First Lady said.

"I am sure that the things which are happening in this country are being watched with great interest and sympathy all over the world."

"I am sure that the things which are happening in this country are being watched with great interest and sympathy all over the world."

"I am sure that the things which are happening in this country are being watched with great interest and sympathy all over the world."

Would Visit 'Hill'

Mrs. Roosevelt urged the delegates, most of whom are leaders in their organizations, to make certain that the program they adopt at their three-day conference "gets back to every one of you local community groups."

She also urged the delegates to visit their Senators and Representatives. "This is one area where you have great influence," she noted.

The delegates also heard a report from Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, on the attitudes of American youth toward civil rights and civil liberties.

The findings, based on a running survey of 10,000 high school youths conducted by Purdue University from 1952 to 1958, show that equality and civil liberties "are not cherished by American youth to anywhere near the degree many parents and educators had assumed," Dr. King said.

Although there was some

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Segregation
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- The New Leader _____
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variation, there seemed to be a clear correlation between "negative attitudes" on integration and such questions as the Bill of Rights, Dr. Hamburger said. Those who opposed integration were likely to have a fuzzy or negative attitude toward freedom of speech and religion, voting rights, etc. he said.

Some Findings

Some survey findings:

1. "Even in the South, there is apparently general recognition that school integration is inevitable." Sixty-two per cent of Southern high school youths agreed. This compares to 87 per cent of Eastern students, 79 per cent in the Midwest, and 83 per cent from the Far West.

2. Mothers' education levels had a "very significant effect" in determining liberal attitudes, particularly in the South. Thus, 79 per cent of Southern youths whose mothers had completed only grade school favored school segregation, compared to 59 per cent for children of college-educated mothers.

3. Girls generally showed more liberal attitudes than boys on racial issues.

4. When given the statement, "Police and the FBI might sometimes be justified in using the third degree to make someone talk," only 77 per cent of youths disagreed in 1951, 33 per cent in 1958.

5. Almost 50 per cent of youths in 1951 agreed with the statement, "The government should protect some people from making public speeches."

6. In 1955, 41 per cent agreed with the statement, "People who have wild ideas about how to run the country should not have the right to vote."

7. There is no such thing as an integration attitude. Southern youths responded differently to different integration questions. There was more acceptance of integration in the South in inter-racial swimming (23 per cent), school

after (30 per cent). On "more remote" questions the figures were: laws against inter-racial marriage (42 per cent opposed); inter-racial dancing (40 per cent in favor); inter-racial hotels (40 per cent approved); equal service to both races in restaurants, even at the same table (44 per cent approved); housing in the same neighborhood (50 per cent approved); Negro officers in the Armed Forces (71 per cent approved).

Groups comprising now for equality are:

American Jewish Congress Women's Division; Association of Universalist Women; Delta Sigma Theta; Fellowship of the Concerned; Gen-

eral Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women; National Association of Colored Women's Clubs; National Council of Negro Women; National Council of Women; National Women's Conference, American Ethical Society; National Women's League; United Synagogue of America; Pioneer Women; Seventh Day Baptist General Conference, Women's Society; United Automobile Workers, Women's Department; United Church Women; Women's Branch, Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America; Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

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**Housing Integration
 In North Proposed**

NEW YORK, Nov. 19 (AP) — Eleanor Roosevelt today proposed that the Northern states provide integrated housing to show the South and Asiatic nations leadership in democracy.

Until there is integrated housing in the Northern states, Mrs. Roosevelt said, "there is no real possibility that children will be naturally integrated in the school." She told the Urban League of Greater New York that "understanding between the Asiatic states and the United States will be difficult to establish so long as they believe we care only for the white people in our country."

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Mrs. FDR Says Asia Watches Bias in U.S.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt yesterday told 300 Negro and Urban League supporters that we cannot build relationships of confidence with Asiatic states until we demonstrate our stated belief in democracy by integration.

She spoke at a luncheon in the course Plaza hotel celebrating the eighth anniversary of the branch of the Urban League.

She complained bitterly because Asiatic states don't believe in democracy, using Near East states as an example. But she explained that relationships with Asiatic states are difficult to establish, that some states have newly gained freedom and are very sensitive and "want to be treated as equals."

When the Indian ambassador to the United States and his party made to eat in a segregated room in the Houston airport, Secretary of State Dulles criticized, "and that ended the matter here," she said. But in the incident was a banner story across the states.

She said "we must integrate housing," which would automatically integrate schools.

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She said "we must integrate housing," which would automatically integrate schools.



MRS. FDR

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Remarks Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt before Bronx Branch Urban League 11-19-56

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Segregation - Louisiana

Eleanor Roosevelt's Day



The Vatican Reveals Stand on Segregation

HYDE PARK, N. Y. — The Vatican's answer to an appeal by Roman Catholic laymen of New Orleans against their archbishop's attitude on racial integration was an interesting one.

The reply, I am sure, states the position of the Roman Catholic Church on segregation.

The state said that the church is "concerned with souls, and all souls are equally dear to her" and, in view of this, must be unalterably opposed to all forms of discrimination or segregation, whether it be in New Orleans or in South Africa.

The Vatican spokesman pointed out that the Catholic Church has stood against racial discrimination as far back as Hitler's day when it was practiced against the German Jews.

The church does not accept the argument, either, that segregation does not necessarily mean discrimination. The Vatican apparently takes the position that this matter was settled by the U. S. Supreme Court.

The spokesman for the Vatican also was concerned over a breach of form, calling it an offense against the church.

The New Orleans laymen apparently should not have addressed their appeal directly to the Pope but rather to the Sacred Congregation of the Council, which is committed to "the universal discipline of the secular clergy and the Christian people." And the spokesman also was critical of their public appeal against their own ecclesiastical superior.

The backing of the Roman Catholic Church in the fight against segregation is important, for many other churches will gain courage in their opposition by the mere fact that the Roman Catholic Church has spoken out.

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SEGREGATION LOUISIANA

Statement is Issued By Council

Dr. Emmett Lee Irwin, chairman of the Citizens Council of New Orleans, today issued a statement regarding the membership meeting scheduled tomorrow by the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

He said the following statement has the approval of the council's board of directors:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is an organization that possibly unwittingly has become incorporated in the Communist conspiracy to overthrow the republican governments of this nation and its sovereign states.

"Last Sunday evening's NAACP half-hour television program was used mostly in an effort to cover up the Communist-front domination of the NAACP.

"THE NAACP PANELISTS used a lot of double talk to try to whitewash the NAACP, by saying the NAACP had not even declared a Communist organization.

"But, did they say that the NAACP, either on a national, state or local level, ever took any steps to purge the NAACP of the hundreds of national, state and local officers who were cited by the U. S. attorney general and House Un-American Activities Committee as being members of pro-Communist organizations?"

"No, they skip all this. But all their double talk simply hides the fact that these matters are in the official records in Washington and here in Louisiana, too.

"The sinister power of this organization has been manifested in the case of a young Negro educator who has been intimidated and threatened with death because he dared to speak out publicly against the NAACP. He is Professor Clennon King because he stands up for the rights of his people. He has been deprived of his position as teacher of history at Southern College in Mississippi. The cause of his misfortune

was his brave effort to defend the Negro people, his people, from being exploited by unscrupulous white persons, working in league with even less scrupulous Negroes.

"PROFESSOR KING displayed a rare courage in exposing the NAACP and well the NAACP knew that it could not afford to permit his courage to spread to others. When it became obvious that King could not be silenced, his usefulness was destroyed and he was depicted as a 'traitor' to his race.

"The persecutions of King came about as a result of a series of articles on the NAACP he wrote for the Jackson (Miss.) State Times last March. While the NAACP talks about Negro rights, a lonely Negro is without a job to support his family because he dared to disagree with the NAACP.

"On Monday, Feb. 16, 1958, a Florida legislative investigative committee was told that the Communist Party has achieved a degree of success in penetrating the NAACP not paralleled in any non-Communist organization of comparable size.

"The speaker was J. R. Matthews, described by Sen. Charley E. Johns of Starke, Fla., committee chairman, as the leading authority on the subject of Communism in this county. Matthews added that the NAACP, as the nation's largest Negro organization, has been a prime target of Communist penetration for the past 30 years. He identified an NAACP member as being a member of the Communist Party.

"It is the firm conviction of the Citizens Council that the NAACP does not promote the welfare of the Negro but is fomenting strife and discord between the white and Negro races in the South and is disrupting relations between these races which heretofore have been—and at present are—harmonious and friendly in every respect.

"THE PUBLIC RECORD of activities of many top NAACP leaders, in Communist-front enterprises is long, and it is copiously documented.

All these NAACP connections were fully published in the 'Citizens Council Record' February 23, 1956, pp. 2005 and 2049, for anyone to read.

"The NAACP field secretary was cited as a member of a Communist-front organization and was discharged from the Army only a couple of years ago as a security risk.

"White people with long records of affinity for, affiliation with, and participation in Communist-front, fellow-traveling and subversive organizations, activities and causes have supported and subsidized the NAACP. Its president, Arthur B. Spungarn of New York City, is a white man as are a large number of the current officers, directors and principal contributors, and he has numerous citations.

"In March, 1957, the names of ten directors of the NAACP having more than ten affiliations with Communist fronts to their credit were introduced in evidence and made a part of the public records of the hearings before the Joint Louisiana Legislative Committee in Baton Rouge.

"THE TEN DIRECTORS cited for association with Communist fronts are Channing H. Tobias, chairman of the board; William Lloyd James, Craig Hammerstein, II, and W. J. Walls, vice presidents; Algon D. Black, Hubert D. Helms, S. Ralph Harlow, Benjamin E. Hays, Eleanor Roosevelt and Earl B. Dickerson, all members of the board of directors of the NAACP.

"Of the five people who founded the NAACP only one is a Negro—W. E. B. DuBois, who has no less than 72 citations of Communist-front and subversive activity entered against his name. In fact, he has amassed a longer public record of citations than any other person in the United States. DuBois is the honorary chairman of the directors of the NAACP.

"Yet this same DuBois is one of the modern scientific authorities, whose writings were accepted by the U. S. Supreme Court as the basis for its decision of May 17, 1954, prohibiting segregation in the public schools. DuBois contributed to 32 portions of the book, 'An American Dilemma', cited and adopted generally, and without reservation, by the Supreme Court, as its leading authority on modern psychology. The book was compiled by

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Handwritten notes and signatures including "Blair", "M. K. Brown", and "18-101087-21-88-1-88".

Dr. Gunnar Myrdal, a Swedish 'social economist,' who stated in the book that the Constitution of the United States was 'impractical and unsuited to modern conditions' and its adoption was 'nearly a plot against the common people.'

"With all this background, how can the New Orleans NAACP have the unmitigated gall to put on a drive to fool the Negroes and others of the New Orleans area to join this organization?"

"Doesn't everyone know that the purpose of the Communists and the pro-Communists is to stir up racial turmoil and strife and national disunity in this country?"

"By ye friends shall ye be known."

REC-91

My Day—With Mr. Khrushchev

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

At 10 o'clock Friday morning we went over to the library prepared to meet Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev and his party. The State Dept. had told us our visitors would have one hour in all and that they would arrive at 10:30. But, as is frequently the case, the party arrived 35 minutes late. They probably had started a little late from New York and then the change-over from city to county to state police had taken some time.

I saw no change in Mr. Khrushchev's appearance. He looks as young as when I last saw him when I visited his country. His wife

Mrs. Roosevelt's regular column is on Page M7.

and two daughters were very sweet, and his wife said she was glad she had decided to come on the trip. She had been afraid it might be too much for her, but she was enjoying it.

Mr. Khrushchev explained to me that he had not come here to Hyde Park for pleasure, but had felt it was his duty to pay his respects to my husband's memory. As he had told me before, he felt that my husband understood the needs and aspirations of the Soviet Union.

There were a good many people who wanted a glimpse of this man who to most Americans symbolizes something which is certainly not very good. But, nevertheless, they are curious about him and about his country and even about the economic and ideological beliefs that he holds.

I am happy that he is here. And even though there is no question that he is an incomparable salesman and will try to sell his particular point of view, still I think he will learn a great deal because he is perceptive and alert. If he realizes that the people of the U. S. have convictions and beliefs, it will affect his attitude.

He has undoubtedly been told that as a people we have become soft, thinking more of our comforts and of our extravagances than of the things of real value, such as education. This is a dangerous belief for him to hold, and I am hopeful that he will go home feeling that this is not true. And I hope by that time he is convinced that if the time came for sacrifice our country would be as capable of sacrifice as any country in the world.

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N.Y. Post

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End Poverty, Liberals Ask Khrushchey

By the Associated Press

Soviet Premier Khrushchey was urged today by 35 self-styled American political liberals to join the United States now in a United Nations effort to banish poverty and disease from the earth.

Robert R. Nathan, national chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, forwarded the plea to Mr. Khrushchey with a note saying this effort could not be postponed until after a disarmament agreement is reached, as the Premier had suggested in his U. N. speech.

"The peoples of the developing countries have waited long enough," Mr. Nathan said, adding: "This effort should at least be launched while disarmament negotiations are under way."

The 35, in addition to Mr. Nathan, included Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Senator Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota, Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, United Auto Workers President Walter P. Reuther and Gov. Orville Freeman of Minnesota.

The letter said: "We have no illusion that the deep differences at issue between our two countries can be magically bridged by visits or conferences. But, meanwhile, the world says there must be no relaxation of efforts to reach understanding on subjects where mutually advantageous agreement may be possible."

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Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

PROSKAUER LAUDS AIM TO LET JEWS IN

Praises 'Humanitarian Interest' of President in Studying Plan to Admit Refugees

Joseph M. Proskauer, president of the American Jewish Committee and former Justice of the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court, issued a statement applauding President Truman's declaration that he was considering making a request to Congress for the admission of more refugees to the United States.

Lessing J. Rosenwald, president of the American Council for Judaism, conveyed the council's "deep sense of gratitude" to the President.

"Time after time we have urged," Mr. Rosenwald said in a letter to Mr. Truman, "that only by approaching the problem of all displaced persons could a solution be found for displaced Jews. Your recent statement wisely recommends such a broad program of universal humanitarian concern."

Mr. Proskauer termed the Truman statement "encouraging evidence of the President's deep and humanitarian interest in the welfare of these displaced persons."

The text of Mr. Proskauer's statement:

The statement of President Truman "that the solution of the Palestine problem will not be itself solve the broader problem of the hundreds of thousands of displaced persons in Europe must strike a responsive chord in the hearts of all those concerned with the welfare of the tragic victims who have survived the Hitler tyranny. It is another and encouraging evidence of the President's deep and humanitarian interest in the welfare of these displaced persons, and gratitude not only of all Jews but of all who feel the responsibility for the salvation of these unfortunate survivors must go in full measure."

Immediate immigration into Palestine is a vital element in the solution of the grave problem which confronts the world, but Palestine alone, as was announced in the Statement of Views of the American Jewish Committee, cannot and cannot be expected to be the sole solution of the Jewish problem. It is a source of pride to every American that the President has asked that America take the lead in urging upon the nations of the world the reception of the comparatively small number of refugees, which would go so far toward the salvation of hundreds of thousands of human lives.

Need for Concession Seen

With respect to the crucial factor of the Palestine situation, negotiations are in progress for conferences between the British Government, the Jewish Agency and the Arab states which will be of the deepest and most determinative consequence.

Never was there a time when it was more essential that in the consideration of this problem, restraint, reasonableness and the spirit of mutual concession should prevail.

It has been officially announced that the Jewish Agency has adopted a basis for the negotiations which are about to be had.

Responsibility today rests primarily on the Jewish Agency, which is the only Jewish organization that has been invited to conference by the British. By its charter, the agency rests on the principle that it should voice the hopes of all friends of the Jewish people.

Irrespective of whether they are Zionist or non-Zionist, I have reason to believe that at this particular juncture the agency is evincing an intent to respect that principle. So long as it so continues, it is our duty to aid it in the discharge of its grave responsibility.

The details of its reported plan have not been published. Indeed, as it has been stated, it does not set out inflexible detail but rather a reasonable base on which to build discussion.

So far as its salient features have been announced, it strikes as its main objective the creation of a governmental unit into which Jews may immigrate as of right. All agree that this immigration is the true, main and immediate objective. This immigration is vital to the saving of human lives.

Agency Called Conciliatory

The present conduct of the agency gives no indication of intransigence as to the method of creating or the exact nature of such a political unit. It purports to act in accordance with its 1931 resolution "that the Council instructs the executive to continue its work for the establishment under the mandate of harmonious relations between Jews and Arabs based upon the acceptance by both parties that neither is to dominate or be dominated by the other." This principle was strongly reiterated by the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry.

It is stated that the agency envisages a political unit with a bill of rights that will constitutionally guarantee political equality to Arabs and Jews.

It purports to recognize and be prepared to negotiate in friendly spirit proper recognition of Great Britain's role in the eastern Mediterranean.

It is my profound conviction that nothing should be done to complicate or make more difficult the arduous task that will have to be undertaken in these negotiations. Rancor, bitterness, vituperation and schism must be banished from our thinking and our conduct at this critical moment. Chauvinism must moderate its excesses and appeal to violence must cease. This is no time for either bomb or bombast.

If the Jewish Agency will adhere to the principles above suggested and can negotiate a plan acceptable to the British and the Arabs along these lines, it will certainly have taken a long step forward.

Indubitably true is the warning of President Truman "that settlement of the Palestine problem can be achieved which will be fully satisfactory to all of the parties concerned and that if the problem is to be solved in a manner which will bring peace and prosperity to Palestine, it must be approached in a spirit of conciliation."

That utterance of President Truman should be the keynote of Jewish conduct during the trying days ahead.

Mrs. Roosevelt Criticizes Britain

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, in her copyrighted column in yesterday's New York World-Telegram, criticized Britain's policy on Palestine and asserted that dividing Palestine would not solve the problem.

"I think many people must feel as unhappy as I do over the fact that Jewish refugees on ships bound for Palestine are being taken to detention camps in Cyprus," she wrote. "Many of us will agree that resort to force by Jews in Palestine is deplorable, but I don't think it is hard to understand. Palestine does not belong to Britain, which governs it under a mandate. When people are desperate, I suppose that a show of force against them inevitably brings retaliation in kind. The British have certainly had force in evidence in Palestine."

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cc of Bridge to

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Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
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Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
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Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
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A Can Company Owns Magazine (By Westbrook Pegler, Journal American, Dec

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In a recent issue of McCall's magazine, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt wrote that her late husband had unwillingly debarred Negroes forever from buying, renting or inhabiting any part of his real estate promotion in the Warm Springs region of Georgia, only because Georgia law required him to do so. Now along comes one of Pegler's correspondents to say that there never has been a racial restrictive clause, and that Mr. Roosevelt imposed the restrictions himself. Pegler, now properly incensed, demands to know who owns the magazine that dares to print the widow's propaganda.

Segregation -

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To the rescue of Pegler's never ending corps of mystery correspondents. The financial editor of a Seattle paper writes that McCall's has run this trash for years without notable qualms. He continues on to say that the President of McCall's is Arthur Langlie, self confessed Modern Republican, former Governor of Washington by the grace of Dave Beck. The owner of the corporation is Norton Simon, president of the United Can Co., a West Coast big shot. So Peg is naturally mystified by the

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- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Coffey _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
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First Lady Blames Delinquency On Inadequate Social Services

PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt charged yesterday at her first regular press conference that the failure of communities to provide adequate social services is the main cause of juvenile delinquency.

Mrs. Roosevelt made this statement in connection with the activities of a Detroit group, which, she said, is urging mothers to stay home instead of taking jobs in war plants. She declined to name the group, but said its efforts are detrimental to the war effort. "We're far from reaching the point where we can allow production to go down one bit," she said.

Mrs. Roosevelt added that juvenile delinquency could have been

curbed if communities had adopted the block-by-block services which she sponsored as assistant director of the Office of Civilian Defense. She said curfew hours for youngsters are not practicable because young people cannot be controlled by suppression.

Another organization called "Peace Now" came in for criticism from the First Lady. The group is sending mothers to Capitol Hill to urge a negotiated peace on Congressmen. Mrs. Roosevelt said the group "must have very little understanding of past history," asserting that a negotiated peace would be an obvious violation of our pledge to force an "unconditional surrender" from the Axis.

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**\$12,000,000 Isn't Enough:
Mr. Holzworth Wants \$1776
From Eleanor Roosevelt**

John M. Holzworth, who last week sued most of official Washington for \$12,000,000, charging false arrest, today is suing Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt for \$1776.

Holzworth, now held at District jail on bad check charges, identified himself in a District Court damage suit as a lawyer, conservationist, lecturer, naturalist and author.

He contended that the Literary Guild, headed by Mrs. Roosevelt, has circulated a book about bears, written by a Rutherford Montgomery. Mr. Montgomery's book was allegedly plagiarized from his own "Wild Grizzlies of Alaska," Mr. Holzworth said.

