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.
DIES LINKS PAC TO WHITE HOUSE

He Issues Report Listing Calls to Mrs. Roosevelt and to Aides of President

WASHINGTON, July 28—Accompanied by a list of seventy-two telephone calls, including some declared to have been from CIO Political Action Committee officials to the White House, a report ending the PAC "the political arm of the New Deal Administration" was made public today by Representative Martin Dies of Texas.

Drafted by Robert E. Stripling, chief investigator for the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, which is headed by Mr. Dies, the report released today to a reporter Tuesday morning by Attorney General Biddle, with the recommendation that it be turned over to Attorney General Biddle, with the recommendation that it be turned over to the House, General Biddle and the recommendation that it be turned over to the House, said the report recommended the creation of an immediate investigative committee to prevent "enactment of the Hatch Act". The report recommended the creation of an immediate investigative committee to prevent "enactment of the Hatch Act".

The investigation committee would take, Mr. Stripling said, would depend on replies to the letter by Mr. Dies.

View of Investigator

"From examining the personnel of the PAC and considering the constant communication existing between the PAC and certain Government officials, I am of the opinion that the CIO Political Action Committee is in reality, not so much a labor political committee as it is the political arm of the New Deal Administration," Mr. Stripling said in the report.

Women's Military Units Close to Full Strength

By The United Press.

WASHINGTON, July 28—A sharp increase in Wac and Wave enlistments has brought to the strength of these women military units close to the authorized quota, the Office of War Information reported tonight.

The Wac had 77,000 members on active duty July 1, while about the Waves had an enrollment of more than 70,000. Enrollments in each branch are at a rate of about 3,000 a month, it was said.

The Marine Corps Women's Reserve now has its full quota of 10,000 and is accepting recruits only in replacement.

The Spars (Coast Guard Women's Reserve) are close to full officer strength by 1,000 and have an active duty of about 8,600 enlisted personnel.

This is a clipping from page 26 of the New York Times for July 29, 1944.
Mrs. Roosevelt Co-Head Of Big 'Riot' Committee

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Dr. Charles H. Tobias are co-chairmen of a national committee organized under the sponsorship of the NAACP to mobilize support for the victims of the riot in Columbia, Tenn., as announced this week by the NAACP, which is completing plans for the legal defense of some 100 Negroes who were arrested following the con-

Meanwhile, it was learned that the county grand jury at Columbia last week returned indictments charging 21 Negroes and four white men with offenses ranging from attempted murder to carrying dangerous weapons.

A total of 28 Negroes were charged with attempted murder and three others were charged with attempt to commit a felony. The names of the four white men were not revealed.

TOM CLARK DISTURBED

Attorney General Tom C. Clark wired U.S. Attorney Horace Frizzell at Colum-

He said that he was "deeply concerned over possible violations of civil rights and other laws and directed Frizzell to ask for a federal grand jury to be convened in the case at the earliest possible time.

The two aspects of the case, said Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, are the adequate legal defense of the Negroes charged with criminal offenses and the arousing of public opinion to bring the guilty parties to justice and to prevent such occurrences from 'becoming the pattern to be followed by other communities throughout the nation.'

A series of mass meetings is being planned in 15 key cities, the NAACP head said, and smaller gatherings are planned in a score of other cities. Ollie Harrington, PV cartoonist, has been engaged by the NAACP to head up a special publicity project on the Columbia case.

A delegation of 15 students, representing 53 campuses of the American Youth for Democracy, lodged a protest with the Department of Justice last week. The Federal Council of Churches of Christ also sent a resolution to the department and the governor of Tennessee urging a full Federal investigation.

CIO BOARD ACTS

The CIO executive board condemned the evidence of police brutality shown by Tennessee police authorities. Its resolution stated that similar vicious anti-labor practices have been the vogue in the cities of Chicago and Los Angeles, adding: "These are not isolated instances but are related to each other. Each unpunished act of police brutality is an encouragement to the same pattern of conduct elsewhere."

In Washington recently 54 organizations endorsed and adopted a resolution condemning the incident in Tennessee as a "growing pattern by state and local police to deprive citizens of their fundamental constitutional rights. These are dangerous, the resolution added, "that America is based upon which all American acts."
further told [REDACTED] that President Roosevelt stated that he would pardon BROWDER tomorrow if the circumstances were such so that he could do so.
also remarked to [REDACTED] that Mrs. Roosevelt, the President's wife, is very active on this BROWDER Committee and has done a lot more than anybody realizes.
Kansas City, Missouri
July 31st 1945.

Mr. Eleanor Roosevelt,
 Hyde Park, New York,
 Dear Madame:

As a firm believer in true democracy, justice and fair dealing, I am anxious to express to you, my everlasting gratitude for your courageous attitude in condemning the action of that organized band of Georgia murderers who committed one of the most heinous crimes that ever blackened the pages of American history.

Then such monsters in the form of human beings can commit such diabolical crimes as this one and get away with it, I indeed, feel great concern for the safety of my country.

Regardless of the time, labor and expense necessary, those American villains must be brought to justice. I feel very much encouraged by the vigorous manner in which the Federal authorities, supported by President Truman, appear to be starting their work to bring those culprits to justice.

