SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Americans for Traditional Liberties (ATL) organized in NYC early 1955 ostensibly to coordinate activities of groups working independently to combat "McCarthyism" in the U.S. National launching of ATL planned for 1/10/55 by public meetings in Boston, Philadelphia and New York. Indications are money is being raised for anti-McCarthy activity by ATL under a sub-group called League for Tax-Paying Joes. ATL maintains an office at 111 W. 42nd St., NYC. Partial list of ATL sponsors includes Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT; Bishop CHARLES K. GILBERT, Former Presiding Bishop, NY Diocese, Protestant Episcopal Church; Rev. DONALD HARRINGTON of the Community Church of NY and Dr. GUY EMERY SHERIFF, Editor of "The Churchman." Informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advises that the CF is extremely interested in ATL.
According to information furnished by this source, was soliciting sponsors in January 1955 for ATL. ATL at this time was apparently being called the American Committee for Traditional Liberties.

A plea for prospective sponsors was set forth in the following language:
"Mindful of the need to continue combatting the 'ism' now that McCarthy the man has been officially rebuked, the various leaders of the Church, labor and liberal organizations who had originally combined to sponsor the highly successful 'People vs. McCarthy' rally at Hunter College last May, recently held a series of informal post-censure sessions.

"Present were Dr. John Bennett, professor of Christian Ethics at Union-Theological Seminary as well as chairman of the Council of Christian Action; Russell Crawford, president New York Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Mrs. Alice Loewi of the Society for Ethical Culture; Morris Iushewitz, sec'y-treasurer of New York City CIO Council; Stanley Levison, treasurer Manhattan Division, American Jewish Congress; Leon Feinestone, Administrative Secretary of Executive board of Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union; James Carroll, Political Action Director, Transport Workers Union; Dr. Guy Emery Sperier, editor of the Churchman; Rabbi Maiskin of the New York Board of Rabbis; Miss Ellen Baker of the Liberal Party; George Magazine, executive sec'y. of the National Committee for an effective Congress and many others.

"Greetings and enthusiastic endorsement of the proceedings were sent by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Senator Lehman, Mark S. Starr, Dr. Reinhold Nebuhr, Rabbi David Seligson, Bishop Charles K. Gilbert, Rev. Donald Harrington, Dr. Harold Taylor and others who could not be personally present.

"Among the decisions taken were:

1. To continue combatting and exposing the evil taint in American life which, whether it is identified as McCarthyism or by any other name, has for its sole purpose the whittling away of our traditional liberties and manifests itself in such grossly unfair and undemocratic procedures and trial by headlines, smear campaigns, violations of academic freedom, indiscriminate application of loyalty oaths, guilt by association, and so forth."
III. SPONSORS OF ATL

Included on a partial list of sponsors of ATL of 111 West 42nd Street, New York 36, New York, are the following:
Dr. JOHN E. BENNETT, Dean of the Faculty, Union Theological Seminary

RUSSELL CRWLFORD, New York Branch, N.A.A.C.P. (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People)

MORRIS IUSHLWITZ, Secretary-Treasurer, New York Congress of Industrial Organizations Council

Bishop CHARLES K. GILBERT, Former Presiding Bishop, New York Diocese, Protestant Episcopal Church

Reverend DONALD HARRINGTON, Community Church of New York

Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

JEROME A. THOMSON, Chairman, Board of Leaders, Society for Ethical Culture

Dr. GUY EMERY SHIPLER, Editor, "The Churchman"
A flyer announcing a people versus McCarthy public meeting to be held May 20, 1954, at Hunter College Assembly Hall, indicates that among the sponsors of this affair would be Dr. JOHN BENNETT of Union Theological Seminary; Reverend CHARLES K. GILBERT, former Presiding Bishop, Protestant Episcopal Church of New York; Reverend DONALD HARRINGTON; MORRIS IUSHEWITZ; JEROME NATHANSON and Mrs. FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT.

Speakers at the meeting were listed as the Honorable WILLIAM H. BENTON, former Senator from Connecticut; Dr. JOHN KRUMM, Chaplain, Columbia University, and the Honorable STANLEY ISAACS, Minority Leader, New York City Council.

Source:
recalled that it was brought to his attention on November 24, 1956, that Mrs. MEIR was scheduled to have luncheon with Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, the wife of the late President FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT. Mrs. MEIR was also to appear before
a gathering of top clergymen and church leaders in New York, this being sponsored by Mrs. ROOSEVELT.
On July 6, Ben Mandel of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee called and said they had received information that the above organization is going to have a demonstration on July 9th, Hiroshima Day. The demonstration will mark the anniversary of the atomic bomb. They are going to hold a demonstration in front of the White House, and the women of the Nation, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is going to address the group. A rally is being organized by Abe Weisburg and David Livingston and an individual whose last name is Knoll.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this be forwarded to the Domestic Intelligence Division for their information.
An article in the March 10, 1946, issue of the "Journal-American" stated "One of the Reds named by the Sub-Committee was Lieutenant J OSER H. LASH, active leader of the 1936-1937 peace strike in American colleges and close friend of Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, whose application for a commission in Naval
Intelligence reportedly endorsed by Mrs. ROOSEVELT was turned down in 1942 after the Navy found that LASH attended highly secret Young Communist League meetings and had worked closely with the Reds to carry out their policies.
There are enclosed for the information of the Bureau two newspaper clippings from the Baltimore Evening Sun and Baltimore News-Post with respect to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt in connection with a recent talk she made in Baltimore before the Baltimore County League of Women Voters. It is noted that Mrs. Roosevelt commented that in her opinion she believes strongly in strengthening our laws and the FBI.
Mrs. Roosevelt Plugs U.N., Doesn't Fear Reds

Mrs. Roosevelt stopped in Baltimore this afternoon to talk at a luncheon meeting of the Baltimore County League of Women Voters at the Emerson Hotel.

On route from Hyde Park to Washington, the widow of President Franklin D. Roosevelt came to talk in behalf of a greater understanding and interest in the work of the United Nations. The United Nations is the current project of all the leagues of women voters.

