Reds Use Women's Day to Aid Wallace

By FREDERICK WOLFF

The Communist party is utilizing International Women's Day tomorrow, May 8th, to call forth a mass demonstration in support of Henry Wallace for President.

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

The interparty communiqué orders the Commissaries March 8, International Women's Day, 1948, to organize women into a political campaign to support a third party ticket. Sent from national Communist headquarters, here, and signed "Comradely Yours" by Elizabeth Delois, chairman of the party's National Women's Commissions, a political statement that there are 60 million potential qualified women voters in the United States.

Herbert is Forehead:

In recent years the Communist party was known as the "party of the women". Now International Women's Day received recognition from such prominent women as H.E. Francis, who is the President of the National Council of American Women's Committee of the National Council of Women, a national organization that is dedicated to the welfare of women and children.

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Internal Security"
Reds Rally Women Behind Wallace

(Continued From Page One)

which claim not to be Communist fronts.

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

Help Draw in Others.

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

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

The congress, officers and directors include Miss Flynn, Dr. Garve.

Wallis of Columbia, president, Mrs. Frederic Marsh, Mrs. Hildred Eady McChesney, Mrs. Chauncey Muhle, Mrs. Muriel Sweer, Mary Ann Green and Mrs. Elizabeth D. Gluckel, chairman.

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

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

Two years ago Interna, the Soviet official newspaper, pub-lished IWD greetings from Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Mrs. Henry Wallace and Lilias Wigsman, playwright.

To Attract Women to Party.

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

It's Women's Day In Mother Russia

by the Associated Press.

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

December 21, 1943

Washington D.C.

New York Daily News, 11/22/1943

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 21—Mr. and Mrs. John F. Kennedy of New York City visited a friend here yesterday and then went to a reception given by the Mayor of Indianapolis. The couple left Indianapolis late in the evening.

John F. Kennedy
Global FECP Urged for UN

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

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

Dr. Maurice Z. Perlmutter, head of the Congress's Political Department, commented that race discrimination, like aggressive war, must be outlawed "if civilization is to be survived."

The Human Rights Commission, of which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is chairman, and which has included an anti-discrimination clause in its proposed bill of rights was urged to: (1) affirm U. N. obligations against discrimination; (2) request all member states to enact such legislation; (3) call on them to police their laws vigorously.
City to Hold 'Tribute to Russia Week'

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

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

The New York "Tribute to Russia Week" will be part of a national observance of the second anniversary, on June 22, of the entry of the Soviet Union into the war. The national program is sponsored by a committee which includes Wardell, William Horelick, Mrs. Emme, Charles Kimmel, Thomas A. Drumm, William O'Donnell, Charles B. Henry, H.B. Kellogg, and other national leaders.
Story of Lash, "Reformed" Red, and Help Mrs. F. D. Gave Him

The following is a story of the ex-Communist reformed Red who helped Mrs. F. D. Gave him.

The story begins with a description of the person's past involvement with communism and how they eventually rejected the ideology. The individual, who is referred to as "Lash," is described as a former member of the Communist Party and an active participant in its activities.

Lash's transformation from a radical member of the Communist Party to a reformed individual is highlighted. The text mentions how Lash, now referred to as "reformed Red," has actively worked to help others understand the dangers of communism and to support Mrs. F. D. who seems to be a significant figure in Lash's life.

The text goes on to discuss various aspects of Lash's life and work, including his engagement with the American Council for National Security and his role in helping other former communists.

Throughout the story, the text emphasizes Lash's dedication to his work and his commitment to helping others. The individual's journey from an active member of the Communist Party to a reformed individual is portrayed as a testament to change and redemption.

The story concludes with a reflection on the importance of understanding the past and the role communism played in shaping individual lives. The text suggests that Lash's transformation serves as an example of the potential for change and the necessity of understanding the complexities of the past.

The text also touches on the impact of communism on American society and the need for vigilance against its influences. The story emphasizes the importance of personal growth and the role of individuals in shaping history.

Overall, the story of Lash, "reformed" Red, and the help Mrs. F. D. Gave Him serves as a powerful reminder of the need for understanding and the potential for change in individuals and societies.
MY DAY
'I Am Not Afraid of Communist Party or Soviet Union'

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Eleanor Roosevelt, Norman Thomas, L. P. Farm and A. C.
Kautz will be among the speakers at a week-long institute to be
held June 22-30 by the American Friends Service Committee
at Sunnybrook, Philadelphia.

The cost will be $82 per person, $115 per couple, $40 for high
school students, $30 per child. Registration forms are available
from the AFSC, 237 Third Avenue, New York 3, or 1500 Race
Street, Philadelphia 2.

The Washington Post and
Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker 2.1
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal

Date 3-12-61

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EX 104
MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT is one of our fellow workers in good standing, dues paid up, etc., in our CUW Women's Guild. The First Lady of the Land joined our union right after she got her job of pounding out a daily column.

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

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

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

Now comes the bland statement via the First Lady.

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

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

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

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

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

"December 7 was just like any of the later D-Days to us. We clustered at the radio and waited for more details—but it was far from the shock it proved to the country in general."

"We had expected something of the sort for a long time."

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

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

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

This was kept secret, of course, and it might have made a good situation for Mrs. R.'s "My Day" column, back at these days of earlier peace.
ELEANOR

Mrs. Roosevelt

I Can't Get Refugees Off My Mind

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

My two preoccupations at the moment are these European refugees and the people I saw in North African state soon will be dying of hunger.

Arms

I am delighted to note there is a "cautious optimism" that some agreements may be reached between the Soviets and ourselves in the London disarmament talks.

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

Dr. Jessup

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

Wash. Post and Times Herald
Wash. News-29
Wash. Star-5
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 MAY 21 1957

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NOT RECORDED
MY DAY

I Wasn't Surprised by Reinstatement of the Comintern

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

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

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

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

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

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

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

When we are accused of warming gong things which incite to war, I wonder what can be said about the following, taken from the text of a manifesto issued in connection with the establishment of the new Comintern Information Bureau:

"In the same way as the appeasement policy of Munich led to Hitler's aggression, today concessions to the United States and the imperialist camp may cause its instigators to grow more shameless and aggressive.

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

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

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

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

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

LAGUARDIA TO SPEAK

Mayor LaGuardia will cope directly to the stadium from his weekly radio broadcast to tell the savings of New York citizens for Hard Money, the Victory Fund.

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

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

Edward L. Hark, president of the National War Fund, and Edward U. Carter, president of Russian War Relief, also will speak. Gov. J. Howard McFadden of Rhode Island will be chairman of the rally.

PAGEANT OF 700

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

Alexandrov's Singers, Russian Dance and Metropolitan Opera stars, and the People's Philharmonic Chorus, will sing.

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

Governors of twenty-five states and mayors of hundreds of cities proclaimed a "Tribute to Russia" during the week in honor of the Soviet people who ended the second year of war on June 22.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, William C. Van Wyck, Bishop William J. Cardinal Spellman, Frances Perkins, and Mrs. Elsie Burns, Mrs. Helen E. Perot, and Mrs. Robert J. Wagner comprise a special committee directing the observance.

Tickets for the Randall's Island rally, priced at 25 cents and 86 cents may be purchased at the stadium.
MY DAY

Russian Education Emphasizes Rights of Fellow Citizens

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

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

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

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

She stressed one point that I think very interesting. She said that Russian teaching, from school days on, makes people conscious that they have to think of other people. They have not to think of their own territory; they have to think of the way the war is going. Many of them would sacrifice their life for the war. They would sacrifice their business for the war. They are not alone. And yet that reminder might be valuable to us in many ways.

ON Saturday I gave a luncheon for the Prime Minister of New Zealand and Mrs. Fraser. It was a great pleasure to see them again. They always make me feel like a friend, like a friend wherever they go.

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

At 6:15 I broadcasted for the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission and in the evening I went out to the Washington Sanitarium to speak to the Nurses Alumni Association.

Indexed 14-9

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Clipped from page 26 of the Washington Daily News

MAY 5 1944
FAIR ENOUGH

By Westbrook Pegler

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Feb. 20. A well rounded program in defense of civil rights, a call for a return to the spirit of Geneva in U. S. foreign policy, and attendance by 250 delegates and many legal notables were high points at the recent National Lawyers Guild convention held here last week.

The Guild reelected Malcom Sharp, professor of law at the University of Chicago, as president, and Roy Allen France as executive secretary.