Every citizen of America should do all in his power to assist in putting an end to such foul crimes as this multiple murder in the state of Georgia. For God's sake, let us not bung and make it impossible for such crimes against humanity to ever occur again within the borders of this great country of ours.

Yours for a better world in which to live.
At the time it was thought that Roger Baldwin might have obtained information from the State Department through the aid of Mrs. Roosevelt.
We have no way of knowing just how Roger Baldwin came into possession of the
information but it is apparently based on the Bureau's report to the Visa Division of
the State Department. In the Regier's visa application, under date of January 29, 1944,
Kluczynski stated that Roger Baldwin, Reinhold Heibaur, Frank Kingdon, Nathan Hall,
and Eleanor Roosevelt have expressed considerable interest in Regier's visa appli-
cation and the President's Board of Appeals approved on December 22, 1944, but later
in view of the information contained in the Bureau's report on the case.

It is also known that Mrs. Roosevelt was notified of the refusal in February
and subsequently furnished the reasons by Mrs. Howard. E. Hauser, (who
had written a letter requesting it to be possible) therefore that
related that Mr. Roosevelt, who was interested in this case,
early in February regarding the refusal of the visa, and she subse-
sequently related the reasons for the disapproval. The reasons were furnished by
Mr. Roosevelt by letter to all employees, by Mr. Frazee by telephone. Mr. Roosevelt had written
considerable interest in the Roger case and related in this case
that she had been assured by Mr. Frazee and Mr. Roosevelt by
February 11.
stated that he granted the requested inter-
view, and that upon arriving at the office, he immediately ex-
plained that he had been invited to the White House for a luncheon, and
that he was at loss as to how to obtain information as to just what the
White House etiquette was. He asked whether or not it was customary for
flowers to be given to Mrs. ROOSEVELT. said that he was
rather taken aback by such a request; that he advised that
he had no more knowledge of such things than any other person, and that
it was his opinion that he, should visit the British Embassy,
that they would probably be able to inform him of the correct White
House etiquette.
Reveal FDR Let Mrs. Browder in To Please Stalin

By DAVID SEXTNER

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27—Mrs. Isaac Browder, Russian-born wife of Earl Browder, head of the Communist Party, was given her special reentry visa from Canada in 1944 because Joe St. John insisted.

Cordell Hull, then Secretary of State, explained to a Canadian consular official who opposed granting the visa, that President Roosevelt had ordered it so that he would not be "embarrassed" when he met Stalin again at Yalta.

The inside story of how the immigration laws were manipulated in the case of Mrs. Browder is recorded in authoritative testimony before a Congressional Investigative subcommittee.

TO EXPLODE DETAILS.

The full details are due to be exploded in the near future as the result of the attempt to railroad Robert C. Alexander, veteran State Department career man, for his steadfast opposition to granting visas to Communists.

The Congressional subcommittee which has been probing immigration irregularities is prepared to show that numerous Communists have been admitted into the United States through the influence of high government officials.

DOING DUTY

Alexander, assistant chief of the State Department's visa division, today was awaiting the setting of a date for a hearing on charges of departmental "misconduct" based on his testimony before a Senate subcommittee that national security was endangered through the harboring of subversives by the United Nations. Alexander, 31 years in service.

Continued on Page 6, Column 2.
that accompanied Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President of the United States, during an inspection tour of the Federal Migratory Labor Camp in Visalia, and while there conferred with
floor manager of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana, reported to the writer that George Wilson, who was occupying Rooms 591 and 592 with his wife Mabel on March 7, 1944, had in his possession a letter written on White House stationery addressed to "Mr. George Wilson, Executive Secretary, Harry Bridges Committee, St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana." This letter asked Mr. Wilson to send money to Mrs. Roosevelt. This letter was signed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

[Deferred Action]
He was active in the Students League and various youth committees set up by the Youth Communist League which later developed into the National Youth Congress, whose chief exponent is now Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.
MY DAY—
Discussing Place Of Conscientious Objectors in War

BY ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
HYDE PARK, N. Y., June 18.

Ever since I answered in a magazine a question about the rights of the families of conscientious objectors, I have been getting innumerable letters from the conscientious objectors themselves and their friends and relatives. I think there should be a clearer understanding of their point of view and what has been done by the government, as I understand it.

At the beginning of Selective Service, the federal government took cognizance of the rights of these men and I am now quoting from a document which some of the religious groups have sent me.

"On May 15, 1944, the United States completed its third year of moral and legal recognition of the right of drafted men to register conscientious objection to war and to perform, in lieu of military service, designated work of national importance. During these three years, this war-time minority of less than 8000 drafted men has worked without pay to render to our country more than $22,000,000 in public service. Except for the cost of transportation and technical supervision, this work was done without cost to the federal government. In most cases, the men themselves, their families and their churches pay for their living costs, which amounts to nearly $2,000,000 a year.

The work of which Selective Service assigns these conscientious objectors (classified 4-F under the draft laws) to perform consists of helping to protect and conserve our home-front resources—both our natural and human resources. To this end, civilian public service camps and units have been set up across the country to serve in areas where conservation needs are great and the war effort has seriously reduced the supply of essential personnel. For instance, 2500 men in 25 camps are engaged in fighting forest fires, draining swamps, building dams, maintaining national parks and wildlife resources and in reclaiming submarginal land. Nearly as large a number of men are serving essential work in 120 small special units throughout the country. They serve as attendants in state hospitals, as dairymen on farms, as 'teachers' in state training schools, as farm hands and technicians at state agriculture stations, as human 'guinea pigs' in medical research experiments and as 'sanitation engineers' in rural public health projects."

