Joe dearest, 

I hated to see you leave & yet I'm so happy {illegible} with you. Separation between people who love each other makes the reunion always like a new discovery. You forget how much you love certain movements of the hands or the glances in the person's eyes or how nice it is to sit in the same room and look at their back! I shall be so thankful when the war is over that I hope I shall always remember to treasure the gift of being with those I love.

I came across a nice paragraph just now for scribblers like myself:- "If you do not write what you think you are deceiving people - That is a crime - If you really write what you think you make people pay attention to you (illegible) - And that is a (illegible) -- - He added that in this life one could say what one thought only to one or two people."

Perhaps one should just write letters to those one loves!

The train is full of boys, most of them air force. How people's lives have been dislocated & yet for Love it may be good. I hear a boy behind me saying he's gained 25 lbs. since he came in.

The weather still looks good and I hope for a plane so your letter will be in Trude's hands tonight. I hope all goes well for next weekend. Bless you dear. Thanks for such a happy time.

All my love,

E. R.

I read the enclosed article by Lt. Neilan (?) and thought you might be interested so cut it out. He talked to a lot of boys from Chanute (?) (illegible), radio, mechanics, etc., but I don't think any were (illegible) men - just as well, for their is only one I'm really interested in! We will be about a half hour late, but flying is clear (?) all the way they say, so we fly!

Love again,

E.R.

Typed copy of
42, 43 & 44
Chamute Field, Illinois
March 14, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

Subject:
2nd Weather Squadron
Patterson Field, Ohio
Att. 7th Tech. Sch., Eq.
Chamute Field, Illinois

Re: Results of Mail Cover.

This officer reviewed results of mail cover on 2nd Weather Squadron, Patterson Field, Ohio, attached to 7th Technical School Squadron, Chamute Field, Illinois, on March 14, 1943, in connection with an investigation of Subject, who is suspected of Communist affiliations. The review covered the period from March 9, 1943, to March 14, 1943. Subject received the following mail:

 Date  3-10-43

 Date  3-10-43

 Date  3-10-43

 Date  3-11-43

 Date  3-11-43

 Date  3-11-43

 Date  3-11-43

 Date  3-11-43

Date  3-11-43

FROM
E R
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D. C.

F R
Apartement 15 A
29 Washington Square, West
New York, N. Y.
Date
3-12-43
3-12-43
3-12-43
3-12-43

The remainder of the letters appear as exhibits.

Harry V. Walthouse
Major, Air Corps
Joe dearest,

Frank and I are just leaving for N. Y. but I must write a line to tell you that I had your letter ready for her when she arrived at a little after twelve last night - We talked about you & I do hope nothing keeps her from you this coming week end. She misses you. Her eyes must have bothered her and she doesn't look just right to me. She just needs you I guess.

Tommy and I flew and arrived about 8:30 p.m. So I got much mail done last evening. Trude will have told you that your idea turned out to be the only one we liked at all for the radio today. The young ones on the whole were disappointing. Perhaps one must live a little to be able anyway to expressing even what is disturbing one ??

I'll write again tomorrow. This is really to tell you that I'm still happy in the thought of one nice peaceful day & love you.

E. R.
The inferences which can be drawn from the evidence of these five
inclosures are staggering. They indicate a gigantic conspiracy par-
ticipated in by not only Subject and [but also by E. R.]

P. P. B.
MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

Subject: 2nd Weather Squadron
Patterson Field, Ohio,
Att. 7th Tech. Sch. Sqdn.,
Chanute Field, Illinois

Re: Report of Reliable Informant

This officer received a report from a reliable informant on February 15, 1943 in connection with an investigation of:
2nd Weather Squadron,
Patterson Field, Ohio, Att. 7th Technical School Squadron,
Chanute Field, Illinois, who is suspected of Communist affiliations. The report follows:

"Soldier also, this date, received a telegram (which as is the custom of the telegraph office, was unsealed, and I took the liberty of opening same and reading it.) The telegram read as follows:

WILL CALL YOU FROM COLUMBIA MISSOURI BETWEEN THIRTY-SEVEN AND FOUR. LOVE E.R.

"The above is the original telegram...whether it was mixed up in transit, or is in code, is to be seen. It could have meant 'WILL CALL YOU FROM COLUMBIA MISSOURI BETWEEN FOUR AND SEVEN-THIRTY. LOVE E.R.'

"Soldier received a notice to call operator #2 in Columbia Missouri at about 6:00 PM last evening."
Channahoo Field, Illinois
March 6, 1943
201

Harry V. Walterhouse
Major, Air Corps

Memo "B"
MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

Subject: 2nd Weather Sqdn., Patterson Field, Ohio
Re: Att. 7th Tech. S.S., Chamute Field, Illinois

Review of Mail Cover:

This officer reviewed results of mail cover on 2nd Weather Squadron, Patterson Field, Ohio, Attached Seventh Technical School Squadron, Chamute Field, Illinois, on March 6, 1943, in connection with an investigation of Subject, who is suspected of Communist affiliations. The review covered the period from February 14, 1943 to March 6, 1943.

Subject received the following mail:

Date From
2/14/43
2/16/43 Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C.
2/19/43
2/19/43
2/19/43
2/22/43 Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
1600 Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C.

(MEMO)
The first letter of Mrs. Roosevelt, dated 2/12/43, told of her plans to call subject from Columbia, Missouri, on 2/17/43 and to meet him in Champaign, Illinois, on 3/5/43. The letter, which gossiped about important national and international figures was closed in an affectionate tone. (Exhibit II).

Mrs. Roosevelt's second letter, dated 2/18-19/43, was written in the same vein as her first. (Exhibit III).
our rest his chance of leaving any agreements the way to adjust the
should intermediate of course. Suppose the facts have up it return the
challenging or committing because of the law children this
then it the should not go through what the has done. Before the
then feel guilty the few times it finally after the death of
I think it is disgraceful to let such
dead. Some means of uncomfortable
gaily or playing about. Should
I will return to talk to the
call the judge would.
VIA AIR MAIL

ROCHESTER, NEW YORK
EASTMAN HOUSE

VIA AIR MAIL

Air Mail

New York

May 10, 1943

Capt. Joseph Lee,

1665 #1

Vallance 403

Chapel Field

Evanston

Illinois
Thursday P.M.

This is just a line to send you by Trude since I have no tangible gifts. I can only lend you the highly intangible one of thoughts. I saw Mrs. Chiang this A.M. She is fast proving her..... hopes to go. The article she professed not to have pub-


I will look forward to your call on Saturday, between six-


I do hope you move next weekend. I am.... always of having


Much love to you dear boy.
March 12th

1600 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

My dearest Joe. I think of you and Trude together and hope you are very, very happy. There is no word from New York, so I hope the children are getting on well.

I'll send you more cookies and things from Oregon when I know you are moved and settled.

This day has been a busy one—Spanish lesson and then a visit from the Vice President. He brought some interesting documents which I will bring when we meet again since I dare not entrust them to the mails.