Greeting came to the convention from Gov. Mecklenburg Williams and U.S. Sen. Pat McNamara. The featured speaker at the Guild banquet was Dr. E. J. Burdick, Washington lawyer, who spoke on the rule of law in America.

The speakers banquet was an outstanding array of legal talent. From Detroit and Michigan, Master of the Bar Association, Young McNaughton, Theodore Bohr, William Fox, and the U.S. Attorney. Greetings came from the chief Federal Justice here, Arthur T. Sisk, for a successful convention.

Sen. McNamara wired to Judge Patrick O'Brien, honorary president of the Detroit chapter, congratulating him on the Guild's stand on civil rights and civil liberties. In one of the most forthright speeches ever delivered, he said, "We must not forget that the American people, in fact, are the American people."

Brownwell made a statement amounting to a threat referring to the Guild as a 'subversive' organization and expressed his intention to wipe out the organization.

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

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, in Detroit to see friends here, stopped by at a cocktail party given by the officers of the Guild for delegates. She went for a ride with President Sharp and Secretary France.

Charles King, Dean of the Detroit College of Law, William R. Hill, president of the Western Bar Association, Harold M. Wardlaw, president of the National Bar Association, Nathan Goodman, president of the Detroit Bar Association, and several prominent attorneys were present.

Arthur D. Shores, attorney for Miss Anthony, sent warm greetings.

Scores of non-Guild lawyers, from Michigan, Ohio, and the West, showed up at the speaker's bar association, Charles Cockwell, nationally known lawyer, who has won many cases against government, representing plaintiffs in some of the most important.

Washington, D.C., Feb. 28. The National Lawyers Guild, which started out as an organization of about 100 lawyers, has now grown to a membership of over 5,000. The Guild has actively supported the efforts of the civil rights movement in the United States. The Guild's convention was held in Detroit, Michigan, where they discussed issues related to civil liberties and foreign policy.

The convention was well-attended, with 250 delegates and many legal notables present. The Guild reelected Malcom Sharp, professor of law at the University of Chicago, as president, and Roy Allen France as executive secretary.

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Write to Russia

New York, May 4th

Editor, The Worker:

As a group, there are no finer practitioners in America today of the fine old art of letter writing than those of us who occasionally send our thoughts to "the editor" in the hope that he will relay them to the public. We of Russian War Relief wish, therefore, that we might enlist those who write and read these columns as a vanguard in a "Write to Russia" campaign which will be conducted throughout the United States in May and June. We are asking 5,000,000 or more Americans during those two months, to write letters to "A Russian Friend," to be forwarded to a Russian by Russian War Relief. Those who are directing this campaign include such noted letter writers as Wendell Willkie, Mrs. Eleanore Roosevelt, Thomas Woodrow Wilson, William Green, Philip Murray, Owen D. Young and James G. Falls.

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

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

Any one who wishes to write to

"A Russian Friend" in this spirit may direct his letter to Russian War Relief, Inc., 11 E. 36th Street, New York, and it will be forwarded with one of our shipments of relief supplies.

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

This is a clipping from page 3 Sec. 1 of THE WORKER Date May 2, 1943 Clipped at the seat of Government
Must Stamp Out Race Hate, Murphy Wires Bronx Parley

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

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

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

Justice Murphy's Call

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

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

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

Gulli's appeal for unity in the war against fascism and in the peace to come, was matched by a message read from Senator Robert P. Wagner, which said:

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

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

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

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

New York, said the mayor, has shown that people of different faiths and races can live in harmony together. By getting together and talking things over the people can defeat those who would divide them.

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

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Winthrop White, Assemblyman Hulbert, Dr. Champlain D. C. Babbie, Marshall Councilman Spankie Jones and other leading citizens joined in the greetings.

Inter-Faith Speakers

Speakers included Rabbi Jacob J. S. Zuckerman, chairman of the Bronx Rabbinical Board; Rabbi George D. Hermann, the Rev. Warren Wolfe, of the West Chester Ave., M. E. Church and the Rev. John Price Langman of St. Edmund's Episcopal Church; R.P. Stephen, chairman of the Bronx Inter-Racial Conference.

Charles P. Tabern, chairman, the United Civic Assn.; the Rev. Elder Hawkins of St. Augustine's Church; Rev. A. E. Webster, United Hebrew Congregations of the Bronx Council of Social Welfare; H. R. H. Commissioner of the Juvenile Aid Bureau, Police Department and James C. Neruda of the AFL Teamster Union.

Indexed SE 139

This is a clipping from page 3 of the Daily Worker

Date Feb. 10, 1944

Clipped at the Office of Government
Aftermath of Snood Murder:

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

Social Hygiene Society Secretary Flays

U. S. Policy of 'Dumping Girls on the City'

BY MARJORIE RAGAN

Teen-age girls, who Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt said should never have come to Washington in the first place to take government jobs unless trained for responsibility, should be sent home. Ray H. Everett, social hygiene society secretary, and yesterday blaming the Government for lack of proper supervision of the girls, Everett quoted Army figures, which he said show that 24 percent of visiting servicemen are infected with venereal diseases, a fact he called "amateur pick-ups." Everett further charged that Government had brought the girls here "in large numbers" and "dumped" them on the city of Washington, where we know that most of Government girls are mature and well able to take care of themselves, and that many of the younger ones are seeking glamour and bright lights in the city, and they should be told the facts about their problems," he said.

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

Calls Government "Prudish"

The facts about venereal diseases are presented to servicemen. Everett pointed out, but are not given to the young girls because (Turn to Page 16, Col. 5)

(Continued from First Page) of "prudishness" of the Government, he declared.

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

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

From January through June of this year, there were 243 new syphilis cases in females and 201 new cases reported in his department in addition to 5,828 old cases. Of these numbers, 100 of the new cases were persons 19 or under, he said. In the 20 to 24 age group, there were 82 new cases.

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

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

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

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

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

Mrs. Roosevelt, commenting on the rape-murder of 17-year-old Dorothy Berrum, yesterday urged mothers to teach their daughters about the "evils of life." "Earlier in the day, Ray H. Everett, executive secretary of the Social Hygiene Society, called on the Government to send 'teen age Federal girl employees back home, and proposed a four-point program to safeguard the girls who have come to Washington from all over the country to take wartime jobs.

The First Lady said that too often mothers don't want to tell their daughters about the evils of the world, thus leaving many of the girls unprepared to meet situations when left on their own. "They must be able to take care of themselves," Mrs. Roosevelt declared.

Two other suggestions for protecting Government girls were offered by Mrs. Roosevelt. Increased policing of Hains Point, where Miss Berrum was found strangled and ravaged Friday morning, and psychiatric examination and treatment of returned war veterans who have criminal records or who are under observation for battle strain.

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

1. Send the 'teen age girls home. 2. Accept as Federal employees only those girls who are able to pass rigid medical and psychiatric examination.

3. Inform the girls about the difficulties they will face in the District, and offer them guidance in meeting the difficulties. 4. Increase the police force.

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

The social hygiene executive strongly urged screening tests of returned war veterans. See GIRLS, Page 6, Column 5.
O'DWYER TO HEAD PUBLIC SAVE-OPA-COMMITTEE

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

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

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

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

By GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

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

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

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

Shocking Statement

To May Craig's question, Mrs. Roosevelt replied:

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

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

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

**Held Secondary Jobs**

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

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

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

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Wallace speech dissected—II

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wallace repeatedly belabors the hysteria prevalent in America. He is doing as much, and, in many instances, more, to contribute to that hysteria as any of those against whom he tarred with the brush of his revealing Stadium speech will be worried in this.
Mrs. Roosevelt Returns; Sees Big Vote for Wallace

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, April 28.—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt predicts that Wallace will get a substantial vote for President because—

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

Mrs. Roosevelt made the statement when asked about the third party movement yesterday. She arrived from Europe on the Queen Elizabeth.

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

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

Mrs. Roosevelt, who went to London a month ago, participated in the unveiling of a statue to her late husband there.
No Peace Without Equality
Mrs. Roosevelt Launches New Group

ISABELLE SHELTON

No peace, no equality, Mrs. Roosevelt said yesterday, and she is not here to change the world until we set our house in order and give real racial equality to every man and woman. Mrs. Roosevelt founded a new women's organization yesterday, the National Women's Division of the American Jewish Congres.