This is certainly a good record of work and it is work which is of national importance. It is, however, not the work which the country really requires of these young men. They would not have been drafted had they previously been working in jobs which the Selective Service Board considered important to the war effort. Many of them feel that in doing the work assigned to them, they are not using their capacities to the full and that they could be more useful in other ways. However, the work in which they could be more useful is work in which their conscientious objection prevents their taking part.

I will continue the discussion of this in an ensuing column.

(Copyright, 1944, for The Press-Scimitar.)

CLIPPING FROM THE MEMPHIS PRESS-SCIMITAR
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE
DATE: JUNE 20, 1944
FORWARDED FROM THE MEMPHIS FIELD DIVISION
Mrs. Roosevelt's Plan to Train 'War Objectors' Abandoned

By LAURENCE BURD

A plan sponsored by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt for giving several hundred conscientious objectors special college training and sending them abroad on foreign relief work has been abandoned under orders from Congress, it was disclosed yesterday.

A spokesman for Selective Service headquarters said abandonment of the plan has resulted in the recall of six of the objectors who were on their way to China. The recently adopted $1 billion dollar War Department appropriation bill prohibits college training programs for conscientious objectors.

The program, which was quietly started several months ago, ran into opposition from members of Congress and officials of the American Legion who got wind of it. It called for training the objectors and assigning them to the office of foreign relief and rehabilitation, headed by Herbert Lehman. Lehman's office said today it had never sponsored the project.

The plan, it was explained yesterday, was killed by Congress when a limitation inserted into a draft bill prohibits college training programs for conscientious objectors and places a ban on sending objectors overseas for relief work. 

At present, Selective Service officials were not in sympathy with objectors overseas for relief work.

41 was pushed by the 'White House' after Mrs. Roosevelt had men of draft age classified 4-E—conscientious objectors.
On June 19, 1943, the subject appeared at the Washington Field Office at 6:00 P.M. in company with his father. At that time subject pleaded with reporting Agent to use his influence in causing the charges to be dropped in instant case, stating that he was definitely dearest of getting into the United States Army and was particularly sorry that he had gotten himself into so much trouble. Reporting Agent advised the subject that the entire case was out of his, Agent's, hands and that any changes in the prosecutive attitude of the United States Government would have to be made by the United States Attorney's office. Mr. SYLVAN SCHWARTZ, Assistant United States Attorney, was informed of subject's visit to the Washington Field Office on Saturday, June 19, 1943. Mr. SCHWARTZ advised reporting Agent that he definitely had no intention of requesting dismissal or nolle process of the indictment.

Among the subject's effects which were subsequently pursued by reporting Agent there was found an opened envelope postmarked January 6, 1934, at El Paso, Texas, addressed to Mrs. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, White House, Washington, D.C., and bearing return address of 540 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. The subject will be ques-
Blamed at a later time to determine the manner in which he came to be in possession of this envelope. It should be noted that the letter has been removed from the envelope and that the envelope bears air mail postmark.
**Synopsis of Facts:**

PRO AMERICA was organized in the State of Washington in 1933; now has National Headquarters in Billings, Montana and state organizations in 10 states. Membership of California Chapter approximates 10,000 women. Its leaders are prominent influential women who are presently active in Red Cross, A.M.V.S., U.S.C., and other service organizations. Its principles include allegiance to constitutional government, support of the free enterprise system, and opposition to centralized bureaucratic government. Its membership is made up of republicans, Constitutional Democrats, and independent voters. The high point of its active program was its stand against the reorganization of the Supreme Court. Local meetings in California are largely discontinued due to activity of members in other fields of war work. California chapter is still active in choosing and supporting state and local candidates for political offices. State and national leaders identified, National Constitution set forth. No indication of subversive leadership.
"ARTICLE VIII
Amendments

"These By-Laws may be altered or amended at any meeting by resolution of the Governing Board. All By-Laws in force must be copied legibly in the Book of By-Laws kept at all times for inspection in the possession of the Recording Secretary."

The California Chapter has an approximate membership of 10,000 women, whose officers are the following:

NATIONAL OFFICERS

Honorary Président
Mrs. THEODORE ROOSEVELT
FBI Laboratory Report reflects that certain letters written under the various names set out in the title of this case were written by the same individual. Investigation has failed to reflect the true identity of Subject and persons interviewed know of no one they would suspect of being the author of these letters.
The FBI Laboratory Report reflects that the same person wrote the following letters:

2. A handwritten letter and Easter card both of which are unsigned; addressed to ELEANOR ROOSEVELT. This letter was postmarked Jamaica, New York on April 6, 1942. It bore the return address of
August 17, 1939

Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mrs. Roosevelt,

You have demonstrated such a splendid interest in the work which we are doing in the Federal Bureau of Investigation that I want to extend to you a most cordial invitation to address the Graduating Class of the FBI National Police Academy at the graduation exercises which will begin at 10:30 A.M. and be held in the Great Hall of the Department of Justice Building on September 30, 1939. Thirty-seven representatives of local, county and state police agencies are members of the Graduating Class, and in addition, there will be present three hundred and seventy former graduates of the Academy, who will hold their reunion and retraining course here during the week ending September 30, 1939.