The suit said "The late Theodore Roosevelt would probably turn over in his grave if he knew his favorite niece had taken a leading part in publicizing and distributing such a book."

In addition to the \$1776 asked of Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. Holzworth wants \$200,000 damages from the Henry Holt publishing company, the Literary Guild, Mr. Montgomery and Brentano's Bookshop.

Mr. Holzworth is to be arraigned next week on the check charge.

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WASHINGTON NEWS

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Mrs. FDR Says Wallace Letter Aided
 Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt stated in her syndicated newspaper column yesterday that Henry Wallace's letter to Joseph Stalin did a service to the country.
 "Whether or not one agrees with everything that was said in Mr. Wallace's letter," wrote Mrs. Roosevelt, "he did the country a service by obtaining an indication not only of Premier Stalin's willingness to parley but of the Politburo's interest in the renewal of diplomatic conversations. Mr. Stalin's reply would not have been so prompt and cordial if his government had been opposed."

← Re

Henry P. Wallace

G. I. R. -9

W. P. A.
H. P. A.

This is a clipping from Page 2 of the Daily Worker

Date 5-25-48
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0 United Nations

TRUMAN APPOINTS U. N. REPRESENTATIVE

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 — President Truman announced today the appointment of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to a four-year term as United States member on the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations Economic and Social Council today.

The President also named seven other United States members to various commissions of the United Nations. Those chosen, with the length of terms, follow:

- Isador Rubin, Economic and Employment Commission, four years.
- Edward F. Bartlett, Fiscal Commission, two years.
- Philip M. Hauser, Population Commission, two years.
- Stuart A. Rice, Statistical Commission, two years.
- Mrs. Dorothy Kenyon, Commission on the Status of Women, three years.
- Arthur J. Altmeyer, Social Commission, two years.
- George F. Baker, Transport and Communication Commission, four years.

Handwritten initials

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

Handwritten signatures

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87 DEC 10 1946

08-21

This is a clipping from page 14 of the New York Times for 11/8/46

Clipped at the Seat of Government

37 JAN 10 1947

Clash With Reds On Information Curb Predicted

By Associated Press
A State department official said yesterday the United States faces a head-on clash with Soviet Russia in trying to frame an international agreement on freedom of information.

Lloyd A. Free predicted that Russia at this month's United Nations conference at Geneva will oppose removal of barriers to free flow of news and other information.

Reds' Stand Described

Free is in charge of American preparations for the conference, called for March 23 to draft a declaration for adoption by the U.N.

He spoke to representatives of some 150 private organizations and government officials who gathered at the State department to discuss the subject.

"The Soviet Union feels removal of barriers will chiefly benefit the United States," he said. "Russia can carry on its propaganda most effectively through local Communist parties."

"We want to get away from government control of information. Russia wants to put control at the disposal of the 'broad masses of the people,' which is another way of saying government control."

"Off Record" Conference

The afternoon session of yesterday's "freedom of information" conference was held "off the record"—at the request the State department said of some of the organizations.

Reporters were welcome to attend, the department said, so long as they refrained from reporting. Earlier, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said Russia, at last year's Geneva session on a United Nations declaration of human rights, "never missed a chance" to criticize racial relations in the United States.

She added, however, that the Russian representative's active interest in framing the declaration was "encouraging."

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

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Times Herald
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ACW Parley To Hear Murray

CHICAGO—CIO President Philip Murray and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt will be among the speakers at the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers 14th biennial convention which opens at Hotel Sherman here Monday.

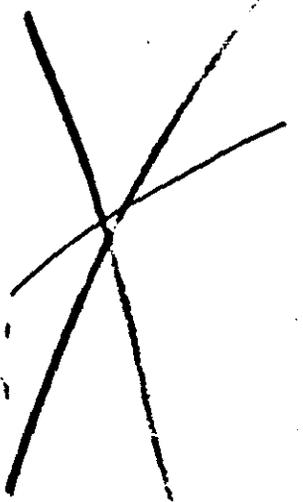
The convention, which will continue for a week, will be attended by 800 delegates and 200 alternates from 34 states, the District of Columbia and three Canadian provinces. They represent 486 local unions and 29 joint boards.

Sidney Hillman, ACW president and chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee, will preside and deliver a keynote address.

A general executive board report summarizing the union's achievements since the last convention and pointing up new objectives will be presented as sessions open. On the board are: Hillman, Jacob S. Potofsky, general secretary-treasurer, and the following vice-presidents: Dorothy J. Bellanca, Hyman Blumberg, Joseph Catalanotti, Abraham Chatman, Louis Hollander, Jack Kroll, Leo Krzycki, Samuel Levin, A. D. Marimpietri, Abraham Miller, William Reznicek, Frank Rosenblum, Stephen Skala, Charles Weinstein and Murray Weinstein.

FILE

Tony [Signature]



IN HUDDLE WITH VICE PRESIDENT WALLACE are CIO leaders (l to r.): CIO President Philip Murray, Vice President Henry A. Wallace, Amalgamated President, and CIO Political Action Chairman Sidney Hillman, and Auto Workers President E. J. Thomas. Photo taken at 1943 CIO Convention

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87 MAY 16 1944

This is a clipping from page 4 Sec. 1 of the WORKER Date May 15 1944 Clipped at the Seat of Government

Gen. Hurley Attacks Yalta Pact On Mrs. Roosevelt's Program

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, April 17.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's Sunday television show turned into a verbal free-for-all when Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley attacked the late President's Yalta conference.

The general, a wartime and postwar ambassador to China and President Hoover's Secretary of War, blamed "a secret agreement at Yalta" for the Chinese Communist sweep.

His charge and further arguments drew heated replies from his hostess, who was backed up by the three other guests on the NBC forum program.

These were: WARREN S. Senator Magnuson, Democrat, of Washington, of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

Dr. John King Fairbank, head of the Harvard school of Chinese studies.

Richard Lauterbach, newspaperman and foreign correspondent.

Hurley Warms Up.

The old soldier and diplomat, asked by Mrs. Roosevelt to lead off a discussion of China, told of his missions to Russia and China for President Roosevelt.

Then warming up, he told her that "at Yalta your diplomats surrendered all the principles of the Atlantic Charter."

"They weren't yours, Gen. Hurley?" asked Mr. Lauterbach. "Are you differentiating between your diplomats and Mrs. Roosevelt's?"

"You can bet your bottom dollar that I don't give up," retorted the general. "I would not have surrendered every principle for which America said she was fighting."

Gen. Hurley then charged that Yalta violated China's integrity by giving Port Arthur back to Russia as a naval base.

Sees Nothing Peculiar.

"I am very much interested in that," Mrs. Roosevelt replied. "but if you were going to restore to Russia what she had had before, that wasn't giving her anything new. That was simply giving back to her what Japan had taken away. I don't think that was anything peculiar . . . that was more or less what one would expect, isn't it?"

(Russia seized the port from China in 1897, and lost it to Japan in the Russo-Japanese war ending in 1905. The Japs held it until 1945.)

Dr. Fairbank cut in and told the group to "stop fighting the last war." Mr. Lauterbach said the key

to China is her poverty and Senator Magnuson told Gen. Hurley he didn't know Chinese history.

But Gen. Hurley returned to the attack when Mrs. Roosevelt said "We wanted Russia's help very badly. . . . You might not do it today, but you certainly had every reason to do it then."

Says Communism Was Favored.

"We gave it to them because we were in favor of communism," the general returned.

"Who was in favor of communism?" Senator Magnuson demanded.

"Mr. Hiss and the crowd at Yalta," said the general.

"That's not true," shot back Mrs. Roosevelt. "We know . . . what were the main things we aimed at in Yalta, and for you to ignore it, sir, is extraordinary."

"I just don't understand how you can ignore it."

Mr. Lauterbach broke in to ask Gen. Hurley if he had read the late Secretary of State Edward Stettinius' book on Yalta.

"All the books written now are alibis," declared the general.

The argument was still going full blast when Mrs. Roosevelt had to call time. Gen. Hurley was predicting that "colonial imperialism" would lose the United States the rest of Asia.

Gets in Last Word.

Mr. Lauterbach had the last word.

"I thought China was lost at Yalta . . ."

Gen. Hurley's mention of Hiss

was a reference to Alger Hiss, a top State Department adviser to the President Roosevelt at his conference at Yalta with Premier Stalin and former Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Hiss has been convicted in a New York Federal Court of perjury when he denied before a Federal grand jury that while a State Department official he provided Government secrets to be passed on to prewar Soviet spies. Hiss is appealing the conviction and a prison term.

RICHARD EDWARD LAUTERBACH

G.I.R.

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file in 62-78494

The Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
Monday
April 17, 1950

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138 Noted Americans Plead for Action to Prevent Race Riots

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Dr. William Allan Neilson, president emeritus of Smith College, said yesterday that 138 "eminent Americans" had signed a statement calling on the President and on Federal, State and local governments "to use all wisdom to prevent a repetition of the horrors of Detroit elsewhere in our country."

"Every American who loves our Nation and respects the principles on which it was founded must have been shocked and dismayed by the recent race riot in Detroit," said the statement, released by Dr. Neilson, a member of the board of directors of the National Association of Colored People.

"We know that decent Americans abhor riots. We believe that our country, engaged in a war to uphold decency and humanity and democracy throughout the world, does not intend that these things shall be denied any American, Negro or white.

"We call on our people of every race, color, station and section to use all foresight in creating an atmosphere in which no battles between our people can occur."

Dr. Neilson listed among the signers: Senator Barbour, Republican, of New Jersey; Senator Capper, Republican, of Kansas; Dr. Frederick M. Eliot, president of the American Unitarian Association; Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; Raymond Gram Swing, radio commentator; William Allen White, publisher and editor; Booth Tarkington, writer; Matthew Woll, vice president of the American Federation of Labor; Msgr. John A. Ryan, National Catholic Welfare Conference; the Right Rev. Henry Wise Hobson, bishop of the Southern Ohio Episcopal Church; R. U. Thomas, international president of the United Automobile Workers; Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University, and Alfred M. Landon, 1936 Republican presidential nominee.

Mrs. Roosevelt Broadcasts Appeal for Tolerance

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt opened a "unity at home—victory abroad" radio series yesterday with an appeal to Americans to avoid racial and religious discrimination.

Speaking from her home at Hyde Park, over stations WEAF and WNYC the President's wife said:

"We think it worth sacrificing our lives and the lives of those we love to prevent slavery and to preserve the hope of world democracy upon the earth. How illogical we will be if we do not watch our own attitude and wipe out of our own hearts whatever causes the lack of unity among our own citizens."

"Here at home there are specific things we can do," Mrs. Roosevelt added.

"We can make up our minds that we will work with any other human being who does his daily work beside us and that we will not inquire as to his race or religion, only as to whether he is doing an honest job. . . .

"We can decide that in public conveyances where each one of us pays for a seat we will not look askance at our neighbor no matter what his race or religion.

"This same rule holds good in places of public entertainment which are open to all citizens and where we have all paid our money and go in on an equal basis."

Mayor F. H. La Guardia introduced Mrs. Roosevelt.

- Mr. A. A. Lamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Acers
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Starke
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

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WASHINGTON STAR
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La Guardia Greeted The Daily Worker!

By FREDERICK WOLTMAN,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

The Daily Worker over the past ten years has called Mayor La Guardia every name from "strikebreaker," "antiteb," "war monger," "hoodwinker," "Wall St. sellout" tool and "enemy of the unemployed" to "whirling dervish" and "demagogue" of the worst type.

But the Communist party's official mouthpiece is willing to forgive and forget, and so is the Mayor, for today the Worker is the proud recipient of a message of greeting from His Honor on the occasion of its 20th anniversary.

The name La Guardia joins a galaxy of well-wishers that reads like a Who's Who of the old familiar Communist union leaders,

including four CIO international presidents. It also takes in the top-flight functionaries of the Communist party itself as well as a few new names that happened to show up, such as that of Mayor Cornelius Scully (Dem.) of Pittsburgh.

Circulation Drive.

For weeks the Communists have been using today's 20th birthday as the basis of a high-pressure circulation drive culminating in a 12-page anniversary edition of the Worker yesterday that went to town throwing bouquets at itself.

Mayor La Guardia's message, printed in black-face type, was cagily worded, tossing in a scallion or two among the roses and not neglecting to take a swat at the non-Communist press.

The Communists' paper, he said, "is hated by more people who never read it than any newspaper ever printed. It has all the faults of other daily newspapers and some of its own. It is the great champion of tolerance and the most intolerant in its policy, news and editorial."

'Helpful Attitude.'

"It sticks to its opinions but seldom gives anyone credit for sticking to theirs. It has the courage of its convictions and speaks forth." And, the Mayor concludes:

"Since June 22, 1941, it has adopted a courageous 'Win the War' attitude which I believe has

(Continued on Page Five.)

W.K.

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21 JAN 27 1944

CLIPPINGS FROM: World-Telegram

DATE JAN 10 1944
OUT OF TOWN PAPERS

BROADWAY BEAT

By BARNARD RUBIN

MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT has been speaking a good deal at the UN recently about the free press. She wants to see other countries with as free a press as the commercial papers are alleged to be here.

In a recent issue of the World-Telegram, in which Mrs. Roosevelt's column is printed, she criticized Gov. Dewey for using the state police to bar a delegation of working mothers from his Paulding home, when they came to plead for continuance of child care centers in New York.

That column was pulled out of the World-Telegram after it ran for just one edition. It was killed in all subsequent editions of the World-Telegram that day.

In the space usually occupied by her column, the editors substituted another story headlined: **RUSSIANS ADMIT OWN COAL CRISIS.**



TOWN TALK

The New York Philharmonic will probably not appoint a permanent conductor next season either, despite reports to the contrary.

Gerson Kapin looking for a Negro lead for a musical version of *Camille*, written by Howard Deitz and Anita Loos. Muriel Smith being considered.

Robert Montgomery, when he was at the Cavalcade of America broadcast Monday night, tried awfully hard to get friendly with the other performers. They didn't give him a tumble (who can be friendly with an Un-American Committee-FBI stooge?).

Universal Pictures let four more executives go last week. Still no relatives.

Sigra Hame in town with angel money looking for a play.

Mary Fiskford has the bug, too, and wants to produce a Broadway musical this coming spring.

Friday, Dec. 12 will see something new. A Chanuka Hootenanny put on by Jewish Life and People's Songs at the Pythian Temple.

Theory of Margaret Highting has been banned in Newport, Vermont.

A long drought there has resulted in an acute shortage of electric power due to the low water supply.

Some movie people short producing until it called Impossible Pictures. Frank Lederer has offered a slogan to Lloyd: "When better shorts are made, Impossible Pictures will go out of business."

King Crosby has just turned down a high cash offer from the Ropy.

It is said that Edward C. Maguire, Mayor O'Dwyer's new Commissioner of Commerce will make the following appointments: Retail Secretary of the Board of Finance, Thomas J. Skantzis, President of the Federation Bank; and Deputy Commissioner of Finance, Louis Coleman, former president of the New York Stock Exchange.

Red Skelton tells about the guy who was so tired when he got home from work that his wife let him wash the dishes in bed.

Van Heflin may still be in the running to play in the movie version of Thomas Wolfe's novel, *Look Homeward Angel*. Robert Mitchell is his competition.

The Oct. 5 Sunday edition of the New York Daily News ran a story on page 24 quoting the Reverend Thomas F. Carey, assistant national director of the Holy Name Society, to the effect that \$4 billion dollars in lend-lease materials were given to Russia, which Russia was accused of using to "maintain control of half of Europe."

In that very same edition of the Daily News on pages 18 and 19 the rag ran a full two-page spread on the amount of money spent by the United States for use in the rest of the world since the start of World War II. The USSR is listed as having received \$11,681,393,700 in lend-lease (almost all of which was blown up fighting the Nazis).

More people are now using the services of the Legal Aid Society than at any time since the 1930 depression days.

Some are saying that if we don't watch out, the Un-American Committee will overthrow the people.

Fred Allen getting a new sponsor—Ford.

Andy Vakee peddling a new quiz program.

Lee Tracy, who used to play those fast-talking, Hollywood-sty reporters, trying to get on the air with a thing called *Windy Willow* Hollywood Agent.

Frank Sinatra in a battle with the Capitol Theatre about money matters re his coming appearance there.

The Columbia Broadcasting System will reshuffle its Friday night schedule to emphasize comedy programs.

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NOV 16 1947

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C. R. R.

This is a clipping from Page 16 of the

DAILY WORKER

Date 11-3-47

Clipped at the Seat of Government

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68 NOV 19 1947

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

Dies Committee Agent Seizes Bookshop's Membership List

Box Taken After Scuffle With Woman Official of Co-operative League

After a scuffle with Mrs. Charles W. Putnam, president of the District of Columbia Co-operative League, a Dies Committee investigator last night gained possession of a list of 1,200 members of the Bookshop, a co-operative store at 916 Seventeenth street N.W.

Shortly afterward, Representative Dies of Texas, committee chairman, issued a statement saying the list would show "a number of Government officials and employes" were active in local Communist front organizations.

The seizure, according to Robert E. Stripling, committee secretary, was the opening gun for public hearings beginning at 10 a.m. Wednesday, when he said the Bookshop, the local unit of the American Peace Mobilization and three other Washington organizations will be shown to adhere to the Communist party line.

Grapples With Agent.

Mrs. Putnam, 5 feet in height, grappled with the Dies agent, Robert Barker, shortly after 7 p.m. yesterday on the steps of the league's office. She declared that she was escaping with the records with Mr. Barker in pursuit, and that he—"twice as big as I am"—forcibly took them.

The Committee on Un-American Activities had a different story. Secretary Stripling declared that Investigator Barker went to league headquarters after having previously established that David McCalmont, general counsel, had possession of the Bookshop list. He bore with him a subpoena for Mr. McCalmont to appear with the list, he stated, but the attorney said he had a dinner appointment and asked the investigator to take the list with him at once. Mr. Barker was leaving with the car hood box containing the names when Mrs. Putnam arrived on the scene and attempted to take them away, Mr. Stripling said.

List of Speakers Cited.

A denial that the Bookshop has followed any party line came today from Jules Yanover, executive secretary of the shop, offering as evidence a list of speakers sponsored by the organization's "cultural" contribution during its two and a half years of existence.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt headed his list, with others including Sherwood Anderson, Erskine Caldwell, Langston Hughes, W. H. Auden and Rockwell Kent.

As evidence that the Bookshop's non-literary interest is centered elsewhere than on Communism, Mr. Yanover pointed out that its last public event was a performance of "boogie-woogie" music in the Jewish Community Center.

He expressed doubt that the Dies Committee had found a complete list of Bookshop members at the Co-operative League headquarters, and asked why no subpoena was served at his shop.

Bookshop Quitting League.

The Bookshop is now affiliated with the Co-operative League, but has offered its resignation, to become effective in about one month, Mr. Yanover said. He declared the resignation was largely due to a dispute over publicity for a Bookshop membership campaign, but Mrs. Putnam offered another explanation.

She said that rumors had constantly reached the league that the Bookshop was under Communist domination, and the league had formally asked the Bookshop to answer some questions and supply information that would clear the matter up. The resignation followed, she said, without any explanation being given.

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Mrs. Roosevelt Raps Young Communist League Methods

Eleanor Roosevelt

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt thinks American and Russian youth can find a basis for understanding—but not through organizations such as the Young Communist League.

you are sure you believe in the things the organization stands for and are willing to stand up and let the world know that you believe in them."

Mrs. Roosevelt assailed the League in one of two speeches she made at youth meetings in New York over the weekend.

She also defined her views of the word "liberal" as applied to an organization.

She reminded her young audience that the way to seek change in a democracy is within the framework of that democracy.

It means a group, she said, "which goes about its work on a democratic basis, which allows its membership to express freely, and which abides by the will of the majority."

Then, of the Young Communist League, she said:

"I believe much of the opposition to this group is based on their evident desire to accomplish their aims in a different way."

Intolerable

"I believe that in this country this is intolerable. I believe you can never work with a group that says one thing and does another.

"But I believe that we—and you—can find a basis for understanding with the youth of Soviet Russia."

Mrs. Roosevelt assailed the Communist organization at the first national conference of the United States Student Assembly, in the Young Women's Christian Association Bldg., 610 Lexington Ave.

"When people are working together," she said, "they must be honest; they must tell exactly where they stand and what they resent."

'Packing' Charged

In the course of the Assembly, a student officer had accused the Young Communist League of attempting to take over the conference by packing it with delegates sent from graduate schools. A resolution to seat graduate students was defeated.

Mrs. Roosevelt said League members had the right to voice their opinions, but that if they were to continue to live in this country they must obey the country's laws and not advocate overthrow of the Government by force.

In another address, in a city-wide youth course sponsored by the Society for Ethical Culture, 2 West 64th St., Mrs. Roosevelt was asked by a young woman in the audience to say how she felt about young people joining "radical organizations."