Mrs. Roosevelt said that the organization will be a new way to bring about peace and equality, and that it will be a new way to bring about peace and equality.

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variation, there seemed to be a clear correlation between negative attitudes on integration and such questions as the Bill of Rights. Dr. Ehrman referred to those who opposed integration were likely to have a fuzzy or negative attitude toward freedom of speech and religion, voting rights, etc., he said.

Some Findings

Survey findings:

1. "Even in the South, there is apparently a general recognition that school integration is inevitable." Sixty-two per cent of Southern high school youths agreed. This compares to 62 per cent of Eastern students, 79 per cent in the Midwest, and 83 per cent from the Far West.

2. Mothers' education was a "very significant factor" in determining liberal attitudes, particularly in the South. Thus, 70 per cent of Southern youths whose mothers had completed only grade school favored school desegregation, compared to 33 per cent for children of college-educated mothers. The study generally showed more liberal attitudes the more educated the mother.

3. When given the statement, "Police and the FBI might sometimes be justified in using the third degree to make someone talk," only 27 per cent of youths disagreed in 1961, 35 per cent in 1963.

4. Almost 90 per cent of youths in 1961 agreed with the statement, "The government should protect some people from making public statements.

5. In 1961, 85 per cent agreed with the statement, "People who have no rights have no rights for which to fight for.

6. There is no such thing as an integration attitude, those who opposed integration were likely to have a fuzzy or negative attitude toward freedom of speech and religion, voting rights, etc., he said.

7. On "more remote" questions the figures were: laws against inter-racial marriage (42 per cent opposed); inter-racial dancing (40 per cent opposed); inter-racial clubs (40 per cent approved); inter-racial hotels (40 per cent approved); equal service to both races in restaurants, even at the same table (44 per cent approved); housing in the same neighborhood (49 per cent approved); Negro officers in the Armed Forces (71 per cent approved).

8. Groups comprising now for equality are:

American Jewish Congress
Women's Division
Association of Universalists
Delta Sigma Theta
National Council of Women
United Synagogue of America
Pioneer Women
Seventh Day Baptist General Conference
Women's Society
United Automobile Workers
Women's Department
United Church Women
Women's Branch
Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America
Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
Housing Integration

In North Proposed

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

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

Wash. Post and A7
Times Herald
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N. Y. Herald
Tribune
N. Y. Mirror
N. Y. Daily News
Daily Worker
The Worker
New Leader

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50 NOV 28 1956
Mrs. FDR Says Asia Vatches Bias in U.S.

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

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

"I complain bitterly because states don't believe in me," she said, "using Near East states as an example. But she explained that states with Asiatic states are not established, that some newly gained freedom and "are set as equals.""n the Indian ambassador to United States and his party made to eat in a segregated room in the Houston air and State of Dulles fixed, "and that ended the it here," she said. But in to practice integration to make it she added, the incident was a banner story across the nation.

"We must integrate housing," which would automatically integrate schools.

She said, "We want to see the way you our own citizens, are to do it, the situation in the are very difficult and we have to have the kind of things happen in Europe, however, that we can rely on the United States. The earlier situation was the UN when it was not until integration is not an option."

She encouraged the idea of a new world to what we have seen before, including in the North and South.
HYDE PARK, N.Y. — The Vatican's answer to an appeal by Roman Catholic laymen of New Orleans against their archbishop's attitude on racial integration was an interesting one.

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

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

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

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

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

The New Orleans laymen apparently should not have addressed their appeal directly to the Pope but rather to the Sacred Congregation of the Council, which is committed to "the universal discipline of the secular clergy and the Christian people."

And the spokesman also said the church was critical of its public appeal against their own ecclesiastical superior.

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

New Orleans, La.

2/14/58

Page 27 Cols. 1 & 2

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

White people with long records of affiliations with Communist-front organizations and subversive organizations, activities and causes have supported and subsidized the NAACP. Its president, Arthur Alschuler, a New Yorker, is a white man who is as large a figure in the current officers, directors and principal contributors, and he has numerous connections.

In March, 1957, the names of ten directors of the NAACP were released to the public by the NAACP. In their credit were introduced in evidence and made a part of the records of the hearings before the Joint Legislative Committee in Baton Rouge.

The New Directors cited for association with Communist-fronts are C. E. L. Johnson, chairman of the board, William Love, Dr. W. N. Paterson, Dr. D. Black, Judge H. D. M. Landau, R. H. R. Landau, and the E. H. Landau, members of the board of directors of the NAACP.

The five who founded the NAACP only one who is a Communist. The others who have no less than 72 citations of Communist-front and subversive activity under their names, in fact, have amassed a longer public record of citations than any other person in the United States. Dubois is the honorary chairman of the Board of Directors of the NAACP.

Yet this same Dubois is one of the modern scientific authorities whose writings were accepted by the Supreme Court as the basis for its decision of May 17, prohibiting segregation in public places. The court contributed to the public discussion of the book, "The American Pattern," cited and adopted by Congress and presidential action by the Supreme Court, as its leading authority on modern psychology.

The book was compiled by

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

"With all this background, how can the New Orleans NAACP have the unmitigated gall to put on a drive to fool the Negroes and others of the New Orleans area to join this organization? Doesn't everyone know that the purpose of the Communists and the pro-Communists is to stir up racial turmoil and strife and national disunity in this country?"

"By ye friends shall ye be known."
My Day—With Mr. Khrushchev

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

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

I saw no change in Mr. Khrushchev's appearance. He looks as young as when I last saw him when I visited his country. His wife and two daughters were very sweet, and his wife said she was glad she had decided to come on the trip. She had been afraid it might be too much for her, but she was enjoying it.

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

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

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

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

By the Associated Press

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

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

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

The 35, in addition to Mr. Nathan, included Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Senator Democrat of Minnesota, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, United Auto Workers President Walter Reuther, and Rep. Henry Reuss of Minnesota.

The letter said: "We have no illusion that the deep differences at issue between our two countries can be bridged by visits of conference... But, meanwhile, the World, and there must be an understanding of each other's point of view, where mutually advantageous agreements may be possible."
PROSKAUER LAUDS
AIM TO LET JEWS IN

Praises Humanitarian Interest of President in Studying Plan to Admit Refugees

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

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

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

The text of Mr. Proskauer's statement follows:

The statement of President Truman that the solution of the Palestine problem will not be accomplished by the admission of the hundreds of thousands of displaced persons in Europe, in the words of the New York Times, "is another and encouraging evidence of the President's understanding of the situation and his determination to do everything possible to help those who are suffering."

The statement also makes it clear that the admission of refugees is a necessary part of the solution.

The statement further emphasizes that the President's action is a reflection of the humanitarian concern of the American people.

The statement concludes with a call for continued efforts to help the displaced persons and for a firm policy in the Middle East.

The statement is signed by Mr. Proskauer and is dated April 10, 1955.

APR 10 1955

By 30 DEC 1949

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

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

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

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

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

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

PM's Bureau

27 OCT 28 1943

PM DAILY Page
$12,000,000 Isn't Enough:
Mr. Holzworth Wants $1776
From Eleanor Roosevelt

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

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

He contended that the Literary Guild, headed by Mrs. Roosevelt, circulated a book about bears, written by a Rutherford Montgomery.

Mr. Montgomery's book was largely plagiarized from his own work, Grizzly of Alaska, Mr. Holzworth said.

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

In addition to the $1776 asked of Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. Holzworth wants $10,000 damages from the Henry Holt publishing company, the Literary Guild, Mr. Montgomery and Brentano's Bookshop.

Mr. Holzworth is to be arraigned next week on the check charge.
Mrs. FDR Says Wallace Letter Aided

Wallace Letter Aided

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt stated in her syndicated newspaper column yesterday that Henry Wallace's letter to Joseph Stalin did a service to the country.

"Whether or not one agrees with everything that was said in Mr. Wallace's letter," wrote Mrs. Roosevelt, "he did the country a service by obtaining an indication not only of Premier Stalin's willingness to parley but of the Fallbach's interest in the renewal of diplomatic conversations. Mr. Stalin's reply would not have been so prompt and cordial if his government had been opposed."

G. I. R. 9

This is a clipping from
Page 2 of the
Daily Worker

Date 6-25-48
Clipped at the Seat of
Government.
United Nations

TRUMAN APPOINTS H.N. REPRESENTATIVE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6. President D.:

TRUMAN announced today the

Appointments of Miss. Franklin D.