However, once Mrs. Roosevelt had been whisked by police and by an entourage of Baltimore dignitaries through the crowds which gathered on the sidewalks and into the hotel lobby to her twelfth-floor hotel suite she was willing to talk of many things.

Rusk Must Change

Calm, unhurried, Mrs. Roosevelt, wearing a black broadtail coat and hat and a navy blue and white dress, sat in the hotel's de luxe suite and encouraged questions.

She said it would be impossible to prophesy if and when Rusk's attitude in working for peace would be more cooperation.

"If and when a change comes," she said, "it will come directly from Russia, not from among the delegates. Any change is completely unpredictable. All America can do is to be ready to accept a change if it is a right and reasonable one."

No Red Peril Here

Mrs. Roosevelt said she did not think her own amendment was a menace to the United States. "The way to stop it," she said, "is to make the people unhappy and in want. The best way to combat communism is to make them unhappy and in want."

Liberals Irresponsible

"The election may be old news now but its effect will be felt a long time," she said. "It proved to the world that the American people are governing the nations." She added, "It also proves that they wanted a liberal government, but not a communistic government."

The Evening Sun
Baltimore, Md.
page 3b, col 6
January 11, 1949
Communism In
U.S. No Menace
--Mrs. Roosevelt

BY MILDRED KAHLER GEARE

As long as our present high standards of living exist, Communism will not constitute a serious menace to this country, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt said today.

Mrs. Roosevelt made this statement at a press conference at the Hotel Emerson preceding her speaking at a luncheon given in her honor by the Baltimore County League of Women Voters.

The ballroom of the Emerson was packed with more than 900 women. A huge gathering of men and women waited Mrs. Roosevelt's arrival at the entrance to the hotel.

Dressed in a smart dark blue wool ensemble with striped satin waist and small black felt hat trimmed with broadtail and three-quarter broadtail coat, Mrs. Roosevelt was greeted by Mrs. Edwin Huber, the president, and officers of the league at the Emerson.

MUST MEET NEEDS

Mrs. Roosevelt was presented with a shoulder bouquet of purple orchids.

Mrs. Roosevelt said:

"Communism can be combated in this country as long as you meet the needs of the people by giving them high standards of living, education and recreational facilities. Where the people are unhappy Communism finds a fertile field. The people are very unhappy in Asia and Africa, which would make Communism flourish on these continents."

When Mrs. Roosevelt was asked to comment upon the recent election she declared the election was one of the greatest boons for democracy, showing the people of the world that the people in this country wanted liberalm and not a Communist-controlled Government. She also answered the question that she did not plan to attend the inauguration.

"BUNCH OF AMATEURS"

In commenting upon a question concerning the Un-American Activities Committee, she expressed the opinion that it was wrong to have a "bunch of amateurs fussing around and smearing the reputations of so many people."
Cowles' Speech Isn't Worth Good White Paper to Print It

By WESTBROOK PIGLER

I HAVE received from the Sidney Hillman Foundation Inc. of Union Square, N. Y., a "condensed" address to the Associated Harvard Clubs of Rochester, N. Y., by John Cowles, president of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune, described as a "distinguished publisher." That compliment is ambiguous.

If the Hillman Foundation means that Cowles is distinguished for learning, we're no obstacle to intelligence I could put up a strong dissent on any and all counts. The brochure falls down to a typical chauvinist allusion by a leading member of that cult of well-heeled owners of publications who presume to oracular status without public credentials.

Cowles speaks only for himself and everything he says in this emanation is compromised or gainsaid by something seen elsewhere. It is all about Russia, recognition of Red China with "a substantial and proved quid pro quo," the blame "for the loss of Nationalist China to the communists" and the possible loss of India to Soviet Russia, as if these facts were all in the future. The speech is not worth the good white paper to print it.

The Hillman Foundation was created in 1947 in honor of a professorial union from Russia who had collaborated closely with the Soviet government. He was named under oath as a member of the Communist Party by Maurice Harkin, an old colleague in politics who admits that he was a party member for some years.

Within the last year and after he had been relieved of certain duties in connection with the Catholic Youth Organization, Bishop Bernard Sheehan of Chicago, was awarded $1000, and much honor at the recognition implied, by the Hillman Foundation for services which the Foundation admired. He accepted the money for charity.

In 1953 William O. Douglas, associate justice of the Supreme Court, was awarded the same amount for conduct admirable in the eyes of the Foundation. He gets $2,000 a year for a job involving easy hours and permitting long periods of absence from his chambers.

On one earlier occasion he wrote articles for the Cowles magazine "Look," presumably for pay. He maintains that his extra-curricular activities are not inhibited by obligations of office.

The $1000 from the Hillman Foundation would have been tax-free as being a gift. I wrote Douglas asking whether he kept the money and got no answer. He likewise had failed to answer how much "Look" paid him. "Look," however, replied that Douglas had in fact received pay for his writing but held that the amount was private to those concerned.

Even earlier, but while he was a Supreme Court justice, Douglas made a friendly speech to the national convention of the CIO of which Hillman was a founder and his union remains a pillar. A fee is customary here.

The other winners of the "award" for public service include Sen. Lehman of New York, ex-Sen. Frank P. Graham of North Carolina and Osceola Avery, former Security Administrator, all Roosevelt-Truman idealogians and political activists.

The "advisory trustees" of the Foundation, listed in 1952, included Edward C. Robinson, Ex-President Roosevelt, Dr. Channing, publisher of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Harlow Shapley of Harvard and Lehman aforesaid.

S. L. U. C. T.

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald Tribune
N. Y. Mirror

100-416950-1

Date: 4/4/55
Knock Out the Smith Act

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

For a full eight years now the forces of the left wing, especially the Communist Party, have been conducting a militant struggle to defeat the infamous Smith Act in the courts and to prevent it from being used to jail loyal American women and men who have dared to think and speak against the warmongers and other reactionaries. There have been flagrant cases of injustice in the courts of this country, but for want of fairness in human rights and for disregard of elementary democratic justice, few of these outrages have surpassed the many kangaroo jails which the Smith Act has created.