Mrs. Roosevelt's comment was: "It never hurts to take the stand you really believe in. There is no reason why you shouldn't join a radical organization if

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- 58 JUL 5 1945

Let's Face It

Dubinsky's 'Liberal' Disguise

by Max Gordon

SAMUEL SILLEN's discussion in last Sunday's *Worker* on the resignations of Louis Fischer and Varian Fry as contributing editors of the *Nation* and *New Republic* respectively has important political connotations.

Sillen noted that both resignations were based on a fundamental and irreconcilable difference between the two writers and their respective publications on the key issue of relations with the USSR. Both complained because the two weeklies refused to adopt their bitterly hostile attitude toward the Soviet Union.



What is particularly significant about these resignations is that Fischer and Fry are closely associated with the New York Liberal Party. They were in fact, the only writers regularly connected with these two prominent organs of liberal opinion attached to that party. Fischer is a vice-president while Fry was one of the original founders and is now, I believe, member of the executive committee.

Handwritten signature: David Dubinsky

This is a clipping from page 6 of the DAILY WORKER

Date 6-21-45

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58 JUL 5 1945

opinion, it is chiefly through default. I have always felt, and feel now, that the American Labor Party, whose policies and aims are far more akin to those adopted by genuine liberals, has been remiss in allowing the Liberal Party to pose as the voice of liberalism.

*Opposition
From Within*

Incidentally, another expression of the isolation of the Liberal Party from liberals, is the recent action of Dorothy Norman, New York Post columnist, in combatting the Liberal Party's coalition with Dewey in the New York elections. Mrs. Norman, a Liberal Party vice-president, is one of the very few officers of that party not directly associated with David Dubinsky's Social Democratic crowd.

The main trend in liberalism associates itself with labor and with those sections of agriculture and business that follow a policy of friendship with the USSR in foreign affairs and of progress at home.

Reaction, whether in the form of Dubinskyite Social Democracy or Peglerian pro-fascism, has, of course, made continuous efforts to disrupt that association or unity, and its chief weapon has been red-baiting. It is now trying to distort the current discussions within the Communist Political Association concerning future American Communist policy for its divisive purposes.

Unfortunately, Eleanor Roosevelt gave it a helping hand with her column advocating an "authoritative solution" to the Communist question. Joseph Starobin has already discussed the implica-

tions of Mrs. Roosevelt's column. I simply want to note that those who aim to split the ranks of liberalism and of liberal-labor unity for the very same reasons that Fischer and Fry broke with the Nation and New Republic have seized upon Mrs. Roosevelt's column with glee.

*Pegler, Riesel and
Mrs. Roosevelt*

Symbolically, on the very same day, last Thursday, both Westbrook Pegler and Victor Riesel, the Post columnist who frequently acts as Dubinsky's mouthpiece, jumped to Mrs. Roosevelt's defense.

Distorting Starobin's criticism of Mrs. Roosevelt's column, Riesel "warned" that the "switch in Communist philosophy" will result in a "period of assault" upon liberals who have advocated unity of all "left wing and progressives." This is a clumsy effort to set the liberals against the advanced sections of the labor movement represented by the Communists.

At the same time, Pegler, for the first time in our memory, actually eulogized Mrs. Roosevelt. He expressed the hope that she was not only speaking for herself but that her column was "prepared after the most careful consultation of her political associates."

"As a sincere suggestion, I would urge that Mrs. Roosevelt take an active part in exposing and discrediting Communists with whom she is better acquainted than most of us and in destroying their old pretense of 'liberalism,'" Pegler wrote.

When Pegler becomes gleeful about anything Mrs. Roosevelt does, it is time for her to get worried and to reexamine her position.

*Expressed Views
Of Liberal Party*

Two things are evident from this. One is the obvious fact that Fischer and Fry, in breaking with the two magazines because they advocated friendship with the USSR, were expressing the real position of the Liberal Party on Soviet-American relations, irrespective of the sugar-coating that party might use in presenting its platform to the public.

Second, it exposes the fact that Liberal Party claim to being the channel of political expression for liberalism is a thorough sham. The Nation and New Republic are major organs of liberalism in this country. Fischer and Fry, by their resignations, have revealed that they and the Liberal Party are in fact isolated from the main stream of American liberalism.

If the Liberal Party has thus far managed to get away with its pretense of representing liberal

- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
- Mr. Fawcett _____
- Mr. Nathan _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Hendon _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Miss Gandy _____

500 Attend Rally Against Aid to Britain

Resolutions condemning aid to Britain and calling for democracy first at home were adopted here last night by a mass meeting of approximately 500, sponsored by the Washington Peace Mobilization.

The keynote of an enthusiastic session was struck by Herbert H. Harman, Hollywood producer, playwright and chairman of the American Peace Crusade of California, who declared:

"We are the only fighters of Hitlerism extant, and we will not acknowledge for one second that Mr. Roosevelt is . . . nor Mr. Churchill."

He and other speakers declared proponents of all-out aid to England were leading the United States into the war. They called on "the common people" for a fight for democracy here, "not democracy somewhere else."

Morris Watson, vice president of the American Newspaper Guild, during a speech on "Labor's Stake in Peace," made sarcastic reference to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's attendance of a recent Washington Newspaper Guild meeting.

"I have no respect," he said, "for those in high places who by some technicality join a union . . . who in a time of crisis like this bring their knitting and vote for every reactionary motion."

In addition to adopting resolutions demanding "no further aid to Britain," condemning the Dies Committee and calling on Congress and the President to protect civil liberties in America, most of the audience wrote postcards to Senator Wheeler (Democrat), of Montana, commending him on his isolationist stand.

They also heard Hudson Wells, chairman of the Washington Peace Mobilization, ask them to telephone local radio stations today and urge that the organization be allowed to buy time on the air.

Other speakers were A. J. Iserman, labor lawyer and executive board member of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; Thelma Dale, president of the Washington Negro Youth Foundation; Sarah V. Montgomery, secretary-treasurer of the Washington Peace Mobilization, and Goldie Brown, secretary of the Philadelphia Council of the National Negro Congress.

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JAN 7, 1941

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WASHINGTON POST

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Young Communists May Fight for Control Of Youth Conference Opening Tomorrow

The International Student Service, made up of more than 200 college leaders, will open a conference at the New Jersey College for Women, New Brunswick, tomorrow to discuss *How Students Can Serve Democracy*.

A prospect that the Young Communist League and the American Student Union may attempt to gain control of the sessions is foreseen by Robert G. Spivack, former secretary of the Service.

Mr. Spivack declares these two groups attempted to pack the sessions by registering 175 delegates three weeks in advance, but the maneuver was thwarted by Louise Morley, conference secretary, daughter of Christopher Morley. She limited what are regarded as extreme leftist delegates to 50 through conference committees, he says.

The conference will neither "demand" from the Government or "denounce" it, Mr. Spivack is convinced, but major emphasis will be placed on the idea of "serving" the cause of democracy.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will be present

some time during the conference to "answer questions." She is a sponsor of the ISS, and this will be her second appearance at its sessions.

Mr. Spivack credits the American Student Union at Brooklyn College with authorship of a rumor that the ISS is being supported by the National Association of Manufacturers. He says he called the offices of NAM, and was told nobody there had ever even heard of the organization.

Dr. Alvin Johnson, of the New School of Social Research, is chairman of the ISS. Mrs. Hendry Goddard Leach and Mrs. Eliot Pratt are vice-chairmen. Most of its membership is considered liberal, Mr. Spivack says. Socialist, isolationist and pacifist views are also represented on the executive committee which determines policy.

A national committee of sponsors includes Clarence E. Pickett, a Quaker; Floyd Reeves, of the American Youth Commission; Samuel Guy Inman, Latin-American authority; Joseph Cadden and Jean Harie Neff, of the Youth Congress.

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CLIPPING FROM

P. M. NEW YORK DAILY

DEC 26 1940

DATE

FORWARDED BY NEW YORK DIVISION.

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New Youth Organization Would Oppose Any Domination by Reds

By SUTHERLAND DENLINGER

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 28—Some of the student leaders, conferring at New Jersey State College for Women here, are trying to create a new American youth organization free from left-wing domination.

The vanguard of this movement, sponsored by the International Student Service, is drawn from Harvard, Radcliffe and Swarthmore. Peter Kuh (Swarthmore '31) and Ed Ames (head of Harvard Student Union) outlined its program for me as follows:

¶ Union of American youth behind a continuation of New Deal policies. Under no circumstances would "any group alone bear the brunt of the defense program."

¶ No entry into war at this time, but aid to England and China short of war.

¶ A complete embargo on exports to Japan and a boycott of Japanese imports.

¶ On selective service: "That's the law and they're not going to repeal it . . . There's no point discussing it . . . But we expect fair administration of the act."

The young people who swarm the rain-drenched campus above the Raritan are drawn from 25 American colleges and universities. They are met at the call of the International Student Service, in joint session with the National Student Federation of America. Last night they were visited by Mrs. Roosevelt, an ISS sponsor, who answered questions in an open forum. (Last February Mrs. Roosevelt scolded the American Youth Congress and the American Student Union for opposing the national defense program).

What form a new organization might take remains nebulous, but it is possible

that the federation will relinquish most of its present functions to the student government department of the International Student Service with the ISS assuming most of the financial responsibility. This would scarcely come without a fight.

Although the conference refused to honor 60 out of 110 applications by would-be delegates from the metropolitan area, the left, or radical viewpoint seemed well represented. Some 15 or 20 delegates are members of the American Student Union and perhaps another 20 follow the Communist Party line to a greater or less extent.

The ISS has no political platform of its own, has taken no stand on such issues as that of war or peace. According to its leaders, it is merely attempting to provide a channel for student organizations, which have become dissatisfied with the radical groups and hopes frankly that a new group will develop as a result of this conference, a group which favors adequate defense. It is not rigidly isolationist and is definitely pro-administration.

There doesn't seem to be the slightest ground for the charges made by left wingers, including Bruce Minton in the current issue of the *New Masses*, that this conference is being regimented or the radical point of view suppressed.

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P. M. NEW YORK DAILY

DEC 29 1940

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FORWARDED BY NEW YORK DIVISION.

Mrs. FDR Urges Youth Labor Camps at Student Parley, But Delegates Cheer Plea for USSR Amity

By Milton Meltzer
(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 10. — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, king the spotlight at the International Student Service conference here last night, reiterated her support for forced labor camps. Speaking before some 300 student leaders from colleges throughout the country, the President's wife, in reply to a question, stated: "I believe that every boy and girl in this nation could give a year's service to the nation. I believe it should be compulsory."

A few hours before Mrs. Roosevelt made her appearance, Mr. Lin, secretary of the YMCA of China, urged the assembled student leaders to work for close collaboration between the Soviet Union and the United States to aid China's defense against the Japanese invaders.

"Soviet Russia is the only faithful nation aiding China," Mr. Lin said. "We hope in the Far East that the USA will try to cooperate more with the Soviet Union." He pointed out that, while the present government continues to aid China, the United States still supplies Japan with 95 per cent of its raw iron and most of her oil.

Quoting the theme of the conference, "How Youth Can Serve Democracy," Mr. Lin answered it with a three-point program: "Full aid to China; complete embargo on Japan; and collaboration of the United States with the Soviet Union in the Far East." His remarks received the most enthusiastic applause of the entire conference.

OPPOSE WAR DRIVE

A strong minority, nearly 50 per cent of the delegates, showed by their reaction to a pair of interventionists, Quincy Howe and Reinhold Niebuhr, that they are opposed to the "aid to Britain" war policy.

Joseph Cadden, executive secretary of the American Youth Congress said that the true alternative lay not between support of British imperialism and German fascism, but between both these and collaboration of the peoples of the world for a democratic peace.

At other commission discussions, all speakers showed their disillusionment with the Roosevelt administration by emphasizing the need for defending the people's rights at home. Union-busting by Thurman Arnold, defense contracts

to NLRB violators, Jim-crowism in the armed forces and defense industries and the inadequacy of the social budget were vigorously condemned.

Violation of academic freedom and its close connection with the drive towards war was expressed from the floor. Speakers pointed out that one of their greatest weapons against curtailment of student rights was cooperation with the labor and progressive movement.

FAVOR THIRD PARTY

At the panel on Youth in Politics the possibilities of a third party for the American people took up much of the discussion. A test vote taken revealed two to one support for the formation of a third party. Saturday's sessions concluded with the appearance of Mrs. Roosevelt as main speaker.

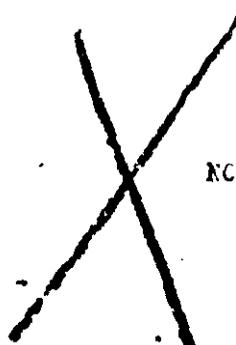
She dismissed the embargo on Japan by saying that "the profit motive still works with many people and as long as business men can make money we cannot do anything about it." She sidestepped the question of defense contracts to labor-law violators like Ford by placing responsibility upon the courts. She exonerated Robert Jackson, Attorney

General, of attempted striking breaking in the Vultee airplane strike by repeating his accusations against the union leaders.

DODGES POLL TAX

Negroes were told that there would be riots and there might be killing if the policy of Jim-crowism in the armed forces and other varieties of Negro discrimination were suddenly changed by the President. Discussing the poll tax in Southern states, Mrs. Roosevelt went back to the early 19th century to drag out Calhoun's "states rights" theory. Her answer ignored completely the long Administrative silence on this key issue.

In answering several inquiries about her attitude towards various youth organizations, she displayed antagonism towards the American Student Union, the American Youth Congress and great friendship for International Student League. Commenting upon a tentative platform for a new rival student organization drawn up by splits from the Harvard and Swarthmore Student Union chapters, she said she could find nothing at which she couldn't subscribe to in their pro-Britain program.



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Daily Worker
12/10/41

Youth Leaders Reject a Purge

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 (UP).—American Youth Congress leaders today answered Republican criticism of their failure to expel allegedly Communist-dominated organizations with the assertion that the Federal Congress itself had declined to outlaw Communists.

Youth Congress leaders, guests of Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House last night, met about 40 members of Congress. No Republicans were present.

One Congressman said the youth leaders, in discussing a charge by Republican Chairman Hamilton that they had failed "to purge the communistic organizations," defended their position.

"They told us, in effect, that we were asking them to do something we didn't have the intestinal fortitude to do ourselves," the Congressman quoted them.

Youth Congress officials declined to comment on the meeting.

Hamilton precipitated the controversy by refusing to speak or to assign a Republican speaker for the AYC's citizenship institute next week. Hamilton's statement regarding "communistic organizations" was challenged by Mrs. Roosevelt.

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. E. A. Tamm	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Clipping from
NEW YORK POST

FEB 6 1940

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POST OFFICE

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File

Gromyko Lauds 'Soviet Stamina'; Says No Nation Can Rule World

By FRANK S. ADAMS

Andrei A. Gromyko, the usually taciturn delegate of the Soviet Union to the United Nations Security Council, issued a solemn warning in a public address last night against any attempt by one nation or a group of nations, however strong they might be, to impose their will upon the other countries of the world.

Declaring that any such attempt would inevitably meet the same fate as that of Germany, Mr. Gromyko said that the people of the Soviet Union have "sufficiently strong nerves and stamina" to appraise the situation soberly. He said that the Soviet Union would continue to defend the cause of peace, and to unmask warmongers, whenever their voices might be raised.

Mr. Gromyko spoke, without advance notice, at a dinner of the American Russian Institute in the Hotel Pennsylvania, at which the first annual award of the institute was posthumously conferred upon President Franklin Delano Roose-

velt as the man who had done most to improve relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Premier Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union sent a message to the gathering, praising Mr. Roosevelt as a great statesman. Senator Claude R. Pepper of Florida presented the award, a bronze plaque by William Zorach, and it was accepted by Joseph E. Davies, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union, replacing Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, who had planned to attend but was detained by a meeting of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

Ilya Ehrenburg, Soviet writer; Dr. Henry Kissinger of Johns Hopkins University and Stoyan Gavrilovic, Yugoslav delegate to the U. N. General Assembly, were other speakers.

"I can only welcome the noble initiative of the American Russian Institute in perpetuating the mem-

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

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

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GROMYKO PRAISES RUSSIA'S STAMINA

Continued From Page 1

of the late President Roosevelt," Premier Stalin said in his message. "Humanity should be thankful to that great statesman for his outstanding services in the routing of the German-Japanese aggression, and the peoples of our countries, in addition, for the development of friendly relations between the United States of America and the Soviet Union."

Maxim Litvinov, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union, sent a message recalling his many conversations with the late President from the time of their first meeting, in 1933. He said that "in his plan of a necessary and inevitable struggle against fascism, beginning to overspread the whole world, Roosevelt kept a special place for a continuous Soviet-American cooperation."

Mr. Davies traced the long history of distrust and suspicion between Soviet Russia and Great Britain, which, he said, continued long after the two countries were fighting together against Hitler. He said that the Soviets resented the exclusion of the Red Army from the global planning of the British and American Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the long delay in the opening of the second front.

He said that in the fall of 1942 and early in 1943 Mr. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill were convinced of the necessity for a conference with Premier Stalin, but that at first the Soviet statesman avoided the meeting. The Teheran conference, he said, "was the beginning of understanding and confidence between Marshal Stalin and President Roosevelt."

"Stalin's confidence in Roosevelt was strengthened," he added, "by his knowledge that the President and our military leaders had consistently urged a cross-Channel operation from 1941 until 1944. It was at Teheran, in November

1943, that finally the date for a cross-Channel operation was definitely agreed upon for the first time. As Stalin and Roosevelt came to know each other that relationship grew constantly stronger. They stripped the world political and military situations down to the elementary conditions vital to themselves and to peace. They found how far each could go."

Mr. Gavrilovic declared that there was nothing that the people of Yugoslavia cherished more than "the cordiality of relations between these two powerful States upon whose close understanding and unmitigated cooperation rests the peace of the world and the progress and prosperity of mankind."

Pepper Tells of Harmony

"In conference after conference, with other United Nations leaders, Roosevelt and Stalin worked intimately and friendly together," Senator Pepper said. "Between the two, as between the two countries, there existed inseparable bonds of confidence and friendship. Stalin and the Russians knew that under Roosevelt the United States would never become a party to an anti-Russian cabal."

"Unhappily there is a different background behind the Russians and the Anglo-Saxon peoples. We do not always see the same thing the same way, but each in our own way is essentially striving toward the same thing—peace and the well-being of our people. We were able to find a common cause in the war against the common enemy. If we can again invoke the spirit of Franklin D. Roosevelt, we can find a common way along which we can all gloriously march together against the common enemies, war and poverty."

Mr. Ehrenburg said that Americans are separated from Russians by thousands of prejudices and misapprehensions. "Roosevelt is dear to us, because he was the first American to show America the soul of our people," he said. "By doing this, he helped us, by this he also aided his country."

FIRST LADY DENIES YOUTH GROUP IS RED

Thinks a Small Section of Its
Congress Has 'Intellectual
Interest' in Communism

TALKS ON U. S. PEACE ROLE

She Tells Foreign Journalists
Stability Will Be Aided If
Many Nations Take Part

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt came to the defense of the American Youth Congress again yesterday, ~~saying it was a Communist organization~~ and urging a policy of co-operation rather than of hostility toward it.

The First Lady expressed this opinion at a luncheon given in her honor by the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents at the Hotel St. Moritz, 50 Central Park South, when she submitted to questions from the floor on a variety of subjects concerning foreign and domestic affairs.

Asked whether she thought it wise to encourage Communist tendencies through her support of the American Youth Congress, Mrs. Roosevelt replied, "I do not consider it wise to encourage Communist tendencies anywhere, but I do not consider the American Youth Congress as a whole has Communist tendencies."

According to Mrs. Roosevelt, there is a "small group" in the organization that has an "intellectual interest" in communism, a group speaking for youths in large cities, but its views are not representative of the congress as such.

"As most of you know, the Communist party is well organized, with trained leaders, and their point of view is well put and can appeal to youth if youth is made to feel that it can get more from communism than from democracy," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "The only way to fight communism is to give youth something vital to solve their problems."

Faces Questioners With a Smile

Wearing a tailored navy blue dress, trimmed with a white satin bow, and a navy blue jockey styled hat, Mr. Roosevelt smilingly faced 150 correspondents and guests, representing thirty nations.

She answered without qualification the question whether the United States would find itself in an "unhappy position for upholding democracy" in the event the Allies lost the war.

"I believe it would," she replied. Asked to explain the contradiction between the present strong isolationist attitude of the American people and their "cry of 'Stop Hitler!'" before the outbreak of the war, Mrs. Roosevelt said:

"I don't know what the answer to this question is, and if I did it would be very unwise to talk about it. I am perfectly willing to criticize myself and my own country but I believe it is unwise to criticize others, don't you?"

To the request that she comment on the address delivered in Toronto by James H. R. Cromwell, the American Minister, in which he upheld the cause of the Allies against Germany, Mrs. Roosevelt said she had "no comment whatsoever," adding, "that will come from someone else."