The purpose of the Academy, as I am sure you are aware, is to train these selected officers so that they may return to their own departments and instruct the remaining members of their organizations. The three hundred and seventy graduates to date, for example, are making available through training schools increased knowledge and efficiency in law enforcement to police personnel numbering more than seventy-five thousand in their own departments.

The Great Hall of the Department of Justice Building is air conditioned, it has a seating capacity of approximately nine hundred and judging from previous experiences, the Hall will be filled to capacity. The Attorney General and the official staff of the Department of Justice will be present, as well as many of the members of the families of the Graduating Class and the alumni group.
I know that everyone present would be most interested in hearing you and I hope that the message of encouragement and inspiration which you would give them would be one that would serve to stimulate law enforcement activities on a national basis, so that law enforcement would advance even more rapidly and more definitely to a professional status.

I am sincerely hopeful that you can be with us and I want to take this occasion also to express to you my sincere appreciation for your continued friendly interest and encouragement in the work which we in the Federal Bureau of Investigation are doing.

With assurances of my best wishes and highest esteem, I am

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1-4-2958X
THE OFFICE OF CENSORSHIP
WASHINGTON

April 24, 1945.

Mr. John Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Attention: Mr. W. J. Powell.

I enclose as requested a photostatic copy of the cover
of a letter addressed to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, c/o The White House,
Washington, D. C. from
who appears on your
Special Watch List.

Sincerely yours,

J. P. Holgemuth,
Executive Liaison Officer

Enclosure:
As above.
A PETITION

To the President of the United States

On Amnesty for Smith Act Victims and Postponement of Trials

Dear Mr. President:

We respectfully urge you to grant an amnesty commuting the sentences of the sixteen men and women now in prison under the Smith Act (Alien Registration Act of 1940) to time already served, and to use your influence to secure the postponement of trials in the 160 cases presently awaiting Trial Court or Appeals Court decisions under the Act.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Names of other signers appear in column at left)

[Signature]

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

[Image of signatures]
said that the one thing that stood out throughout the conference was the unloosening of the frozen situation that has existed during the last few years whenever members of "people's organizations" have made approaches to prominent people. He cited as an example that had written to Mrs. ELEANOR.
Director, FBI

ROOSEVELT for an appointment. According to she got this appointment and spent two hours with Mrs. ROOSEVELT.
said that on May 16, 1949, of the Youth and Student Division of the CRO, had directed additional communications in an effort to secure a large delegation of young people to see Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, Chairman of the Human Rights Commission of the United Nations on May 3, 1949, at which time they intended to appeal for an investigation of the case of the "Trenton Six".
NAT KING COLE SUPPORTS
NAACP FREEDOM DINNER

Nat. King Cole has ordered Persons who will attend the din-
$1,000 worth of tickets for the ner include Mrs. Eleanor Roose-
NAACP Freedom Fund dinner to volt. Oscar Hammerstein II, and
be held here Nov. 22. Jackie, Mrs. James H. Burns. Stanley
Robinson, chairman of the NAACP will be master of ceremonies.
CP's 1957 Freedom Fund campaign. A national sponsoring commit-
tee and all the dinner committee for the dinner includes Mrs
Cole, has announced.
Purpose of the event is to raise war $18,000 of the Stephen Wise
$100,000 for the NAACP, to sit New Synagogue in New York
invite participation in the sit-in anti-Mrs. Ralph Bunche, Dr. Benjamin
members campaign, and to honor Mrs., president of Minneapolis
Branch, Richard Jr., former general College. In Atlanta, Mrs.
army of the Brooklyn Baseball League, and Mrs. Benjamin A
Chab, and Duke Ellington.

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

Date 10-1-57

61-5176-A
1. "Watermargin" - Interracial College Fraternity

It is reported that "Watermargin" is a new interracial college fraternity composed of Cornell University students pledged to fight "discrimination". The organization recently conducted a four-day conference which was attended by delegates from approximately ten educational institutions. "Watermargin" is endorsed by Mrs. Eleanor ROOSEVELT, of New York, and such influential groups as the National Conference of Christians and Jews, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Students Association. It is reported that with this strong backing, the new fraternity is expected to organize chapters on other campuses.
left for London this week to attend a meeting of leaders of the "World Partisans for Peace". Reportedly the meeting will discuss the "peace campaign" and will plan preparations for the Second World Peace Conference to be held in Senoa during the month of October. is quoted as stating that he would make the following proposals at the conference:

(a) That Tito-Yugo Slav representatives be admitted as delegates to the conference.
(b) That a group of prominent Americans, including Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, be invited to the next meeting of the World Partisan group.
Thank you for your letter dated October 14, 1987. Your observations and your interest in bringing this material to my attention are appreciated.

While I would like to be of service, I must point out that AB is strictly a fact-gathering agency; that information received is confidential and available for official use only and that AB has neither the authority nor the responsibility to make evaluations or draw conclusions in any capacity or character or any organization. Publication is prohibited.

We will understand your reasons for not publishing the information.
Mrs. Roosevelt and Highlander

The Highlander Folk School at Mont- eagle, Tenn., has earned its bad reputation over a long period of years as a result of its leftist programs, the Communist-front taint of its leadership and the disgraceful conduct of school leaders when called upon by congressional committees to answer just questions about its operations.