Newspaper ladies to lunch, a meeting for Mrs. Betterman's College at which we raised several thousand dollars. I don't think I'll do as well at the Little meeting in N.Y. next Tuesday P.M. This evening the Nelson Rockefeller's dine. I wanted me to go to S. America. After dinner we had a movie. "The Human Comedy" taken from Saroyan's book. Have you seen it? It is deeply moving but I don't understand things well. I want to rage against the waste and horror of it.

I talked awhile tonight about going to China and Russia and FDR feels I should not go for some time. I think he hopes to meet Stalin and Chiang this spring or summer and wants to wait on that. So I think I'll go West and see all. I saw you and hope that you and Trude will use the cottages for a few days alone and then let me come and see you. I must finish this tomorrow as I want to enclose a poem which has to be copied. Goodnight dear boy and bless you. My love to you.

Saturday 6:30 P.M. I just called New York to have news of the children if you and Trude call, it is good even on Peter so you should be carefree. My lunch for the Capitol Page Boys was apparently a great success. Also, I've rehearsed with Martha of Norway for Monday night and I think she'll do well.

Confession is good for the soul, so I'll tell you that Dorothy Roosevelt is here. She has a friend and her son staying here and wants me to see innumerable guests. I would not care if she'd have them and I felt no obligations. I want to eat alone tonight and work but I have to have 7 of them for dinner while FDR has Eden, Winant, and Harry.
I know I'm selfish but if I don't really like people I hate doing personal things for them. Now I have blown off and I'll try to behave.

Bless you and all my love.

ER

Inclosures:
2. Text of Dr. Alvin Johnson's Editorial for Bulletin No. 11 of March 15th, 1943, bulletin prepared by New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th St., New York, N.Y.
Dear Mrs. Roosevelt,

Your letter written Thursday came today and I was happy to hear your voice and Trude's last night. She did tell me about Elliott and her talk but I never get any feeling of decision in her just regrets that he has to be hurt. She is also weak. Her eyes troubled her too and if you were able to be strong and trusting, I'm sure you gave her all she needed and then she would be able to reassure you. Your lack of trust is understandable after these past years and you must fight the "fever." You see her being trustable really depends largely upon your trust. Sounds strange, but it's true! You know nothing is ever finally won by daily acts. A real marriage means never giving up, continuous wooing and loving and understanding and forgiving. I think real friendship is the same. No man or woman contacts live and grow until.

Trude made me happy by asking me to go and see the house with her on Tuesday, and she said she was going to talk it over with you as she wanted you so much to see it and she is planning for your "joint" living in it.

I imagine Betty Louise Roosevelt at Hobe Sound is not far from Lewis but I don't think he'd enjoy her or her group. Tell him to go visit the Farm Society Camps in the Everglades back of Palm Beach. He might be interested and if the menagerie he might find some congenial souls.

You are right about Elliott's letter. It was good--a pleasant answer. Lamberton seems to me a waste of time.

I put in a good evening of work last night and slept longer than usual and I feel like a nicer person than I did then. I wrote you yesterday. I walked an hour and a half with
Flionor Margenthal, this morning and it was like spring. At four I must go and speak at the Pan American Union and tonight we have a very distinguished dinner for Anthony Eden. Tomorrow I'll see Trude and I'll feel a little nearer to you because she's seen you. Don't run out of stamps. I like to get your letters quickly.

I love you dear.

Enclosed was clipping of Carl Sandburg's column from the March 11, 1943 issue of the Salesburg Illinois newspaper.
My dear—

I wish I could have told you in person, but I send this note to let you know that I had your letter ready for me. Then, I kissed you at 4:30 a.m. before I left last night. He talked about your idols, the ones that keep her hair up, the 4:30 trains, and the letters you write. He said he had written her letters today. EXHIBIT
The pound sign is needed. I guess.

Torn up in the store I think

But if not then, what will you

And maybe I can help you

And I'm sure I can. What do you

And I'm sure I can. What do you

And I'm sure I can. What do you

And I'm sure I can. What do you

And I'm sure I can. What do you

And I'm sure I can. What do you

And I'm sure I can. What do you

And I'm sure I can. What do you

And I'm sure I can. What do you

And I'm sure I can. What do you

And I'm sure I can. What do you

And I'm sure I can. What do you

And I'm sure I can. What do you

And I'm sure I can. What do you

And I'm sure I can. What do you

And I'm sure I can. What do you

And I'm sure I can. What do you

And I'm sure I can. What do you
Legent Greel Field
E.S.
Macon, Georgia
Church, Fall
[illegible]
INFLATION OR STABILIZATION?

A conference sponsored by the United States Student Assembly for college students to study the government program to achieve economic stability, to lay plans for campus participation in this program, to become acquainted with government resources as aids to these plans.

Friday evening, March 19, 8:30 pm

I. The Inflationary Threat: maximum employment — rising national income — production for war — contracting volume of goods
Speaker: Dr. Gerhard Colm

Saturday morning, March 20, 9:00 am

II. Price Ceilings: Their Four Walls

1. Price Control: Price legislation — rationing
   Speaker:
   Government resources to aid in education for price control; Publications — movies — speakers.

Saturday lunch — YWCA, 17th and K Sts., NY

Saturday afternoon, March 20

2. Bonds versus Taxes: why bonds instead of higher taxes?
   Speaker:
   Government resources to aid in war bond campaigns

Saturday evening, March 20, 8 pm

3. Wage Control: Little Steel Formula
   Speaker:

Sunday noon, March 21

4. Taxation: pay as you go controversy — comparison with Britain
   Speaker: Mr. Roy Blough
Sunday afternoon, March 21

III. Post War Aspects of Stabilization: how much control and for how long?

Speaker: H. L. White

Monday morning, March 22, 9:00 am

IV. Workshops

1. Organization of local conferences

2. Work with the Community; surveys - OCD block plan - consumer groups

Monday lunch, March 22- YMCA

Monday afternoon, March 22

V. The Responsibility of Students for the Stabilization Program

Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt
Joe dearest,

It was good to get your little note written Sunday here & I am keeping my fingers crossed for you & Trude. I dropped her at the house this morning. She looked better, but she phoned (illegible) today. Peter had a cough & Mickey the sniffles. At the time she came in I had just left. She is not worried about the children. Mrs. Troy had called her & she wanted to see her. She was annoyed to find that it was largely curiosity about Madam Chiang which brought about the call! How little people are sometimes! Mr. Weiss (?) spent an hour this morning with me & he is really a big person! Remind me to tell you the whole Marshall Field & Congress Rask (?) situation next time we are together. It is too long & complicated to write, but you would be interested I think. Mr. Weiss told me his daughter had a bad time & he's (illegible) trying to get a job in Washington. Melvyn Douglas came to see me last night saying that he had heard he might not be allowed to go to officer's training school because of his past record & another man was denied his commission the last day because he had been a labor organizer. Today's P.M. carries a story on the War Dept. School (illegible) which grew from my suggestion of investigation I surmise & is rather (illegible). I feel, as you gather, a bit depressed, but it makes me want to fight harder.

I spoke at Barnard this noon and now must go to the Girl Scouts. Hildur Coon (?) is going to Rocketter instead of June. I'll see Trude when I get back on Thursday & I hope I can send you a letter by her. Then I'd like you to move the next week!