The central pretext under the Smith Act for railroad workers honest people to prison, namely, that they conspired to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the United States Government, and that they are members of the Communist Party, which is supposed to be committed to that advocacy, are blazing lies, without any foundation in truth. The only way they can be given a semblance of reality is by the use of the Rockefeller gang of informers, stooges, and perjurers, who have been hunting up American citizens during recent years. Yet the courts, from top to bottom, twisting judicial dignity to the wind, have also cunningly maintained this cold-blooded frame-up system with a host of legal maneuvers.

In its turn, the Supreme Court has placed its full weight in conferring some semblance of legitimacy on the Smith Act. But under lying mass pressure it has decided to give another hearing on this disreputable pro-fascist law. On Oct. 8, the month before election day, attorneys for the Pittsburgh Smith Act defendants, the California defendants, and the Chicago defendants, and the Chicago defendants, and the Chicago defendants, and the Chicago defendants, will appear before the Supreme Court and argue their respective appeals.

This is the U.S. Supreme Court's second look at the Smith Act. On its decision rests not only the fate of more than 100 various levels in the Federal courts, but also the possibility of striking a decisive blow against the McCarthyism which is behind the Smith Act and other such reactionary laws.

To wipe out the Smith Act would constitute one of the big victories for civil liberties in the history of this country. By the same token, if the Smith Act sustains the law, this will be a heavy blow against democratic justice and the Bill of Rights. And it might be a long time before the Court can be required to rule the Smith Act again.

The demand for amnesty for the imprisoned Communist leaders and for a moratorium on further Smith Act arrests and prosecutions until the Supreme Court has decided its second look has risen to new heights. Sponsored by the Rev. A. J. Muste and endorsed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Norman Thomas and others, this demand can win the active support of hundreds of non-Communist anti-fascist notables and of thousands of rank and file workers.

With the present growth of the civil liberties movement, many candidates for public office in this 1956 election may find it to their advantage to publicly express their opinion for repeal of the Smith Act and for an end to all repressive legislation.

The defendants in these cases, some of whom before the Supreme Court on Oct. 8, must receive our full moral and financial support. Nothing must stand in the way of preparing the best possible defense and of winning much broader mass support against the Smith Act.

The big task now is to mobilize the growing spirit of resistance to the Smith Act, and if this fails the fight against the Smith Act can be won.

Contribution may be sent to Pittsburgh Smith Act Self-Defense Committee, P.O. Box 108, Madison Square Station, New York 10, N. Y.
I think the main point is that the Communist Club were instrumental in presenting the Progressive Citizens of America's Progressive Citizens of America was the left wing formed after the dissolution of national citizens political action committee. Some of the national leaders of this organization were R.J. Conklin, PROGRESS and HENRY WALLACE. The right segment organized as the American for Democratic Action out of the aforementioned National Citizens Political Action Committee. The national leaders were EUGENE MCCORMICK, WILSON, and CHESTER A. HOMES. The issues upon which the two organizations worked with were whether or not to include Communists in an independent political organization as well as whether or not peaceful cooperation was possible with the Soviet Union. Progressive Citizens of America was willing to try to become members and supported the WALLACE position that peaceful cooperation was possible and the united states was on the wrong side of the increasing international tension. They did not believe in recognizing the existence of the Soviet Union.
attempting to arrive at an agreement banning nuclear tests. Because I esteem the sincerity of the original founders of the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy and the sincerity of the speakers I have named, it was for an unpleasant duty to have to notify them that the unpublicized chief organizer of the Madison Square Garden rally was a veteran member of the CP; that there was also evidence of serious Communist infiltration at chapter level throughout the Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy; that the CP and its front organizations had done their utmost to promote a meeting; that the Communists provided much of the organizing machinery for the meeting because they plan to use it as a pressure instrument in support of Soviet nuclear diplomacy.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE
NEW YORK

OFFICE OF ORIGIN
NEW YORK

DATE
8/14/61

INVESTIGATING PERSON
10/10/60-VA

TYPE OF CASE
COMMUNIST INfiltration of
THE GREATER NEW YORK COUNCIL
FOR A SAFE NUCLEAR POLICY

CHARACTER OF CASE
INTERNAL SECURITY

REFERENCE:

ADMINISTRATIVE
Copies of this report are being furnished to local intelligence agencies for information purposes.

The Special Agent who observed the rally at the Hotel Commodore, NYC, which was sponsored by the GNYSNP on 10/25/60, was SA [redacted].

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Dissemination Record of Attached Report

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[Signatures]
The "New York Times", a New York City daily newspaper, issue of April 2, 1961, on page 66, contained an article captioned "3,500 Picket U.N.; Seek A-Bomb Ban".

The article stated that about 3,500 persons, mostly teen-agers and college students, gathered near the United Nations yesterday in an Easter March for Peace that called for a ban on nuclear bomb tests.

According to the article, the meeting was sponsored by the Greater New York Council of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, and that participants were led by persons carrying the American flag and the United Nations flag.

The article further related that at the rally an ovation was given to PETE SAGGER, a folk singer who was recently convicted in Federal Court of contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions about alleged Communist affiliations.

The article stated that Dr. HUGH WOLFE, Chairman of the Greater New York Council, told reporters, including four press representatives from Tass and Pravda, that the only object of the march and rally was peace.

On April 2, 1961, Special Agents of the FBI observed the procession from Bryant Park, New York City, to the site of the rally in front of the World Council Building, 47th Street and First Avenue, New York City.

Signs were observed that represented many marchers from greater New York City area schools, including Queens College, Brooklyn College, the Bronx High School of Science, and Roosevelt High School in Yonkers, New York. Speakers at the rally were as follows:
CLARENCE PICKETT, Co-Chairman of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, who, in his talk, complimented the demonstrators for their vital efforts in the cause of peace.