"Not under any circumstances," was her reply to the question whether she would accept a nomination for the Presidency.

One question suggested the possibility that Under-Secretary of State Sumner Wells had been sent to Europe by President Roosevelt to groom Mr. Welles for the Presidency.

"I should think that would be going a little too far," Mrs. Roosevelt replied. "We have nominating conventions in this country and those who nominate might feel they had not been included in the preparations."

The U. S. and Peace

Asked whether she thought the United States should keep out of the peace conference at the end of the war in view of the fact that it was not a participant in the conflict, Mrs. Roosevelt replied, "Yes, if the belligerents wanted it to."

"If there is any way in which the United States could be helpful, we should be willing to do so," she added. "But it is up to those who fought the war to determine their own course. Having fought the war, the belligerents might well feel they want to make the peace. But a little larger outlook makes one feel that the more peoples can be interested in making the peace, the better it will be for the stability of the future."

Replying to another question, Mrs. Roosevelt said any proposal to bring children from belligerent countries to the United States for the duration of the war would be feasible "under proper guarantees," but would require Congressional approval.

Asked whether she thought Mayor La Guardia would make a good Vice Presidential candidate, she replied: "I think Mayor La Guardia would do almost anything he wants."

Mrs. Roosevelt declared, in response to a question, that she approved of press conferences as a part of democratic procedure and said she enjoyed yesterday's mass interview "very much."

Robert Waithman, correspondent of The News Chronicle of London, and president of the Association of Foreign Correspondents, presided at the luncheon. He said the foreign newsmen working in this country had a profound admiration for the statesmanship of President Roosevelt and a great regard for Mrs. Roosevelt.

According to Mr. Waithman the foreign correspondents here send about 200,000,000 words annually by cable and radio to their newspapers.

"Whether all these words are wise is a matter for solemn meditation," he added.

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Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt to Serve On Fields Foundation Board

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt accepted an invitation Saturday to serve on the board of advisers of the Fields foundation and to aid in the work of rehabilitating deserving paroled and discharged inmates of penal institutions, according to Allen Whiteside, executive director of the foundation.

"Both Benjamin F. Fields and myself were highly gratified at Mrs. Roosevelt's acceptance of our invitation to serve on the board of the foundation," Whiteside said.

"News of her acceptance was telephone me a short time ago by Viola Ilma, executive director of the Young Men's Vocational Foundation, Inc. of New York, who also agreed to serve on our board.

"The scope of the foundation's work is being enlarged at this time with reference in particular to juvenile offenders. We shall inaugurate an intensive program of rehabilitation among worthy paroled and discharged juveniles as well as among adults.

"During a recent visit to Washington, President Fields and myself discussed at some length with Mrs. Roosevelt the matter of rehabilitating individuals deserving of rehabilitation and thus lowering the cost of crime in the nation as well as actually preventing crime. We hoped at that time she would, at a later date, accept an invitation to serve on the board of our foundation."

Whiteside said that Mrs. Roosevelt was particularly interested in working out a feasible method of aiding the youth of the nation and declared that the majority of her efforts as a member of the Fields Foundation board would more than likely have to do with the rehabilitation of juveniles.

"Officers of the foundation," he said, "are likewise equally pleased with Viola Ilma's acceptance of an invitation to serve on the board of advisers, and especially so, because of the fact she is engaged in virtually the same type of work as the executive director of the Young Men's Vocational Foundation, Inc."

Whiteside declared that Miss Ilma, during a recent visit to Tulsa, had expressed herself as being considerably impressed with the work the Fields Foundation had accomplished with reference to rehabilitating deserving discharged and paroled inmates of penal institutions throughout the nation. Mrs. Roosevelt said, was also serving on the board of the Young Men's Vocational Foundation, Inc.



Officials of the Fields Foundation Saturday announced that Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt had accepted an invitation to serve on the board of advisers of the foundation and to aid in rehabilitating worthy former inmates of prisons.

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Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mason
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Winterrowd
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

WASHINGTON REPORT

BY FULTON LEWIS, JR.

(c) 1956, KING FEATURES SYNDICATE, INC. 109

WASHINGTON, MAY 17--Hopes of "moderates" that the Democratic Party will be able to unite on one of their kind, spurred by the Texas victory of Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson, have suffered a cold water dousing setting them back to their pre-Texas low level. It was administered by Americans For Democratic Action, which bids fair to exercise a controlling influence over the August Democratic National Convention, as it did in 1948 and 1952.

Meeting in annual convention, ADA has decreed that nothing less than the "liberalism" of the three top contenders for the Democratic Presidential nomination will be acceptable to it. It will have no truck with any sort of "compromise," and without mentioning names, places the Johnson-ian compromise approach outside its pale.

Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., re-elected by the convention for a second term as National Chairman, puts it succinctly: ADA, he says, must fight "the idea that there is inherent virtue in compromising great issues."

Curiously, in the various stories about the ADA convention in The Washington Post, The New York Times and other newspapers, I find no mention of the interesting recent activities of this Washington attorney re-elected as National Chairman by this great "liberal" organization, this pious foe of McCarthyism, this incessant critic of "special interest" influence in government.

I refer, of course, to Rauh's central role in the infamous Paul Hughes case, in which Rauh paid almost \$10,000 to Hughes in the belief the latter was on the staff of the McCarthy Committee and in return would deliver to him, Rauh, secret documents and material from the Committee files.

Obviously, bribing a supposed government employe to turn over secret information to someone who has no right whatsoever to that material, is perfectly all right with ADA as long as the person involved is one of its own. I shudder to think of its wrath if the case had involved a Republican or conservative Democrat seeking to buy such information.

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117 MAY 28 1956

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BY FULTON LEWIS, JR.

XX information.

The tone of the convention was set by its keynote address, delivered by AFL-CIO Vice-President Walter Reuther, long one of the most politically-minded of all union leaders, an organizer of ADA and now its vice-chairman.

"If the Democratic Party attempts to compromise the civil rights question...it does not deserve the support of the American people," said Reuther, adding that it "cannot compete with the Eisenhower Administration in the middle of the road."

Such an all-embracing, sweeping generality (I know a good many Americans who disagree heartily with that view) is about on a par with Reuther's sweeping generalities during his recent trip to India, when he told dozens of audiences that the American people support and believe in the Nehru government. (Most of us don't.)

The ADA delegates, to the surprise of absolutely no one, roared their voice-vote approval of a resolution saying the anticipated Eisenhower-Nixon ticket "must be opposed by all (ADA's) resources."

The resolution raised questions about Mr. Eisenhower's health and his "inordinate delegation of responsibility," and criticized the Vice President's "conduct in political campaigns," as well as terming him "unqualified."

Mr. Nixon, I trust, accepts the ADA description as a compliment to his campaigning ability which should aid thousands of wavering minds to decide to vote Republican.

ADA claims a membership of only about 45,000. Its influence in Democratic National Conventions, however, is far greater than would be indicated by this relatively-small figure, because of the repute and influence of some of its leaders, including such leftists as Reuther, Michigan's Gov. G. Mennen Williams, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and others.

In 1948, ADA, functioning for the first time, forced through the Democratic Convention a harsh civil rights program which precipitated the famous walkout of Southern delegates. In 1952, it compromised the issue sufficiently to allow the Southerners to stay in attendance.

This year, no compromise. Will they succeed in their admitted plan to drive away Southerners? Probably.

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- Tolson _____
- Ladd _____
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John

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

For Whom Did Spellman Speak?

By Drew Pearson

What may have been a significant conference was scheduled in New York this week between Cardinal Mooney of Detroit and Cardinal Stritch of Chicago, who called on Cardinal Spellman.

What they planned to talk about is not known. But it is known that on the preceding evening, when the distinguished prelates from Chicago and Detroit attended a preview of the motion picture, "Come to the Stable," they did not appear happy over Cardinal Spellman's attack on Mrs. Roosevelt.



Pearson

This brings up a highly important point now widely asked in both political and denominational circles, namely — did Cardinal Spellman speak for the Catholic Church or only for himself when he wrote his letter to Mrs. Roosevelt?

The answer may lie in the fact that Cardinal Spellman is not popular with various of the Catholic hierarchy. Catholic leaders interviewed this week pointed out that Spellman has jurisdiction only over the New York metropolitan area, excluding Brooklyn which is under the jurisdiction of Bishop Molloy.

They also pointed out that, despite this, the New York Cardinal has shown great dexterity in plac-

ing his own friends in certain key spots where they can influence church policy. Recently, he appointed one of his proteges, Father Thomas J. McCarthy, to be chief of the National Catholic Welfare Conference information bureau which distributes news to all Catholic papers.

First American Pope

Some years ago, Spellman wrote a speech for Jimmy Roosevelt to deliver at Springfield, Mass., in favor of the child labor law—a law opposed by Cardinal O'Connell of Boston. Spellman had served under O'Connell as his auxiliary bishop, and when Spellman was promoted to be Archbishop of New York, a Catholic newspaperman congratulated Cardinal O'Connell. The much-loved prelate did not reply immediately. Finally, with a note of sadness, he said:

"Francis epitomizes what happens to a bookkeeper when you teach him how to write."

Many of the Catholic hierarchy have felt that Cardinal Spellman's frequent visits at the White House, his widely publicized magazine articles, and his various trips to Europe were part of a campaign to make him Papal Secretary and later the first American Pope.

It is recalled that when the American cardinals designate went to the Vatican to receive their red hats, Spellman alone was kissed by the Pope. At that time, the late Cardinal Glennon of St. Louis remarked to Congressman Joseph Casey of Massachusetts, who accompanied him to Rome:

"I hear Spellman wants to be Papal Secretary. He'll have us all in hot water."

That many Catholics fear, is now what has happened. They point to the constantly growing Ku Klux Klan and to the alarming report by Paul Blanshard's book, "American Freedom and Catholic Power."

Tale of Two Cities

In two widely separated American cities, two attempts are being staged at encouraging people-to-people friendship—the only sure way to prevent war.

In Philadelphia—is located the oldest international house in the country, established to house and encourage foreign students in the United States.

In Jacksonville, Ala.—is located the youngest international house in the country, established for the same purpose and objective.

Jacksonville is a small town—about 10,000. It has no great local industries, no wealthy taxpaying population, but a population which, living inland, doesn't worry too much about enemy attacks. Yet it raised the money to build its own international house for foreign students.

Philadelphia, third largest city in the United States of America, is called "The City of Brotherly Love." Philadelphia lived up to its traditions by founding the first international house in the entire country. But now, slow, sleepy Philadelphia feels less brotherly. Its international house has already cut its budget, begun to fire personnel, while down in Alabama, the Jacksonville foreign students project is going strong.

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68 SEP 20 1949 49

194-8-350-A
RECORDED
53 SEP 18 1949

Story About Mrs. Roosevelt Kept Out Of Confidential, Its Attorney Testifies

- Tolson
- Nichols
- Boardman
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Parsons
- Rosen
- Tamm
- Trotter
- Nease
- Tele. Room
- Holloman
- Gandy

HOLLYWOOD, Aug. 27 (AP) — "Vicious stories" about Eleanor Roosevelt and Marilyn Monroe were kept out of Confidential Magazine because they could not be authenticated to the satisfaction of the publication's legal staff, attorney Albert DeStefano testified today.

DeStefano is a member of the New York law firm of Becker, Ross and Stone, which represented Confidential and checked the magazine for libel obscenity, the attorney testified at the publication's criminal libel trial.

DeStefano said the story on Mrs. Roosevelt, widow of the late President, was rejected because it was "a vicious story that went back several years." The witness said that former Confidential editor Howard Rushmore was anxious to print the story and the law firm carried on "a running battle" with him for months.

DeStefano said the same thing occurred with the Marilyn Monroe story. DeStefano was placed on the stand to prove the former editor's judgment on story material was bad.

He said that Rushmore in 1955 wanted Confidential to take on the movie industry and had even written an editorial titled "Hollywood Against Confidential" but DeStefano said he argued the publication out of using it on grounds Hollywood was too big and powerful to challenge.

DeStefano followed to the stand Marjorie Meade, who denied ever contacting stage and film producer Paul Gregory, the prosecution witness that accused her of trying to "blackmail" him into keeping a story out of Confidential.

Mrs. Meade was the principal witness as the criminal libel trial resumed but a volunteer witness, Bob Scofield, was in court and said that as a former assistant manager of Grauman's Chinese Theater he was prepared to testify that a story about film star Maureen O'Hara cuddling in the theater was "hogwash."

He said he was willing to testify under oath that Miss O'Hara did not enter the theater with a man and did not engage in ardent love-making in a rear row seat.

Scofield said that between January and March, 1954, an usherette told him "Miss O'Hara" and a man were in the theater but he said that when he checked the couple he was positive the woman was not Miss O'Hara. Her escort identified her as a North Hollywood school teacher.

Mrs. Meade, niece of Confidential publisher Robert Harrison, was one of four witnesses put on the stand by Defense Attorney Arthur Crowley in an attempt to impeach Gregory's testimony.

Gregory testified earlier in the trial that Mrs. Meade had asked for between \$750 and \$1000 to keep from publication a story about him. The producer gave the date of the alleged "blackmail" attempt as Sept. 16, 1955, and the place as Sherry's Bar.

Ernest Goldenfeld, owner of Sherry's, testified that the bar was not completed at that date. Mal Sibley, employe of the Beverly Hills Hotel, testi-

fied that on that date Mrs. Meade signed a bar check at the Polo Lounge of the hotel.

Mrs. Jackie O'Hara, not related to Maureen O'Hara, testified she was with Mrs. Meade the entire day.

Mrs. Meade then was placed on the stand and testified that on the date Gregory claimed to have met her she had lunch at the Beverly Hills Hotel, met Mrs. O'Hara and went shopping with her.

~~RECORDED~~
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- Wash. Post and Times Herald
- Wash. News
- Wash. Star
- N. Y. Herald Tribune
- N. Y. Journal-American
- N. Y. Mirror
- N. Y. Daily News
- N. Y. Times
- Daily Worker
- The Worker
- New Leader

Date AUG 28 1957

52 SEP 5 1957

A Real Military Training

James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, delivered a speech in New York the other night which we thought boiled down a lot of things that ought to be said, and said often and emphatically, about postwar universal compulsory military training in the United States.

Mr. Forrestal, speaking at a dinner of the Navy Industrial Association, took vigorous exception to the diluted scheme for military training which Mrs. Roosevelt is trying to sell to the American people—though the Navy Secretary didn't mention Madame President by name.



Secretary of Navy
James V. Forrestal

Mrs. Roosevelt's thought is that our boys after this war should be required to give a year to their country's service—but. But they should have only two or three months' basic training in things military; the rest of the hitch should be spent in learning "the duties of democratic citizenship." Mrs. Roosevelt would let the girls play at the same game. What would come out of this ideological hopper, obviously, would be a combination of WPA and NYA with overtones of the Hitler youth or the Young Communist League or both.

An alternative offered by some other soft thinkers about the postwar world is a proposal that the training of each young man should extend over three or four years in jerks of a few months each year.

Forrestal disposed of these notions, we thought, in succinct language. Unless a boy studies warmaking for at least a year, 12 consecutive months, said Forrestal, he will not learn enough to do him or the nation any good about the fundamentals of warmaking.

As for the training in "democratic citizenship," Forrestal had this to say:

"Also, while we are heartily in favor of laying all possible stress upon citizenship training and educational opportunities, we believe that these should be collateral to the basic purpose, which is training for actual military service."

In other words, Forrestal is thinking about the world as it is likely to be after this war, while Mrs. Roosevelt and her co-thinkers are thinking about it as they see it will be. They hope this is the way it will be. The President, indeed, is presently, in his own mind, thinking about it as he sees it.

file
3
Washington Times-Herald
September 18, 1944
(A.M.)

55 SEP 21 1944

Forrestal, he will not learn enough to do him or his
on any good about the fundamentals warmaking.
... for the training in "democratic citizenship," For-
restal had this to say:

"Also, while we are heartily in favor of laying all possible stress upon citizenship training and educational opportunities, we believe that these should be collateral to the basic purpose, which is training for actual military service."

In other words, Forrestal is thinking about the world as it is likely to be after this war, while Mrs. Roosevelt and her co-thinkers are thinking about it as they hope it will be. They hope this is the war to end war. The President, indeed, is using that slogan, worded differently, in his preachments to the people about the war. Hence, the Roosevelts are forced by their own slogans to work against real postwar military training for American youth.

On the record of history, however, the postwar world will be just about like the prewar world as regards international dislikes, jealousies and intrigues. We will be on the receiving end of many of those dislikes and jealousies, because we have done so much to help all the Allies hold up their end in the war and bid fair to come out of the war wealthier and less hurt than any other belligerent nation.

Those being the probabilities, it behooves us to line up strong potential fighting forces for the postwar era.

We can't do that by halfway measures, or by running large-scale kindergartens for young men and women. We can do it only by means of a genuine universal military training system, applicable to every able-bodied male American sometime between ages 17 and 21. He should be required to spend at least a year studying war, just as the men in our training camps are studying war now.

When he finishes his hitch, his uniform and other equipment should be put away for him, and he should be a member of the reserves for a specified number of years. Refresher courses of a couple of weeks a year would be a good idea, too.

Ample emphasis should be placed on training plenty of men for the Navy and Air Force, as well as for the Army. We shall need the world's strongest navy for an indefinite time after this war, and the world's best air force; and naturally we'll need enough trained men to keep them up to par.

All this will cost money. But it won't cost anywhere near what this war is costing us; and this war wouldn't have cost us nearly as much as it is costing us if we had had such a system in force prior to this war. Benefits of universal military training, on the other hand, should be great. It will also mean health and hygiene education for the boys, and it will be a considerable help in chinking up unemployment gaps.

55 SEP 21 1944

Times Herald
September 18, 1944
(A.M.)
94-8-66-A
SEP 18 1944

Madame President



1933 - 39

"I'm opposed to the CCC drilling with guns. It might make soldiers out of them."

1944

"I'm opposed to universal military service. It might make soldiers out of them."

Eleanor Roosevelt

A. Bateman

(Copyright, 1944, by News Syndicate Co., Inc.)

Times-Herald
Sept. 18, 1944 (A.M.)

file - Jan

Broadway

By DANTON WALKER

Home Front

CHIANG KAI-SHEK will pay a "surprise" visit to the Big Conference if current arrangements fall . . . Unstated for Gen. Chennault's resignation so packed with dynamite may not be revealed until the war's end . . . Congress is to ask why the hospital death rate Pacific is nearly four times higher than in Europe . . . One of the things to be d between Truman and Stalin is a of ambassadors between the U. S. and I.S.R. . . . There will be two Supreme vacancies to fill in the fall, as Chief Stone is quitting around September Charles Fahy, Solicitor General of the Department of Justice, is getting out around ber 1, and there will be three other nt vacancies to fill soon after that n't be surprised if the next ambassador ce is an ex-governor of a Midwestern . . . One of the first moves of Fred as new Secretary of the Treasury, will problem of tightening up on the capital ax, something Morgenthau always by-



Mrs. Harry Hopkins

ROOSEVELT disclaims all political ambitions, but if nator James Mead runs for Governor of New York in a will resign his Senate seat in favor of Mrs. R. . . . The First Lady's Washington address is now the Wardman hotel . . . Harry Hopkins, Mrs. Hopkins and Diana Hopkins moving their lares and penates to New York permanently on can make book that Harold Ickes will be out of the t by Thanksgiving Day . . . City Hall familiars say the w being put on by Newbold Morris and Butch LaGuardia, to persuade each other to run for mayor, rivals Abbott & o . . . Political gossip is that Batista will return as president a if the present setup can't keep out of hot water, financially ipomatically . . . Ex-Premier of France, Leon Blum, is g a daily column for the Jewish Daily Forward here, if still news . . . Bernard Baruch, an important presidential in two administrations, will continue to be a "consultant" Truman regime . . . Ambassador Patrick Hurley is being i for the arrest of those six State Department employes who ut exclusive information to magazines.