I enclose an interview which may amuse you. The memo from a young man in B.E.W. I want your reaction on. He want S. American trade, but wouldn't these methods be somewhat difficult?

All my love dear,

E. R.
Tuesday

You know that good letter you had the other day? I am Segregating illegal
material for you today. I dropped in at the
library today and looked there. I phoned to find
any of the kids. They all are well and
 attenuated today. Peter had a cough and Doris is very
ill. She was taken in today. She was quite ill
and the doctor sent her home. They had
called her up, he said. What do you
think of the children? What do you
think of the children? They
are all fine. I hope they will have a
healthy childhood. They will
have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
will have a healthy childhood. They
be interested. I think if he knew that his daughter had a bad time in her account, trying to get a job he was looking for, Paulina thought he had been neglecting her. To keep her training school because of his highway and went ahead for command. 

This last Sunday, because he had been a labor organizer. Today he called a meeting in the high. To give back graft, steal. And they suggested government. He labor, but labor, could not say. If I met at your letter, O, it unbelievable but unbelief in brain. 

I speak of Richard. His heart unknown. Go back to bed. Hold for a going to Peter instead of time. I'll see him. He went back on Thursday. I hope I can lead you a better life. Then I'll change you now, he volunteered. I spoke of another which day occur. The network of a going. A. E. W. residents. Other to be, with Censorship under another's mouth. Somewhat, although rest. All by Larry. Top.
EASTMAN HOUSE  
Rochester, New York  
Tuesday

Joe dearest,

Hildur came up with me last night & she feels as I do that Trude should go to the doctor and have a real check up. She looks badly. I will urge her to do this when she returns next time & I hope you will, but Hildur does not want anyone to know she said anything. Now, I'm going to say something which is none of my business & please forgive me if you are angry. If by chance Trude should find a baby on the way, make her go at once & get her divorce & I don't think any arguments she may have made should interfere. If, however, she feels she must live up to certain understandings or commitments because of me (?) & the children, I still think she should not go through what she has done before. She then feels guilty & untrue to you and to herself, & from the health point I think it is dangerous. Better to devise some means of circumventing gossip & prying eyes. I know she will not want to talk to me about all this. Perhaps I should not even talk to you & perhaps there is nothing of this kind to worry her or you, but somehow I felt this must be written & you must know that if in anyway I could be helpful, financially or otherwise, I was to be counted on.

I like the Valentines. He is young for the head of their University and seems thoughtful & liberal. The day will soon (illegible) conference & I hope I can be (illegible) I feel quite fresh, but the might (illegible) & by this afternoon I may be weary! The Russians seem to have a set back in the morning news, but only on a part of the front & Tunis is encouraging. Oh! how I long for steady improvement everywhere so the enemy may decide it is useless & give up -

My love to you dear, if you think I am too interfering just remember that I love you & Trude dearly & will try to do nothing to hurt you if I can help it -

Devotedly -

E. R.

We're back & Hildur did well, tho she ran into some discouraging things. Bless you & I hope you get this before Trude leaves.

E. R.
advised on August 8, 1957, that arrangements were made on that date with Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT at Hyde Park, New York, for a meeting with Ambassador EBAN. It was indicated that EBAN desired to see Mrs. ROOSEVELT prior to his return trip to Israel and that EBAN had been instructed by the Israeli Foreign Minister, Mrs. GOLDA MEIR, to meet with Mrs. ROOSEVELT before his return to Israel.

said that Mrs. ROOSEVELT was planning a trip to Russia in the immediate future and EBAN was invited to lunch at Hyde Park on August 11, 1957.
This source also learned that John Roosevelt had met Dmitri D. Muraviev when Muraviev was visiting John Roosevelt's mother, Eleanor Roosevelt, in Hyde Park, New York.
This issue contains an article entitled "Communism in Unions," by Dr. DAVID GOLDSTEIN. This article advises that the public is coming more and more to the realization that trade unions, necessary through they are to safeguard and advance the interest of wage earners, are a danger to the country when Communist dominated.

In this same issue is an editorial entitled "Mrs. F.D.R. Exposed By Cardinal SPALDING." This editorial relates that those who have been active in opposing anti-Christian Marxist forces were being encouraged by Cardinal SPALDING's exposure of ELEANOR ROOSEVELT's anti-Catholic, pro-Marxist activities.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REPORT MADE AT</th>
<th>DATE WHEN MADE</th>
<th>PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE</th>
<th>REPORT MADE BY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NEW YORK</td>
<td>10/23/51</td>
<td>12/18, 26, 27/50;</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1/4, 5, 9, 12, 16;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3/20, 4/13, 14;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16/5/17, 6/25;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7/9, 25, 10/10;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>15, 16/51</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

Individuals with whom subject has correspondence set forth.

DETAILS:

advised that the subject has received mail from the following individuals at his residence,
December 26, 1950

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt,
220 West 59th Street,
New York City
said that he knew nothing derogatory about her; that he has personal friends in Tokyo who know her and who speak very highly of her. He mentioned that while subject was in New York City she had tea with Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT and visited with PEARL BUCK and HELEN KELLER.
TWO WOMEN who know a lot of answers to a lot of questions about the U.N. are Jean Picker of Manhasset and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, here seen the proof copy of their new booklet about the U.N. written by Mrs. Picker and edited by Mrs. Roosevelt, the booklet will answer all the average person's average questions about the U.N., in simple words and pictures, the authors hope and believe.

"The Standard - Star"
New Rochelle, N.Y.
Nov. 6, 1955

County Writer, Mrs. FDR
Put U.N.'s Story Into Book

The United Nations story has been reduced to a pocket-sized booklet with many pictures by Jean Picker of Manhasset and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

"United Nations - What You Should Know About It," is a new 16-page booklet entering a department-by-department tour of the U.N. organization. The subject matter attempts to answer in the simplest way the most often asked questions which Mrs. Picker and Mrs. Roosevelt have heard in their separate careers at the U.N.

Jean Picker conceived the idea of the booklet after three years as a volunteer for the Public Education Committee at the U.N., which she gives one and sometimes two days a week. Mrs. Roosevelt liked the idea, edited Mrs. Picker's copy and double-checked all questions and answers.

Robert Baldwin of New York gave the booklet visual appeal with cartoon-style line drawings.

"We think it is jazzy enough to attract any reader, at least to look at the pictures," Mrs. Picker said today in summing up her opinion of the booklet. A first printing of 50,000 copies has been made by the publishers, Vision Inc., of New London, Conn.

"Mrs. Roosevelt and I hope the booklet will be the answer to a need felt by schools, discussion groups, libraries and organizations interested in the United Nations," Mrs. Picker said.

Writing booklets (as a volunteer project) has become a hobby of Mrs. Harvey Picker since she left the staff of Life Magazine to be a Westchester housewife. After one or two trials in a small way Jean Picker wrote and edited "Your Westchester County Government" which was published by the County last year.

Resting somewhere in U.N. files just now is her report about the Orient which Mrs. Picker wrote for UNICEF, as a labor of love, when she accompanied her husband on a two-months business tour of the Far East last year.

It may come out in booklet form.
Mrs. Roosevelt Scores U.S. Immigration Ban

United States immigration ferent ideas might do us harm. "wonderful propaganda for the Russians," Eleanor Roosevelt said yesterday. "If we relax every restriction we have against letting Communists in, they will immediately clamp down and not let them out," she declared.