United Nations. This is a partial list of

Name:

Title:

Date of Appointment:

Place:

Signature:

[Signature]

[Date]

[Date]

[Date]
ACW Parley X
To Hear Murray

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

The convention, which will continue for a week, will be attended by 300 delegates and 300 alternates from 24 states, the District of Columbia and three Canadian provinces. They represent 406 locals and 26 joint boards.

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

A general executive board report summarizing the union's achievements since the last convention and pointing up new objectives will be presented as sessions open. On the board are: Hillman, Jacob S. Potofsky, general secretary-treasurer, and the following vice-president: Dorothy J. Bellanca, Hyman Blumberg, Joseph Catalanoti, Abraham Chairman, Louis Hollander, Jack Kroll, Leo Krzycki, Samuel Levin, A. D. Margianneli, Abraham Miller, William Nemcek, Fred Rosenblum, Lephin Skala, Charles Stupak, Ed Murray, Weinstein.

IN MIDDLE WITH VICE PRESIDENT WALLACE are CIO leaders (l. to r.): CIO President Philip Murray, Vice President Henry A. Wallace, Amalgamated President, and CIO Political Action Chairman Sidney Hillman, and Auto Workers President R. J. Thomas.
Gen. Hurley Attacks Yalta Pact On Mrs. Roosevelt's Program

By the Associated Press

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

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

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

These were: WARREN G. HARRIS, Democrat of Washington, of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee.

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

Richard Lauterbach, newspaperman and foreign correspondent.

Hurley Warms Up.

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

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

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

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

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

"I thought China was lost at Yalta."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Getta in Last Word.

Mr. Lauterbach had the last word.

"I thought China was lost at Yalta."

138 Noted Americans Plead for Action to Prevent Race Riots

By the Associated Press.

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

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

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

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

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

Mrs. Roosevelt Broadcasts Appeal for Tolerance

By the Associated Press.

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

Speaking from her home at Hyde Park, over stations WEAP and WNYC the President's wife said: "We think it worth sacrificing our lives and the lives of those who love to prevent slavery and to preserve the hope of world democracy upon the earth. How illogical we will be if we do not watch our own attitude and wipe out of our own hearts whatever causes the lack of unity among our own citizens."

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

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

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

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

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

Aug 1 6 1943

WASHINGTON STAR
La Guardia Greets The Daily Worker!

By FREDERICK WOLTMAN,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

The Daily Worker over the past ten years has called Mayor La Guardia every name from "strikebreaker," "traitor," "war monger," "hooligan," "Wall Street sellout" to "enemies of the unemployed" to "whirling dervish" and "demagogue" of the worst type.

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

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

(Continued on Page Five.)
BY BARNARD RUBIN

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

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

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

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

TOWN TALK

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

George Kaplin looking for a Negro lead for a musical version of Camelot, written by Howard Benefield and Anita Loos. Merril Smith being considered.

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

Universal Pictures let four more executives go last week. Still no reports on the others.

Signs Hitmen in town with angel money, looking for a play.

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

Felicia, Dec. 18: will see something new. A Chanuka Hoceiman-que on by Jewish Life and People's Songs at the Pythian Temple.

Shooting suspension being discussed in Newport, Vermont. A house bought there's been used in a house wanted to be used in a film. Plot of shooting a short subject is called Impossible Pictures. Fawcett Loring has offered a formula to Lloyd: "When better shorts are made, Impossible Pictures will go out of business."

Mary Crane has just turned down a high cash offer from the Army.

Bed Stetten talks about the guy who was so tired when he got home from work that his wife let him wash the dishes for her.

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

The Oct. 5 Sunday edition of the New York Daily News ran a story on page 10 quoting the Reverend Thomas W. Casey, associate national director of the Holy Name Society, to the effect that $4 billion dollars in lend-lease materials were given to Russia, which Russia was accused of using to "maintain control of half of Europe."

In that very same edition of the Daily News on page 16, a story ran a full two-page spread on the amount of money spent in the United States for use in all the rest of the world since the start of World War II. The USSR is listed as having received $4,838,300 in lend-lease (almost all of which was blown up hitting the Nazis).

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

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

Fred Allen getting a new sponsor—Ford.

Madame Valesa peddling a new quiz program.

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

Frank Sinatra in a battle with the Capitol Theatre about one matter or his coming appearance there.

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

This is a clipping from Page 16 of the Daily Worker.
Dies Committee Agent Seizes Bookshop's Membership List

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

After a scuffle with Mrs. Charles Putnam, president of the District of Columbia Co-operative League, a Dies Committee Investigator last night gained possession of a list of 1,300 members of the Bookshop, a co-operative store at 216 Seventeenth Street N.W.

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

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

Grapples With Agent

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

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

List of Speakers Cited

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

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt headed his list, with others mentioning Sherwood Anderson, Erskine Caldwell, Langston Hughes, W. H. Auden and Buckwell Brown.

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

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

Bookshop Quilting League

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

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

Grundy County Group Says Teachings Subversive

By United Press

TRACY CITY, Tenn., Nov. 13—The Highlander Folk School—a labor school which recently received a contribution from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt—faced demands today that it move from Grundy County on the grounds that its teachings are "subversive."

The demands were made last night at a conference of officials of the school with leaders of the "Grundy County Crusaders," which was organized earlier in the evening for the purpose of "driving the school from the county."

A. J. Henderson, Tracy City banker and chairman of the "Crusaders," charged that teachings at the school were subversive. Officials of the school, including James Dombrowski, its head, countered with the offer to move if the "Crusaders" could prove that "our teachings are subversive."

Dombrowski said the objectives of the Highlander School were to offer a workers' education program, labor extension courses and community help projects. He said no official connection, "only friendly relations," existed between Highlander and Commonwealth College of Mena, Ark., another labor school.

A resolution was passed requesting the Highlander School to move from the county, because "Grundy County has received only adverse publicity" since the school's establishment and because "no beneficial, only harmful reactions," have come from the school since it was established several years ago.
Mrs. Roosevelt Raps Young Communist League Methods

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

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

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

Then, of the Young Communist League, she said:

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

Intoleraible

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

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

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

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

′Packing′ Charged

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

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

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

Mrs. Roosevelt's comment was:

"It never hurts to take the stand you really believe in. There is no reason why you shouldn't join a radical organization if you are sure you believe in the things the organization stands for and are willing to stand up and let the world know that you believe in them."

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

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

INDEXED

REC'D DECEMBER

JUN 12 1943

This is a clipping from page 12 of the

FOR

May 10, 1943

Clipped at the Seat of

Government.
Let's Face It

Dubinsky's 'Liberal' Disguise

by Max Gordon

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

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

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

This is a clipping from page 6 of the DAILY WORKER

Date 6-21-45

Clipped at the Seat of Government

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61-9877-A

58 JUL 5 1945
opinion, it is chiefly through default. I have always felt and feel now, that the American Labor Party, whose policies and aims are far more akin to those adopted by genuine liberals, has been remiss in allowing the Liberal Party to pose as the voice of liberalism.

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

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

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

Unfortunately, Eleanor Roosevelt gave it a helping hand with her column advocating an "authoritative solution" to the Communist question. Joseph Stalin has already discussed the implications of Mrs. Roosevelt's column.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Expressed Views Of Liberal Party

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

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

If the Liberal Party has thus far managed to get away with its pretense of representing liberal
500 Attend
Rally Against
Aid to Britain

Resolutions condemning aid to
Britain and calling for democracy
first at home were adopted here last
night by a mass meeting of app-
proximately 500, sponsored by the

The keynote of an enthusiastic
session was struck by Herbert
Heller, Hollywood producer,
playwright and chairman of the
American Peace Union of Cal-
ifornia, who declared:

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

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

Morris Hage, vice president of
the American Newspaper Guild,
during a speech on "Labor's Stake
in Peace," made sarcastic reference
to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's attend-
ance at a recent Washington News-
paper Guild meeting.

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

In addition to adopting resolu-
tions demanding "no further aid to
Britain," condemning the Dies
Committee and calling on Congress
and the President to protect civil
liberties in America, most of the
audience wrote postcards to Sen-
ator Wheeler (Democrat) of Mon-
tana, commending him on his Mo-
tionist stand.

