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 4/10/55 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 E. GILBERT, former Presiding Bishop, NY Diocese, Protestant Episcopal Church; Rev. DONALD HARRINGTON of the Community Church of NY and Dr. GUY EMERY SHIPLER, Editor of "The Churchman." Informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advises that the CP is extremely interested in ATL.
According to information furnished by this source, was solicit-
ing 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-centre sessions.

"Present were Dr. John Bennet, 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 Tushewitz, secretary-treasurer of New York City CIO Council; Stanley Levison, treasurer Manhattan Division, American Jewish Congress; Leon Stein, Administrative Secretary of Executive board of Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union; James Carroll, Political Action Director, Transport Workers Union; Dr. Guy Emory Bindler, editor of the Churchman; Rabbi Chaiskin of the New York Board of Rabbis; Miss Ellen Baker of the Liberal Party; George wedge, executive secretary 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 Starr, Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr, 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 CRUMFORD, New York Branch, NAACP
(National Association for the Advancement of Colored People)

MORRIS HUSEWITZ, 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 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 IUSHENITZ; JEROME NATHANSON and Mrs. FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT.

Speakers at the meeting were listed as the Honorable WILLIAM H. BENSON, former Senator from Connecticut; Dr. JOHN KRUMM, Chaplain, Columbia University; and the Honorable STANLEY ISAACS, Minority Leader, New York City Council.
CRITICAL IDA. SUBSTITUTE FOR GRANT IN AID
USING THE NATIONAL CHURCH PLANNING ALLIANCE
AND THE CHURCH OF LAND AND SEA. DIGESTING THE CHURCH
THROUGH THE MEDIA OF TELEVISION AND NEWSPAPERS. PROTOTYPEING
OF THE ATT LETTERHEAD AND FACT SHEET. WILL BE SENT TO THE REACH
PRIVATE COMMUNICATION. THE BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA OFFICES
LEAD PORTIONS FOR ANY ACTIVITIES IN THE AREA.
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.
The memorandum reflects that on May 19, 1960, the captured organization will hold a giant mass meeting in Madison Square Garden, and this meeting will support rapid progress toward universal controlled disarmament and will round support for the Geneva negotiations on anti-ballistic weapon tests. It will also bolster the work of the Nation Committee on Disarmament.

Furthermore, the desire that similar demonstrations will have some effect on political campaigns and platforms of both major political parties is expressed. The names of Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Max YOUNGSTEIN, and others are being mentioned. It is noted that a committee of the editors that is responsible for the circulation of the newspaper...
On July 1, Ben Mandel of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee called and said they had received information that on July 1 the above Organization is going to have a rally that they're calling Hiroshima Day. Of course, it will mark the anniversary of the atomic bomb. They are going to hold a demonstration in front of the White House. Mr. Watsche and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is going to address the crowd. The rally is being organized by Abe Weissburg and David Livingston and an individual whose last name is Wurt.

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 JOSÉF 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.
TO: Director, FBI
FROM: SAC, Baltimore
SUBJECT: RESEARCH

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. Eleanor 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 Hyatt 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, since Mrs. Roosevelt had been whisked by police and by an entourage of Baltimore condition through the crowds which gathered on the sidewalks and in the hotel lobby to her twelfth-floor hotel suite she was willing to talk of many things.

Rush Must Change

Calm, unharried, 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 Russia's attitude in working for peace would be more cooperative.

"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 be ready to accept a change if it is a right and reasonable one.

Red Peril Here

She said she did not think communism was a "menace to the United States, but she 'suspect it is.'" increase in -" property because the people are unhappy and in want.

"The best way to combat communism is to make democracy successful. The best way to prevent Communists getting in power here is to instill a sense of power here and not by using American activities committee but by stricter laws and the close watch of the FBI," she said.

Mrs. Roosevelt said that democracy was given a tremendous boost by the result of the past autumn.

Liberals Insistent

"The situation may be old news now but its effect will feel a long time to come."