Propaganda Advantage

"We would not get many more visitors than we have now, but the Russians would lose a great propaganda advantage," she continued.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she would love to have Khrushchev and other Soviet leaders invited to visit here," and added:

"Are we so afraid of what might happen to us that we think visitors who have different ideas might do us harm?"

She said Soviet efforts to sell their system to peoples of Asia, Africa and the Middle East are not being matched by the United States programs.

"We are sending people back to their homes with no knowledge of the United States except cocktail parties," she declared. "I'm tired of that."

Cooperation Asked

In another session, Willard Butz, New York economist, called for United States cooperation with the Soviet Union in an aid program for underprivileged areas sponsored by the United Nations. "If we are to measure accurately and meet adequately the needs and potentials of underveloped areas, we must formulate a program that is independent of cold war maneuverings," he said.

Such a program could be the first great move toward a sheathing of the sword. "

Establishment of a permanent United Nations police force was urged by Rep. Peter Frelinghuysen (R-N.J.), John Oliver, former chief administrative officer of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East, and Clarence A. Berdahl, professor of political science at the University of Illinois.
INTRODUCTION

A new international movement with a labor base has recently been formed in France. It is called "Fighting Democracy" (Démocratie Combattante) and is headed by Léon Jouhaux, 1951 Nobel Peace Prize winner, head of Force Ouvrière (French anti-Communist trade union federation), vice-president of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), head of the French labor delegation to the UN's International Labor Office (ILO), and President of the Conseil Economique and thus the fifth highest ranking official of the French government.

This organization shows marked neutralist tendencies and includes some politically dubious persons amongst its organizers. It has already, however, shown a capacity for attracting extremely important support from anti-Communist and non-neutralist quarters, including American ones. A vast American fund-raising campaign is about to start.

It is therefore important to determine the political direction of this organization, its probable development, influence, and effects, and above all to determine policy in relation to it.

BIRTH OF A MOVEMENT

Following the award of the Nobel Peace Prize to Léon Jouhaux in November 1951, a great manifestation was held in the Salle Pleyel on January 16, 1952, during the UN Session in Paris, with tributes in honor of Jouhaux coming from the platform from such notables as Paul Ramadier, Edouard Herriot, Padilla Herrero, George Picot, David Horne, René Cassin, Robert Boothby and Sir Vincent Sawyer, by message from Mrs. Roosevelt, Vincent Auriol, René Pleven, Joseph Paul-Boncour, Trygve Lie and others.
I would also like for you to go as you could get some relaxation and at the same time you could talk with concerning the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief. has already been told to request Mrs. ROOSEVELT to continue as Honorary President, but that he thinks that this is impossible for the time being because he has already written to her some two or three months ago asking her to remain at least until June 1948.
The first speaker was President of The Columbians, Inc., who presented a badge which he described as the "Columbian medal of honor" to a boy seventeen years of age who was charged by the Atlanta Police Department with an attack on a Negro ran Monday night, October 22, 1946.

He began his talk with a blistering attack on Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the late President, who, he said, "subjected the American people to the worst yoke of Communism."
Dear Subscriber:

The man in the club car wore a gold pin-stripe suit with a Rotary button in the lapel, but his round, pink face had a worried and defeated look.

"I'm through," said the salesman. "I'm not sore. I'm just up against a blank wall. We've got to win the war and I've got to get out of the way. I'm not the only one in this fix...."

And Stuart Chase follows through this displaced man's thinking to some hard facts that the rest of us have to face, too. You'll find them in the May issue of Common Sense.

Your bread and butter and mine - and the guns for us in America and for the whole United Nations front - are at issue in these words of Hilton Stewart:

"One of the most indicative symptoms of an age of major social transition is the widespread re-examination by all articulate camps of the slogans, shibboleths and totems for which they have written and fought."

And from Stephen Spender in post-blitz London:

"Things keep on happening in this war which seem to show that some of the men on top are slower than the general public in their grasp of the dynamic qualities...."

Here's the morale front on which Common Sense is fighting with all its strength. The coming articles announced on the enclosed page point to specific lines of thought leading to positive action. They are reinforced with a guide for channelizing your action in the directions in which it will do the most practical good - now. Watch for the new feature "Louder than Words." Act on it, and contribute toward it.

But your subscription is expiring. The usual order form is enclosed with more than usual urgency that you continue to back the job to which all of us are pledged. May we hear from you?

Cordially yours,
PEACE AIMS AS A WAR WEAPON by Julian Huxley

The distinguished British scientist shows how peace aims can shorten the war and spare lives. A statement of goals with methods for their achievement.

THE COMING PROSPERITY by Alvin H. Hansen

Despite widespread fears that the war will be followed by a great depression, many able economists are convinced that it can be the prelude to an era of prosperity. Dr. Hansen, of Harvard and the Federal Reserve Board, shows how.

THE LIBERAL DILEMMA by Richard Rovere

An able young journalist analyzes the anti-democratic forces American liberals will have to face after the final shot has been fired.

WE NEED NO GORBBELS by Carl J. Friedrich

To the insistent demand for a Ministry of Propaganda in the U.S., Dr. Friedrich, Professor of Government at Harvard, replies that such a ministry would be ineffectual and, more important, that it is incompatible with democracy.

SPENDING OURSELVES INTO TYRANNY by Lewis Corey

A brilliant social analyst argues that increased government spending and greater government regulation of business, which many New Dealers regard as the way to perpetual prosperity and vigorous democracy, has a "totalitarian potential."

CIVIL LIBERTIES IN WARTIME by Norman Thomas

The Socialist leader, who has fought for civil liberties on a dozen fronts, describes what has been happening to them since Pearl Harbor.

TUGWELL TRANSPLANTS THE NEW DEAL by Russell Lord

A profile and an exciting account of what the foremost braintrustor is doing in Puerto Rico, by a well known editor and journalist.

NAZIS IN FILMLAND: A Report from France by Ezra Goodman

Maurice Chevalier, Sacha Guitry, Danielle Darrieux, and the author of "Pepe le Moko" have embraced Nazism. But other film notables fight on. Plots are twisted for propaganda purposes, but audiences are small - and cold. The Common Sense film reporter gives you a scoop article based upon the soundest authority.

JAPAN'S PROPAGANDA OFFENSIVE by Edward Hinton

For years Tokyo has been conducting a vast propaganda offensive designed to turn the native populations against the Occident. A report from the Far East expert of the New York Post, who edited newspapers in China for many years.
Miami, Florida
March 15, 1960

THREAT TO BOMB GIBBS JUNIOR COLLEGE FOR NEGROES, ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA, MARCH 14, 1960

advised at 4:00 P.M. March 14, 1960, that a faculty member, Gibbs Junior College for Negroes, had reported on the morning of March 14, 1960, a threat to bomb the school had been received during the week of March 7, 1960. The threat, by anonymous telephone call, was to the effect that the school would be bombed if Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT made a scheduled public appearance at the school March 14, 1960.

advised Mrs. ROOSEVELT was to appear as speaker at a lyceum series sponsored by the school on that date.