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

Other speakers were A. L. Lime-
man, labor lawyer and executive
member of the National Fed-
eration for Constitutional Li-
erties; Thomas J. Hale, president of the Wash-
ington Negro Youth Foundation;
Sarah Van Montgomery, secretary-
treasurer of the Washington Peace
Mobilization, and Geddie E. Elder,
secretary of the Philadelphia Coun-
cil of the National Negro Congress.
Young Communists May Fight for Control
Of Youth Conference Opening Tomorrow

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

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

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

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

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will be present some time during the conference to "answer questions." She is a sponsor of the ISSN, and this will be her second appearance at its sessions.

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

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

A national committee of sponsors includes Clarence E. Fickett, a Quaker; Floyd Reeves of the American Youth Commission; Samuel Crow, an expert on Latin-American authority; Joseph Cadden and Jean Harie Neff, of the Youth Congress.

NOT RECORDED

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CLIPPING FROM
P. M., NEW YORK DAILY
DEC 26 1940

DATE
FORWARDED BY NEW YORK DIVISION.
New Youth Organization Would Oppose Any Domination by Reds

By SUTHERLAND DENLINGER

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

What form a new organization might take remains nebulous, but it is possible that the federation will relinquish most of its present functions to the student government department of the International Student Service with the ISS assuming most of the financial responsibility. This would scarcely come without a fight.

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

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

There doesn't seem to be the slightest ground for the charges made by left wingers, including Bruce Minton in the current issue of the New Masses, that this conference is being regimented or the radical viewpoint suppressed.
Mrs. FDR Urges Youth Labor Camps at Student Parley, But Delegates Cheer Plea for USSR Amity

By Milton Meltzer
(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Dec. 17—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, speaking at the International Student Service conference here last night, reiterated her support for forced labor camps. Speaking before some 300 student leaders from across the country, the President's wife, in reply to a question, stated: "I believe that a boy and girl in this nation should have a year's service to the United States. I believe it should be compulsory."

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

The Soviet Union is the only faithful ally of China," Mr. Lin said. "We hope the Far East will be a friend of the USA and that the USA will try to cooperate with the Soviet Union."

He pointed out that while the Soviet government continues to aid China, the United States still supplies Japan with 95 percent of its naval iron and most of its oil. Quoting the theme of the conference, "How Youth Can Serve Democracy," Mr. Lin answered it with a three-point program: "Full aid to China; complete embargo on Japan; and collaboration of the United States with the Soviet Union in the Far East." His remarks received the most enthusiastic applause of the entire conference.

OPPOSE WAR DRIVE

A strong minority, nearly 50 percent of the delegates, showed by their reaction to a pair of interventionists, Quincy Howe and Reuben Nebbett, that they are opposed to the "join Britain" war policy. Joseph Cadden, executive secretary of the American Youth Congress, said that the real alternative lay not between support of Britain's imperialism and German fascism, but between the two and collaboration of the peoples of the world for a democratic peace.

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

She dismissed the embargo on Japan by saying that "the profit motive still works with many people and as long as business men can make money we cannot do anything about it." She sidestepped the question of defense contracts to labor-law violators like Ford by placing responsibility upon the court. She exaggerated Robert Jackson, Attorney General, of attempted strikes breaking in the Yale University strike by repeating his accusations against the union leaders.

DODGES POLL TALK

Negroes were told that to speak would be riotous and that they would be killed if the policy of "Jim-Crow" was not upheld. In the armed forces and all varieties of Negro discrimination were suddenly changed by the F.D.R. Discussing the poll tax and Southern states, Mrs. Roosevelt went back to the early 19th century to drag out Calhoun's "slaves rights" theory. Her answer completely overruled a previous Administerance on this key issue.

In answering several inquiries about her attitude towards youth organizations, she styled antagonism towards the American Student Union and the American Youth Congress as great ships for International Student Service. Commenting upon a tenant platform for a new rival shop organization drawn up by student leaders at the Harvard and Swarthmore Student Union meetings, she said she could find nothing to subscribe to in their anti-British program.
Youth Leaders Reject a Purge

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

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

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

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

Youth Congress officials declined to comment on the meeting.

Hamilton precipitated the controversy by refusing to speak or to assign a Republican speaker for the AYC's citizenship institute next week. Hamilton's statement regarding "communistic organizations" was challenged by Mrs. Roosevelt.
Gromyko Lauds 'Soviet Stamina':
Says No Nation Can Rule World

By FRANK B. ADAMS

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

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

Mr. Gromyko spoke, without notice, at dinner of the other speakers.

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt continued on Page 2 Column 1.
GROMYKO PRAISES
RUSSIA'S STAMINA

Continued From Page 5

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

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

Mr. Davies traced the long history of distrust and suspicion between Russia and Great Britain, which, he said, continued long after the two countries were fighting together against Hitler. He said that the Soviet Union resented the exclusion of the Red Army from the global planning of the British and American Joint Chiefs of Staff, and the long delay in the opening of the second front. He said that in the fall of 1942 and early in 1943 Mr. Roosevelt and Winston Churchill were convinced of the necessity for a conference with Premier Stalin, but that at first the Soviet statesman had balked. At the Tehran conference, he said, "was the beginning of understanding and confidence between Marshal Stalin and President Roosevelt."

"Stalin's confidence in Roosevelt was strengthened," he added, "by his knowledge that the President and our military leaders had consistently urged a cross-Channel operation from 1941 until 1944. It was at Teheran, in November 1943, that finally the date for a cross-Channel operation was definitely agreed upon for the first time. Stalin and Roosevelt came to know each other that relationship grew constantly stronger. They stripped the world of political and military situations down to the elementary conditions vital to themselves and to peace. They found how far each could go."

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

Pepper Talks of Harmony

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

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

Mr. Eisenhower said that Americans were separated from Russians by thousands of prejudices and misunderstandings. "Roosevelt is dear to us, because he was the first American to show America the soul of our people," he said. "He taught us, he helped us, by the way also aided his country."
FIRST LADY DENIES YOUTH GROUP IS RED

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

TALKS ON U.S. PEACE ROLE

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

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt came to the defense of the American Youth Congress again yesterday, deriding a Communist organization and urging a policy of cooperation rather than of hostility toward it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CLIPPING FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES.

INDEXED

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NOT RECORDED DATE.

MAR 22 1940

FORWARDED BY NEW YORK DIVISION.
Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt to Serve On Fields Foundation Board

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

"Both Benjamin F. Fields and myself were highly gratified at Mrs. Roosevelt's acceptance of our invitation to serve on the board of the foundation," Whiteside said. "News of her acceptance was telephoned me a short time ago by Viola Ilma, executive director of the Young Men's Vocational Foundation, Inc., of New York, who also agreed to serve on our board.

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

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

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

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

Whiteside declared that Miss Ilma, during a recent visit to Tulsa, had expressed herself as being considerably impressed with the work the Fields Foundation had accomplished with reference to rehabilitating deserving discharged and paroled inmates of penal institutions throughout the nation. Mrs. Roosevelt was also serving of the Young Men's Foundation, Inc.
WASHINGTON MAY 17--Hopes of "moderates" that the Democratic Party will be able to unite on one of their kind, spurred by the Texas victory of Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson, have suffered a cold water dousing setting them back to their pre-Texas low level.

It was administered by Americans For Democratic Action, which bids fair to exercise a controlling influence over the August Democratic National Convention, as it did in 1948 and 1952.

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

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

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

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

Obviously, bribing a supposed government employee to turn over secret information to someone who has no right whatsoever to that material, is perfectly all right with ADA as long as the person involved is one of its own. I shudder to think of its wrath if the case had involved a Republican or conservative Democrat seeking to buy such information.
The tone of the convention was set by its keynote address, delivered by AFL-CIO Vice-President Walter Reuther, long one of the most politically-minded of all union leaders, an organizer of ADA and now its vice-chairman.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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For Whom Did Spellman Speak?

By Dean Pearson

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

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

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

The answer may lie in the fact that Cardinal Spellman is not popular with a portion of the Catholic hierarchy. Catholic leaders point out that Spellman has jurisdiction only over the New York metropolitan area, excluding Washington, which is under the jurisdiction of Rev. Mother Mary McGolrick.

They also pointed out that, despite this, the New York Cardinal has shown great dexterity in placing his own friends in certain key spots where they can influence church policy.

Recently, he appointed one of his proteges, Father Thomas J. McCarthy, to be chief of the National Catholic Welfare conference information bureau, which distributes news to all Catholic papers.