"It proved to the world that the great majority of people are governing themselves," she said. "It also prove that they want a liberal government and not a communist government."
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 brocaille and three-quarter broadtail coat, Mrs. Roosevelt was greeted by Mr. 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 those 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 liberalism 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 PEGLER

I HAVE received from the Sidney Hillman Foundation Inc. of Union Square, N. Y., a "condensed" testimony 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 in for a treat. Otherwise, I could put up a strong dissent on any and all counts. The brochure looks down to a typical cold-handed donation by a leading member of that cult of well-meaning 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 gained by something seen ending. It is all about Russia, recognition of Red China, "a substantial and proved quid pro quo," the bimbo "for the loss of Nationalist China to the communists," and the possible loss of India to Soviet Russia, as the first tract was put 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 professional unionist from Russia who had collaborated closely with the Soviet government. He was named under oath as a member of the Communist Party by Maurice Merkin, an old colleague in politics who admits that he was a party member for many years.

Within the last year and after he had been relieved of certain duties in connection with the Catholic Youth Organization, Bishop Bernard Sheehy of Chicago, was awarded $100,000, and such honor as 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 $23,800 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 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 remained 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 Oscar Ewing, former Security Administrator, all Roosevelt-Truman ideologues and political activists.

The "advisory trustees" of the Foundation, listed in 1952, included F. D. R. Robinson, Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. Channing Dobbs of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Harlow Shapley of Harvard and Lehman aforewards.

S-W-C-T
Knock Out the Smith Act

By WILLIAM Z. JUSTER

FOR A FULL eight years now the forces of the left wing, especially the Communist Party, have been conducting a relentless struggle to defeat the infamous Smith Act in the courts and to prevent it from being used to jail political opponents. And men who have dared to think, and speak against the warmongers and their reactionary policies. There have been brilliant cases of injustice in the courts of this country, but for which brave men and women have dared to think and speak against the warmongers and other reactionary policies. There have been brilliant cases of injustice in the courts of this country, but for which brave men and women have dared to think and speak against the warmongers and other reactionary policies.

ISSUE OF THE U.S. Supreme Court's second look at the Smith Act. On its decision rests not only the fate of more than 100 additional Communist Party leaders whose cases are now before the Supreme Court, but also the possibility of striking a decisive blow against the anti-Castro spirit which is behind the Smith Act and other such reactionary laws.

To wipe out the Smith Act would constitute one of the great victories for civil liberties in the history of this country. If the Supreme Court upholds 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 brought to view the Smith Act again.

The Supreme Court must not be locked in a routine or perfunctory manner. While the courts, so far, have sustained this disgraceful law, it must not be taken for granted that things must go on as before. With the realization of the war danger, the poisonous Smith Act hysteria is becoming diluted. All over the country, people are beginning to stand up to be counted for a real defense of civil liberties which has not been the case since the cold war began several years ago.

Only recently, the convention of the American Federation of Labor unanimously adopted a resolution for civil liberties which included repeal of the Smith, McCarran and Communist Control Acts. No doubt, many local councils of the Communist Party, men and women, will appeal to the Supreme Court and argue their respective appeals.

THE DEMAND for amnesty for the imprisoned Communist leaders and for an end to the many trials on charges of subversive activity in other courts, and for the Supreme Court, has concluded its second look and will now be given a new hearing. The demand of the Committee of 200 and thousands of rank and file workers.

With the present growth of the civil liberties movement, many candidates for public office in this 1956 elections, may find that the need for the protection of civil liberties is becoming a reality. No matter what the outcome of the elections, the need for a real defense of civil liberties will continue to be felt.

The demand of the Committee of 200 and thousands of rank and file workers, will appeal to the Supreme Court and argue their respective appeals.

Date: JUL 10 1956

Contribution may be sent to:
Pittsburgh Smith Act Self-Defense Committee, P.O. Box 154
Madison Square Station, New York 10, N. Y.
to think that at least one of the factors in the situation of the Progressive Citizens of America was the left-wing formation after the dissolution of the National Citizens Political Action Committee. The left-wing formation was called the "American for Democratic Action" and was organized by the aforementioned National Citizens Political Action Committee. The leaders of this organization were ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, WILSON, and CHESTER A. SCHLES. The issue upon which the two organizations were divided was whether or not to include Communists in an independent political organization, as well as whether or not to have a peaceful, non-militant existence and possibly to support the Soviet Union. The Progressive Citizens of America was willing to accept Communists as members and supported the Wallace position that peaceful coexistence was possible and the United States was on a "peace" basis. The increasing international isolationism was a factor in the formation of the political organizations, as was the concern with the purges.
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 unpublished a 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 other 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
9/28/61

INVESTIGATIVE PREMISES
10/20/60-1/15/61

TITLE OF CASE
COMMUNIST INfiltration of
THE GREATER NEW YORK COUNCIL
FOR A SAME 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 CNYSNP on 10/25/60, was 8A [redacted].