Dr. HUGH WOLFE, Chairman of the Greater New York Council, who read telegrams of congratulations, some of which were from the following individuals:

Governor ROBERT MEYNER, New Jersey
WALTER REUTHER, U.S.
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, N.Y.
BROCK CHISHOLM from Canada
Congressman FRITZ BRYAN, 20th Congressional District, New York
ALBERT SCHWEITZER, U.S.

City Councilman STANLEY ISAACS of New York City, in his talk, called for the admission of Red China to the United Nations.

PAUL DUBNOW, described as the leader of the Students Council for a Sane Nuclear Policy, asked for permission to read a resolution to be directed to leaders of the United States, the USSR, and Great Britain to negotiate for an immediate cessation of nuclear testing.

Reverend DONALD HARRINGTON, Community Church, New York City, was the final speaker, and in his speech asked that all those present continue their efforts to bring to the attention of the American public the folly of the nuclear arms race.

- 11 -
With regard to Cuba, felt that the government of that country should invite influential American citizens to Cuba to observe things at first hand. selected as an example Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt as an individual who would most likely accept an invitation and who would be in sympathy with the Cuban cause. He furnished no basis for his opinion with regard to Mrs. Roosevelt.
November 20, 1958

Dear

The staff writer for Reader's Digest tells me that much of the money used to finance the fight against the Right to Work Proposal in Ohio came from the Committee for Industrial Peace with headquarters in Washington.

Is executive secretary or executive director with the Committee.

Eleanor Roosevelt and least members--of the Committee.
There have been a series of meetings on the University of Mexico campus; the first one being on 12/18/57. This group, which has designated themselves as the Foreign Policy Committee of the Collegiate Committee of the United Nations, met to discuss the current state of international relations. The UN has also been called the Collegiate Committee for the United Nations.

The meetings have been taken up with organizational matters and shared interests between the groups. Methods have been discussed for bringing attention to American foreign policy and increasing the public's understanding of the global issues. The discussions would be held from the 19th to the 21st, and the time remaining will be taken up with the final discussions.
An appeal to a Senate subcommittee by a young mother representing the Washington Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy has reaped nationwide news coverage. Mrs. Lucille Harris, mother of a 13-month-old son and expecting her second child in August, testified in favor of more money for radiation research as a group of mothers and their children crowded the hearing room.

The story and a photo went nationally through the wire services. The Washington Post carried a long story and photo; The News published a photo; The Star carried a story. WCOP Radio and TV carried accounts of the event, while ABC News visited Mrs. Harris to tape-record her testimony. WJZC conducted a taped interview. The Northern Virginia Sun emphasized the local angle of participation by Virginia mothers, some of whom carried small babies on their arms.

About 70 mothers and children attended the hearing on May 18 before Senator Listor Hill's Subcommittee on Appropriations for Health, Education and Welfare. Mrs. Harris called for funds for radiation research by the Public Health Service.

"I can assure you," Mrs. Harris told the committee, "that a pregnant woman's normal fears are multiplied by the thought that her unborn child might be deformed by invisible particles coming from bombs manufactured and tested by her fellow men.

"I can't tell you what a mother of growing children goes through when she worries whether she is poisoning her child with radioactivity every time she gives him a glass of milk or a piece of bread."

SOME COMMENTS ON THIS ISSUE

We all owe Mrs. Lucille Harris a vote of thanks for the actions described on this page. It is to be hoped that this presages the beginning of a "direct action" group which will continue to make the same position known.

The hearings described on radiation perils underline the rather tentative significance of things like Humphrey's S. Res. 96. All politicians are for motherhood - but then the chips are down, how many are for maternal and child health programs?

Too late to make the Literature round-up is a new book, The West in Crisis, by James P. Warburg, a Doubleday paper book. This is an excellent study, which all should read.

There will soon be hearings on the effects of nuclear war, and it is anticipated that the picture created of mass destruction will not only scare us half to death, but will make us determined to increase our "deterrent" power. As these hearings go on, each of us should make a point of drawing more intelligent con-

As a result of the publicity, phone calls came in from newspaper readers interested in SANE's program.

The idea of political action by a group of mothers evolved from two meetings of a workshop on radiation which was set up following the last membership meeting. Interest in fallout hazards is now running so strongly that follow-up action is being planned for the near future.

Lister Hill is the chairman of another subcommittee which heard testimony on his bill to transfer radiation safety control to the Public Health Service. We were unable to testify before this other subcommittee because only technical experts were given such an opportunity. Senator Hill, however, has informed us through the Committee Clerk that he was very favorably impressed by Mrs. Harris' testimony.

Letters to Senators and the Washington newspapers in favor of such a transfer are urgently needed if it is to get off the ground.
CAPITOL HILL
By Sanford Gottlieb

The fallout hearings early in May generated much confusion and little light, but they did seem to help the public realize that the last word had not yet been spoken. Weighted heavily with AEC witnesses, the hearings still produced enough disagreement between scientists to leave the impression that we are only groping toward standards of radiation safety.

The AEC declassified and brought to the hearings enough material to choke a regiment of cavalry. It counted on the AEC General Advisory Committee to deliver its clean bill a radiation health. The GAC dutifully reported that radiation from fallout amounts to less than 5 percent as much as man gets from his natural environment, or from medical X-rays. Chairman Clinton Anderson of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee promptly blasted the report by pointing out that the GAC doesn't have a single biologist, and took only 2½ days to review its data.

The New York Times said the report got a "mixed reception." The critics, said the Times, pointed out that "some scientists believe the addition of small amounts of radiation to that received from natural sources might be dangerous physiologically to some individuals, and second, that, as the National Academy of Science said three years ago, all radiation is harmful genetically."

Hearings on the effects of nuclear war begin in June before the Joint Committee.

Meanwhile, with very little publicity, Senator Humphrey's S.Res. 96 passed the Senate by unanimous consent April 30. This places the Senate on record for the first time as supporting the test-ban talks. Since the Senate must ratify any agreement to come from these talks, this first piece of support is hopeful.