No previous notice of the threat had been given to the Police Department. did not explain why he had delayed so long in notifying the Police Department of the threat.

advised Mrs. ROOSEVELT was being afforded a personal escort by the Police Department during the afternoon and evening of March 14, 1960. The auditorium building was searched by a department bomb specialist and placed under police guard. No publicity was afforded this action by the Department.

At 8:00 P.M. March 14, 1960, the Police Department received two anonymous calls, from a male and a female caller, that a bomb had been placed in the auditorium prior to Mrs. ROOSEVELT's speech. A search disclosed no evidence of a bomb.
The meeting, mixed white and Negro, continued without incident.

Mrs. ROOSEVELT departed from the St. Petersburg area by plane at 11:50 P.M., March 14, 1960. No further incident was reported.
MEMORANDUM

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: April 27, 1960

SAC, MIAMI

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
THREAT TO BOMB GIBBS JUNIOR COLLEGE FOR NEGROES,
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA
3/14/60

Re Miami airtel to Bureau dated 3/15/60, enclosing a letterhead memorandum outlining a bomb threat received in conjunction with the public appearance of Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT at Gibbs Junior College, 3/14/60.

No further action is being conducted by this office, and this case is being closed.

157-2-29-282
FBI

Date: 4/11/61

Transmit the following in

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTDL

ATRMAL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: Director, FBI

FROM: SAC, Mobile

SUBJECT:

Enclosed for the Bureau, Birmingham and New York are copies of letterhead memorandum pertaining to the allegedly proposed visit of Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT to Tuskegee, Ala., possibly in April 1961.

There appears to be no danger of any violence in connection with Mrs. ROOSEVELT's purported visit to Tuskegee.
The proposed or scheduled visit of Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT to Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Alabama.

He stated that Mrs. ROOSEVELT was going to visit Tuskegee Institute "sometime next month" (April 1961).
Two copies furnished New York for information
inasmuch as Mrs. ROOSEVELT resides within that Division.
Speaks Despite Bomb Threat

Guarded by St. Petersburg, Fla., police, Eleanor Roosevelt enters the auditorium of Gibbs Junior College to address an unsegregated audience of 2000 Monday night.

As she began to speak, a phoned bomb threat caused police to clear and search the hall. Mrs. Roosevelt dismissed the incident in completing her speech.
Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is an original and one photostat copy and for New York one photostat copy of an advertisement that appeared in the Gazette and Daily newspaper, York, Pa., issue of 6/1/59, page 22. This advertisement aims to further world peace and to prevent rearming of Germany. The advertisement carried no sponsoring organization but listed the names of 48 individuals. It urged that the reader write to President Eisenhower to make his views known; that reprints of this advertisement be published in other newspapers; and clip on attached coupon (1) to let this group know the reader has written to President Eisenhower on reunification of Germany, (2) the reader is enclosing money, or (3) the reader wanted reprints of this statement.

The advertisement or statement is signed by such prominent people as CLARENCE E. PICKETT and STEPHEN G. CARY of the American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, J. W. COTT, editor and owner of the Gazette and Daily, York, Pa., A. J. JUSTE, LINUS PAULING, ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, and others.
WHAT ELSE BUT MADNESS is it when we seek comfort in the calculation that one-half rather than three-fourths of our population would die in all-out nuclear war?

WHAT ELSE BUT MADNESS is it when our hope for security lies in terror?

WHAT ELSE BUT MADNESS is it when each of two powerful countries insist that all agreements be to the sole advantage of itself alone?

WHAT ELSE BUT MADNESS is it when we think that arming Germany with nuclear weapons is a step toward peace?

The Western position on Berlin and reunification of armed Germany within NATO is not realistic. No Russian leader would permit a re-armed and united Germany to join NATO any more than the West would permit it to join the Warsaw Pact.

As Norman Thomas said recently, “There is a kind of madness about the willingness of the West to threaten war in order basically to ally itself with a re-armed Germany.”
We wholeheartedly agree and believe that the success of the Berlin negotiations depends upon heeding this warning.

If you agree, we urge you to join us in the following ways:

1. Write to President Eisenhower and make your views known. (Personal, handwritten letters carry power.)

2. Publish this statement in your local newspaper. (Peace in the world depends on what you do in your community.)

3. Join with others who feel as you do in your community. (Discussion and action are democratic rights.)

4. Clip the coupon below and return. (Let us know who you are and where you are.)

We wish to know your views.

Please clip and mail to Clarence E. Pickett
Room 809, 1201 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

☐ I have written President Eisenhower and expressed my views on Berlin and reunification of armed Germany

☐ Enclosed is my contribution of $...... to help pay for the widest publication of this article and statement

☐ Please send me ...... reprints of this statement

NAME ................................................................. (please print)
ADDRESS .............................................................
CITY ............. ZONE ...... STATE .............

CLARENCE E. PICKETT
JOHN A. MACKAY
LEWIS MUMFORD
CHARLES C. PRICE
EMILY G. BALCH
STRINGFELLOW BARR
B. TARTT BELL
JOHN C. BOLLENS
STEPHEN G. CARY
PETER CHARLTON
STUART CHASE
ROBERT A. CHILDERS
HENRY HITT CRANE
L. C. DUNN
KERMIT EBY
ROBERT M. EDDY
D. F. FLEMING
EDWARD W. FOX
ERICH FROMM
CALHOUN GEIGER
ROBERT W. GILMORE
J. W. GITT
WILLIAM HANSON
RAY HARTSOUGH

BRIG. GEN HUGH B. HESTER (U.S. AIR)
CECIL E. HINSHAW
JAMES IMBRIE
RUSSELL JOHNSON
HOWARD M. JONES
DONALD KEYS
FREDA KIRCHWEY
ERIC LARRABEE
SIDNEY LENS
LENORE G. MARSHALL
STEWARD MEACHAM
SEYMOUR MELMAN
DONALD N. MICHAEL
C. WRIGHT MILLS
A. J. MUSTE
ARTHUR PAUL
LINUS PAULING
DAVID RIESMAN
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
FRANK ROSENBLUM
EDWIN A. SANDERS
MULFORD SIBLEY
NORMAN J. WHITNEY
MELVIN ZUCK
MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

On June 27, 1958, learned that Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, 211 East 62nd Street, New York, New York, had recently contacted subject to thank her for her courtesy to and asked subject to visit her the next time she was in New York.

It is noted that on July 10, 1958, Department of State, telephonically advised that subject planned to meet Mrs. ROOSEVELT in New York on that date.
indicated she was to meet with Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT in New York. Subject still planned to return to Washington, D. C., on July 12, 1958.
They returned to NYC on 10/22/57, and spent that day on a visit to Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT at Poughkeepsie, NY.
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: 
FROM: 

DATE: January 9, 1957

SUBJECT: THE LIZZIE STOVER COLLEGE FUND
(Information Concerning)

The letter calls for contributions to be sent to the Lizzie Stover College Fund to establish a college for all races, colors, and creeds and requests donations be sent to the Honorable Adam Clayton Powell, House Office Building, Washington, D.C. Honorary trustees of the fund are listed as Chief Justice Warren, Eleanor Roosevelt, and Powell.
The contents of the letter reflected that honorary trustees of the fund were Chief Justice Warren, Eleanor Roosevelt and Congressman Adam Clayton Powell.
THE LIZZIE STOVER COLLEGE FUND

A National Appeal

HONORARY TRUSTEES
CHIEF JUSTICE EARL WARREN
HON. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

For Release All Services Jan. 10, 1957

On a side-road near Staunton, Va. stands an old shanty, and thereby hangs a tale. Years ago, an aged resident of Staunton, John T. Wine, told the story of a little girl who went to school with him in that shanty. She was the daughter of a white abolitionist, Simon Stover, who married a negro girl, Elizabeth Juda, who had been adopted by the Link family.