First American Pope

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

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

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

It is recalled that when the American cardinals went to the Vatican to receive their rings, Spellman alone was kissed by the Pope. At that time, the 1st Cardinal Glennon of St. Louis returned to Congressmen Joseph Casey of Massachusetts, who accompanied him to Rome:

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

Tale of Two Cities

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

In Philadelphia—located in the oldest international house in the country, established in 1833 and encourage foreign students in the United States—Jacksonville is the smallest—about 10,000. It has no great local industries, no wealthy taxpaying population, but a population which, living with, doesn't worry too much about enemy attacks. Yet it raised the money to build its own international house for foreign students.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gregory testified earlier in the trial that Mrs. Meade had asked for between $750 and $1,000 to keep from publication a story about him. The producer gave the date of the alleged “blackmail” attempt as Sept. 16, 1955, and the place as Sherry's Bar.

Ernest Goldenfeld, owner of Sherry's, testified that the bar was not completed at that date. Mal Sliey, employee of the Beverly Hills Hotel, testified that on that date Mrs. Meade signed a bar check at the Polo Lounge of the hotel.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In other words, Forrestal is thinking about the world as it is likely to be after this war, while Mrs. Roosevelt and her co-thinkers are thinking about what it will be. Their hopes differ sharply.

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

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

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

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

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

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

All this will cost money. But it won't cost anywhere
near what this war is costing us; and this war wouldn't
have cost us nearly as much as it is costing us if we had
had such a system in force prior to this war. Benefits
of universal military training, on the other hand, should
be great. It will also mean health and hygiene educa-
tion for the boys, and it will be a considerable help in
Nothup unemployment gaps.
1933-39
"I'm opposed to the CCC drilling with guns. It might make soldiers out of them."

1944
"I'm opposed to universal military service. It might make soldiers out of them."

Eleanor Roosevelt

Times-Herald
Sept. 18, 1944 (A.M)
CHIANG KAI-SHEK will pay a "surprise" visit to the Big Apple Conference if current arrangements fall through. His resignation, packed with dynamite, may not be revealed until the war's end. Congress is to ask why the hospital death rate is nearly four times higher than in Europe. One of the things to be discussed is the future of the U.S. and China. There will be two Supreme Court vacancies to fill in the fall, as Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes retires. Sol-{}i-{}citor Gener-{}al of Justice, is getting off on Number One and will be three other government vacancies to fill soon after that. It is to be expected that the next ambassador to the U.S. will be an ambassador to Paris. One of the first moves of Fred Morganthau away from the Treasury will be to tighten up on the capital accounts. The new Secretary of the Treasury, will be a "consultant" to the Treasury. Mayor La Guardia's next gambling crusade will be aimed at Long Island and Westchester counties where judges, bridge, rummies, and poker fomiers to-and-from are involved. The "insurgents" led by Judge Jonas Goldstein, have had a "forbidden" Democratic candidate running as a Republican, and vice versa, in one of the new political trends. In case you missed it in the paper, a New York engraving, who was among the Langford murder and another incident that escaped the headlines, will be raised by the Treasury. The Treasury is probing the influence that New York has in the flow of hoboes and name-brand Scotch that is getting to Gotham's bars. Following the recent FBI furor, the bootleggers are back at their old stands, on Fifty-second Street.

ROOSEVELT discloses all political ambitions, but it is shaped that James Mead cans for Governor of New York in 1945. The First Lady's address is now the Wardman Hotel. Mrs. Hopkins and Diana Hogkins are moving there next and is expected to be in New York permanently on the first of the year. The book that President will be out of the house by Thanksgiving Day. City Hall familiar says the mayor is being put on by Newbold Morris and Butch La Guardia to persuade each other to run for mayor. If the police depart-{}ments of every city prefer the first cars coming off the lines...it saves time and fuel. The postwar vacuum cleaner ads will feature the names of Jane Fonda, who probably never used one in her life, and Harry James in telling intimates that after fulfilling pre-commitments he'll quit the band business. The new movie heroes, is hospitalized in Cincinnati with an arm infection. Misses Richa-{}dson and Mary Jones of the York Institute will test a new filtering technique developed U. S. Census Bureau. The test will be the guinea pig dryers' new efforts to speed up the mail (Letter) order. The new post office is a work of art.
The Right to Advocate Murder

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

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

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

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

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

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

There are no daily labor papers in America except Daily Worker. There are no big capitalist papers in America except this one.

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

EX-487

97-401-A

60, Oct. 10, 1942

This is a clipping from Page 7 of the DAILY WORKER

Clipped at the request of Government
UPI-84

(CUBA)

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

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

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

A FEW DAYS LATER, SOURCES SAID, A LARGER GROUP WAS INVITED TO ATTEND A SECOND MEETING AT THE CONSULATE ON APRIL 1. THERE WAS NO INFORMATION HERE WHETHER IT ACTUALLY TOOK PLACE.

FRANK WAS AMONG THOSE SAID TO HAVE BEEN INVITED.

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

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

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

4/7=GE137P
CITIZENSHIP PARLEY OPENS HERE SEPT. 17

1,200 Are Expected At Conference

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

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

More than 1,200 delegates, representing about 300 public and private groups, are expected at the conference, which will have as its theme, "The Constitution and the Citizens." Honorary chairman of the conference will be Vice President Barkley, who has served three preceding years in the same capacity.

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

Alben W. Barkley
HOUSE CUTS FRILLS, PASSES OCD BILL WITHOUT ROLL-CALL

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

FULL INQUIRY IS PROMISED

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

By C. P. Truswell
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—Still wailing against dancers' arts and that so-called frills as parts of the national civilian defense program, the House of Representatives today stood formally and finally behind the restrictions it imposed tentatively last Friday upon a bill of the $100,000,000 it was appropriating for the OCD.

The decisive voice voting retained in the money measure an amendment prohibiting expenditures for instructions in physical exercises by dancers, fan dances, street or theater shows when no member was forced to go on record. The revolt, the bitter alienation, had spread deeply to Administration stronghold.

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

Donald Duck Voted Out

However, the House went on record to beyond the OCD and the quarrel which has involved Mrs. Roosevelt, assistant OCD, Miss Mary Hays, her dancer protégé, and Mr. Douglas, movie star, and the Treasury Department, for what it viewed as either a "turbulent" or a "frivoly," is a roll-call vote which will reduce to $250,000 if all it al-}

shouted with maritime metaphors.

"Home on the Range," Mrs. Roosevelt declared, "I say to them, and to all who say that these are matters that come before the Appropriations Committee for any appropriation of funds for such purposes, that they may go into it carefully. It will be appropriate and in order to vote on these matters as they come up.

Full Inquiry Promised

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

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

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

Miss Sally Rand, the fan dancer, according Representative Bennet of Missouri from Pocatello, Idaho, offering her services to the OCD at $25,000 a year, or "grants if the budget won't stand it." Mr. Bennett last week had said:

"I served in debate that if Miss Mary Hays was worth $4,000 a year, Miss Rand is worth $2,000.""Will change name of dance to "Nude Deal!""

Mr. Bennett put the proposal to the record.

Calls It a "Burlesque Show"

Representative Nicholas of Oklahoma, himself a former actor, announced the House for "putting on a burlesque show.

"For the time being," he said, Representative Cox of Georgia, "boondoggling and fancy uprisings should stand aside.

"If the actor wants to fight Jap, let him get up a gun. If we want some one to teach children how to behave, I recommend country housewives in preference to a night club entertainer.

"There was a fellow in Rome, Representative Taber of New York, ranking minority Appropriations Committee, "who stood there while Rome burned. Are we going to stand while the United States burns? Let us stick to the job for which the OCD was asked to protect the civilian positions of this country from raids. There are other agents that provide for the entertainment of the men in the service."

Mr. Taber planned to carry fight further. He would write a letter, he said, to Lindsay War star controller general, asking whether "glamorous and frivolous" employees be taken off the government payroll on the ground the agency had no legal authority for creating it for employment.

Senate Joins in Debate

The Senate, meanwhile, took notice of the House fight, and debated over there, too.

Senator Downey of California, defending Representative Joseph Cannon, chairman of the OCD's arts division, said there was no legislation of such a nature as the OCD's arts division, which is not legislation of any kind.