More recently, attention has been centered on Highlander Folk School because of its emphasis on forcing racial integration and the accompanying deterioration of harmony and disruption of good will upon the South. It is a gathering place for leaders in agitation of racial issues. When criticism arises, the school has always been able to count upon statements of defense from a clique of leftwing "do-gooders" whose prominent positions in various fields have been tarnished by their misuse of them in this and similar respects.

It is not at all surprising, but is noteworthy, that one of Highlander's integration workshops this year will be addressed by none other than Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Mrs. Roosevelt's name long has been linked with the school, she having been one of its early contributors and sponsors.

Mrs. Roosevelt's participation in the Highlander Folk School program will not raise either its reputation or hers. But considering both the school's record and Mrs. Roosevelt's record, their new association will probably damage neither, since both already have sunk so low.
Protests continued to reach Governor Buford Ellington at Nashville regarding the treatment of Highlander. Additional signatures were received to a statement protesting the attacks on the school. The protest was initiated by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Dr. Hugh Morgan of Nashville, and others, and has been signed by numerous prominent Americans.
One of the great security problems confronting the United States is the problem presented by the current situation of overseas Communists and rank-and-file members of the non-Marxist left. A number of sincere persons toward Russia and American communism have been examples where such people attempted to combine with non-conformists generally. Further, the plans of the Communist Party USA to exert a dual role in the United States consisting of liberal, progressivist pacifism.

We may note how Communists are in many different ways, with articles sponsored by such people. I refer specifically to the case of prominent persons including Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Professor Henry Seidler (Commager), which called for amnesty for persons certified as having been convicted. The activities of the Fund for the Republic in this case is noted, and its recent comments on the attempts of television and film to depict Communists from those areas indicate that the Fund for the Republic will create future trouble in the future.
If we can alert such people as members of the Communist party, unknowingly by those that are deceived by communists, then the members of the audience will think about it. On thinking about it, it is quite likely that in conversation with members of their families, members of organizations to which they belong, and members of their own communities, they will point out to their associates how harmful it is to have noncommunists accepting communist viewpoints and ideas, resulting in attacks being delivered against the national security program, national defense efforts, etc. We need to get people thinking and talking in the right channels from a security standpoint. Therefore, it is believed highly desirable to stimulate them discreetly to think in this direction while giving classified talks on the subject of communism.

Unless advised to the contrary, I intend to do this carefully in my lectures on communism in the future.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. This is for your information.

ADDENDUM: (CEB dd, 6-28-56) As noted, they have agreed to go to the work of creating internal informants.

I agree with Sullivan in theory. From a practical viewpoint, I think this approach is dangerous. These people will talk to their families and members of organizations. In so doing they may misinterpret our statements.
On February 14, 1949, a report was made available to the Chicago Office which stated that Professor JOSEPH D. LOHMAN, Department of Sociology, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, was Secretary of the National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capitol, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The report also revealed that Professor LOHMAN was a member of the Research Committee and Director of Research of this organization (NCSN). The report further stated that the Chicago Market, a University of Chicago Campus publication, on February 11, 1949, page 7, outlined Professor LOHMAN'S eight month field research on segregation in Washington, D.C. The results of which were published in book form in December, 1948. The report stated that the entire research dwells on discrimination against the Negro in Washington, D.C.

The report said that some of the individuals who appear as members of this National Committee are EUGENE T. DOUGLAS, Chicago, Illinois; Mayor HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, Minneapolis, Minnesota; KENNEDY N. LANDIS, II, Logansport, Indiana; PHILLIP MURRAY of the CIO Union; WALTER F. KEMPER, CIO, United Auto Workers Union; Mrs. ELEANOR COPPER, Hyde Park, New York; Mrs. ADLAI STEVENSON, address not given; Reverend JOHN C. MARGER, address not given; and Bishop C. HOMEL, OLMAN, New York, New York.

The report further reveals that a search of the files of the Security Unit and the indices of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, revealed that over fifty percent (50%) of the one hundred and two (102) members of the National Committee on Segregation in the Nation's Capitol have been affiliated with one or more Communist front organizations. The report stated that a
number of these are consistent fellow travelers of the Communist Party line.

RUC.
It is to be noted that Mr. STUDERBAKER, HELENE HALL and ROSAARD BRATCHER furnished favorable information concerning the subject according to the files of the American Red Cross. There is no information concerning the reference of Dr. KELLEY, and the file contained the following information concerning the subject's use of Mrs. ROOSEVELT's name as a reference:

The file contained a letter signed by [redacted], in which he made a request of the Red Cross Personnel Department that Mrs. ROOSEVELT not be contacted at this time. He advised that within the past three weeks (at the time he was making application to the Red Cross) he had requested two agencies to write to Mrs. ROOSEVELT, and he preferred that the Red Cross not contact her. This letter reflected that the subject had in his possession a letter from Mrs. ROOSEVELT to testify to her interest in one piece of work which he did for Dr. STUDERBAKER, U.S. Commissioner of Education. The letter from Mrs. ROOSEVELT read as follows:

- 19 -

61-9285-47
"Dear Bill:

I have just had a letter from Dr. Studebaker, and in the last paragraph he says:

return from his trip, as you say, with genuine enthusiasm, and I may add that he filed with us a most interesting and intelligently written report of his observations. I enjoy having him in the organization."