In a letter to the National Committee, Senator Humphrey wrote: "This is to thank you and the National Committee for a Safe Nuclear Policy for your support of S.Res. 96. It is profoundly encouraging to me to know that this resolution received such an enthusiastic and affirmative response throughout the country..." On unidentified Senator received 200 letters during a two-week period before passage of the resolution.

Congressmen Chester Bowles, Henry Reuss, and Edwin Dooley have introduced companion bills in the House.

It is interesting to note that Marylanders who write Senator John K. Butler about the resolution received a skeptical reply - mimeographed. "Because of the quantity of mail I have received on this resolution," he wrote, "it is not necessary for me to answer in this way in order to guarantee everyone a prompt reply." Neither Butler nor any other Senator saw fit to vote against the resolution.

PUBLIC WORRY OVER Fallout REVEALED HERE

One member of the WSNP recently proved that residents of Washington are acutely worried about the hazards of fallout. Mrs. S. Rich, a grandmother, was able to obtain signatures on a petition to end nuclear bomb testing from three out of every four persons she approached. This is something of a record in a city where government workers and military personnel sometimes feel it is dangerous to act like citizens.

This reception was in marked contrast to the difficulties encountered by the Committee just 6 months ago, when we circulated the "Geno Appeal" petition. The letter had reassuring "Big" names on it, such as Albert Schweitzer, Eleanor Roosevelt, and Bertrand Russell. There is a moral here somewhere about the superiority of the spontaneous and natural over the planned and canned.

The petition, timed for Mothers Day and stressing the dangers of fallout,
The New York Times, a New York City daily newspaper, in its issue of August 6, 1961, on page 1 contained an article "A-Bomb Protesters Cover Wide Front."

The article reported that 500 disarmament demonstrators rallied in Union Square on August 6, 1961, to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the dropping of the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945. The article further stated that placards reading "Ban the Hicken Bomb," "Peace or Pieces," and "Will Humans Save Humanity?" were carried in a march that began at 2:00 p.m. from Bryant Park to Union Square.
At approximately 12:00 noon on August 6, 1961, members of the Greater New York Council for a Sane Nuclear Policy (GNYCSP) began to assemble in Bryant Park, New York City. At 12:25 p.m., approximately 500 individuals began to march to Union Square, New York City. After reaching Union Square, the participants were entertained by folk singers for approximately 30 minutes. Following the singing, congratulatory messages from the Y.P.L. individual then read.

Eleanor Roosevelt
Senator Wayne Morse
Dr. E. C. Miller, UN
Charles E. Bohlen
Dr. A. Elia Galbraith

GNYCSP Coordinator

100-432496-35
Mr. Bowman in a speech disavowed any connection between the GRESNP and those individuals who were "to sell "The Worker" during the ceremonies, and the proceedings ended in high tension.
Mrs. Roosevelt Puts Case for Integration

America's attitude toward minorities determines our prestige abroad, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt told a civil rights rally at Madison Square Garden last night.

The former first lady called for nationwide compliance with the Supreme Court ruling on integration in public schools. She told the 1,000 persons at the rally that in addition, the North must achieve integration in housing while Negroes must gain the right to vote in the South.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N.Y.) again declared race segregation was being restored to the Army and the Air Force. He quoted from what he described as official Army orders to support the charges he made last Sunday.

Mrs. Roosevelt interviewed Mrs. Atherine Luck Foster, who announced that "in September I expect to be back with my attorney at the University of Alabama" from which she has been dismissed.

New York World Telegram
May 25, 1956
Page 10 Col 2 43
CIVIL RIGHTS LAG SCORED AT RALLY

Speakers in Garden Assail Congress and Political Leaders on Progress

Political leaders and Congress in particular, were assailed last night at a civil rights rally in Madison Square Garden of not insuring the rights of individuals.

The rally, designed to step up the fight for civil rights and to raise funds for the campaign, was sponsored by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, churches and miscellaneous labor groups.

The attendance was estimated at 10,000.

Three southern Negroes who had been involved in recent incidents in the South were featured guests. They were: Mrs. Hugh L. Foster, the former Miss Alabama, who was expelled by the University of Alabama last February because she was the first Negro to gain admission to the school; the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, leader of the bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., and Rev. Earle Martin of Mississippi, who is a dispute over his right to vote.

Mrs. Roosevelt Speaks

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told the rally that New Yorkers as well as Southerners faced a challenge in race relations. She said New Yorkers ought to integrate housing and otherwise set a pattern of community life for the rest of the nation.

She said the Southern states' first duty was to provide protection for the Negroes' right to vote, as the Federal Government had no authority in that respect.

Mrs. Roosevelt also interviewed Mrs. Foster, who said she planned to return to the University of Alabama in the fall.

Phillip Rushwood, an actor, who was born in Alabama, and who was "disgraced" when a Negro was elected in a school, said: "I am not a Negro, I am a person who believes in democracy." "Passion and hatred," he added in this meeting.

Dr. Israel Goldstein, president of the American Jewish Congress, and Rabbi of the Congregation of Lewisohn, said: "We have been told that Congress has continued its 80-year record of total inaction on civil rights law, failing both to enact such laws or to remove the procedural barriers that enable a Congressional minority to prevent the adoption of laws favored by a majority."

Dr. Goldstein said the national administration has made important gains in combating discrimination and segregation in the armed forces, government services and employment. He added that it "is not within the power of the Chief Executive to prevent the adoption of laws favored by a majority."

Ralph Abernathy, executive secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., said: "The government could not "remain a neutral observer" and described the "duty of the Chief Executive" as to act firmly to guide the nation in the observance of the law.

He said the Republican and Democratic parties must adopt strong civil rights plank policies in their platforms at the national conventions this summer, including not merely a statement of the Supreme Court ruling against racial segregation in the public schools, but a "clear statement of intention to implement it with all necessary speed."

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Democrat of Manhattan, charged that "the administration of President Eisenhower was deliberately bringing back segregation."