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

This is a clipping from the New York Times for
the selective draft) like others of his age. In the meantime he is volunta­rily relinquishing a career which holds thousands of dollar sal­laries for a small salaried position where he feels he can be of use in the House a short time later. Representative Thomas F. Ford of California, countering charges made against him, by Representative Leland Ford, read his colleague's letter which brought the House to Washington. The letter advised Mr. Douglas that he would serve without compensation. These, Mr. Ford said, were the terms upon which Mr. Douglas took his post.

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

"Present Bureaus avowed Senator Wiley of Wisconsin suggests a way to do the job its name implies, rather than provide a recreational program for ex-sailors," he said. The Department of Civilian Defense, and declared that she had "suggested" but had appointed Miss Mayra Chaney to undertake the task of OCD recreation programs for children. She added that she would be "perfectly delighted" to tell inquiring or critical members of Congress "the truth" about both appointments.

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

Mrs. Roosevelt declined to comment on the criticisms voiced on the floor of the House, or to indicate whether or not she had the opportunity to make a statement. She said she thought it would be "insensitive" to make any public reply to her Congressional critics at this time.

"I would rather say what I have to say to them," Mrs. Roosevelt explained. "It may be transferred to Mr. McNutt, but it is an OCD division now," Mrs. Roosevelt said.

As director of children's activities for OCD Mrs. Roosevelt said it would be the duty of Miss Chaney to contact and develop qualified persons to work with children in the approved programs, and observe the standards and controls of the Office of Child Welfare, which is directed by Paul V. McNutt.

"I may not have the services of the Treasury, but I have the services of the Office of Child Welfare," Mrs. Roosevelt said. In answer to questions concerning the Douglas and Chaney appointments, Mrs. Roosevelt said she had "not the faintest idea" on whose recommendation Mr. Douglas had been appointed. She said that his appointment as Miss Chaney's deputy in the appointment of Miss Chaney to direct a physical fitness program for children had been limited to "suggesting" her for a post that had been decided by others, to create demands for the special type of service to be rendered. "I neither hire nor fire," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "I do suggest names when appointments are under discussion." She suggested Miss Chaney.

According to Mrs. Roosevelt, the wider contacts of the dancer outweighed her lack of training as a recreational director, or teacher, and made her better than either, or an official of the Children's Bureau, to direct the proposed activities, including rhythm and folk dancing, which experience in England had proved to have "a definite part" in wartime play programs.

Roosevelt said that the exact scope and features of the programs to be directed by Miss Chaney would be determined by John B. Kelly, of Philadelphia, director of physical fitness for OCD. But it was her understanding that they would "provide recreation programs for children under war conditions."

Children's Bureau officials later confirmed the fact that they had no contract with rhythmic or folk dancing, or the post of Assistant Director of Civil Defense, and replace her "with a man of better skills" who could meet the duties of the position."

FIRST LADY ASKS HEARING

She Will Welcome Chance to Explain OCD Activities

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTO, Feb. 9—Mrs. Roosevelt disclaimed today responsibility for the selection of Mayra Chaney to undertake the task of OCD recreation programs for children. She added that she would be "perfectly delighted" to tell inquiring or critical members of Congress "the truth" about both appointments.

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

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the Assembly tonight by Malcolm Wilson, Westchester Republican.

At the recent appointments of Mayris Chaney dancer, and Melvyn Douglas, motion picture actor, to high Civilian Defense jobs, Mr. Wilson said they tended to undermine public confidence in Civilian Defense administration.

The resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas, as said columnist asserts, one of the reasons for the slow rise and frequent fall of the spirit required for a successful prosecution of the war is the fact that the Office of Civilian Defense is being used to make places for Administration favorites, as exemplified by the fact that two of Mrs. Roosevelt's protégés had jobs created for them in OCD, of which she is an official, which are as fancy as they are unnecessary and for which they were necessary—the incumbents have displayed no qualifications, and

"Whereas, by actions of this sort, public confidence in Civilian Defense activities generally is undermined and the spirit requisite for a successful prosecution of the war is set back, now therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Office of Civilian Defense of the United States be and it hereby is memorialized and respectfully requested to refrain from appointing to positions in any of its agencies or sub-agencies parlor pinks, personal protégés of those in high authority, administration favorites, otherwise unqualified, and others of similar ilk, and be it further

"Resolved, That the President of the United States be and he hereby is memorialized and respectfully requested to remove from her position as Assistant Director of Civili
That is a (in)representation of the "New York" Times' sentiments on the conviction of Alger Hiss, a tray by tray, and of Mr. Johnson's comments thereon, and the "Times", be it noted, nominally a liberal paper, is morally a little to the right of the Herald Tribune, which pretends, at least, to be a Republican.

The fact could have been noted that Hiss needn't stand on his rights under the statute of limitations but may waive them and stand trial on the accusations which underlay the perjury indictment.

"As a protégé of Frankfurter, indeed of Roosevelt, himself, who took him to Yalta where he signed away the world to Stalin, he owes that to the prestige of his noted patrons.

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT'S response was similar, but marked with her own unique censure. She, too, had personal dealings with Hiss but notwithstanding the jury's verdict in that 'cry-baby' process which the prosecution rever, she cast doubt on the conviction.

"It is a very difficult case to know what to think," said she. "I never once heard him say anything that would even approach the idea that he was a Communist. I feel that he may have perjured himself but I don't feel he ever sold any secret papers. It's a very sad case."

Nobody ever said he "sold" any papers. The evidence showed that he was so devoted to the enemy of his own country that he gladly gave them over. The proposition that it was a very sad case because the jury convicted a man who never told her he was a traitor was expressed in the thinking of our representative in the United Nations.

(Times Herald
22
Jan 28 1950)
Mrs. Roosevelt Not Convinced Of Hiss' Guilt

AMES, Iowa, Jan. 28 (UP). Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt indicated last night that she is not convinced of Alger Hiss' guilt and said his perjury trial 'troubled me a great deal.'

She intimated at a news conference that she had misgivings about the case particularly the weight to be given to testimony by the former State department official's accuser, Whittaker Chambers.

'I just don't like it at all,' she said, shaking her head vigorously.

The Hiss case was discussed twice during the news conference preceding a speech she made in connection with the women's day program at the Iowa State college campus.

'Not Reluctant'

The widow of the President said she was 'not reluctant' whatever to talk about the Hiss affair.

'Of course, that I was not a member of the jury and I cannot judge the legal phases of the case,' she said.

But it seems rather horrible to condemn someone on the testimony of another person who is his own admission is a perjurer and a former Communist,' she said, referring to Chambers' accusations against Hiss.

'It troubles me a very great deal, you see.

'If a person had been disloyal and had exposed me, not only would for him to get that free would be to confess the crime and then accuse someone else of the same thing.

She said it would 'seem strange' to her for Hiss to continue to protest his innocence unless he were speaking the truth.

Loyalty Not Doubled

Mrs. Roosevelt said she did not know Hiss well enough to testify regarding his character but that she had met him at several United Nations functions and had heard him speak. She could not recall ever hearing him say anything that would cause her to doubt his loyalty.

Several times during the questioning, Mrs. Roosevelt repeated that she was 'very troubled' by the case.
Enough is Enough

Mrs. Roosevelt appears to have been responding to Secretary Acheson's challenge, when she reversed her previous comments on the Hiss case at Ames, Iowa, on Friday. The Secretary of State had suggested in effect that the friends of Mr. Hiss ought to stand up and be counted. Each person who has known Mr. Hiss or worked with him, Mr. Acheson told the press, must decide for himself in the light of his own standards and principles what his attitude is and what his conduct will be. For himself, he would not turn his back upon Mr. Hiss. The next day after this statement appeared in the press Mrs. Roosevelt told a news conference:

A man who has professed innocence is involved by a man who by his own admission is a perjurer and a former Communist. It seems rather horrible to condemn someone on the word of someone else who admits to guilt.

The contrast between this comment and Mrs. Roosevelt's first reaction to the verdict in the Hiss case is striking. In response to many questions that had been asked about the jury's decision she wrote in her newspaper column last Wednesday:

We believe we have set up the best system under which to obtain justice that can exist in our own country. Trial by your peers is supposed to be the last word in safeguarding the innocent. So how can any one of us question it?