Very sincerely yours,

/a/ Eleanor Roosevelt

It is to be noted that ALMA CARL, Personnel Service Division, American Red Cross, in a letter dated July 29, 1946, sent back to the subject the above personal note when she had occasion to review his file in answering an inquiry from the Montgomery County School system.

Miss RUTH RILEY, American Red Cross, advised that she had been unfavorably impressed with the subject when he applied for a position in her Division in 1942. She stated that it was primarily because of his lack of qualifications for the position open in her Division rather than for any information of a derogatory nature which she knew concerning the subject. Miss RILEY stated that she took a very "dim view" of his activities with the American Youth Congress, but stated that what really convinced her that the subject was not suitable for work in her Division was when he tactlessly took out a letter from Mrs. ROOSEVELT to assist him in getting this position. Miss RILEY stated that she then felt that if the subject believed he needed a letter from a prominent person such as Mrs. ROOSEVELT to fill the position, he was not the type of person she was looking for. She said, however, that she remembered that he did get a position in personnel and had found in her few contacts with him that the subject was more than satisfactory in that position.

It is to be noted that the information furnished by Agent and reflected in the report of Agent dated November 5, 1948 at Baltimore, Maryland entitled SECURITY MATTER - C".
Here follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the
examination of evidence submitted to the Bureau with a letter from
the

dated December 13, 1945. This material was
received in the Laboratory for examination on February 11, 1946 with a routing

card from Superviser:

Q1 Typewritten broadcast manuscripts designated as "Source J" in reference
letter.

K1 Typewritten broadcast manuscripts bearing subjects name as author designated
as "Source D" in reference letter.

K2 Three handwritten letters designated as "Source F, G and H" in reference
letter.

K3 Typewritten letter and list of "Source I" in reference letter.

K4 Typewritten letters, one signed "Source I" on handwritten slip attached,
designated as

It was concluded that the following listed handwritten notations
appearing on the manuscripts included in the evidence designated above as Q1
were prepared by whose known handwriting appears on the
evidence listed above as K2:

61-11030-19
A Rose By any other Name I
page 2 - worn
page 3 - many, no one save Mrs. Roosevelt
A.P.I. has increased its public meetings and has
arranged for several Soviet experts to meet San
Francisco persons interested in similar fields.
Although the subject organization has not as yet been successful in obtaining a speaker of national stature, it is reported that [redacted] had contacted the Russian Consulate on effort to arrange for Marshal Zhukov to come from Russia to appear with an American speaker on behalf of the subject organization. Other persons considered, according to informants of this office, were [redacted] and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, General Joseph C. G. Stilwell, and [redacted].
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

FPi developed from meeting held in N.Y.C., 4/23/18; adopted name FPi in 1921 and incorporated as FPi, Inc., 11/26/28. Names of original founders set out. Many prominent individuals have been associated with FPi. Purpose: "To carry on research and educational activities to aid in the understanding and constructive development of U.S. foreign policy."
The aforementioned papers were signed by the following individuals as subscribers to the certificate of incorporation:

JOSEPH P. CHACE, CLAIR
HELEN ISELIN-MENDISON
JAMES G. McDONALD
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

FELIX M. KIRKBY (member of banking firm KOHN, LOEB AND COMPANY, New York City - "Who's Who" - 1930-1931)

RALPH S. ROUNDS

JOHN FOSTER DULLES (member of law firm of SULLIVAN AND CROMWELL, New York City - "Who's Who" - 1930-1931)
7-30-46

The White House

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt

Wash., D.C.

Advising in receipt of telegram addressed to Mrs. Roosevelt by Mrs. Lenda Fletcher of Interprofessional Assn., 1224 Taylor St., San Francisco, Calif., in which telegram author advised she is greatly concerned over inactivity of FBI in Dorothy Gordon case at L.A., and advising Eu, is actively conducting invest. re recent disappearance of Dorothy Gordon. Returning telegram.

telson 4-30-40 pm ak

7-3065-26

Mrs. Lenda Fletcher

Interprofessional Assn.

San Francisco, Calif.

Wire to Mrs. Roosevelt...GREATLY CONCERNED IN ACTION FOR DOROTHY GORDON LOS ANGELES DISAPPEARING. STATED TO FBI RICHARD NICHOLS LOST WOMAN WHEN 20 MILES N OF HAYWARD FARM, LOST BY KILLER, 50 POSTED SIGN "THOSE WHO KNOW AND USE SUCH SIGN AS CARRY ME AMONG THE DEAD." STATED DOCTOR FOUND AMONG THE DEAD AND SELLING RICH AND POOR.

telecast town two 4-30-40 pm ak
[Document content is not legible or translatable]
Underline "United States Postal Service," added this word, and
affix: "the check and mail came postmarked Nov. 30, by me."

You have, previously seen the two empty envelopes addressed to Miss Phiney (which contained these booklets) and which were delivered to her post office and returned. The post office has been given the evidence of having contained my booklets, as ordered and paid for by her. These envelopes I prefer to retain in my possession.

There is no object in giving this evidence back to the hands of a department of the Government which admits such illegal and unconstitutional procedure as Miss Phiney claims.