SPECIAL AGENT

IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

100-432496-32

16 APR 17 1961

MAY 8, 1961

[Signatures and notes...]
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 Safe 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 SEEGER, 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:
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, NY
- BROCK CHISHOLM from Canada
- Congressman FITZRYAN, 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.
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, 1955

Dear [Name],

...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. This is executive secretary or executive director of the Committee.

Eleanor Roosevelt and [Name] are officers--or at least members--of the Committee.
There has been a series of meetings on the University of New Mexico campus; the first one being on 12/18/57. By this group has designated themselves as the Foreign Policy Committee of the Collegiate Committee of the United Nations (CCUN). This CCUN has also been called the Collegiate Council of the United Nations.

The meetings have been taken up largely with the discussion of the program of the Group. Methods have been discussed for bringing the attention of American foreign policy officials to the discussions held by the Group. The meetings are usually held on the University of New Mexico campus.
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. WTOP Radio and TV carried accounts of the event, while ABC News visited Mrs. Harris to tape-record her testimony. WRC 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 Lister 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 action 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 SANE 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 when 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 set off the ground.
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 AEC dutifully reported that radiation from fallout amounts to less than 5 percent as much as men 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 AEC 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 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..."

One unidentified Senator received 400 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 wrote 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 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 WCSP recently proved that residents of Washington are acutely worried about the hazards of fallout. Mrs. S.F. 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 "Senor Agassi" petition. The latter had reassuring "big" names on it, such as Albert Schweitzer, Enrico Fermi, and Bertrand Russell. There is a moral here somewhere about the superiority of the spontaneous and natural over the planned and called.

The petition, timed for Mother's Day and stressing the dangers of fallout,
A confidential source advised on that the function to be held in the United States Labor Auditorium in Washington, D.C. on February 15 and 17, 1961, is a "Workshop" and is being operated by the National Office of the Negro American Labor Council. Source stated that the function was originally scheduled to be held in December, 1960, but was canceled and rescheduled to February 15, 17, 18, 1961. Source added that a recent change was to eliminate the day of February 18, 1961, and hold the Workshop for only the two days mentioned above.

The source stated that a National Convention is involved in this function and that, in all probability, the National Convention of the Negro American Labor Council would be held sometime during the Spring of 1961. However, these plans will not be revealed as yet, as no information is available.

The source relates that the Workshop will consist of prominent individuals who will sit and discuss the problems presented by the trade unionists who are involved. The source states that the Labor Council considers these recommendations and individual to be serious. Source recalled that Mr. Eleanor Roosevelt

...
The "New York Times" New York City daily newspaper, in its issue of August 6, 1961, on page 10, contained an article "A-Bomb Protests Cover Wide Front." The article reflected that 500 disarmament demonstrators rallied in Union Square on August 6, 1961, to commemorate the sixteenth anniversary of the dropping of the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima on August 6, 1945. The article further stated that placards reading "Ban the Vicious 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.
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 15,000 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...
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 ensuring 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, and miscellaneous labor groups.

The attendance was estimated at 20,000.

Three southern Negroes who had been involved in recent incidents in the South were honored guests. They were: Mrs. Hugh L. Ferrers, the former Miss Katherine Lucy, who was expelled by the University of Alabama in 1960 after becoming the first Negro to gain admission to the school; the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, leader of the bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., and Ole Curtis, Mississippi, who recently was in a dispute over voting rights.

Mrs. Roosevelt Speaks

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told the rally that New Yorkers as well as Southerners faced a challenge to race relations. She said New Yorkers ought to segregate housing and otherwise not pattern community life like the rest of the nation.

She said the southern states' first duty was to provide protection for Negroes' right to vote, as the Federal Government had no authority to do so.

Mrs. Roosevelt also interviewed Mrs. Foster, who said her husband was in a dispute over voting rights.

Eunice Bunkhead, an actress, who was born in Alabama, said she was "disturbing" even that a rally had to be held. She said she was outraged by the "insane" people who had "outraged" democracy.