1. GEN. HERSHEY, director of Selective Service, will argue the affirmative on the July 26 "Town Hall Meeting of the discussion, "Should Air Veterans Have Job Preference?" . . . ork police are warning all whites that they enter Harlem lax at their own risk . . . The police departments of every the U. S. will get preference on the first cars coming off ny lines . . . First postwar vacuum cleaner ads will feature ire of Jane Pickens, who probably never used one in her . Harry James is telling intimates that after fulfilling pre- commitments he'll quit the band business . . . Sonny Tufts, the newer movie heroes, is hospitalized in Cincinnati with us arm infection . . . Mischa Richter is being groomed by w Yorker magazine for the spot vacated by Peter Arno . . . alup Institute will test a new shampoo technique developed U. S. Census Bureau . . . Kentucky will be the guinea pig drys' new efforts to repeal prohibition, according to Ed Letter) Gibbs. Of Kentucky's 120 counties, 100 already are

file with

DAW

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

Monahan

MAYOR LAGUARDIA'S next gambling crusade will be aimed at Long Island and Westchester commuters who indulge in bridge, rummy and poker foursomes to and from work; interstate laws will foil him where it involves New Jersey and Pennsylvania commuters . . . The "insurgent" Democratic leaders of New York county will support Judge Jonah Goldstein after primary day—that is, if the judge gets by the G.O.P. primaries, which is doubtful (Democrats running as Republicans, and vice versa, is one of the newer political trends) . . . In case you missed it in the new columns the Marguery Hotel, scene of the Langford murder and another incident that escaped the headlines, will be razed to make way for the first postwar skyscraper office building . . . Broadway publicity groups, according to one of their number, will be the next to come under Treasury Department scrutiny for income tax "forgetfulness" . . . The Treasury is probing the flood of bootleg name-brand Scotch that is flooding Gotham bars . . . Following the recent FBI flurry, the beer peddlers are back at their old stands, on Fifty-second Street.

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16-194-4-3657-A

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87 AUG 11 1945

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57 AUG 23 1945

WASHINGTON TIMES-HERALD
MORNING EDITION 7/23/45

File

OF FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

The Right to Advocate Murder

ON THE CHARGE that the commercial press in our country is guilty of consistent war-mongering, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has replied in a UN committee that she believes in "freedom of information" and "differences of opinion."

But Mrs. Roosevelt's defense of the Big Money press cannot rest on a pure theory of a free interchange of opinion. For the fact is that between the pure theory of a "free press" and the actual situation there is a wide gulf.



HEARST

Point One: The press here not only prints the "let's-have-war-with-Russia" propaganda, but it does not differ editorially with this propaganda nor rebuke the war-mongers. It goes out of its way to agree with them.

Point Two: "Freedom of information" or "differences of opinion" do not justify the press here to spread deliberate lies about the world situation. Such lies as non-existent "international brigade" in Greece, or the recent lie about "Soviet invasion of Iran" or the lie about a mythical "iron curtain."

Point Three: The press has consistently deceived the American people as to our plan to stockpile atombombs. It is not the Soviet delegation that opposes world inspection of atomic bomb manufacture, but the American delegation which has consistently blocked such a plan. The Marshall plan calls for world ownership of all atomic peacetime factories with the State Department controlling nations' atomic development through a UN commission majority. The press has not told the truth about this.

Point Four: The press here cannot be "free" in the sense that Mrs. Roosevelt claims it is because it is owned by Big Business.

There are no daily labor papers in America except the Daily Worker. There are no anti-capitalist papers in America except this one.

Point Five: The Big Business press has consistently fought the interests of the people. It was 85 percent opposed to the Roosevelt New Deal. It never really supported the anti-Hitler war, or the American-Soviet alliance, or the Roosevelt-Stalin Potsdam agreement to curb German armaments. It enthusiastically supported the revival of German war industry in the Ruhr.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT understood from bitter experience what the tory press of our country really is. He pinned a German Iron Cross on the Daily News Washington slanderer John O'Donnell to show his contempt for the press liars. He called Drew Pearson a "congenital liar." This is the press that tries to blackmail Mrs. Roosevelt out of the progressive movement by calling her a "Communist." Above all, President Roosevelt understood that we are not debating general principles but life-and-death realities.

He did not believe in allowing the fascist aggressor to enjoy a "difference of opinion" with the U.S.A. He understood that this alleged "difference of opinion" was backed by fascist guns and armies, and that it would destroy our national independence if not halted.

Therefore, he urged upon America the great principle of "quarantining the aggressor." With that principle, he wrought his greatest patriotic achievement—American friendship with the Soviet Union against world reaction. He wanted this during the war and for long afterward. But the press here helped kill his great vision.

Is our government in favor of the press war propaganda? It has not yet denied the charge that it agrees with it.

If there is to be "difference of opinion" then the Wallace-labor-peace forces should have as vast a newspaper and radio empire at their disposal as the Dulles-Hoover gang has.

Behind the newspaper war talk is the grim reality of a Washington budget of 13 billion dollars a year for war and there is an atombomb stockpile.

Freedom cannot include the right to mobilize America for the mass murder of other nations. Advocacy of murder for profit is not a "right."

It is for the sake of a truly free, people's press that the Big Business war-mongers must be exposed, curbed, and fought to the nation.

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INDEXED

97-401-A

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EX-487

60 OCT 10 1947

This is a clipping from Page 7 of the DAILY WORKER

Date 10-6-47
Clipped at the Seat of Government

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97-401

69 OCT 16 1947 286

Tolson _____
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 DeLoach _____
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 W.C. Sullivan _____
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R. ...

UPI-84

(CUBA)

A NEW GROUP WHICH HARSHLY CRITICIZED U.S. NEWS COVERAGE OF THE FIDEL CASTRO REGIME WAS ORGANIZED WITH HELP OF CUBAN CONSULAR OFFICIALS IN NEW YORK, DIPLOMATIC SOURCES SAID HERE TODAY.

THE GROUP, WHICH CALLS ITSELF THE FAIR PLAY FOR CUBA COMMITTEE AND IS HEADED BY AUTHOR WALDO FRANK, PLACED AN ADVERTISEMENT IN THE NEW YORK TIMES YESTERDAY. IT DENIED CASTRO'S GOVERNMENT HAS COMMUNIST TIES AND THAT AMERICAN PROPERTY HAD BEEN CONFISCATED IN CUBA. IT ACCUSED THE U.S. PRESS OF "SOPHISTRY OF JOURNALISTIC FACTS WHICH DISTORT THE TRUTH."

DIPLOMATIC SOURCES HERE SAID OFFICIALS OF THE CUBAN CONSULATE IN NEW YORK MET WITH A SMALL GROUP OF INDIVIDUALS THE WEEKEND OF MARCH 19. THEY SAID IT WAS DECIDED THEN TO FORM A PRO-CUBAN GROUP IN THIS COUNTRY TO BE CALLED "AMERICAN FRIENDS OF CUBA."

A FEW DAYS LATER, SOURCES SAID, A LARGER GROUP WAS INVITED TO ATTEND A SECOND MEETING AT THE CONSULATE ON APRIL 1.

THERE WAS NO INFORMATION HERE WHETHER IT ACTUALLY TOOK PLACE. FRANK WAS AMONG THOSE SAID TO HAVE BEEN INVITED.

A CUBAN CONSULAR OFFICIAL WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THE CUBAN GOVERNMENT PLANNED TO TAKE "A NEW APPROACH" IN ITS RELATIONS WITH THIS COUNTRY BY FORMING A GROUP HERE WHICH WOULD TELL CUBA'S SIDE OF THE STORY.

MEANWHILE, IT WAS LEARNED THE FAIR PLAY COMMITTEE HAD ASKED A LARGE GROUP OF PROMINENT AMERICANS, INCLUDING MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT AND FORMER U.S. SENATOR HERMAN LEHMAN OF NEW YORK TO SIGN THEIR NAMES TO YESTERDAY'S ADVERTISEMENT, BUT THEY REFUSED.

OTHERS SOLICITED FOR USE OF THEIR NAMES, BUT WHO REFUSED, WERE PUERTO RICAN GOV. LUIS MUNOZ MARIN, AUTHORS VAN WYCK BROOKS, EDMLND WILSON, CARL SANDBURG, ERNEST HEMMINGWAY, LEWIS MUMFORD AND NEGRO POET LANGSTON HUGHES.

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CITIZENSHIP
PARLEY OPENS
HERE SEPT. 17
1,200 Are Expected
At Conference

The seventh annual National Conference on Citizenship, sponsored by the Justice Department and the National Education Association, will open a three-day meeting here in the Statler hotel on Sept. 17, the newly established "Citizenship day."

The special day, created by the recent Congress, will commemorate the signing of the Constitution on Sept. 17, 1787.

More than 1,200 delegates, representing about 800 public and private groups, are expected at the conference, which will have as its theme, "The Constitution and the Citizens." Honorary chairman of the conference will be Vice President Barkley, who has served three preceding years in the same capacity.

The conference will hear messages from Attorney General McGranery and Mrs. Sarah C. Caldwell, president of N.E.A., at the opening session. Other speakers during the meeting will include Justice Miller, chairman of the board and general counsel of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Alben William ~~W~~ Barkley

⊗

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Baughman

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98 AUG 26 1952

Wash. Post _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N.Y. Mirror _____
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60 SEP 2 1952

Date: AUG 10 1952

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HOUSE CUTS 'FRILLS,' PASSES OCD BILL WITHOUT ROLL-CALL

\$100,000,000 Measure, Shorn
of Funds for Art and Dancers,
Is Sent to the Senate

FULL INQUIRY IS PROMISED

Critics Assured of Hearing,
While Mrs. Roosevelt
Offers to Testify

By O. P. TRUSSELL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Still
revolting against dancers' arts and
their so-called frills as parts of
the national civilian defense pro-
gram, the House of Representa-
tives today stood formally and fi-
rmly behind the restrictions it im-
posed tentatively last Friday upon
the use of the \$100,000,000 it was
appropriating for the OCD.

The decisive was the voice vote
retained in the money meas-
ure an amendment prohibiting ex-
penditures for instructions in
physical fitness by dancers, fan
dancers, street or theater shows
that no member was forced to go
to the record. The revolt, the oral
riot disclosed, had spread deeply
into Administration strongholds.

Although both majority and mi-
nority leaders had summoned all
hesitant back to town for a
threatened roll-call showdown, the
bill was not called on this highly
controverted issue. The House
seemed much relieved.

Donald Duck Voted Out

However, the House went on
to reach beyond the OCD
and the quarrel which has involved
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, assistant
director of OCD; Miss Mayris
haney, her dancer protégée, and
Johnny Douglas, movie star, and
condemned the Treasury Depart-
ment for what it viewed as a
frill or a "furbelow."

By a roll-call vote, 293 to 112,
the House will reimburse
the Treasury for the \$80,000 it al-

ready has paid out for a movie
cartoon, now showing to the pub-
lic, in which Donald Duck capers
to boost the morale of the war-
time taxpayer.

The House battle was as heated
as that which was suspended on
Friday, through abrupt adjourn-
ment, supposedly for a week-and
cooling-off period. The interval,
instead, appeared to have been
only a period of preparation for
further battle.

Through the afternoon the cham-
ber echoed with charge and coun-
ter charge, most of them of a high-
ly personal character, and with
freshly coined war cries such as
"Billions for defense, but not one
cent for frivolities" and "Not a
buck for Donald Duck."

First Lady Criticized

Mrs. Roosevelt figured largely in
the debate, directly and by some-
what pointed indirection. Repeat-
edly, however, she received high
praise for patriotism and perse-
verance as well as criticism for her
activities in the OCD.

At one point of the debate, only
the back stage intercession of
House leaders prevented the voic-
ing of a suggestion from the floor,
by a Democrat and member of the
Appropriations Committee, that
she resign her assistant director-
ate of OCD "and take her friends
with her."

However, the House was told by
leaders who fought the restrictive
amendments, that the action re-
garding OCD physical fitness and
theatrical activities was "entirely
meaningless." Not a dime of the
\$100,000,000 being appropriated,
said Representative Woodrum of
Virginia, could be used, any way,
to pay Miss Chaney or Mr. Doug-
las.

Foes of frills in civilian defense
refused to concede that the result
was meaningless.

"The intention of the amend-
ment," said Representative Leland
M. Ford, of California, its sponsor,
"was to establish a principle here
to show that we are not in favor
of that type of boondoggling, and
to see that in the future these
funds were not spent for any such
purposes."

This principle, he held, had been
set Friday and confirmed today.

But, Representative Cannon, of
Missouri, chairman of the Appro-
priations Committee, protested
that the fight on OCD activities
had been waged by giving em-
phasis to the appointment to high

persons. "the (of only a few
"Five per cent of shells," he

shouted with martime metaphor,
"are duds. We cannot expect 100
per cent perfection.

"The enemy is closing in on us
on Bataan and at Singapore, and
we talk about dancers!"

Still protesting the imposition of
restrictions in a bill which did not
carry funds for payment of sal-
aries or expenses of officers and
employes, Mr. Woodrum, ranking
majority member of the Appropria-
tions body, gave comfort as well
as advice to those who fought the
so-called frills appointments and
programs.

"I myself, doubt the wisdom of
many of the things that appear to
be going on in the OCD," he said,
"and I can assure you that when
these matters come before the
Appropriations Committee for any
appropriation of funds for such
purposes, the committee will cer-
tainly go into it carefully. It will
be appropriate and in order to vote
upon these matters as they come
up.

Full Inquiry Promised

"On the face of the record, as
it stands, I think there is a great
deal in the OCD that looks friv-
olous and not in tune or in keeping
with the serious business at hand,
but there is an orderly way to
proceed in such things.

"It is not going to be put off.
In a few days, or in a few weeks
at most, the OCD will be before
the Congress for their administra-
tive expenses. Then is the time we
should take care of the situation;
see what should be done and apply
the remedy."

The House, however, appeared
to be unwilling to wait for more
formal and parliamentary proceed-
ings. Mr. Douglas, who yesterday
gave assurances in a statement
that he was working, not at \$8,000
a year, but without compensation,
filled roles of both hero and villain
in debate. In comparison, little
was said about Miss Chaney, but
what had been put into the record
on Friday had registered repercus-
sions elsewhere.

Miss Sally Rand, the fan dancer,
telegraphed Representative Ben-
nett of Missouri, from Pocatello,
Idaho, offering her services to the
OCD at \$25,000 a year, or "gratis
if the budget won't stand it."

Mr. Bennett last week had ob-

served in debate that if Miss
Chaney was worth \$4,600 a year,
Miss Rand "easily is worth \$4,
000."

"Will change name of
dance," Miss Rand offered,
"Nude Deal."

Mr. Bennett put the proposal
to the record.

Calls It a "Burlesque Show"

Representative Nichols of Ok-
lahoma, himself a former actor,
nounced the House for "putting
a burlesque show."

"For the time being," retorted
Representative Cox of Georgia,
"boondogglers and fancy uplift
should stand aside."

"If the actor wants to fight
Japs," said Mr. Cox, "let him go
up a gun. If we want some one
to teach children how to behave
times of stress, I recommend
country housewife in preference
to a night club entertainer."

"There was a fellow in Rome
said Representative Taber of New
York, ranking minority Appropria-
tions Committeeman, "who fled
while Rome burned. Are we
fiddle while the United States
burns? Let us stick to the 1
poses for which the OCD was
created, to protect the civilian pop-
ulations of this country from
raids. There are other agen-

that provide for the entertain-
ment of the men in the service."

Mr. Taber planned to carry
the fight further. He would write
letter, he said, to Lindsay War
controller general, asking
"glamorous and frivolous" em-
ployees be taken off the govern-
ment payrolls on the ground
the agency had no legal author-
ity under the act creating it for
employment.

Senate Joins in Debate

The Senate, meanwhile, took
notice of the House fight, and de-
bated there, too.

Senator Downey of California,
defending Mr. Douglas against
criticism of his selection as
director of the OCD's arts division,
declared the movie star was "a
financing a fabulous income" to
for civilian defense.

"Mr. Douglas," he said,
"is away from home to join our
forces in the last World War. He is
to serve in this one wherever
called, and will be registered
the sixteenth of this month"

This is a clipping from
page 1 of the
New York Times for
Feb 11 1942

Clipped at the Sent of
Government.

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the selective draft) like others of his age. In the meantime he is voluntarily relinquishing a career worth hundreds of thousands of dollars for a small salaried position where he feels he can be of use."

At the House a short time later Representative Thomas F. Ford of California, countering charges made against Mr. Douglas by Representative Leland Ford, read his colleagues the letter which brought the film actor to Washington. This letter advised Mr. Douglas that he would serve without compensation. These, Mr. Ford said, were the terms upon which Mr. Douglas took his post.

"Like most liberals in California," Senator Downey told the upper house, "Mr. Douglas has been accused from time to time of being a Communist. But the allegation is as foolish in this case as it is in the rest of us."

Present Bureau avowed

Senator Wiley of Wisconsin suggested that if the OCD was to "do the job its name implies, rather than provide a recreational program for ex-dancers," it should utilize existing agencies, such as the Children's Bureau, the Public Health Service, the Women's Bureau and others and cooperate with the Chemical Warfare Section and Board of Engineers of the War Department and the FBI.

The appropriating measure, containing \$40,000,000, besides the OCD's \$100,000,000, for other agencies engaged in war activities, now goes to the Senate. It probably will go then into conference and that is where those who ought and lost in the House today hope to see the restrictive amendments killed.

A particularly hard fight, it was indicated, will be made to restore the appropriation with which the Treasury would be reimbursed for its payment for the Donald Duck cartoon.

Morgenthau Defends Donald Duck

This cartoon, Secretary Morgenthau said at his press conference today, was one of the "best investments" the Treasury had made. If he had it to do over again, he said, he would do exactly what he had done in having it made.

"I don't know of any better way," he said, "to impress on the 7,000,000 new taxpayers the fact that they have to pay their taxes."

The Treasury, Mr. Morgenthau said, had asked Walt Disney, creator of the animated-cartoon duck, to make the picture and had agreed to pay him his out-of-pocket expenses. Mr. Disney, he added, had net at least \$50,000 in billings as a result of making the film, since the theatres which used it would otherwise have used a commercial picture short.

"I take full responsibility for it," Mr. Morgenthau said. "I hope

everything we do in the Treasury is as good as this particular picture."

Asked what he would do now that the House had cut out the \$0,000 set aside for the expenses of the picture, the Treasury head said there were 1,100 reels of it being shown throughout the country.

"We will have to go ahead with it," he added, observing that he would try to get the Senate Appropriations Committee and the Senate to restore the eliminated item.

FIRST LADY ASKS HEARING

She Will Welcome Chance to Explain OCD Activities

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Mrs. Roosevelt disclaimed today responsibility for the selection of Melvyn Douglas to head an "arts council" for the Office of Civilian Defense, and declared that she had "suggested" but had not appointed Miss Mayris Chaney to formulate and direct an OCD recreation program for children. She added that she would be "perfectly delighted" to tell inquiring or critical members of Congress "the truth" about both appointments.

"I am waiting to hear from the gentlemen," she told her press conference. "I assume they will do me the courtesy of allowing me to give them the facts. They have offices, and I have feet. As the person criticized, I imagine I shall be given the opportunity of meeting with them and telling them the truth about the questions they have raised."

Mrs. Roosevelt declined to comment on the criticisms voiced on the floor of the House, or to indicate what she would say, if afforded an opportunity to make a statement. She said she thought it would be "discourteous" to make any public reply to her Congressional critics at this time.

"I would rather say what I have to say to them," Mrs. Roosevelt explained.

"Suggested" Miss Chaney

In answer to questions concerning the Douglas and Chaney appointments, Mrs. Roosevelt said that she "had not the faintest idea" on whose recommendation Mr. Douglas had been appointed. She said that her part in the appointment of Miss Chaney to direct a physical fitness program for children had been limited to "suggesting" her for a post it had been decided by others to create, in response to demands for the special type of service to be rendered.

"I neither hire nor fire," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "I do suggest names when appointments are under discussion. I suggested Miss Chaney."

According to Mrs. Roosevelt, the "wider contacts" of the dancer outweighed her lack of training as a playground director or teacher and made her a better choice than either, or an official of the Children's Bureau, to direct the proposed activities, including rhythmic

and folk dancing, which experience in England had proved to have "a definite part" in wartime play programs.

Mrs. Roosevelt said that the exact scope and features of the programs to be directed by Miss Chaney would be determined by John B. Kelly of Philadelphia, director of physical fitness for OCD, but it was her understanding that they would "amplify and supplement" the work done in the field of recreation and health activities by the Children's Bureau, which recently sent to England its assistant chief, Dr. Martha Elliot, to observe and report on the physical fitness of children under war conditions.

Children's Bureau officials later confirmed the fact that they had no rhythmic dancers nor instructors on folk-dancing on their staff.

Explains Physical Fitness Need

Mrs. Roosevelt defended the work of OCD's physical fitness division as vital to the successful prosecution of the nation's war effort.

"To win the war on the production side we must cut down the number of man hours lost by illness and accidents," she declared. "To win the war on the military side, we must improve the health of our young men. This is a physical fitness job."

It was still an open question, Mrs. Roosevelt said, whether the physical fitness job was properly a function of the OCD or of the office of health and welfare service in the Federal Security Administration, which is headed by Paul V. McNutt.

"It may be transferred to Mr. McNutt, but it is an OCD division now," Mrs. Roosevelt said.

As director of children activities for OCD Mrs. Roosevelt said it would be the duty of Miss Chaney to contact in every region qualified persons to develop and carry on in them the approved programs, or variations of them best adapted to the needs of specific localities.

She said she had not discussed the appointments with the President, who was "much too busy." She added that if he discussed them at all with any one he would do so with Mr. Landis, the executive officer, or with Mayor La Guardia, national director.