As an American citizen, I demand an explanation of this conduct by the New York postal employees, as well as return of my property or payment therefor in the amount of $50.

I am filing copies of this complaint with the local F.B.I.; with Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, in Washington, with attorney General J. Clark; with the American Legion; and with my attorney; and I am sending copies of this correspondence to Nationalist leaders and periodicals throughout the country, warning them to be on "their guard."

I kindly ask we have report on this matter promptly. Very truly yours, W.R. Allen

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This is a recent release by Dr. Smith: "...after I had finished my address in Salt Lake City, Utah, I returned to my hotel to be informed that there was a long distance call waiting for me... it was from an important man in Washington, D.C. He said to me: "Dr. Smith, we have trouble with Russia in Europe. If we do, you should report at once to the authorities because I have it on good authority that the Reds and the underground are under instructions as well as anti-Communist leaders as possible the first day that we have any differences with Russia..."

You have probably already read that the higher courts reversed the 90-day sentence given Dr. Smith by Judge Preonger - proving that there are yet in our courts judges of honor. Remember that earlier the 25th district court reversed a decision in favor of Professor J. Rubenstein, publisher of THE RED CRUSADE (P.O. Box 375, Oak Park, Ill.), which is running "The Protocols of Zion," and licenses a section to CHRISTIAN WORKERS OF AMERICA, and also to NAZI-AMERICAN SERVICE (PO. Box 4407, Brockton, Mass., Washington, D.C.)

A Republican victory in Nov. will bolster up morale of Cecil Rhodes still in basic positions, and possibly postpone the eventual clash with Judd-Peters at home and headquarters in London. Only the Christian workers, informed and courageous, are elected. There is the more chance to bring down a government that we can do on our own vote. It has been said: "There can be no progress without DIVINE JUDGMENT; there can be no harmony without LOVE; there can be no understanding without PRAYER; there can be no accompaniment without PRAYER." Reminding me, too, that a Southern Jeffersonian Democrat referring to successes of failure in United States says: "It is too easy to vote for a man and to receive from him one's enemies; but easy for two men to ally with each other in a common cause; and (quoting Jefferson): 'Seeing, therefore, that an association of men is not to be quarreled with one another in a thing which serves against our enemies from the time of the vote; if it be a question of a secession'...." - you will keep in mind that Democracy further suggests.

Get together expressions, as do others from Christ to date, the rest of will is in the NewYork-

The press which feeds on love of money and unscrupulous power that goes along with it, whole name. "Should the price of U.S. bonds drop 10%, the capital of every man would be wiped out - and, of course the Commerical and Corp. would take over while the happen be a 'pappy' that must have orders from the Headquarter of the World Bank? IT IS EASILY EXECUTED" -

--- END ABBREVIATION ---

"The newspaper is a 'pappy' that must have orders from the Head-quarters of the World Bank. IT IS EASILY EXECUTED."

--- END ABBREVIATION ---
Reference is made to your memorandum of January 4, 1957, in which you furnished a letter from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, concerning Jack Charles Hassengale.

Mrs. Roosevelt has evidently received a letter from Herbert P. Schaffer on stationery of the Ohio Crime Commission, Inc., similar to one that is being circulated among many United States Senators and United States Representatives in behalf of Hassengale. Several of these letters have been referred to this Bureau. An official of this Bureau contacted an official of this Bureau on December 28, 1956, and advised several of these same letters have been referred to the Department.

For your information, letters from Herbert P. Schaffer which have been referred to this Bureau by United States Senators charged that: (1) Hassengale consulted FBI Agents concerning the legality of wire tapping before placing wire taps. (2) The FBI Agent in charge of the case told witnesses that the case against Hassengale was to be dropped but that the FBI was going to get Hassengale because he sued an FBI Agent. (3) Hassengale was offered a small fine if he would plead guilty since this was the only way the FBI could save face. (4) One or more of the jurors were approached to hold for a conviction of Hassengale.

Jack Charles Hassengale, the operator of the Federal Detective Bureau, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, a private investigator, was investigated by this Bureau for an alleged violation of the Impersonation Statute and the Federal Statute prohibiting wire tapping. He was arrested on February 3, 1956, on the basis of an authorized warrant issued by the United States Commissioner, Cincinnati, Ohio, charging violation of the Impersonation Statute. The United States
The Attorney General

Commissioner at a preliminary hearing on February 9, 1956, dismissed this charge against Hassengale because he believed one of the Government's witnesses was mistaken in her testimony. Hassengale then filed a $200,000 damage suit against an Agent of this Bureau charging false arrest and slander.

On February 15, 1956, a Federal Grand Jury returned an indictment against Hassengale charging him in four counts of violating the Impersonation Statute and two counts of violating the Communications Act of 1934, the so-called Federal Wire Tap Statute. The civil suit filed by Hassengale against an Agent of this Bureau was dismissed in Federal Court on March 16, 1956.

Hassengale was tried by a jury in the United States District Court, Cincinnati, Ohio, and was found guilty on two counts of wire tapping and one count of impersonation and has been sentenced to one year and a fine of $750 on each of the wire tapping counts, and he received a three-year suspended sentence on the impersonation violation. He has subsequently appealed this case.