Dr. Israel Goldstein, president of the American Jewish Congress, and Rabbi of the Congregation Beth Jacob, said Congress "has continued its 80-year record of total inaction on civil rights laws, failing either 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, with public contractors. But he added, it "unfortunately refused until recently to put its foot down against the enactment by the United States Congress of urgently needed civil rights legislation."

Ray Milligan, executive secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., said: The Government could not "remain a neutral observer" and that it was the "duty of the Chief Executive, no matter what his party, to act firmly to guide the nation in the observance of the law."

He said the Republicans and Democrats "must adopt strong civil rights plank 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 declaration of intention to implement it with all possible speed."

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Democrat of Manhattan, charged that "the official family" of President Eisenhower was deliberately "bringing back segregation." He said "every force is being used North and South, Republican and Democrat, to hold back democracy, to nullify the Supreme Court decisions, to reverse Jim Crow between the people and equality."
Powell Rips Ike:

Charges Army Restores Bias

(From the 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 I KE

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, insulated and isolated from them, the most commanding figure of the free world, captured by his own palace guard," Powell declared.

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

Authorine 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 Congressional 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)
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 reads as follows:

My friends,

As a Washington committee of some depth interested in the motives of the House Un-American Activities Committee, we have been asked to circulate a card of protest against these excesses.

As you know, the Congressional Record contains a card which any self-respecting, spirited citizen interested in these matters may sign. These signatures will be sent to the House Un-American Activities Committee.

It should not be difficult for Washingtonians, however, far from Washington, to assist in this important and worthwhile project.

If you wish to help towards making such a card effective, you may fill in the enclosed card and mail it along with 5 cents postage.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Address]
the singing, congratulatory messages from the following individuals were read:

- Eleanor Roosevelt
- Senator Wayne Morse
- Congressman William Hynes Ryan
- Canon E. John Collins
- Frank Rosenthal, Secretary-Treasurer
- Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union
- Lord Boyd Orr
- O. A. Knight, International Oil and Chemical Workers Union
- Harry T. Russell
- Norman Thomas
- Patrick Gormley, International Meatcutters and Butchers Union
- Congressman Robert C. Paterson

Dr. Leroy Bowman, as chairman of the demonstration, introduced the following speakers:

- Kenneth Nolan - Chairman, Students Peace Union
- Eric Hagens - Students San Francisco Nuclear Committee
- Takashi Aikawa - City Planner from Hiroshima, Japan
- Reverend David Coleby - First Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, New York

Congressman Mark Lannes

Dr. Bowman in a speech disavowed any connection between the GMNSU and those individuals who were attempting to sell "the Worker" during the ceremonies. The proceedings ended at 4:45 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

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.

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
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-
ity in the world.

We have been living half a life. We have been develop-
our appetites, but we have been starving our purposes.
have been concerned with bigger incomes, bigger tele-
on screens, and bigger cars—but not with the big ideas
which our lives and freedoms depend.

We are facing a danger unlike any danger that has ever ex-
isted. 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
danger is unequal in the danger. Our response to the
of today's world seems out of joint. The slogans
arguments that belong to the world of competitive
national superiority—a world of plot and counter-plot—
is to eliminate immediately at least
real and specific danger. Also, that the abolition of
attends us a place to begin on the larger question of arm
control, the problems in monitoring such tests are

tively uncomplicated.

As it concerns nuclear testing, America can say:

That because of the grave unanswered questions
respect to nuclear test explosions—espe-
cially as it is with the contamination of air and water and food, and the un-
to man himself—we are calling upon all nations to sus-
such explosions at once.

That while the abopion of testing will not by itself
solve the problem of peace or the problem of arma-
ent, it enables the world to eliminate immediately at least

real and specific danger. Also, that the abolition of

gives us a place to begin on the larger question of arma
control, for the problems in monitoring such tests are
tively uncomplicated.

As it concerns our connections to the rest of mankind,
America can say:

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

That the big challenge of the age is to develop
concept of a higher loyalty—loyalty human to the ho-

community;

That the greatest era of history on earth is within reach of all mankind, that there is no area that
be made vital or habitable, no doubt that cannot be
freed from victory.