Mrs. Roosevelt indicated that she has no intention of resigning her own post as associate director. In reply to a query on that point she said that her tenure of office would

be "up to Mayor La Guardia" whoever may succeed him as director.

FIRST LADY OUSTER URGE

Albany Resolution Asks President to Name New OCD Official

ALBANY, Feb. 9—A resolution calling upon the President to move Mrs. Roosevelt from her post as Assistant Director of Civilian Defense and replace her "with a person who can and will devote full time to the duties of that important position," was introduced

the Assembly tonight by Malcolm Wilson, Westchester Republican.

Assailing the recent appointments of Mayris Chaney dancer, and Melvyn Douglas, motion picture actor, to high Civilian Defense jobs, Mr. Wilson said they tended to undermine public confidence in Civilian Defense administration.

The resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, as Arthur Krock stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES on Sunday, Feb. 8th, 1942, reports from the country continue to assert that the spirit of urgency and alarm, so needful for a successful war effort, is not rising at the pace of war production, and

"Whereas, as said columnist asserts, one of the reasons for the slow rise, and frequent fall, of the spirit required for a successful prosecution of the war is the fact that the Office of Civilian Defense is being used to make places for Administration favorites, as exemplified by the fact that two of Mrs. Roosevelt's protégés had jobs created for them in OCD, of which she is an official, which are as fancy as they are unnecessary and for which—were they necessary—the incumbents have displayed no qualifications, and

"Whereas, by actions of this sort, public confidence in Civilian Defense activities generally is undermined and the spirit requisite for a successful prosecution of the war is set back, now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Office of Civilian Defense of the United States be and it hereby is memorialized and respectfully requested to refrain from appointing to positions in any of its agencies or sub-agencies parlor pinks, personal protégés of those in high authority, administration favorites, otherwise unqualified, and others of similar ilk, and be it further

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be and he hereby is memorialized and respectfully requested to remove from her position as Assistant Director of Civil-

ian Defense Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and replace her with a person who can and will devote full time to the duties of that important position, and in whose actions and appointments the general public will have greater confidence."

Library Trustees Renamed

Mayor La Guardia reappointed four trustees of the Brooklyn Public Library yesterday for terms of five years without salary. They are Henry A. Ingraham, M. Preston Goodfellow, Jacob C. Klinck and Rudolph Reimer.

THE Washington Times derisively and loudly pointed out that the Post had used many of the New York Herald Tribune's stories on the trial and said they "were unduly short, obscure of meaning and buried on inside pages."

As to the validity of this comment the fact stands that when the defense was arguing for a change of venue to a certain judge on the ground of editorial prejudice in New York, Thomas Murphy, for the government, formally noted a contention that the Herald Tribune's stories had been out of balance in the other direction.

The New York Times sounds a note so sad that one Steen M. Johnson came back in a vox pop to say: "Is the nation mourning the conviction of Alger Hiss? One would think so from your editorial, 'Mr. Hiss Found Guilty.'"

"Isn't there a deeper meaning to the American people than a feeling of 'pathos and tragedy' for Mr. Hiss? I am amazed that your great newspaper would print comments that sound more like an apology for Hiss' conviction than calm editorial assessment of what surely must be one of the most shocking and tragic incidents in the lives of the present generation of Americans."

"It must be remembered, however, that what he now stands convicted of is perjury. Does your paper derive satisfaction from that? The damning fact is that Alger Hiss had so many friends in high places, government and newspaper offices, that his high crimes and misdemeanors were not brought to light and were not cured by the passage of time, as you seem to imply, but prosecution has been barred by a benign statute."

That is a fair representation of the Times' sentiment on the conviction of a traitor by a jury and of Mr. Johnson's comment thereon, and the Times, be it noted, nominally a Democratic paper, is usually a little to the right of the Herald Tribune, which pretends, at least, to be Republican.

The fact could have been noted that Hiss needn't stand on his rights under the statute of limitations but may waive them and stand trial on the accusations which underlay the perjury indictments.

As a protege of Frankfurter, indeed of Roosevelt, himself, who took him to Yalta where he signed away the world to Stalin, he owes that to the prestige of his noted patrons.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT'S response was similar but marked with her own unique confusion. She had personal and official dealings with Hiss but notwithstanding the jury's verdict in that "democratic" process which she professes to revere, she cast doubt on the conviction.

"It is a very difficult case to know what to think," said she. "I never once heard him say anything that would even approach the idea that he was a Communist. I feel that he may have perjured himself but I don't feel he ever sold any secret papers. It's a very sad case."

Nobody ever said he "sold" any papers. The evidence showed that he was so devoted to the enemy of his own country that he gladly gave them over. The proposition that it was a very sad case because the jury convicted a man who never told her he was a traitor well expresses the thinking of our representative in the United Nations.

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Mrs. Roosevelt Not Convinced Of Hiss' Guilt

AMES, Iowa, Jan. 28 (UP). Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt indicated last night that she is not convinced of Alger Hiss' guilt and said his perjury trial "troubled me a great deal."

She intimated at a news conference that she had misgivings about the case, particularly the weight to be given to testimony by the former State department official's accuser, Whittaker Chambers.

"I just don't like it at all," she said, shaking her head vigorously.

The Hiss case was discussed twice during the news conference preceding a speech she made in connection with the women's day program at the Iowa State college campus.

"Not Reluctant"

The widow of the President said she was "not reluctant" whatever to talk about the Hiss affair.

"You see, of course, that I was not a member of the jury and I cannot judge the legal phases of the case," she said.

"But it seems rather horrible to condemn someone on the testimony of another person who by his own admission is a perjurer and a former Communist," she said, referring to Chambers' accusations against Hiss.

"It troubles me a very great deal, you see.

"If a person had been disloyal and feared exposure, the only way for him to go scot free would be to confess the crime and then accuse someone else of the same things."

She said it would "seem strange" to her for Hiss to continue to protest his innocence, unless he were speaking the truth.

Loyalty Not Doubted

Mrs. Roosevelt said she did not know Hiss well enough to testify regarding his character but that she had met him at several United Nations functions and had heard him speak. She could not recollect ever hearing him say anything that would cause her to doubt his loyalty.

Several times during the questioning, Mrs. Roosevelt repeated that she was "very troubled" by the case.

Tolson ✓
Ladd ✓
Clegg ✓
Glavin ✓
Nichols ✓
Rosen ✓
Tracy ✓
Harbo ✓
Mohr ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Nease ✓
Gandy ✓

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Date: JAN 29 1950

Enough Is Enough

Mrs. Roosevelt appears to have been responding to Secretary Acheson's challenge when she reversed her previous comments on the Hiss case at Ames, Iowa, on Friday. The Secretary of State had suggested in effect that the friends of Mr. Hiss ought to stand up and be counted. Each person who has known Mr. Hiss or worked with him, Mr. Acheson told the press, must decide for himself in the light of his own standards and principles what his attitude is and what his conduct will be. For himself, he would not turn his back upon Mr. Hiss. The next day after this statement appeared in the press Mrs. Roosevelt told a news conference:

A man who has professed innocence is involved by a man who by his own admission is a perjurer and a former Communist. It seems rather horrible to condemn someone on the word of someone else who admits to guilt.

The contrast between this comment and Mrs. Roosevelt's first reaction to the verdict in the Hiss case is striking. In response to many questions that had been asked about the jury's decision she wrote in her newspaper column last Wednesday:

We believe we have set up the best system under which to obtain justice that can exist in our own country. Trial by your peers is supposed to be the last word in safeguarding the innocent. So how can any one of us question it?

Mrs. Roosevelt's implication that the Government ought not to use the testimony of confessed law-breakers is in itself shocking. To exclude such testimony from criminal cases would put the Government at a perilous disadvantage in enforcing the law. But that is incidental at the moment to the larger issue of respecting the findings of the judicial system unless new evidence is unearthed or some specific weakness in the court proceedings can be pointed out. If we are to have an epidemic of statements from high officials which have the effect of casting doubt upon the findings of the Hiss jury, a critical blow will be struck not only at our judicial system but also at our national unity. President Truman carefully avoided being drawn into this trap, and we hope that other officials will have the good sense to follow his example.

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Date: JAN 20 1950

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To Clear 'Rumors' Lie Detector Test Offered By Chambers

Whittaker Chambers last night offered to take an FBI lie detector test to refute "scuttlebutt rumors" that there was something "peculiar" in his relations with Alger Hiss.

Chambers made the offer during a radio interview by Bert Andrews, chief of the Washington Bureau of the New York Herald Tribune.

Chambers said he also wanted to "spike the rumor that Alger Hiss is shielding someone."

Hiss was convicted by a Federal Court jury in New York of lying under oath when he said he never gave secret State Department papers to Chambers for transmission to Russia.

Andrews told Chambers there were a number of stories "that have attained national circulation in scuttlebutt fashion." He listed rumors that the former Communist spy was once placed in a mental institution; that he is a heavy drinker and that there was something in his relations with Hiss that has not come to light.

"I have never been in a sanitarium of any sort, period," Chambers said. "I almost never touch hard liquor. I may have five or six glasses of wine a year."

"The whole truth about my friendship with Alger Hiss was placed before the jury."

Mrs. Roosevelt Holds Doubts of Hiss' Guilt

Ames, Iowa, Jan. 28 (U.P.)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt last night indicated she is not convinced that Alger Hiss was guilty and said she felt "awfully, awfully troubled about the whole thing."

At a news conference, Mrs. Roosevelt intimated she did not consider the evidence conclusive.

She said it "seemed strange" to her that Hiss would continue to protest his innocence, unless he were speaking the truth, after being convicted on the word of Chambers, who "by his own confession really is guilty of perjury and other crimes."

Regarding Secretary of State Dean Acheson's statement of continued friendship toward Hiss, Mrs. Roosevelt said she thought people were being "overhysterical."

She said she did not know Hiss personally but that she had met him "on one or two occasions" at United Nations functions.

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Date: JAN 29 19

Chambers Invites Lie Test on Motives In Accusing Hiss

Whittaker Chambers declared last night he is "eager" to take a lie detector test to prove he had no personal reasons for making charges against Alger Hiss.

The confessed erstwhile Communist courier came here from his Westminster (Md.) farm to strike back at stories he asserted were "assiduously spread" against him by sympathizers of the former State Department official.

His testimony at two trials in Federal Court in New York City and before the House Committee on Un-American Activities led largely to conviction of Hiss on perjury counts. Hiss, convicted January 21, has appealed a five-year prison sentence imposed last Wednesday.

The squat, gray-haired 48-year-old Mr. Chambers, who accused Hiss of having given him stolen State Department documents for transmission to Russia, participated in a radio broadcast with

Bert Andrews, chief of the New York Herald-Tribune's Washington bureau. After the broadcast from station WMAL, he answered further questions by reporters.

The lie-detector issue came up originally at House committee hearings in August, 1948. Mr. Chambers told the committee he would be willing to submit to such a test. Hiss declined on the advice of friends that the test was not reliable.

Mr. Chambers declared last night he is eager "to take this test under proper auspices." By "proper auspices" he meant that those giving the test "must be free of any suspicion of complicity with Communists or close ties with Alger Hiss and his sympathizers."

"I would merely insist that one question be: 'Was there ever anything unusual about your relationship with Alger Hiss or any member of his family?' I particularly want to spike the rumor that Alger Hiss is shielding someone. He is shielding nobody but himself."

In contrast to his flat, unemotional voice and poker-face appearance during the broadcast, Mr. Chambers in an accompanying interview seemed far more relaxed and friendly than he was at the court trials or House commit-

tee sessions. He also was more nattily dressed in a gray suit, white shirt and black tie.

His 16-year-old daughter, Ellen, was with him. He frequently smiled at her while he chatted with reporters.

Laughs at Report of "Deal." He laughed when he described as "nonsense" a report that he had made some sort of "deal" with the Justice Department to escape possible prosecution for perjury as a result of earlier testimony. He answered questions quickly, but seldom stopped puffing on a pipe.

He has no "solid plans" for the future, he said. Asked about the implication of "solid" the former \$30,000 a year senior editor of Time magazine quipped: "I was merely groping—for an adjective."

But there were no smiles or signs of gloating when he spoke of Alger Hiss or of the rumors he said were circulated against himself.

"I have never been in a mental hospital or sanatorium or any sort. Period," he said grimly. "I almost never touch hard liquor. The whole truth about my friendship with Alger Hiss was placed before the jury."

Mr. Andrews asked him about

rumors he was still a Communist with orders from Moscow to seem a renegade and wreck Mr. Hiss.

"I know all those stories," he replied. "Usually they say I am working out some old grudge or hatred. I do not hate Mr. Hiss. We were close friends, but we were caught in a tragedy of history. Mr. Hiss represents the concealed enemy against which we are all fighting."

"I believe the American people still accept the verdicts of their duly selected juries rather than the personal opinion of any well-meaning individual, no matter how highly placed that individual may be," he said.

Mrs. Roosevelt said Friday at a news conference on the Iowa State College campus at Ames, Iowa, that Hiss was involved "by a man who by his own admission is a perjurer and former Communist."

"It seems rather horrible to condemn someone on the word of someone else who admits to guilt," she said. "One thing troubles me. If you had been disloyal and your conscience troubled you, the only way you could go scott free would be to accuse someone else of the things you were accused

Tolson ✓
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Lie-Detector Test Invited By Chambers

By Associated Press

Whittaker Chambers offered last night to take a lie detector test as a means of checking his charges that Alger Hiss slipped U.S. secrets to him for relay to Moscow.

"I particularly want to spike the rumor that Alger Hiss is shielding some one," Chambers said. "He is shielding nobody but himself."

Chambers made that offer in a radio interview with Bert Andrews of the New York Herald Tribune.

Hiss Refused Test

He previously had offered to undergo such a test when he testified in 1948 before the House un-American activities committee, but none was ever made after Hiss declined to take one on the grounds that the test was not reliable.

It was Chambers' disclosures of a pre-war Communist spy ring which led to the perjury conviction last week of Hiss, former State department official who now is under a five-year prison sentence.

Chambers told Andrews he is willing to be asked any questions with the stipulation that those

Mrs. Roosevelt "not convinced"

Hiss is guilty. Story on page 2.

who conduct the test "must be free of any suspicion of complicity with Communists or close ties with Alger Hiss and his sympathizers."

He said he also wanted to specify that this question be included:

"Was there ever anything peculiar in your relationship with Alger Hiss or any member of his family?"

He offered no comment on the court verdict which Hiss has appealed. But when Andrews quoted Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as saying she thinks it was "rather horrible" of the jury to condemn someone on the word of someone else who admits to guilt, Chambers said:

"I think that Mrs. Roosevelt, like some other people, is too inclined to consider this a contest between Alger Hiss and Whittaker Chambers. She overlooks the fact that the jury did not reach its verdict merely on the basis of the stories of the two men. There was corroboration from many witnesses and from other forms of evidence on the charges against Mr. Hiss."

"I believe the American people," Chambers added, "still accept the verdicts of their duly-selected juries rather than the personal opinion of any well-meaning individual, no matter how highly placed that individual may be."

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FAIR ENOUGH

By Westbrook ~~Co~~ ~~gler~~

THE charge against Alger Hiss was perjury, which is bad enough of itself, but the jury held that he lied when he denied that he gave secret documents out of our State department to an agent of the Soviet government. It follows that the conviction of perjury implies a finding of traitorous conduct by a man who then held a position of great trust.

Some of the reactions to this proof of historic betrayal, incomparably worse than Benedict Arnold's, indicate the extent of the depravity which set in with the "recognition" of Soviet Russia in December 1933 and became an awful corruption as the plan developed.

The Washington Post editorially said: "Hiss had the misfortune of being tempted to betray his country in an era of widespread illusions about communism and of being tried for perjury... in a period of cold war when the pendulum of public sentiment had swung far in the other direction... It is difficult to believe that a man of Mr. Hiss' training and reputation could commit a similar offense in the climate of today's international politics."

THIS argues the revolting proposition that the offense of betraying the United States to Russia was not as bad when the deed was done as it is deemed to be today, and might be a mere social error in time to come.

I think we might thank that paper, the propaganda horn and a loud one at that, of Eugene Meyer, one of our richest men and an intimate friend of Felix Frankfurter, the political and intellectual patron of Alger Hiss.

It frankly states its considered opinion that Hiss was unfortunate in coming under temptation and then twice implies that but for a change in the international political "climate" his crime would have been less detestable than it was. So public temper, not Alger Hiss, is the more at fault.

It expressed a subtle and baffling idea that these hundreds of traitors planted in all the departments of our government were the victims of "widespread illusions about communism," although the fact is notorious that they were highly educated and many of them members of the Frankfurter cult from Harvard Law school. This clarifies the Post's standards of patriotism and fidelity in very few words. Now we know where it stands.

HOW widespread were those "illusions" about communism? I never was a victim of them. Were you? I never had any doubt that Soviet Russia was a ruthless, bloody dictatorship as Franklin D. Roosevelt finally came to admit in a moment of anger many years later. Did you? Did Eugene Meyer?

The truth is that those "illusions" were not "widespread" at any time. There is absolutely no doubt that Roosevelt did permit Communists to filter into the government well knowing, for he was an all-wise leader, that communism was fundamentally hostile to the American Constitution which he was sworn to uphold.

Communists were few at most and those who served the Soviet from positions of trust in the United States were not victims of illusions but deliberate traitors, all mentally qualified to know what they were doing because party membership is restricted to expert hair-splitters in Marxian dialectics.

W. J. S.

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Hiss Revises Story On Car, Typewriter

Better Recollection Now, He Explains

By WILLARD EDWARDS

NEW YORK, June 27 (CTPS)—Without visible loss of composure, Hiss admitted today a number of important changes in the story he gave last year concerning his mysterious relationship with Whittaker Chambers, a confessed Communist spy.

In a smooth, unhurried voice, the former State department official on trial for perjury in federal Judge Samuel H. Kaufman's court, for more than five hours responded to a cross-examination by U. S. Attorney Thomas E. Murphy.

Hiss disavowed blame for the discrepancies and contradiction unearthed by the relentless probing of the prosecutor. He insisted his recollection had improved since the grand jury last December indicted him for lying to conceal State department espionage.

Corrected Murphy's Grammar

A packed courtroom listened, fascinated, to the verbal duel between the odd antagonists—Murphy huge, red-faced, polite, persistent, and Hiss, slender, smiling, who once corrected the prosecutor's grammar.

At the end of the day, Hiss' admissions and concessions before the jury of 10 men and two women could be summarized as follows:

1. Hiss had told the FBI and grand jury his wife, Priscilla, would or given the typewriter subsequent to 1938 to a junkie, the Salvation Army, or a hand dealer.

2. It was definitely a mistake, according to Murphy, "I now see the typewriter was given to a white Negro family who worked for the Hisses, late in

Other Hiss' Confesses

"Another mistake" was confessed by Hiss in his original testimony concerning the gift of an old 1929 Ford roadster to Chambers. Although he has admitted only a casual acquaintance with Chambers as "George Cruteley," a freelance magazine writer, Hiss has admitted subletting his apartment to Chambers, lending him small sums and giving him this automobile.

"I threw in the old car as a part of subleasing the apartment," Hiss testified last year. "That was in April, 1938. I had had need for the old car because I had purchased a new one, a Plymouth."

Hiss changed this story when confronted by Murphy with proof he hadn't obtained the new Plymouth until August and a transfer July 23, 1936. He was asked why the Cherner Motor company of Washington, appeared to be the purchaser on that date.

"I don't recall anything at all about it," said Hiss, after identifying his signature on the title certificate showing acquisition by the Cherner company. "That title must have been brought in to me in the middle of a busy afternoon and I signed it."

Reported to Sayre

3. The defendant admitted he told the grand jury only three of the four handwritten copies of secret documents, produced by Chambers in support of his story that Hiss stole papers for him, were in his handwriting. Confronted by expert testimony, he now admits, he said, that all were his.

Unable previously to explain how these memoranda might have come into Chambers' hands, Hiss now told the jury:

"I frequently wrote out notes for a assistant State secretary Francis B. Sayre, my superior. I would put them in my pocket and read them to him at lunch. Afterwards, I would throw them in either my wastebasket or in Mr. Sayre's wastebasket."

Called talk on... Armament... plans and on... secrets, de... in some... State... to be "vital... security" 10 years later.

Informed by Byrnes

The defendant testified he first had heard reports about his own alleged connections with the Communist party in 1946 from James F. Byrnes, then secretary of state.

"Mr. Byrnes told me two or three congressmen, one of them

Wesley Cox (Georgia Democrat) were going to make speeches, but there were a lot of Communists in the State department and I was one of them," he testified.

"I immediately called up J. Edgar Hoover (FBI director) to ask for a thorough interrogation. I was later questioned by one of his assistants, somewhat perfunctorily."

Q—Were you asked about your associations with Lee Pressman?