He said "every form is being used by the courts, the Department of Labor, and the Fair Employment Practices Committee, to prevent the adoption of laws favored by a majority."

He said the United States government had "no authority in that respect" and that the "duty of the Chief Executive is to act firmly to guide the nation in the observance of the laws."
Powell Rips Ike:

Charges Army Restores Bias

(Reprinted from Picture Section)

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.) charged the Army with restoring segregation in a speech last night in Madison Square Garden at a civil rights rally.

The rally was sponsored jointly by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

ATTACKS IKE

Powell directed his attack on President Eisenhower. He said he had "documented evidence" that "the official family and intimate friends of President Eisenhower are deliberately bringing back segregation."

"Eisenhower is now President in exile; a commander-in-chief of the armed services, stripped of his stars, a leader of the people, insulted and isolated from them, the most commanding figure of the free world, captured by his own palace guard," Powell declared.

"The forces of reaction, obstruction, segregation, white citizens councils, White Supremacy, have reached out with the tentacles of his own palace guard and stopped progress."

Atherine Lucy, expelled University of Alabama Negro student, another speaker, said "In September I expect to be back with my attorneys at the University of Alabama."

Other speakers were Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and the Rev. Martin Luther King who led the bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala.
The Disease Is Spreading

Antagonism to racial integration has reached the awesome proportions of an epidemic infecting all areas of national life and thought.

The disease is being spread by members of the notorious White Citizens Council, an organization that should be on the Attorney-General's list of subversives.

Moreover, the members of this hate society deserve the closest scrutiny by the Congessional Committee on non-American Activities.

Evidence of how far this madness has gone was supplied last week by the bold activity of the Council at different points.

In Nashville, Prof. Donald Davidson of the faculty of Vanderbilt University lashed out at what he calls the city's "false doctrine of localism and surrender to the mixing of races in schools."

He blamed the school superintendent for the situation, saying that it was he who placed the teachers under a "rule of silence" forbidding them to discuss the issue.

While fulfilling a speaking engagement in Houston, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt received a telegram from the Texas chapter of the White Citizens Council requesting her, in no uncertain terms, to leave the state "immediately."

Members of the council came to the hotel where she was speaking. They walked up and down the street outside of the building during the two hours she was at dinner.

Mrs. Roosevelt is one of the great personalities of our time. She is the living embodiment of all that is dear to the American ideal of democracy.

She has a deep, consuming sympathy for humanity at large and has never failed to bring a broad, balanced and wise point of view to all great national and social problems. To insult her is not only unpardonable, it is sheer madness.

We repeat, it is high time that the White Citizens Council be exposed for what it is—a bunch of hoodlums, whether at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, or at Sam Houston hotel in Houston.
Building the proposed houses is identified as the Progress Development Corporation, 3317 Foster Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, a wholly owned Illinois subsidiary of Modern Community Developers, Incorporated. The latter is described as a firm "engaged in building racially integrated communities all over the country."

Serving on Modern Community Developers advisory council are:

Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT (wife of former President FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT)
Form No. 3

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT: PHILADELPHIA

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In 1937 he helped organize 5,000 negro tobacco workers in Richmond, Virginia. He
was Chairman of a United States Youth Delegation to Cuba, and at the personal invitation of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt he became a member of the White House Conference on Youth Work.
The letter I am following:

My friends,

The Washington committee is being formed to discharge the duties of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

"As you may remember, many citizens, including many of your friends, have been investigated by the Committee."

"It should not be difficult for Washingtonians aware of the harm being done by that congressional committee, to assist in its demise."

"If you wish to help towards this end, please fill in the enclosed card and return it to me."

Sincerely,

[Signature]
August 6, 1945. The article further stated that placards reading "Ban the Lousy Bomb", "Peace in Pieces", and "Palli Human Save Humanity" were carried in a march that began at 8:00 P.M. from Grant Park to Union Square.

According to the article, some individuals attempted to organize a general strike and attempted to rall the striking workers in the Spring Park Street neighborhood. However, members of the National Committee for a New Policy were presente.

The article reflected that the twenty-five policemen in Union Square had no trouble as the demonstrators quietly stood and listened to anti-bomb messages by, among others, TAKESHI MAKEY, who had witnessed the atomic explosion in his home city of Hiroshima.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.
the singing, congratulatory messages from the following individuals were read:

ELIANE ROOSEVELT
Sen. WAYNE MORSE
Congressman WILLIAM F. W. RYAN
Canon R. JOHN COLLINS
FRANK ROSSMUIHL, Secretary-Treasurer
Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union
Lord BOYD CARR
O. A. KNIGHT, International Oil and Chemical Workers Union
BERTRAND RUSSELL
NORMAN THOMAS
PATRICK CORMAN, International Meatcutters and Butchers Union
Congressman ROBERT CASSANORE

Dr. LEROY BOWMAN, as chairman of the demonstration, introduced the following speakers:

KENTH NOLAN Chairman, Students Peace Union

BRIAN HARMAN Students Sane Nuclear Committee

TAKASHI AKAI City Planner from Hiroshima, Japan

Reverend DAVID CORREY First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, New York

Congressman MARK LANS

Dr. BOWMAN in a speech disavowed any connection between the GNYCSPF and those individuals who were attempting to sell "the Worker" during the ceremonies.

The proceedings ended at 9:45 p.m. without
"We Are Facing A Danger Unlike Any Danger That Has Ever Existed..."

First of a Series of Statements For Americans in A Nuclear Age

A deep uneasiness exists inside Americans as we look on the world.

It is not that we have suddenly become unsure of our-\*es in a world in which the Soviet Union has dramatically claim to scientific supremacy.

Nor that the same propulsion device that can send a man-made satellite into outer space can send a missile carry-\* a hydrogen bomb across the ocean in eighteen minutes.

Nor is the uneasiness only the result of headlines that of trouble between Turkey and Syria and a war that not be limited to the Middle East.