Simon Stover resolved that his daughter should go to school with the white children. But when little Lizzie Stover came into that schoolhouse, she was met with jeers and derision from the white pupils, the same ordeal that the colored children of Clinton are enduring today.

After her parents disappeared, Lizzie Stover went to the Midwest and married a white man. In his stirring book, "Eisenhower, Man and Soldier", Francis Trevelyan Miller describes her resolve, on page 91;

"Ida had two ambitions now - the first to be a good wife and mother, the second to advance world brotherhood. She was eager to wipe out racial prejudices, to raise the Negro to the status of equal citizenship."

Of all her children, Ida Lizzie Eisenhower found her son David the most receptive to her ideas. David never forgot his mother's humiliation. When he led the American armies to victory over the white supremacists of Germany, and when he forced the white supremacists of the Southern States to their knees, the champion of the colored world must have thought, "I am avenging the insult to my mother."

The purpose of the Lizzie Stover College Fund is to establish a college for all races, colors, and creeds on the site of that old schoolhouse near Staunton, Va. Thus a bastion of democracy will rise on the scene of a little girl's tragedy, a little girl who must have lain awake at night, her pillow wet with tears, never dreaming that she would become the mother of a President who would avenge the wrongs done to her people.

We need your help in this project. Send all donations to the Hon. Adam Clayton Powell, House Office Bldg., Washington, D. C.
This letter calls for contributions to be sent to captioned fund to establish a college for all races, colors, and creeds and requests donations be sent to the Honorable Adam Clayton Powell, House Office Building, Washington, D. C. Honorary trustees of the fund are listed as Chief Justice Warren, Eleanor Roosevelt, and Powell.
Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO:

FROM:

DATE: 1-11-57

SUBJECT: LIZZIE STOVER COLLEGE FUND

called me on the afternoon of 1-9-57 advising he had received an announcement in the mail from Chicago pertaining to the Lizzie Stover College Fund which is to be established for all races in Virginia, that the trustees of the group are Earl Warren, Adam Clayton Powell and Eleanor Roosevelt. He stated that it appeared to be a pretty dirty smear since it referred to a white abolitionist marrying a Negro, giving birth to a son named David.
called and wanted to know if I could give him some information on the National Issues Committee. I told him that this was an off-shoot of the ADA; that Mrs. Roosevelt was quite active in it as was of the Washington Post.
Subject's sister, and her niece, both of former U.S. Minister in Bucharest; Mrs. F. B. ROOSEVELT, former U.S. delegate to the United Nations; and Congressman, all contacted the Department of State in an effort to assist the subject's efforts to return to the United States. The State Department was urged to stress humanitarianism in their appeals to the Rumanian Government for an exit permit for the subject in view of the subject's old age and infirm physical condition.
Mrs. Roosevelt Starts Group To Fight 'Reactionary Trend'

By Edward T. Follard
Post Reporter

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, held forth at a press conference in the Shoreham Hotel, explaining the committee's background, its plans, and its hopes. Now 68, she has not changed greatly since the time when she was First Lady, although she did seem to have trouble hearing questions asked of her by the reporters.

In a prepared statement, Mrs. Roosevelt expressed concern about the situation abroad and at home. She said that "our friends throughout the world are beginning to lose confidence in America." The same forces which have blunted the edge of America's world leadership, she said, are largely responsible for the talk about a "controlled recession," the Federal housing program, for abandoning the idea of a controlled government, for all but destroying the Federal housing program, for abandoning the Hells Canyon project, and for losing ground in the fields of health and education.

"The conflict in all these areas," Mrs. Roosevelt said in her prepared statement, "is not one between Republicans and Democrats, but in every case both Republicans and Democrats will be found on each side. Instead, I feel sure that the whole trend I have outlined results chiefly from a lack of..."
Nonpartisan Liberals Band

reliable, straightforward anti-actionary trend last year when
formation available to the people. We are going to fill
this gap to the best of our ability through the National
Issues Committee.

This new, disturbing trend also stems in part from a miasma of confusion and uncertain-
ty which has overtaken us in recent years, dimming our objec-
tives and undermining our confidence in ourselves and in
each other. In this atmosphere, the know-nothing and the
demagogue have their opportunity and make the most of it, although they speak only
for a tiny minority.

"The task we have set ourselves, therefore, is to redefine
the great issues which confront this Nation, to restate them in
simple and popular terms as objectively as possible, and to see
the facts upon which the making of sound judgment depends.

A reporter asked Mrs. Roose-
velt if her statement wasn't in
fact an attack on the Eisen-
hower Administration.

She insisted that she was deal-
ing primarily with issues, and
she said the reporter had to
ask himself if President Eisen-
hower was dealing properly
with those issues.

At one point, however, she
laughed and said he had
opened the way for General Eisenhower. A reporter told her that at the Chief Execut-
v's news conference, he had cited the Tennessee Valley
Authority as an example of decrepit socialism.

"I don't happen to agree with
that," she said.

Mrs. Roosevelt, although Ins-
stating that the National Issues
Committee was nonpartisan,
didn't dispute a reporter's ob-
servation that it was top-heavy
with Democrats. She said that
members of both parties had been invited to join, but that
far more Democrats had ac-
ted.

Pryor, executive director of
the committee, said it was
hoped that Republicans would
accept in time. Pryor used to
be a familiar figure in Wash-
ington when he was a news com-
mentator for the Columbia
Broadcasting System.

Mrs. Roosevelt said that she
first became aware of the "re-

Times-Herald
Wash. Post
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N.Y. Herald Tribune
N.Y. Mirror
N.Y. Compass

Date: 105-24330-A
WASHINGTON. Aug. 12
(UP)—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt today announced the formation of a new nonpartisan "liberal" organization with the goal of giving the American people "the facts" on important public issues.

Mrs. Roosevelt flew to Washington to hold a news conference at which she outlined plans for the group, to be known as the "National Issues Committee." She said 21 persons already have agreed to serve on the committee under her chairmanship.

The former President's widow said 120 prominent citizens invited to serve include both Democrats and Republicans, but those who already have agreed to work with the group were mostly well-known Democrats. They included former Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan, former Interior Secretary Oscar Chapman and several others from the Truman Administration.

"Our objective," Mrs. Roosevelt said, "is to refute any manifestation of fear, confusion, frustration, and despair, and to help keep America on the path of progress."

She said the United States has failed to measure up to its opportunity "to lead the world into an era of peace and progress."
Issues Group Asks Support Of All Parties

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—The National Issues Committee, headed by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, called on Republicans and Democrats to join in supporting an "American platform" redefining the great problems confronting the Nation.