That a spirit is required for men to understand
and realize the world's great need.
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 fouling the air, or devastat- ing 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 purpose, 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 be 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 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 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

no vanity that cannot be compared.

That all that is required for this is to re-direct our energies, to re-discover our moral strength, to determine our purposes.

SIGNED

CLIP AND MAIL TO:

FREDERICK W. DURFEY, D.D.S.
THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

Now, more than ever before, mankind is faced with the threat of sudden attack and the need for protection. We ask you to give thought and direction to this situation.

I especially urge you to make a public declaration that no nation may possess the nuclear test explosion in space or on land or at sea.

Our nuclear test explosions, missiles and outer space satellites are considered apart from other disarmament problems.

That is why we are united in principle on the need for supervision and inspection measures to control a testing of tests, all nuclear test explosions by all countries, and that the U.S. be prepared to meet the challenge necessary for implementing this weapon.

That the United Nations is the organization under United Nations-monitored control, and that there be a pooling of world science for space exploration under the United Nations.

Sincerely,

Name

Address

City

CLIP AND MAIL TO:

DETROIT COMMITTEE FOR A SAFE NUCLEAR POLICY

231 ADAMS
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Note: Make contribution as "New Nuclear Policy".

I am enclosing a copy of the statement as my contribution toward advancing the work of the Committee.

Send me further information about the committee and its program.

Name

Address

City

(The signers of this statement are acting in their individual capacity and are representatives of organizations or as members of the National Committee for a Safe 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 perilously disastrous.

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 arms 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 threatens the foundations of our democracy.

Finally, our present foreign policy is incredibly dangerous because it must lead to a spiral of arms development. Our present "strategy" under a different policy was entirely upon a balance of terror. A human or mechanical accident, a political miscalculation, the spread of nuclear weapons to nations now without them—inevitably, and inevitably, will break the chain of mutual exclusion. Our cold-world war which would not only end the present tenuous peace, but would also destroy those freedoms to which we are deeply committed.

and inspected test ban 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 ban monitoring systems within her borders.

(2) We urge the government not to press the nuclear weapons test ban powers not presently in possession of them and to seek a United Nations inspection of nuclear reactors in those nations which do not yet have nuclear weapons, to insure that no reactors are being used only for peaceful purposes.

(3) We urge the government to withdraw its missile bases in areas such as Turkey and Italy here their vulnerability to attack makes them useless except for the purpose of a first strike against the Soviet Union. Such missiles on our part should be followed by a request that the Soviet Union make similar withdrawals.

(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 negotiations to reduce Penta.

(5) We urge the government to commit itself fully to the struggle against poverty, hunger and disease throughout the world. This massive program must be supported through the United Nations and also to strengthen the United Nations. Having taken this Initiative we should then call upon the
NOW AS OUR DEFENSE

It is essential to maintain peace as long as we can continue to do so and to put forward a case for mutual defense. To make our case, we are encouraging a cooperative and mutually beneficial program. The government should be ensuring that if nuclear tests are used, the government should take into consideration the fact that as weapons of nuclear warfare increase, so also would the level of attack against us. We believe civil defense proposes the population psychologically for war and in any way preparing the population to survive such a war.

NO TESTING

We urge the United States to refrain from atmospheric testing. The United States has gained new prestige among the peoples of the world for its recent decision. To resume testing now would not only lose us this prestige, but would expose all the limitations of the atmosphere. This, and the dangers to present and future generations from radioactive fallout, foresees the use of nuclear weapons, and weakens the country's position in the atmosphere, and to call on the Soviet Union for reciprocal action.

TOWARD AMERICAN INITIATIVES

The proclaimed goal of both the United States and the Soviet Union is a disarmed world under law by negotiated agreement. Yet both major powers are now pursuing a policy of peace through military means. Because this policy will almost certainly fail in the long run, and in the short run has already made negotiations impossible, we therefore call upon the Congress and the Administration to take the initiative in breaking the deadly cycle of the arms race. It is our belief that if statesmen take the initiative, there will be a real hope of a disarmed world.

(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 U.N. to establish within our territory a test-monitoring system to prove to the world our good faith and as a precedent toward a universal, controlled.