The uneasiness that exists inside Americans has to do the fact that we are not living up to our moral ca-

We have been living half a life. We have been developing our appetites, but we have been starving our purposes. have been concerned with bigger incomes, bigger tele-

We are facing a danger unlike any danger that has ever existed. In our possession and in the possession of the Russians more than enough nuclear explosives to put an end to life of man on earth.

Our uneasiness is the result of the fact that our approach the danger is unequal to the danger. Our response to the challenge of today's world seems out of joint. The slogans and arguments that belong to the world of competitive small sovereignties—a world of plot and counter-plot—

What You Can Do

1. What you say and what you do make public opinion. Let the people who serve you in public office know of your apprehensions and your hopes. Above all, make your ideas known to the President of the United States.

2. You can join the signers of this statement.

3. You can help make it possible for this statement and other statements like it to appear in newspapers throughout the country and the world.

4. You can talk to your friends and neighbors about the points in this message. You can discuss these matters in your church or synagogue, your club, your school, your union.

5. You can fill out the two coupons below: Send one to the President and the other to the Detroit Committee For a Safe Nuclear Policy.

interests of the entire human community through a pool of world science.

AS IT CONCERNS NUCLEAR TESTING, AMERICA CAN SAY:

That because of the grave unanswered questions respect to nuclear test explosions—especially in the contamination of air and water and food, and the in-

That while the abolition of testing will not be a solution the problem of peace or the problem of armament it enables the world to eliminate immediately at least real and specific danger. Also, that the abolition of testing gives us a place to begin on the larger question of armament control, for the problems in monitoring such tests are tively uncomplicated.

AS IT CONCERNS OUR CONNECTIONS TO THE BEST OF MANKIND, AMERICA CAN SAY:

That none of the differences separating the gov-
ements of the world are as important as the members all peoples in the human family;

That the big challenge of the age is to develop concept of a higher loyalty—loyalty to man to the human community;

That the greatest era of human history on earth within reach of all mankind, that there no area that be made more or habitable, no disease that cannot be defeated or conquer.
The sovereignty of the human community comes before all others—before the sovereignty of groups, tribes, or nations. He has the right to live and to grow, to breathe unpolluted air, to work on uncontaminated soil. He has the right to his sacred nature.

If what nations are doing has the effect of destroying these natural rights, whether by upsetting the delicate balance on which life depends, or polluting the air, or devaluing the land, or tampering with the genetic integrity of man himself; then it becomes necessary for people to restrain and tame the nations.

Indeed, the test of a nation's right to survive today is measured not by the size of its bombs or the range of its missiles, but by the size and range of its concern for the human community as a whole.

There can be no true security for America unless we can exert leadership in these terms, unless we become advocates of a grand design that is directed to the large cause of human destiny.

There can be no true security for America unless we can establish and keep vital connections with the world's people, unless there is some moral grandeur to our purposes, unless what we do is directed to the cause of human life and the free man.

There is much that America has said to the world, but the world is still waiting for us to say and do the things that will in deed and in truth represent our greatest strength.

What are these things?

FIRST, AS IT CONCERNS THE PEACE, AMERICA CAN SAY:

That we pledge ourselves to the cause of peace with justice on earth, and that there is no sacrifice that we are not prepared to make, nothing we will not do to create such a just peace for all peoples;

That we are prepared to support the concept of a United Nations with adequate authority under law to prevent aggression, adequate authority to compel and enforce disarmament, adequate authority to settle disputes among nations according to principles of justice.

NEXT, AS IT CONCERNS NUCLEAR WEAPONS, AMERICA CAN SAY:

That the earth is too small for intercontinental ballistic missiles and nuclear bombs, and that the first order of business for the world is to bring both under control;

That the development of satellites or rocket stations and the exploration of outer space must be carried on in the

(The signatures of this statement are acting in their individual capacity and not as representatives of organizations or as members of the National Committee for a Saner Nuclear Policy. Names preceded by an asterisk indicate members of the organizing committee.)
STUDENT ACTION
for a turn toward Peace
WASHINGTON, D.C.-FEB.16,17

A JOINT COOPERATIVE EFFORT
BY NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
CONCERNED WITH ACHIEVING
A JUST PEACE AND PRESERVING
DEMOCRATIC VALUES

So stark is the prospect of war and so immediate is the danger of it, that we call upon
students on this campus to join us in Washington, D.C. on February 16-17 to confront our
government and to urge that our nation take the lead in a turn toward peace.

THE PROBLEM

We wish to meet squarely the danger presented to democratic values by Soviet
ideology and Communist expansionism. But the essentially military response of the
United States to the Soviet challenge has been inadequate, self-defeating, and
profoundly dangerous.

It has been inadequate to insure the welfare and freedom of the impoverished
nations of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

It has been self-defeating because the dynamic of the arm race tends to erode
freedom within our own nation and, in the name of freedom, to ally us with
totalitarian regimes overseas. The failure of our essentially military foreign policy
has led to fear and frustration and to that intolerance of dissent and discussion
which now threaten the foundations of our democracy.

Finally, our present foreign policy is incredibly dangerous because it has led
to a spiral of weapons development. Our present military and arms policies have not
been adequately designed to meet the threat of nuclear war which would not only end the present tenacious peace, but would
also destroy those freedoms to which we are deeply committed.

and instead seek instead agreement. Then, having taken this step, the United
States should call upon the Soviet Union, Great Britain, and France to follow
our example and to permit the U.N. to set up such test monitoring systems
which, like our own, would serve to reduce the risk of nuclear war.

2. We urge the government not to prolong the current arms race through the
pursuit of nuclear test inspections from non-nuclear powers present in the
United Nations. Non-nuclear powers, including the United States, should have
full nuclear test monitoring facilities.

3. We urge the government to withdraw its nuclear bases in areas such as
Turkey and Italy from their vulnerability to attack and to make them useless
except for the purposes of a first strike against the Soviet Union. Such initiatives
on our part should be followed by a request that the Soviet Union take
similarly

4. We urge the government to seek disarmament in Central Europe,
both as a genuine resolution of the Berlin crisis and as a basis for further
movements to reduce proliferation.