It has been determined that the Ohio Crime Commission, Inc., which has the same address as the office of Hassengale, was incorporated in Ohio on November 5, 1956. This is not a state crime commission but a private corporation, and the three incorporators are Hassengale's two employees and his wife. Herbert P. Schaffer has been known to frequent Hassengale's office and may be employed by Hassengale.

I want you to know that I have checked into the allegations made against this Bureau in the letter of Mr. Schaffer and each allegation is false. In addition, I thought you would like to know that Judge John H. Druffel, who presided at Hassengale's trial, commended the Federal Bureau of Investigation for its handling of this case.

I believe the information in this letter will be of assistance in answering Mrs. Roosevelt's letter. I am returning the enclosures to your letter for the completion of your file.

Enclosures (2)
NOTE: The Attorney General referred to the Bureau a letter from Mrs. Roosevelt in which she advised that she had received a letter from Herbert P. Schaffer regarding the Massengale case which "sounds as though the FBI has misused its powers." The AG requested a report concerning this matter.

Letters from H. P. Schaffer which are mentioned in Mrs. Roosevelt's letter have been referred to the Bureau by a number of U.S. Senators and Representatives and all the allegations against the Bureau in these letters have been refuted. The Attorney General is being advised of the charges against the Bureau in Schaffer's letter, the background of this case, and the fact that all allegations are false. This matter has been the topic of a separate memo.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

File of Secret Service, Los Angeles, contain two anonymous threatening letters with similar handwriting, one letter addressed to Mrs. ROOSEVELT dated 6/20/40 threatening the life of the President and one to the Police Chief, Los Angeles, threatening the life of Mrs. ROOSEVELT.
The first letter which he felt was written by the writer of the letter to Mrs. XXXYY, Washington, D.C., and postmarked at Los Angeles, California, June 24, 1940. The letter was handwritten in ink and is as follows:
"Los Angeles, Cal.
June 20, 1940

Dear Madame,

We Italian people are very proud, but we also are very generous. Last week your husband insulted us Italian people which we can not tolerate, I myself am dedicating the rest of my life to avenge this insult in the name of Garibaldi, I am ready to die before a firing squad anytime in exchange for the privilege of plunging my dagger into the heart of President Roosevelt, this I shall accomplish if it is my last act on this earth.

"Viva Mussolini
Long Live Italy
Death to F.D.R.
"The Black Hand Society of Sicily"

The second letter is addressed to the Chief of Police, Los Angeles, California postmarked at Los Angeles, and dated April 27, 1941. The letter is in cursive and in ink and is as follows:

"April 27, 1941,
Los Angeles, Cal.

"Chief of Police,

"Dear Sirs-

"This is to notify you that if Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT is permitted to speak tonight at the Philharmonic Auditorium, she will be shot to death on the speaker's platform as a traitor to our country.

"The time has come to destroy the war mongers in Washington, and restore our country to a policy of peace, and to stop us from plunging into war and ruin.

"To the people, End Peace.

"Signed
"America First Committee."
ATTENTION ASSISTANT TO DIRECTOR: THERE IS A POSSIBLE DANGER TO THE LIFE OF MRS. FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT, WIFE OF THE PRESIDENT.

PUBLICITY DIRECTOR RADIO STATION WOR, NYC, ADVISED AT ELEVEN THIRTY AM TODAY THAT A RADIO PROGRAM ENTITLED QUOTE GIFTS FOR WOUNDED SERVICE MEN UNQUOTE WILL BE BROADCAST TOMORROW MORNING, NOVEMBER FOURTH, FROM TEN AM TO NOON OVER RADIO STATION WOR FROM THE THEATRE GUILD BUILDING, TWO FOUR FIVE WEST FIFTY SECOND STREET, NYC. MRS. ROOSEVELT IS TO BE GUEST ON THE PROGRAM.

COMMENTS ON THE PROGRAM RECEIVED AN ANONYMOUS LETTER THREATENING HER LIFE. THE LETTER ALLEGEDLY STATED THAT SHE WAS A QUOTE JEW BAIRER UNQUOTE AND THE WRITER WOULD QUOTE GET HER UNQUOTE EITHER DURING THE RADIO PROGRAM TOMORROW OR AT SOME OTHER TIME. THE LETTER ALSO INDICATED THE WRITER KNEW MRS. ROOSEVELT WAS TO APPEAR ON TOMORROW'S PROGRAM.
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: Laboratory reports identify instant extortion letter with threatening letters to Los Angeles Chief of Police, Mrs. FRANK ROOSEVELT, EDIE CANTOR and others.

A report has been received from the Technical Laboratory advising that letter dated April 26, 1944 addressed to the Chief of Police, Los Angeles, California, mentioned in referenced report is written in handwriting identical with subject of instant case. The laboratory also reports that the letter mentioned in referenced report, addressed to Mrs. FRANK ROOSEVELT, is also identical with the writings of the subject of instant case.
Attention is further directed to the referenced report of Special Agent wherein it is set forth that the Bureau Laboratory identified the writer of the instant extortion letter with the writer of the threatening letters to the Los Angeles Chief of Police, to Mrs. [REDACTED], and others.

Although the referenced reports reflect an intensive investigation in an effort to locate the writer of the instant extortion letter, these investigative steps have been taken with negative results.

In view of the fact that all logical leads have been covered, this matter is being closed on authority of the Special Agent in Charge.

CLOSED