DETAILS OF THE PROJECT

Starting at 10 a.m., Tuesday, February 16, students will picket the White House and other government buildings, handing out a statement of the project's position. While delegations of students will meet in the theatre and in the adjacent building of the project, women's committee will meet in the main building of the project.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

1. Join the Michigan Delegation
   For Details: Call: NO 5-5466
   NO 5-7222

2. Send a letter to your Congressman supporting the project

3. Read about foreign policy and peace (reading lists are available)

4. Sign the project petition

5. Wear a white armband on Feb. 16 and 17.

INITIATE THE RACE for PEACE

THE WASHINGTON PROJECT IS SPONSORED BY:

Boston Coordinating Committee, Earlham Political Issues Committee, Fellowship of Reconciliation—Youth Section, Friends Peace Committee of Philadelphia, Youth Section, Students for a Democratic Society, United Nations.

On August 22, 1960, furnished an announcement concerning the formation of the NCAUAC. This formal announcement stated that the purpose of the NCAUAC to be as follows:

Protest Article Against HUAC

"Mounting national interest in abolishing the Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC) due to its unconstitutional mandate from Congress, is within the following developments:

1. In the Washington area, calling for the abolition of the HUAC is among the prominent religious leaders of the region.

2. Members of the American Association of University Professors are preparing a resolution against the HUAC.

3. Several leading universities, including Harvard, Stanford, and Columbia, have issued statements expressing their opposition to the HUAC.

4. The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) is preparing a legal challenge to the constitutionality of the HUAC's actions.

These developments, among others, indicate a growing national movement against the HUAC's unconstitutional practices and the need for its immediate abolition.
An announcement concerning the effects of the integration struggle on February 14, 1960, shows how to organize" a conference "Sponsored by NOW for Equality in Education coalitions of 18 major National Organizations of NOW. The conference will dramatize the profound concern of students, parents, teachers, psychologists, educational and moral consequences of our children's education in segregated schools and our society's rejection in education system.

Headquarters for "NOW for Equality in Education"

15 East 24th St., New York 10, N.Y.

The conference highlights the psychological effects of inequality and the educational process. The conference will open at 1:30 P.M. on Thursday, Feb. 18, 1960, with a symposium on "The Psychological Effects of Inequality". There will be a reception at 2:00 P.M., and the conference will conclude with a public forum on "The Educational Process". A New York confirmation will be held at the conclusion of the conference.

New York (Panel 1), (51)

[Signature]

[Date: 2/10/60]
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 and 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.
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 crime 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,

P.S. This Committee represents a joint effort on the part 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.

44-1366-98
It is concluded that the typewriting on specimens (32) and (33) was not prepared on the typewriter used to prepare specimen (34) in Bureau 1 in 1961-1962 (John Doe).

Specimen (32), a photostatic copy of an envelope addressed to Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson in Washington, D.C., from Constantine de la Nore in Mexico City, was obtained from the Office of Censorship in Washington, D.C., and submitted to the Laboratory on May 30th.

Anon. Instant evidence was sent to Supervisor P in the Security Division on June 3, 1963, for return to the Office of Censorship.

Re: Contact of Mrs. Roosevelt with the Canadian Government on December 7, 1948.

It has been reported that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was contacted by the Canadian Government in respect to her visit to Canada on December 7, 1948, without reference to the Interdepartmental Visa Control Committee.

In view of the fact that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt had intervened in behalf of friends through the former Assistant Secretary of State, the Canadian Government was told that the visit could be made.

However, it has been decided by the Canadian Government that the visit cannot be permitted.


Re: Contact of Mrs. Roosevelt with the Canadian Government on December 7, 1948.

It has been reported that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was contacted by the Canadian Government in respect to her visit to Canada on December 7, 1948, without reference to the Interdepartmental Visa Control Committee.

In view of the fact that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt had intervened in behalf of friends through the former Assistant Secretary of State, the Canadian Government was told that the visit could be made.

However, it has been decided by the Canadian Government that the visit cannot be permitted.


Re: Contact of Mrs. Roosevelt with the Canadian Government on December 7, 1948.

It has been reported that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt was contacted by the Canadian Government in respect to her visit to Canada on December 7, 1948, without reference to the Interdepartmental Visa Control Committee.

In view of the fact that Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt had intervened in behalf of friends through the former Assistant Secretary of State, the Canadian Government was told that the visit could be made.

However, it has been decided by the Canadian Government that the visit cannot be permitted.
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.