5. We urge the government to commit itself fully to the struggle
against poverty, hunger, and disease throughout the world. This massive
development effort will require sacrifices from the U.S. and Western Europe.

Having taken this initiative we should then call upon the
NO TESTING

We urge the United States to refrain from atmospheric testing. The United States is gaining new prestige among the people of the world for its recent test ban treaty. The presidency of a policy of peace throughout the world is necessary, but if carried out in the short run, it would mean elimination of the possibility of international relations. The United States and the Soviet Union entering into such a form of relations would mean a prelude to a conflict between the superpowers. The United States needs the prestige of a policy of peace throughout the world. The Soviet Union is gaining new prestige throughout the world for its recent test ban treaty. The United States and the Soviet Union entering into such a form of relations would mean a prelude to a conflict between the superpowers. The Soviet Union needs the prestige of a policy of peace throughout the world.

TOWARDS AMERICAN INITIATIVES

The proclaimed goal of both the United States and the Soviet Union is a peaceful world under a new policy of non-aggression. Yet both are making advances in their own policies of non-aggression, and in the short run, it has already brought results. The United States and the Soviet Union are making advances in their own policies of non-aggression, and in the short run, it has already brought results. The United States and the Soviet Union are making advances in their own policies of non-aggression, and in the short run, it has already brought results.

(1) We urge the government of the United States to announce that it will not resume atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons, and that it will invite the United Nations to establish within our territory a test-monitoring system to prove to the world our bona fide and as a precedent toward a universal, controlled.
On August 22, 1950, it furnished an announcement concerning the formation of the NCAUAC. This formal announcement stated the purpose of the NCAUAC to be as follows:

*Protest from Against HUAC*

"Mounting national interest in abolishing the committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC), due to its outrageous behavior, and the growing public recognition of its unconstitutional mandate from Congress, is reflected in the following developments:

[Text continues, partially obscured by obscuring markings]
On April 23, 1962, issue of the Miami Herald, Florida's daily newspaper, carried a front page article about University of Miami students' demand for academic freedom. In an article dated April 24, 1962, editors reported that a copy of a circular, 5000 copies, was distributed on campus on April 26, 1962, signed by the president of the Miami Student Union. The Senator High School and the Black Student Union at Miami High School.

The circular, which was signed by Miami Student Union leaders, called for a country-wide student demonstration to protest against atomic testing and to urge toward peace. The circular was distributed to students and faculty at Miami High School, emphasizing the need for peace and protesting the policy of the United States to rely on atomic weapons. The Miami Student Union leaders were determined to make their voices heard in the struggle for peace and atomic disarmament.
It was learned in January, 1947, that the American Relief for Greek Democracy had offices at 111 West Forty-second Street, New York City. The honorary chairman of the organization was ELEANOR ROOSEVELT.
indicated that she was personally acquainted with a number of very prominent persons in New York City, particularly in New York social circles, including whom she described as a very close personal friend of longstanding, and a number of others whose names I cannot now recall. She mentioned having attended a small dinner at the Biltmore Hotel which was also attended by Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
Dear Friends:

Thirty-one Negro citizens of Columbia, Tennessee are under arrest, charged with crimes ranging from attempted murder in the first degree to carrying concealed weapons. Two other Negro prisoners have been killed, shot down in the Columbia jail by officers of the law.

These men, more than half of their number recently discharged servicemen, have been the innocent victims of race hatred and violence. The events which took place in Columbia on February 25th and 26th arose out of a dispute between a white shopkeeper and a Negro customer. They culminated in lynching threats, an armed invasion of the Negro district, wanton destruction of Negro property and wholesale arrests and beatings of Negro citizens. The enclosed pamphlet, "Terror in Tennessee," adequately describes this series of outrages.

Our Committee was formed to provide every possible safeguard to those Negroes unjustly charged with crimes and to assure them the justice denied them by sworn officers of the law in Tennessee. We shall work with the legal staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in providing adequate legal defense to the victims. We will work to assure that those responsible for this bloodshed and mockery of the law be tried for the real crimes committed. We shall attempt, so far as it lies within our power, to provide reparations for the damage occasioned Negro businessmen and householders by brutal mob action. Finally and above all, we will tell the people this story of injustice and race hatred at Columbia so that Americans may take measures to guard against a repetition of this tragic situation in their own communities.

Please help us to win these objectives through your generous contribution. Every dollar you give will help to assure simple justice to humble men who today stand charged with crimes while the real criminals are free. We want an America where every man, Negro or white, may stand on the same footing before the law. Help us to achieve that.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

P.S. This Committee represents a joint effort of all organizations and individuals working to assure justice for the defendants in Columbia. If you have received and responded to a previous appeal in connection with this case, please pass this letter on to a friend.
It is concluded that the typewriting on specimens (LJ) and (LJ) was not prepared on the typewriter used to prepare specimen (LJ) in Bureau File 40-0053 (Jul. 1943). Specimen (LJ), a photograph copy of an envelope addressed to Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson in Washington, D.C. from Constantia de la or in Tucson City, was obtained from the Office of Censorship in Washington, D.C., and submitted to the Laboratory on Apr. 18, 1943.

REMARKS: Instant evidence was sent to Supervisor in the Security Division on June 8, 1943, for return to the Office of Censorship.

Page two
Laboratory report 40-59112

40-59548-64
MEMORANDUM FOR

RE:

Visa Applicants
Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT;

Sponsors
PASSPORTS AND VISAS

On November 1, 1941, the visa application of the above-named individuals was presented to the Interdepartmental Committee for Alien Control as an urgent case with the recommendation from the Department of State that the case be approved. The State Department representative pointed out that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was interested in the approval of this application, and, therefore, the State Department desired that the committee take favorable action. The State Department representative advised that no biographical information concerning the applicants had been obtained, nor were any financial sponsorship forms furnished in connection with the application. He pointed out, however, that in view of the urgency of this case, the State Department felt that the biographical data and financial sponsorship were unnecessary.