A—I understood one of the reasons for the reports was my prior association with Pressman.

Edited Review Together

[Pressman was a former government attorney, who left to become general counsel of the CIO. He resigned that post to take a leading part in the Progressive party movement of Henry A. Wallace. He was named by Chambers as an underground Communist agent in Washington.]

Q—Tell us what that association was?

A—Mr. Pressman and I served together on the Harvard Law Review in college. We were in the same class and I saw a good deal of him. I saw him again in New York. Pressman went to Washington before I did. He became one chief assistant counsel to Jerome Frank (then a general counsel and now a federal judge) and I became the other. I resigned formally in 1935 and saw little of him after that.

Q—Who recommended you to Judge Frank?

A—I do not know.

Telegram from Frankfurter

Q—Did you tell the FBI you were recommended either by Pressman or Justice Frankfurter of the Supreme court?

A—It may be a fact I doubt if I ever knew it. I did get a telegram from Mr. Frankfurter urging me to accept the appointment after Frank offered it to me.

Murphy began his cross-examination with a challenge:

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

...you want at this... to amplify anything you have said... to change your testimony... before I proceed? I give you this chance now.

"No," said Hiss. He smiled slightly.

Murphy said he had courted 16 occasions upon which Hiss admitted meeting Chambers in the 1935-36 period. Hiss said his estimate was 10 or 11 times. Murphy took aim through the story of his acquaintance with Chambers. In the manner of attorneys, they quibbled over words and meanings.

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JUL 28 1949

THESE DAYS By GEORGE SOULSKY

CONFESION, contrition, penance, personal responsibility for personal conduct are of the essence of our way of life. We teach our children that if they lie they will be punished but if they confess to the truth, while they remain responsible, they may be forgiven.

In a better American era, the story of George Washington and the cherry tree was told to every child and it made an excellent impression upon him. At any rate, the father of his country could not lie to his sire.

Whittaker Chambers was a spy, a courier for spies; he has been a liar, a perjurer, a cheat, a fraud. We know that only because he told us so. No one caught Whittaker Chambers at anything.

He exposed himself. He begged, pleaded, prayed those whom he told his story that they would believe him. So far as is known, he told his story first to Isaac Don Levine and to Adolf A. Berle Jr. in 1939.

TRUE, he did not tell the whole truth of which fact, Lloyd Stryker, Alger Hiss's lawyer, makes much in court. That aside over his failure to produce the documents in 1939 may be excellent courtroom tactics and may even impress the Kaufman before whom Hiss case is being tried.

No man of common sense can fail to grasp why Chambers withheld the documents. It was all that he needed to prove the truth of his claims. Without the documents in his possession, he could not establish the fact that he was a spy and a man making wild claims.

When first he told his story, he encountered such hostility that had he not retained his documents, he would have found himself in wartime, held for a while his accomplices, if they were, would be in high official position.

basking in the sun of glamorous events.

ANY man with a modicum of common sense, having raised the curtain upon the greatest known treachery of our times, would have retained his proofs in his own possession until he found a less hostile, an unprejudiced tribunal to which to give them.

Even then, he risked much, as now appears in the courtroom where Mr. Stryker has sought to give the impression, seconded by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, that it is not Hiss but Chambers who is on trial.

He also risked, as is always true in such instances, being accused of madness, in the hope that such a diversion would so change the issue as to vitiate the accusation.

BUT the facts are clear and no amount of legalisms and obiter dicta can alter the facts, which I here set down:

Whittaker Chambers, a spy-courier for Soviet Russia, came into possession of a vast quantity of important, secret documents from the files of the State department.

The greatest significance of these papers is that, in possession of a foreign power, they provide a key to our secret code and therefore imperil the means of communication between our government and its agents.

Chambers says that Alger

Hiss and four others, whom he has named, gave him the documents. Hiss denied in such a manner before the grand jury that he is on trial for perjury.

MANY, if not most of the documents came from Hiss's office; some bear his initials; some are in his handwriting.

If Hiss did not give the documents to Chambers, he may have given them to someone else who gave them to Chambers, or they may have been stolen from Hiss's desk.

If Hiss gave them to someone else, it would be just as serious an infraction as though he gave them to Chambers.

If they were stolen, how does it happen that Hiss never noted that such a vast quantity of important material, particularly his own notes in his own handwriting, was missing?

When Chambers told Berle about it in 1939, Berle discussed it with others in the State department, of which Hiss was an official even then and became more important subsequently. What plans did Hiss take, in wartime, to protect his country from such leaks?

These are the issues, so far as the public is concerned, even though in a court of law the problem appears to be different.

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- Mr. Tolson ✓
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

Whittaker
Alger Hiss

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Wadleigh, however, made it clear that he had passed on none of the secret papers Chambers said came from Hiss. Chambers also named three other New Deal officials as "sources" of secret documents.

One of them, Harry D. White, former assistant secretary of the treasury, died a few days after being questioned by the House committee on un-American activities on this charge.

CHAMBERS related that in 1939 he had laid the story of the existence of the Red spy ring before A. A. Berle, former assistant secretary of state, in the belief that Roosevelt would act on it. Berle testified before the House committee that nothing was done, although as late as 1944 there was still a pro-Russian clique in the State department and that "Alger Hiss took the pro-Russian point of view."

Chambers, commenting on administration refusal to stir up snoozing red herrings, remarked, "Berle was told to go jump in the lake."

Again in 1945, after Mr. Truman's accession to office, Chambers repeated his story to the State department security officer, once more without result.

LOYD PAUL STRYKER, high-priced counsel for Hiss, submitted to Chambers a photograph from a Luce publication showing Hiss in the company of Sen. Vandenberg, leader of the Republican "bipartisan" foreign policy faction, the caption of which referred to Hiss as "one of the State department's brighter young men." adviser to Roosevelt at the Yalta conference where Stalin wrung vast concessions from the President, and secretary general of the San Francisco conference where the United Nations charter was drafted.

With heavy sarcasm, Stryker asked whether, upon seeing the picture, Chambers had wired the President to beware, that Hiss was a traitor.

"I did not," responded Chambers. "I didn't think it was possible to interest anybody in the subject."

HISS' own story was a denial of everything. He lent Chambers his apartment, gave him his auto, accepted a rug from him (a token of appreciation, Chambers said, from the Soviet spy ring), rode with him to New York, had him and his wife and child in his home, met him an admitted 15 times—all true, but he never passed Chambers any papers.

Hiss and his wife denied ever seeing the Chambers family after Jan. 1, 1937, although the strange fact emerged over Mrs. Hiss' denial that Mrs. Chambers knew her plans to take a nursing course in Baltimore six months after that date.

Yes, the defense conceded, all of the secret papers except four in Hiss' own hand were typed on a Woodstock typewriter the Hiss family had owned, but the story was offered that they had given the machine to some servants before the dates typed on those papers in the first three months of 1938.

Government. Any brought out that a repair shop where the machine was fixed was not in existence at the time witnesses for Hiss said they had taken the typewriter there, so that it must have remained with the Hiss family until much later.

But if the defense account were true, the alternative was that someone had still sneaked the papers out of the State department and Negro servants, for reasons unknown and unexplained, had come into possession of them and copied them for Russia. It sounded rather unlikely.

HISS threw big names around throughout his testimony. One of his associates in the State department and at San Francisco, John Sloan Dickey, is now president of Dartmouth college. When former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes asked him about rumors of his Communist affiliation, he submitted himself to the FBI and then asked Dean Acheson, then undersecretary, now secretary of state, to assure Byrnes that the matter "had been laid to rest."

While still in the State department, he was sought out by John Foster Dulles, Wall Street lawyer, foreign relations adviser to Gov. Dewey during the latter's Presidential campaigns, and American spokesman in U.N., to become president of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace at \$20,000 a year.

With all of his State department experience, with the added distinction of having been executive secretary of the Dumbarton Oaks conference at which the World bank and international monetary fund were conceived, Hiss felt himself well qualified to head this propaganda agency in the cause of internationalism.

He had always taken an interest in such matters. Even as a young government lawyer he had attended meetings of the Foreign Policy association in Washington at which bright young New Dealers, some of whom were also later accused as Communists, listened to one another.

THROUGHOUT the trial there were curious overtones. The consistently tender treatment accorded Hiss by Judge Kaufman aroused comment. Mrs. Roosevelt, who months before had pre-judged the case in her daily column, dropped in and again acquitted Hiss in print.

Other columnists and newspapers printed material intended to win him sympathy.

Yet it was not these that aroused Judge Kaufman's anger, but outspoken accounts of his partiality from the bench. He threatened contempt action or punishment by some "other method" once the case was closed.

The Department of Justice on other occasions had strenuously sought convictions, notably in the wartime mass sedition trial of its opponents of Roosevelt's war policy.

That case was prosecuted vindictively by O. John Rogge, who later attracted an impressive number of left-wing clients and was the choice for judicial office of the radical American Labor party in New York, which is the next thing to the Communist party.

Enough Is Enough

Mrs. Roosevelt appears to have been responding to Secretary Acheson's challenge when she reversed her previous comments on the Hiss case at Ames, Iowa, on Friday. The Secretary of State had suggested in effect that the friends of Mr. Hiss ought to stand up and be counted. Each person who has known Mr. Hiss or worked with him, Mr. Acheson told the press, must decide for himself in the light of his own standards and principles what his attitude is and what his conduct will be. For himself, he would not turn his back upon Mr. Hiss. The next day after this statement appeared in the press Mrs. Roosevelt told a news conference:

A man who has professed innocence is involved by a man who by his own admission is a perjurer and a former Communist. It seems rather horrible to condemn someone on the word of someone else who admits to guilt.

The contrast between this comment and Mrs. Roosevelt's first reaction to the verdict in the Hiss case is striking. In response to many questions that had been asked about the jury's decision she wrote in her newspaper column last Wednesday:

We believe we have set up the best system under which to obtain justice that can exist in our own country. Trial by your peers is supposed to be the law word in safeguarding the innocent. So how can any one of us question it?

Mrs. Roosevelt's implication that the Government ought not to use the testimony of confessed law-breakers is in itself shocking. To exclude such testimony from criminal cases would put the Government at a perilous disadvantage in enforcing the law. But that is incidental at the moment to the larger issue of respecting the findings of the judicial system unless new evidence is unearthed or some specific weakness in the court proceedings can be pointed out. If we are to have an epidemic of statements from high officials which have the effect of casting doubt upon the findings of the Hiss jury, a critical blow will be struck not only at our judicial system but also at our national unity. President Truman carefully avoided being drawn into this trap, and we hope that other officials will have the good sense to follow his example.

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Wash. Star _____
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Date: JAN 20 1950

FEB 6 1950

Hiss Predicts Reversal of Verdict; Appeal Will Follow His Sentencing

Alger Hiss, former State Department official who was found guilty Saturday by a Federal Court jury on two counts of perjury, insisted yesterday that he was innocent and remained firm in his belief that his conviction would be reversed by the higher courts.

Faced with a possible maximum sentence of ten years in prison and \$4,000 in fines, he told his friends that he was shocked at the outcome of the second trial. He declared that throughout the entire trial he was confident that the jury of eight women and four men would disbelieve the story of Whittaker Chambers, confessed former-Communist courier.

As Hiss studied the court record at the New York home of a friend, where he went Saturday night with Mrs. Hiss and remained yesterday, he commented several times: "It just seems impossible that anyone would believe Chambers, the admitted perjurer."

It was Mr. Chambers who first accused Hiss of betraying his trust as a Government official by passing out secret documents of the State Department.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, pausing at San Francisco Airport on her way to Portland, Ore., for a lecture engagement, said yesterday she felt Hiss might be guilty of perjury but not of espionage.

"It's a very difficult case to know what to think," she said in response to a query about the conviction. "I never once heard him say anything that would even approach the idea that he was a Communist. I feel he may have perjured himself, but I don't feel he ever sold any secret papers. It's a very sad case."

Claude B. Cross, chief counsel for Hiss, said yesterday at his

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

home in Brookline Mass., that an appeal to the United States Court of Appeals would be entered immediately after Judge Henry Goddard imposes sentence here Wednesday morning. He declined to discuss its basis.

Asked if he would fight the case to the Supreme Court, he replied: "We will cross that bridge when we come to it." In answer to the question whether he thought Hiss would go to jail, he said: "I don't know. I have no way of knowing. That is for the judge to decide."

Hiss has made it clear that the fight for his vindication will continue, even if it has to go to the United States Supreme Court. However, he shares the hopes of his counsel that the Circuit Court of Appeals will find sufficient grounds on which to reverse the verdict of guilty.

Friends said yesterday that Hiss' wife, Priscilla, was bearing up under the strain and that she, too, was confident of a reversal of the verdict.

His Status as a Lawyer

The convicted man is not automatically disbarred from law practice because of the jury verdict, it was explained yesterday. If the conviction is sustained in the final appeal, however, he would be unable to practice in the Federal and state courts. He is a member of the state bars of New York and Massachusetts as well as the Federal bar.

Hiss is now at liberty under \$5,000 bail, a continuation of the bond he posted when first arraigned.

When he comes up for sentence it will be one year, five months and twenty-one days after Mr. Chambers first accused him. The jury found the former Government career man guilty on two counts of perjury, that he lied when he

said he never gave Mr. Chambers secret Government papers for a Communist spy ring and that he lied when he denied seeing Mr. Chambers after Jan. 1, 1937. Hiss could not be charged with espionage because of the statute of limitations.

The first Hiss trial ended July 8 when a jury of ten men and two women were deadlocked, eight for conviction and four for acquittal. Hiss applied to have the second perjury trial moved to Rutland, Vt., contending that public prejudice made it impossible to have a fair and impartial trial in New York. The motion was denied.

Frankfurter, Reed Assailed

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BOSTON, Jan. 22—A member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives said today he would ask the Legislature to adopt a resolution calling for the resignation of Supreme Court Justices Felix Frankfurter and Stanley E. Reed.

Representative Vincent Mannerling, Boston Democrat, declared that by appearing as character witnesses for Alger Hiss when the latter was first tried for perjury "Justices Frankfurter and Reed have compromised themselves so they can no longer command the confidence of the American people." He added that "they should resign immediately."

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Clipped from the New York Times
January 23, 1950

Write

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

Mr. Marzani's Answer

In your issue of August 22, Ernest Lindley's guest columnist, Mr. Crawford, stated that the concern of Mrs. Roosevelt and others over the current attack on civil liberties has no real foundation—and cited my case as example.

"There is nothing in the Marzani trial record to suggest trickery," he writes and points out that I was indicted under a law "which has been on the statute books since 1863." This is contrary to fact. The clauses under which I was indicted were placed on the books in 1934. More important, however, the trickery consisted in extending the statute of limitations in my case through the use of a law designed to catch fraudulent war contractors.

Mr. Crawford implies that my case represents "an effort to rid the Government of Communists and fellow travelers." The record shows I was indicted two months after I left the Government. The record also shows the State Department tampered with its own documents in a vain effort to show I had been fired.

Mr. Crawford attacks Mrs. Roosevelt's statement that the court had denied bail. Having spent several weeks in prison until the Court of Appeals reversed the trial court and granted bail, I can assure him that Mrs. Roosevelt's statement was correct.

This lack of accuracy on Mr. Crawford's part is much less disturbing than his contribution to

American political theory. "There is a point," he writes "where devotion to civil liberties can become plain political gullibility." This to me is plain Nazi thinking.

A further use of Nazi tactics is the assertion that Communists and fellow travelers "insinuate themselves into democratic governments with the deliberate purpose of serving as spies and saboteurs." This proposition is the very core of reactionary strategy to isolate the left and silence liberals.

The answer to it is simple. During the war we found adequate protection in existing laws of espionage and sabotage. These laws are operative and the FBI has not been starved for either funds or personnel. The safety of the state is well guarded and does not depend on "loyalty" investigations and phony "criminal" prosecutions which are terrorizing Government employes and stifling criticism.

It is time to call the reactionary bluff. It is time to assert that patriotism and the status quo are not synonymous. In my own case, my war record at home and overseas speaks for itself. Mr. Crawford would do well to reexamine his thinking, for if he doesn't he will end up in strange company. There is a point where gullible acceptance of red-baiting becomes suicidal surrender of civil liberties.

CARL MARZANI
Arlington.

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THE WASHINGTON POST
PAGE 10
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State Dept. Assails Attack on Aid Over His Leftish Second Cousin

Congress Blow at Robinson. Control Office Head,
Draws 'Character-Assassination' Counter Charge
at Hearing, Warning by Marshall To Be Fair

By Carl Levin

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The State Department struck back today with a denunciation of "character assassination" and "gossip mongering" as the director of its purge of disloyal and "security risk" employees came under Congressional attack for having in allegedly Leftish second cousin. The official, Hamilton Robinson, a ten-year member of the New York Republican Club, a Taft School, Princeton, Oxford and Yale Law School man, is chief of the department's Office of Controls.

The attack upon the thirty-nine-year-old official at a hearing at which he was cast as the offending witness, brought from Secretary of State George C. Marshall a warning against "the undermining of the confidence of the people in the department, especially at this critical juncture."

The Secretary of State's warning was contained in a statement issued by the State Department. Mr. Marshall said the department

wanted to act with "fairness and decency" and must "avoid action based on spiteful, unsupported or irresponsible allegations."

The same Congressional demands for the ouster of allegedly disloyal State Department personnel which resulted last summer in the summary discharge, without explanation or appraisal of charges, of ten alleged "security risks" were held responsible for today's attack on Mr. Robinson. Ironically, the object of today's attack was the man who dismissed the security risks. Last week he had been under fire from members of the House Appropriations Committee demanding more haste in ridding the State Department of alleged subversive elements.

Representative Fred E. Busby, Republican, of Illinois, set the stage for the Robinson "second cousin" charge in a letter which he made public Feb. 2 in which he stated that "in view of certain facts known to his superiors, he

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

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could have been removed from office many months ago.

With Mr. Robinson on the stand today and Representative Busby on the role of inquisitor, the facts were developed. They were that Mr. Robinson is a cousin of Robert T. Miller 3d, a former employee in the Public Affairs Division of the State Department. Mr. Miller resigned in September, 1946, before Mr. Robinson went to the State Department.

Assistant Secretary of State John E. Peurifoy, sitting at Mr. Robinson's side before a subcommittee of the House Committee on Executive Expenditures, told the committee angrily: "If it is the Communist threat you are talking about, I know of nothing more dangerous than attacking our personnel now. Such attacks follow the Communist party line.

"I am as concerned with the problem of security in government as any of you. I have been shocked, deeply, by the revelations of the Canadian White Paper. I have taken note of the effectiveness of the infiltration of Czechoslovakian institutions.

"But I cannot believe that the only alternative is to be swept off our feet by the gossip-mongering and character-assassination which so often accompanies personnel investigations. . . . I am also, quite frankly, disturbed by the present tendency to extend the highly questionable theory of guilt by association to lengths that amount to a travesty of the traditional American justice."

The first mention of Mr. Miller came in a question by Representative Busby: "What is the association between yourself and Mr. Miller?"

"He is one of my three second cousins," the witness replied.

Mr. Robinson explained that he had seen him only once, at a Princeton Club luncheon at the Chevy Chase Club here, since he assumed his duties a year ago as director of the Office of Controls.

When he too his present job, the witness said, he had no information or reason to believe that his second cousin was suspected of Communist activity. However, when he assumed his pres-

ent duties, he realized he saw Mr. Miller's Federal Bureau of Investigation file and learned that he was.

It developed that Mr. Miller went to Russia in 1934, remaining there until 1939 and marrying an American woman in Moscow.

Representative Busby asked if Mr. Robinson knew that Mr. Miller's wife, the former Miss Jennie Levy, had worked for "The Moscow Daily News." Mr. Robinson said he did not know. Asked what his cousin's political views were, Mr. Robinson said: "He certainly was way left of me, but then I'm no criterion."

"Would you say he is a Communist?" Representative Busby asked.

"Golly, no," Mr. Robinson replied. "I would hate to charge a man with being a Communist from a dinner conversation."

Harriman Hits Back

WASHINGTON, March 10 (UP). --Secretary of Commerce W. Averell Harriman hung an "un-American" tag on a House subcommittee tonight after it accused the department's loyalty review board of laxity in handling the case of Dr. Edward D. Condon.

Mr. Harriman said that, in his opinion, the committee's action was "un-American." "It summoned members of my staff to secret sessions. It has published its interpretation of their testimony. The press and public were excluded and could not form an independent opinion," he said.

He added that the subcommittee apparently does not "dissent" from the loyalty board's finding that Dr. Condon "is a loyal American." It is interesting to note, he said, that board members were in "complete agreement" on that finding even before the original charges were filed.

The statement was included in a summary of the subcommittee's findings in more than two days of questioning of members of the board and other Commerce Department officials on an investigation of Dr. Condon's loyalty. A full report will be made later.