The nonpartisan committee, formed to stimulate free and open discussion and provide facts on national issues, urged citizens to unite in "a great effort of democratic fact finding, discussion and self education."

The platform listed among its objectives a constantly expanding economy based on full employment; maximum expansion of private enterprise; the use of Government control only when absolutely necessary; Government activity only where private enterprise cannot do the job and equal opportunity for all.

In the international field, the platform urged adherence to the United Nations; the solving of international problems by negotiation and conciliation; universal disarmament as an eventual goal but maintenance of armed forces until tyranny subsides and expanded and liberalized trade.

Mrs. Roosevelt said the committee would sponsor its first regional conference here September 21. Similar meetings will be held in other cities.

This is a clipping from Page 23 of the Washington Post.

Date — September 14, 1953
Clipped at the Seat of Government
February 2, 1954

THE DIRECTOR:

The thought occurs that if the President does not know of the furor that was caused in G-2 some years ago as the result of G-2's investigation of and his connections with Mrs. Roosevelt, you might want to consider mentioning this incident to him.

is a close friend of Jimmy Wechsler and the last word I had was that was working for the New York Post which has been exceedingly critical of the President as well as of us. Wechsler, of course, is a kingpin in the Americans for Democratic Action along with Mrs. Roosevelt.

The attached memorandum details connections with Mrs. Roosevelt along with the G-2 investigation, the subsequent confrontation with Mrs. Roosevelt and the order issued by FDR that everyone knowing of this action should be sent to the South Pacific until they were killed. The information was furnished to when he was assigned to Liaison by a Colonel Kibler and

This, of course, could have a relationship to the subsequent orders given the Army to destroy the files on subversives.

We have photostats of the G-2 investigative reports on their coverage of and there is no question about tie-in with Mrs. Roosevelt. G-2 files contain Mrs. Roosevelt's letters which invariably start with "Dear Dearest" and end with "All my love, ER."

Indicative of the type of data in this file is a report dated March 7, 1943, reflecting that Mrs. Roosevelt checked into the Urbana-Lincoln Hotel, 11:45 a.m., March 5, 1943, accompanied by Malvina Thompson. She expressed the wish that no publicity be given to her arrival. At the time of her registration, she stated she expected a young friend from Chanute Field to visit her and reserved Room 330 for him. She occupied Room 332. The rooms were joined by a connecting door. At 9 o'clock on March 5, called at the Urbana Lincoln Hotel stating he understood Mrs. Roosevelt had a room reserved for him. He was directed to Room 330.

Mrs. Roosevelt ordered dinner for the three sent to Room 332 at 8:30 p.m. Upon the arrival of, Malvina Thompson had her luggage moved into the room occupied by Mrs. Roosevelt. Neither Mrs. Roosevelt nor

Attachment
left their hotel rooms during the entire day of March 6, 1943, except to have lunch in the hotel dining room. Other meals were served in their rooms.

When Mrs. Roosevelt checked out on the morning of March 7, she paid all the bills.
January 18, 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR:

[Redacted] and I have checked on the [redacted] file.

With reference to the Mrs. Roosevelt incident, we of course never investigated this. It was investigated by CIC prior to 1943. We do have a photostat of the O-2 file.

In the Bureau files.

There were no recordings between Mrs. Roosevelt and [redacted].

Obviously, they did have a microphone because there were recordings of conversations between [redacted] and [redacted] which also reflected what transpired in the hotel room.

This information was given to [redacted] by [redacted] and [redacted]. It is recorded in a blue memorandum dated December 31, 1943.

The blue memorandum and a photostat of the O-2 file are maintained by [redacted] but have never been in the Files Section.

It is not believed that anyone in the Bureau has knowledge of this except [redacted], me, and the stenographer whose initials are [redacted] and whose identity we are now trying to establish.

It is therefore believed thoroughly safe for [redacted] to tell [redacted] the FBI never investigated the Roosevelt-incident. There is nothing from official sources on this in the FBI files.

Both [redacted] and I do recall there have been newspaper articles linking [redacted] to Mrs. Roosevelt.

In 1949, Frank Waldrop of the Times Herald told me they were on the trail of certain recordings that allegedly would show an illicit relationship between [redacted] and Mrs. Roosevelt. At that time I made a thorough check of all our files and there was nothing in the main files. The pink memorandum has never been circulated in the Bureau and is not known to anyone outside of [redacted] in my office, [redacted], and you. [Redacted] was informed of my check this morning although he vaguely recalls when I was checking on this a year ago.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

DATE December 31, 1943

MEMORANDUM FOR

Re: DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTERINTELLIGENCE CORPS, G-2

It has been apparent to the writer for several months that certain powerful interests within or near the War Department have undertaken an active program aimed at the dismemberment of the Counterintelligence Corps of G-2. It is now the writer's belief that this opinion is justified because of certain information which has come to my attention and which is set out below.

Recently at a G-2 social function the writer had a long discussion with ________ who is Officer in Charge of the Counterintelligence Corps. This discussion was of a very frank nature since the writer has become very friendly personally with ________. The Colonel stated quite frankly that the reason Counterintelligence Corps had been wrecked was that Harry Hopkins and the Secret Service had ordered it to be so wrecked. ________ stated that through some unknown means Harry Hopkins learned that the Counterintelligence Corps was investigating ________ former Young Communist leader who is now in the Army and that in this investigation they had run upon Mrs. Roosevelt who had come to Chicago apparently for the purpose of meeting ________ stated that he did not know exactly how Hopkins found out about this but believed it was through some indiscretion of ________ who is the Director of Intelligence, Sixth Service Command, stationed in Chicago.

________ has recently been in Washington on leave and the writer spent an evening with him at his home. During the course of the evening ________ exhibited a deep bitterness about the way he had been treated in the Army and after a period of time advised the writer of the reason why he had been so treated. He stated that he had learned that he had been recommended for a promotion to Brigadier General on several occasions and on each occasion this recommendation had been stopped in the office of Lieutenant General McNaurney, Deputy Chief of Staff.

Recently while ________ was in Washington he made some calls at the War Department and learned that he had been blackballed by the White House. He also learned that because of his record it was quite
Memorandum for

possible that at the present time, if he had not been blackballed, he would be a Major General. He also had a long discussion with Colonel Forney who succeeded as Chief, Counterintelligence Group, 5-2. Forney advised that the reason he had been blackballed and the reason that he would never advance any further in the Army and would probably never be sent out of the country with troops was because he had been connected with the Eleanor Roosevelt investigation in Chicago.

Forney stated that the facts of this investigation had been disclosed to the White House through some unknown means and that shortly after left, a call was received by General Strong and Colonel Forney to proceed to the White House with the complete records of this matter at approximately 10:00 p.m. at night. When they reached the White House they were received by the President, General Watson and Harry Hopkins and were ordered to produce the entire records in this case. Colonel Forney stated that this was extremely embarrassing in as much as the material contained a recording of the entire proceedings between and Mrs. Roosevelt which had been obtained through a microphone which had been planted in the hotel room. This recording indicated quite clearly that Mrs. Roosevelt and engaged in sexual intercourse during their stay in the hotel room. Forney advised that after this record was played Mrs. Roosevelt was called into the conference and was confronted with the information and this resulted in a terrific fight between the President and Mrs. Roosevelt. At approximately 5:00 a.m. the next morning the President called for General Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Corps, and upon his arrival at the conference ordered him to have outside the United States and on his way to a combat post within ten hours.