Meanwhile, Representative John McInerney, Republican of Pennsylvania, disclosed that the full committee expects to open public hearings on the Condon case "in two or three weeks."

The subcommittee also asserted that the board, in clearing Dr. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards, relied only on his personal loyalty and did not say

whether his "national associations and indiscretions" were a security risk.

Another Un-American Activities subcommittee had charged that the scientist associated either knowingly or unknowingly with Communists and an alleged Soviet spy, Dr. Condon, with the backing of his government superiors, has denied the charge.

The second subcommittee, which issued tonight's report, was set up specifically to determine on what basis the Commerce Department loyalty board cleared Dr. Condon and the scope of its investigation.

The subcommittee said that although Under Secretary of Commerce William C. Foster announced Dr. Condon had been cleared on Feb. 24, investigation disclosed that he actually was not given a clean bill until March 1. This, the group said, was after the Un-American Activities subcommittee made its original charges.

The subcommittee also charged that while Dr. Condon was under investigation by the board for ten months, it heard only one witness. The witness, it added, was Dr. Condon himself.

The House meanwhile voted 144 to 35 to strike from "The Congressional Record" a column written earlier this week by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in defense of Dr. Condon. The column, which criticized the Un-American Activities Committee for making such charges, had been placed in "The Record" by Representative Adolf J. Sabath, Democrat, of Illinois, and was removed on the demand of Representative John E. Rankin, Democrat of Mississippi.

Representative Rankin described Mrs. Roosevelt's remarks as "the most vicious attack I have ever known to be made on the Committee on Un-American Activities." The Mississippi Democrat added: "In my opinion, Mrs. Roosevelt has done more harm than any other woman since Cleopatra."

Loyalty Files to Stay Secret

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP). --A government official reported today that a general directive is being prepared instructing all executive departments to decline to release confidential loyalty files to Congressional committees.

The order will be issued by President Truman, it was said, if it meets with his approval.

At the White House, however, Presidential Press Secretary Charles G. Ross said he knew nothing about the order.

The official who reported that the order is being drawn said it

has been discussed with the heads of several agencies, but issuance is being held up by temporary absence of General Tom Clark.

The blanket order, it is reported, would lay down an administration policy of keeping confidential the loyalty inquiries on Federal employees who are now being compiled by departmental boards.

The House Committee on Un-American Activities received a subpoena for Department of Commerce loyalty boards on Dr. Condon, but Commerce Secretary W. Averell Harriman, after consulting General Clark, declined to comply with them available. To do so, he said, would be "prejudicial to the interest."

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Newswatch Wants \$1776
for Report on Roosevelt

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The Hysterical Radio Campaign To Save Mindszenty's Skin ¹³

By Bob Lauter

THE CAMPAIGN which radio is now conducting to intervene in the affairs of Hungary in the matter of the trial of Josef Cardinal Mindszenty is neither convincing nor level-headed. It makes no such pretenses. It is a loud, raucous, hysterical campaign which is based on an appeal to prejudice and not to reason.

On Sunday a network (Mutual) carried the address of Frances Cardinal Spellman. Commentators have argued the most fantastic explanations for Mindszenty's confession. And on Monday morning, Anna Roosevelt, on the Eleanor and Anna Roosevelt program (10:45 WJZ), added her comments.

ANNA ROOSEVELT began by stating that the trial of the Cardinal is not a religious issue. I thought it was high time someone said that, and I waited expectantly for a few objective remarks. They were not forthcoming. The rest of her talk was right out of the Hearst press, and Anna Roosevelt will have to forgive me if I point out that she used a particularly dishonest form of reporting.

Her system was to cite a long list of rumors. The Cardinal's will had been broken. He had been tortured. He had been made to stand upright for 82 hours. He was shown the bloody bodies of other victims of torture. He was drugged. His confession is not to be taken seriously.

After devoting the major part of

her report to these tidbits from the garbage pail of anti-Communism, she slipped in the statement, "Of course, these are only reports and it is difficult to learn the truth. . . ." This is known as reporter's insurance. You inflame people with the most fantastic rumors, and then cover yourself with a vague admission, slipped in somewhere, that all of what you have been saying is not exactly gospel. Antics such as these go by the name of "integrity" with radio reporters. I have a shorter and more accurate name for them.

O, yes. With a remarkably convenient lapse of memory, she characterized the trial as part of a "diabolic pattern" dating back to the "so-called purge trials" in the Soviet Union. Doesn't Anna Roosevelt recall that even such a professional anti-Sovieteer as Winston Churchill has long since admitted that those trials uncovered treason and made a significant contribution to the winning of the war?

THE RADIO CAMPAIGN to save Mindszenty's skin, like the press campaign, raises some interesting questions. I recall no such concerted campaign on the part of the networks to free Tom Mooney. I can not for the life of me name a commentator who rushed with similar fervor to speak up in behalf of the Scottsboro boys when they were framed. And isn't it strange that Anna Roosevelt's vengeful concern for the state of justice in Budapest does not extend to Trenton, N. J., where six Ne-

gates are standing trial for a murder they did not commit?

The radio is not primarily concerned with saving Cardinal Mindszenty. Its campaign is the campaign to preserve the right of imperialist intervention in the affairs of Hungary.

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58 MAR 10 1949

This is a clipping from Page 13 of the Daily Worker

Date 2-9-49
Clipped at the Seat of Government.

[Handwritten signatures and scribbles]



Communists Are Silly to Antagonize Religious Groups

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

HYDE PARK, Monday—I am in receipt of two communications, relative to the column that I wrote about the imprisonment of Cardinal Mindszenty, which should be of interest to readers of this column.

What I was trying to do, of course, was not to say that the cardinal was an altogether admirable character, but that it is stupid of the Communists to imprison people where it can be said that they have been imprisoned because of their religion.

One correspondent—a man who edits a publication that claims to be completely factual—writes me that I am not being fair in this situation. This is not a matter of religious persecution, he says, but a matter of opposition to progress. He claims that the Cardinal is a reactionary, if not a Fascist, and a notorious anti-Semite.

He also says that every fair-minded American, British and French correspondent in Hungary would bear him out in his assertion that the Cardinal was the main opponent to the general welfare of the Hungarian people. Cardinal Mindszenty controlled a million acres of land, says my correspondent, for the Roman Catholic Church was the largest landowner in Hungary; therefore, the Cardinal opposed all agrarian reform and opposed the separation of church and state. In addition, it is claimed that the Roman Catholic Church had a monopoly on education.

ALL these facts, if they are true, would point to the conclusion that the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary seems to have some of the failings that have brought the church into difficulties in other parts of the world. This is no criticism of the church as such; it is only the result that follows when any church anywhere ceases to be a purely spiritual power and becomes a power politically and materially.

Certainly, I am in no position to say whether the facts, as sent to me by this particular gentleman, are true. However, I will say and repeat that it is an extremely foolish practice for the Communists to imprison people when it can be said that the cause of imprisonment is their religious belief.

I ALSO received a communication telling me that I had been unjust to a member of another church—Bishop Ordass of the Lutheran Church in Hungary. The writer also enclosed an article that says in brief that some of the

fused and was sent to prison. The Communists accused him and others of black market operations and the "unfaithful use of American relief monies." The last accusation was promptly denied by Franklin Clark Fry, president of the United Lutheran Churches of America, so quite obviously these accusations are pretexts. They make one suspicious of the Communist methods, however, since it is obvious that Bishop Ordass was not a great landowner nor was his church, and probably he was not influential enough to oppose real reforms, tho he may have opposed Communist control.

It is hard to get at facts about anything that goes on in a Communist-controlled country, which Hungary now is, but it seems to me the Communists are foolish to make enemies of the various religious groups in the world. They will soon learn that it does their cause no good.

- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. Clegg _____
- Mr. Glavin _____
- Mr. Ladd _____
- Mr. Nichols _____
- Mr. Rosen _____
- Mr. Tracy _____
- Mr. Egan _____
- Mr. Gurnea _____
- Mr. Harbo _____
- Mr. Mohr _____
- Mr. Pennington _____
- Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

W. H. B.
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TON DAILY NEWS
ITION
January 18, 1949

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Mrs. Roosevelt Comes to Aid Of Alvarez and Zapirain

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt warned Monday that only an aroused public opinion can force Franco to permit an international panel of lawyers to defend Santiago Alvarez and Sebastian Zapirain at an open trial.

Alvarez and Zapirain were jailed in Spain four months ago for their part in the fight against Franco's fascism and their trial is scheduled for early January. Mrs. Roosevelt expressed interest in the case when she was visited at her New York apartment Monday by Mrs. Soledad de Alvarez, who came to this country from Cuba to intensify the fight for her husband's freedom.

Any trial of Alvarez and the other political prisoners should be an open one, Mrs. Roosevelt declared, and an international panel of lawyers should be allowed to enter Spain to defend them.

The American Committee for Spanish Freedom, which arranged the meeting between Mrs. Roosevelt

and Mrs. Alvarez, has organized an international panel including to date, Bartley C. Crum from America, and probably D. N. Pritt from England. The panel is designed to defend Alvarez and Zapirain if Franco goes through with his plan to try them.

Mrs. Roosevelt said justice demanded that political prisoners should have open trials "everywhere in the world." The American people should take the lead in demanding that this principle should be applied in every corner of the globe, she declared.

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Papers

This is a clipping from page 4 of the DAILY WORKER

Date 12-19-45

Clipped at the Seat of Government.

[Signature]

59 JAN 22 1946 *95*

Walter Winchell

In New York

Portrait of a Russian Peacemonger

This is the European interpretation of the Russian attack on the U. S. Moscow is trying to force out of public life (in America) the statesmen named in the Vishinsky blasts. Just as Hitler forced Daladier out of France and Herr Schuschnigg from Austria... Moscow wants, among other things, to name the American Secretary of State... Here is irony: Moscow has informed the French that France can buy wheat from Russia provided France can pay in American dollars... Our Intelligence Services know now that the Polish and Yugo-Slavian armies are larger than ours... The money source of the French Communists has been uncovered: U. S. dollars furnished the French Underground to combat Nazis!... The Russians call Americans warmongers... A case of the American Bald Eagle vs. the Russian Bald Lie... There is a plan to whitewash the top diplomatic Nazi war criminals... This is to inform the U. S. War Crimes Commission that we know of Hitler's personal files, naming them all, and when and where they committed their unlawful acts. These documents were found by the U. S. Army... We will name names next week. If the U. S. Crimes Comm. doesn't.

Many newspapermen do not believe that the Russians will walk out on the U. N. as rumored.

On the grounds that there is no other place in the world where the Russians could get the audience and press coverage to disseminate the propaganda they are getting now.

After our regular Sunday evening broadcast in which Vice-Premier Vishinsky's war-for-profit charge against the U. S. was debunked, Mr. Vishinsky was telegraphed: "Walter Winchell has requested the ABC Network to offer you free radio time to reply to his statements about yours.—American Broadcasting Company, Radio City"... The big idea, of course, was to demonstrate to him what Americans mean by a free press and free speech.

From the N. Y. News: "Winchell," said Vishinsky, "has to say what his bosses order him to say."

What bosses? Our EMPLOYERS now know who's the Har.

UP's foreign news editor, H. E. Salisbury, tells how Vishinsky monkey-wrenched the Paris Conference... The New Zealand delegate got fed up with his incoherencies and shouted: "Quack! Quack! Quack! That's all we hear! When are we going to get down to business?"... At another UN meeting Vishinsky insulted Italians. When the Italian press protested, the Commissar hypocritically denied that he ever made the statement—although it was a matter of record... It caused one statesman to comment: "Vishinsky always misses a glorious opportunity for remaining silent!"

The Commissar can be very wily in an oral pier-sixer. He goes in for a indmill-style of oratory and roars and rants. But there has been one UN delegate who cools off his fevered arguments with calm and brilliant logic—when others fear to tangle with Vishinsky. That delegate is Mrs. FDR.

A reporter has noted: "Mrs. Roosevelt's arguments are sound—while Vishinsky's arguments are all sound and fury."

Vishinsky was one of the "brains" who engineered the infamous Hitler-Stalin Pact. But a short time before the Russians cuddled up to the Nazis the British proposed an alliance with the Soviet Union.

Vishinsky's arrogant reply: "An alliance between England and Germany against the Soviet Union was an impossibility anyway. A postwar peace conference without Russia's participation was also out of the question. Hence what practical reasons were there for the Soviet Union to establish closer relations with England?"

If those relations had been established at that time—it would have saved the lives of many Allied soldiers—including Russian.

Typical of Vishinsky's deceit is this incident: He wasn't always a Bolshevik... He turned Communist to save his hide... The Soviet Encyclopedia listed that fact... After the Commissar became a Kremlin pet—that fact suddenly disappeared from the encyclopedia... S. Vishinsky is now one of the editors of the Soviet Encyclopedia.

And this atheist is the man who now has the gall to preen himself as a paragon of honesty (Hmf.).

Vishinsky habitually coos about democracy... He once lyrically described democracy as "a lovely lady to be protected"... But despite his yammering about democracy—not even he has much freedom. He never muffs an oppor-

- Mr. Tolson ✓
- Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
- Mr. Clegg ✓
- Mr. Coffey ✓
- Mr. Glavin ✓
- Mr. Ladd ✓
- Mr. Nichols ✓
- Mr. Rosen ✓
- Mr. Tracy ✓
- Mr. Carson ✓
- Mr. Egan ✓
- Mr. Hendon ✓
- Mr. Pennington ✓
- Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
- Mr. Nease ✓
- Mr. [unclear] ✓

Boyle
July
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...tunity for hamming and grabbing headlines at international confabs. Molotov isn't around... But when Molotov is there he plays the stooge... Vishinsky kow-tows so far as to always walk two steps behind Molotov as a sign of deference... An observer (watching him walk behind Molotov) remarked: "There goes Molotov taking Vishinsky for a walk on an invisible

He gained quite a reputation as an ace prosecutor handling the Moscow Purge Trials... But the victims in "trials" never had a chance. The Kremlin put on that "abc" frighten internal foes.

An American, who observed that sordid affair, said: Vishinsky put a noose around the necks of men who were already

The Commissar waves his fists and charges Americans being warmongers because they report the grim facts of international life. Vishinsky now claims there is no reason for pessimism that only incites war... Apparently he has said that when he arrived in New York, Vishinsky informed that he did not expect war in his lifetime.

Then he grimly added: "But you must remember I am an American."

Mr. Vishinsky, who accuses Americans of warmongering, once said: "Two worlds face each other as irreconcilable and deadly enemies. That of capitalism and the world of socialism"... His attacks on the very things he reports (and his whooping about logic) would rate a chuckle if it weren't so tragic. His incredible corkscrew logic is something for psychiatrists to study. With a straight face Vishinsky has babbled that there is a dictatorship and a democracy at the same time. He described the system as a "dictatorial democracy!"

After Vishinsky's intemperate attack on Americans, Aust. UN member (Herbert V. Evatt) expertly pummed up the dirt on the legal profession we have a saying: "When you have no more to say about the other side."

Drew Pearson asked columnist Edgar Mowrer how he got along with Vishinsky... "Perfectly," Mowrer replied. "He talks like Hitler and I had no difficulty understanding him at once."

Anyway, thanks to Mr. Vishinsky (as a potential enemy) for warning the American people with the warnings they wouldn't take serious of this fellow American.

Re: Andrei Y. Vishinsky

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New York Daily Mirror

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LETTER BY ACHESON ENTERS ALIEN CASE

State Department Aide Asked
to Name 'Authorities' Opposed
to the von Kleczkowskis

Dr. Karl von Kleczkowski, former German espionage agent, and his wife, Stella, were interned here as dangerous enemy aliens after they had failed to convince "authorities" of the value of their services.

This explanation was made by Dean Acheson, Assistant Secretary of State, in a letter to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, it was asserted yesterday by Louis Waldman, attorney for the aliens.

The von Kleczkowskis, now on Ellis Island, have been ordered deported either to Turkey or their native Austria. They are fighting the deportation order in Federal court on the ground that they were promised a haven here in return for services to the Allies after desertion of the German cause in 1943. A trial on all issues in the case has been fixed for Feb. 10.

Mr. Acheson wrote to Mrs. Roosevelt in reply to a query: "They [the von Kleczkowskis] were employed as German agents in Turkey when they indicated that they might be of value to the Allied cause. They were subsequently afforded a somewhat unusual opportunity to prove the value of their possible services but failed to convince the authorities concerned and were consequently interned in this country as dangerous enemy aliens."

In view of this statement, Mr. Waldman wrote to the Assistant Secretary yesterday for informa-

vince." The only American official mentioned in the case so far have been former Gov. George E. Earl of Pennsylvania, former Presidential envoy at Istanbul, and Georg W. H. Britt, former head of the Office of War Information in Turkey. Both officials, Mr. Waldman wrote to Mr. Acheson, have testified that "among Dr. von Kleczkowski's services to the Allied cause was one which produced great and valuable result beyond any questions."

The attorney referred to an affidavit by Mr. Epfle that an exodus from the Abwehr, German counter-espionage organization was brought about by Dr. von Kleczkowski and produced "a catastrophic effect on the German intelligence organization in the Middle East."

Mr. Waldman asked that if the "authorities" referred to by Mr. Acheson were other than Mr. Earl and Mr. Britt that they be disclosed in the interest of "simple justice." The lawyer wrote that if others were involved he intended to subpoena them for the trial next month.

"We are determined to break the jam and solve the mystery of what and what is behind the drive to send the unhappy von Kleczkowski to their doom," Mr. Waldman said.

He declared that in the light of the known facts the statement of Mr. Acheson to Mrs. Roosevelt was a little "short of amazing." "If necessary," he added, "we will subpoena Dean Acheson and his files."

Earl

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

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This is a clipping from page 20 of the New York Times for

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Communism Declared No Basis for Friction

Nation Has Right to Own Kind
of Government, Says Writer

By David Lawrence

Relations between the United States and Russia do not necessarily depend on whether Communism is or is not a desirable philosophy of government in the world. As long as Russia does not seek to impose on us her form of government there will be no basis for friction on that score.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in her syndicated column, which is copyrighted by the New York World Telegram, has written a paragraph which accurately expresses the present viewpoint of the Government of the United States. It is the same under the Truman administration as it was under the preceding administration. Because Mrs. Roosevelt expresses it so clearly and because it is the way our Government would doubtless express it officially today, the paragraph is reproduced here:

"We, in this country, feel that any nation has a right within its own borders to the kind of government it feels best meets the needs of the people. It is only when those beliefs begin to encroach on other nations and on other people, and to endanger their free beliefs and actions by attempting to propagandize them, either openly or secretly, that fear is awakened. The next step, we have learned through the rise of Fascism, is to try by force to push upon the rest of the world the beliefs which your particular nation holds. That is what we, including the Soviet Union, have had to fight, and the war has been a long, cruel war."

*Relationship between
Russian Government
and United States Government*

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What Frightens Us

Mrs. Roosevelt went on to say that it frightens us to see any group in our midst proposing to propagandize, and that the French Communists and the American Communists "who encourage a policy of world revolution have done the peace of the world harm."

There will be persons who will wonder, of course, whether the policy outlined above does not in effect say that Fascism as a form of government is unobjectionable. But it would be argued in reply that "Fascism" is associated with cruelties and totalitarian abuses and has long since ceased to be known in the world as a form of government, but only as a form of vicious tyranny in which the individual is completely at the mercy of his government.

The principle of noninterference in the affairs of another country, however, would cease to apply if Communism or Fascism or any other form of government resulted in such arbitrary acts of a national government as had external effects.

Thus, if a Communistic government felt that it had the right not only to supply funds directly or indirectly to propagandize in another country so as to weaken or undermine or build up a revolutionary movement to overthrow such a government, this would be construed not as a manifestation of a Communistic government but as the unfriendly action of one government toward another irrespective of the merits of its particular economic or social philosophy. One government's internal policy may lead to war as an external policy as Hitler's experiences prove.

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- Mr. Tolson _____
- Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
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- Mr. Nease _____
- Miss Gandy _____

W. H. Carter

Churchill's Stand

The whole subject was treated by Prime Minister Churchill in a public address when Russia entered the war against Germany. He declared that he did not retract one iota of what he had previously said and felt about Communism, but that he nevertheless welcomed Russian co-operation in the war.

The same thing can be said now about the peace. Communism is not regarded by the vast majority of the American people as a desirable form of government for us or for our neighbors but this has nothing to do with the right of the Russian government to maintain Communistic forms in governing the Russian people.

The big question mark is as to the propagandizing of countries near Russia by the Communists. With America demonstrating that it is possible for a democratic country to be on friendly terms with a Communist country, it would seem that the example could be followed in Europe.

Another way of stating the American concept is to declare that the United States does not think it is necessary for the security of Russia for her to impose Communism upon any of her neighbors and subject them to Moscow influence and that in the long run peace will be better constructed if each nation figures out for itself what form of government and what social or economic philosophy it cares to utilize in its own domain.

SECURITY
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