After the conference was over it was learned that the President had ordered that anybody who knew anything about this case should be immediately relieved of his duties and sent to the South Pacific for action against the Japs until they were killed. Forney advised that everyone who is known to have any knowledge at all of this matter is on the permanent blacklist at the White House. stated that the only thing that kept these men from being sent to the South Pacific was that it was learned that there were too many of them to be treated in this manner. stated that the only reason that more was not done to him was that General Watson apparently came to his defense and assured the President that would not talk about this matter indiscriminately.

Respectfully,
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: 

advised 4/28/59, that the secretary of Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT was this date in contact with the in an effort to determine departure time and flight number of , with whom Mrs. ROOSEVELT had lunched the past weekend. It was indicated that Mrs. ROOSEVELT was desirous of sending corsages to these women for their departure, which she believed would take place on Wednesday, 4/29/59.

Furnished for information.
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt,
55 East 44th Street, New York City
Telephone: YU 8-8666
ARIS RALLY HAILS FREEDOM IN PEACE

Red Groups Proclaim Aims, as Voiced by Sidney Hook, to Bar Soviet Strait-Jacket

Special to The New York Times.
PARIS, April 30 — As the climax of a day dedicated to "Resistance to Dictatorship and War," 5,000 Parisians crowded tonight into the Velodrome d'Hiver, the city's biggest sports arena, to hear speakers from several countries proclaim their solidarity with the forces of peace and liberty in the world.

"Peace through freedom and freedom through peace" was the theme of the meeting, which followed by a week here the Communist-dominated World Congress of the French Revolutionary Party, which was sponsored by the Rassemblement Democratique Revolutionnaire (Revolutionary Democratic Rally), an independent left-wing group, and had the support of the Socialist party, the non-Communist trade unions and many liberal organizations.

Several speakers criticized French policy in Viet Nam and the policies of other colonial nations, but at the same time shared the view emphasized by Dr. Sidney Hook, New York University professor of philosophy, that totalitarianism, that is one of the chief causes of war.

Spanish Exile a Speaker

Jose Delmenchach, a delegate of the Spanish exiles attacked the Western powers for desiring, he said, to invade Spain under Generalissimo Francisco Franco in membership in the United Nations.

Out of these widely varied and sometimes conflicting opinions the meeting finally achieved approach to general agreement that restrictions upon personal liberty were a fundamental factor leading to war.

This conclusion was strongly supported by the resolution adopted by the World Congress of Partisans of Peace, which made its sole protest against what it alleged was a capitalist conspiracy to provoke a war against the Soviet Union.

A feature of the evening was the playing of a recorded message from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Speaking in French, Mrs. Roosevelt said that if the war was to be avoided the community of nations must cease to the concept of liberty that, while tolerant of the freedom of others, was disciplined by a notion of the common weal.

President Truman had signed his name to a report on civil liberties that freely admitted evils, then asked: "Do the leaders of Russia sign reports condemning the evils of slave labor, the repression of civil liberties and the destruction of free trade unions?"

Mr. Farrell said Soviet propaganda was deliberately misrepresenting American life in order to create a myth of a Soviet heaven and an American hell, and all critics of the Russian regime are then turned into sinful enemies of the human race.

Jacques-d'Kadt, a Dutch Socialist, urged Leftists everywhere to break with Stalinism, which he called "an enemy of peace."

He drew both cheers and boos when he backed the North Atlantic Pact and said only the military force of the United States made it possible to hold a meeting for peace and freedom on the European Continent.

There was some disorder when several youths tried to interrupt the speech of Dr. Hook, who is chairman of Americans for Intellectual Freedom, spoke with Mr. Farrell at a day session in the Bourboune Auditorium.

Saying that Hitler's "mad nationalism" tried to impose a strait-jacket on all science and art, Dr. Hook asserted: "Today in the Soviet Union, and gradually in all other countries behind the Iron Curtain, similar obscurantist views are being imposed on all scientists, writers and artists. The color of the intellectual strait-jacket is different, but the cut is the same."

Dr. Hook said that, so long as Soviet authorities carried on this "cold pogrom" against objective truth, "the danger is increased that what cannot be solved by reasoning together will be settled by fighting together."

He said that nowhere in the world was there less freedom of movement and choice than in the Soviet Union. He commented that
The CHICAGO SUN for May 22, 1947, contained a half-page ad sponsored by the United Public Workers of America, CIO, 930 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. The ad was headlined "Did You Ever Think that You Are Un-American?" The ad protested the issuance of Presidential Executive Order #9395. It included quotations from persons described as "leading Americans" who objected to the issuance of the order and demanded its cancellation. Among these persons were FIORELLO LAGUARDIA, HENRY WALLACE, PHILIP MURRAY, ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, and ZACHARIAH CHAFFEE, JR. CHAFFEE said many things, and concluded with "No provision is made for a detailed record of the hearing, or for that matter, for a record of any kind. There is no requirement that the findings of the Loyalty Board must be supported by the evidence."
The group arrived in New York City on 11/3/57, they visited different medical centers in the city, including the Sloan-Kettering Cancer Institute, the Rockefeller Medical Institute, and the Bellevue Hospital and Medical School. On 11/5/57, they were the guests of Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT for lunch.
Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT is the wife of former President FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT.
told that he had on that day visited Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and informant presumed he had seen her to express his appreciation for her efforts in his behalf.
It was told that Mrs. Roosevelt had spoken to Nikita Khrushchev twice when Khrushchev was in the United States in 1959, and had subsequently telephoned Khrushchev one or more times asking Khrushchev's assistance in allowing to visit the United States.
The National Council
of Negro Women, Incorporated
200 West 57th Street
New York City

On September 18, 1962, I made available a letterhead of the above organization which lists the following persons as being associated with this group:

Mrs. FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT Honorary Chairman
This delegation negotiated with the Tractors for Freedom Committee, Detroit, Michigan, which was headed by Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT.
MEMORANDUM

TO:

FROM:

DATE: 6/30/61

SUBJECT: CUBAN PRISONER EXCHANGE

With the arrival of first ten-man group of Cuban prisoners in the U. S. to discuss the exchange of tractors for Cubans captured during abortive invasion, a Tractors for Freedom Committee was established to handle negotiations. The Committee included, among others, such prominent Americans as and Eleanor Roosevelt.
In reply, please refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Savannah, Georgia
June 19, 1961

TRACTORS FOR FREEDOM

advised that the "Tractors for Freedom" program is a violation of the Logan Act, stating he had discussed the matter with two local attorneys in Savannah who advised him that as an American citizen he had the right to secure a citizen's warrant for the organizers of the campaign, and mentioned the name of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
However, according to yesterday the White House appointed a committee to deal with the group consisting of and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. State does not know whether this committee will deal with the group and does not know the official policy being set down in the matter.