Mrs. Roosevelt's implication that the Government ought not to use the testimony of confessed law-breakers is in itself shocking. To exclude such testimony from criminal cases would put the Government at a perilous disadvantage in enforcing the law. But in the moment to the larger issue of respecting the findings of the judicial system unless new evidence is unearthed or some specific weakness in the court proceedings can be pointed out. If we are to have an epidemic of statements from high officials which have the effect of casting doubt upon the findings of the Hiss jury, a critical blow will be struck not only at our judicial system but also at our national unity. President Truman carefully avoided being drawn into this trap, and we hope that other officials will have the good sense to follow his example.
To Clear Rumors

Lie Detector Test Offered By Chambers

Whittaker Chambers last night offered to take an FBI lie detector test to refute "scuttlebut rumors" that there was something "peculiar" in his relations with Alger His.

Chambers made the offer during a radio interview by Bert Andrews, chief of the Washington Bureau of the New York Herald Tribune.

Chambers said he also wanted to "spike the rumor that Alger His is shielding someone."

Hisb was convicted by a Federal Court jury in New York of lying under oath when he said he never gave secret State Department papers to Chambers for transmission to Russia.

Andrews told Chambers there were a number of stories "that have attained national circulation in scuttlebut fashion." He listed rumors that the former Communist was once placed in a mental institution; that he is a heavy drinker and that there was something in his relations with His that has not come to light.

"I have never been in a sanatorium of any sort, period," Chambers said. "I almost never touch hard liquor. I may have five or six glasses of wine a year."

"The whole truth about my friendship with Alger His was placed before the jury.";

Mrs. Roosevelt Holds

Doubts of His' Guilt

Ames, Iowa, Jan. 23 (AP) — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt last night reported she is not convinced that Alger His was guilty and said she felt "awfully, awfully troubled about the whole thing."

At a news conference, Mrs. Roosevelt announced she did not consider the evidence conclusive.

She said it "seemed strange" to her that His would continue to protest his innocence, unless he were speaking the truth, after being convicted on the word of Chambers, who "by his own confession really is guilty of perjury and other crimes."

Regarding Secretary of State Dean Acheson's statement of continued friendship toward His, Mrs. Roosevelt said she thought people were being "overly critical."

She said she did not know His personally but that she had met him "on one of two occasions" at United Nations functions.
Chambers Invites Lie Test on Motives
in Accusing Hiss

Whittaker Chambers declared last night he is "eager" to take a lie-detecting test to prove he had no personal reasons for making charges against Alger Hiss.

The confessed erstwhile Communist courier came here from his Westminster (Md.) farm to strike back at stories he asserted were "rashly spread" against him by sympathizers of the former State Department official.

His testimony at two trials in Federal Court in New York City and before the House Committee on Un-American Activities led largely to conviction of Hiss on perjury counts. Hiss, convicted January 21, has appealed a five-year prison sentence imposed last Wednesday.

The squat, gray-haired 48-year-old Mr. Chambers, who accused Hiss of having given him stolen State Department documents for transmission to Russia, participated in a radio broadcast with Bert Andrews, chief of the New York Herald-Tribune's Washington bureau. After the broadcast from station WMAL, he answered further questions by reporters.

The lie-detecting issue came up originally at House committee hearings in August, 1948. Mr. Chambers told the committee he would be willing to submit to such a test. Hiss declined on the advice of friends that the test was not reliable.

Mr. Chambers declared last night he is eager "to take this test under proper auspices." By "proper auspices," he meant that those giving the test "must be free of any suspicion of complicity with Communists or close ties with Alger Hiss and his sympathizers."

"It would merely insist that one question be: 'Was there ever anything unusual about your relationship with Alger Hiss or any member of his family?' I particularly want to probe the rumor that Alger Hiss is shielding someone. He is shielding nobody but himself."

In contrast to his flat, unemotional voice and poker-face appearance during the broadcast, Mr. Chambers in an accompanying interview seemed far more relaxed and friendly than he was at the court trials or House committee sessions. He also was more naturally dressed in a gray suit, white shirt and black tie.

His 16-year-old daughter, Ellen, was called at her while he chatted with reporters.

Laughter at Report of "Deal."

He laughed when he described as "nonsense" a report that he made an out-of-court sort of "deal" with the Justice Department to escape possible prosecution for perjury as a result of earlier testimony. He answered questions quickly, but seldom stopped putting on a pipe.

He has no "solid plans" for the immediate future, he said. Asked about the implication of "solid" he referred to the former $10,000 a year senior editor of Time magazine, quipped: "I was merely groping for an adjective."

But there were no smiles or signs of gloating when he spoke of Alger Hiss or of the rumors he said were circulated against himself.

"I have never been in a mental hospital or mental asylum. Any period," he said grimly. "I never touch hard liquors."

The whole truth about my friendship with Alger Hiss was placed before the jury."
Lie-Detector Test Invited By Chambers

By Associated Press

Whittaker Chambers offered last night to take a lie-detector test as a means of checking his charges that Alger Hiss spied on U.S. secrets for him in a relay to Moscow.

"I particularly want to check the rumor that Alger Hiss is shielding some one," Chambers said. "He is shielding nobody but himself.

Chambers made that offer in a radio interview with Bert Andrews of the New York Herald Tribune.

Hiss Refused Test

He previously had offered to undergo such a test when he testified in 1948 before the House un-American activities committee, but none was ever made after Hiss declined to take one on the grounds that the test was unreliable.

It was Chambers' disclosures of a pre-war Communist spy ring which led to the perjury conviction last week of Hiss, former State department official who now is under a five-year prison sentence.

Chambers told Andrews he is willing to be asked any questions with the stipulation that those who conduct the test "must be free of any suspicion of complicity with Communists or close ties with Alger Hiss and his sympathizers."

He said he also wanted to specify that this question be included:

"Was there ever anything peculiar in your relationship with Alger Hiss or any member of his family?"
FAR ENOUGH
By Westbrook Pegler

The charge against Alger His was perjury, which is bad enough of itself, but the jury held that he lied when he denied that he gave secret documents out of our State department to an agent of the Soviet government. It follows that the conviction of perjury implies a finding of traitorous conduct by a man who then held a position of great trust.

Some of the reactions to this proof of historic betrayal, incomparably worse than Benedict Arnold's, indicate the extent of the depravity which set in with the "recognition" of Soviet Russia in December 1933 and became an awful corruption as the plan developed.

The Washington Post editorially said: "His had the misfortune of being tempted to betray his country in an era of widespread illusions about communism and of being tried for perjury. . . . In a period of cold war when the pendulum of public sentiment had swung far in the other direction . . . it is difficult to believe that a man of伊利's training and reputation could commit a similar offense in the climate of today's international politics."

This argues the revolting proposition that the offense of betraying the United States to Russia was no more bad when the deed was done as it is deemed to be today, and might be a mere social error in time to come. I think we might thank that paper, the propaganda henchmen and a loud one at that, of Eugene Meyer, one of our richest men and an intimate friend of Felix Frankfurter, the political and intellectual patron of Alger His.

It frankly states its considered opinion that His was unfortunate in coming under temptation and then twice implies that but for a change in the international political climate His crime would have been less heinous than it was. To call him, then, not Alger His, is the more at fault.

It expressed a subtle and telling idea that those hundreds of traitors planted in all the departments of our government were the victims of "widespread illusions about communism," although the fact is notorious that they were highly educated and many of them members of the Frankfurter cult from Harvard Law school. This clarifies the Post's standard of separatism and fitness in very few words. Now we know where it stands.

How widespread were those "illusions about communism?" I never was a victim of them. Were you? I never had any doubt that Soviet Russia was a ruthless, bloody dictatorship as Franklin D. Roosevelt finally came in a moment of anger many years later. Did you? Did Eugene Meyer?

The truth is that those "illusions" were not "widespread" at any time. There is absolutely no doubt that Roosevelt did permit Communists to infiltrate the government well in advance of anything worthy of the name an allowing leader, that communism was fundamentally hostile to the American Constitution which he was sworn to uphold.

Communists were few at most and those who served the Soviet from positions of trust in the United States were not victims of illusions but deliberate traitors, all mentally qualified to know what they were doing because party membership was solicited to expert hair-splitters in Marxist dialectics.

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The defendant testified that he had heard reports about the Communist Party in 1944 from James Byrnes, who was secretary of State at the time. Byrnes told him two or three times that there were a lot of Communists in the State department and that he had been warned about them. He testified that he immediately called up J. Edgar Hoover, then director of the FBI, and asked him for information about the espionage activities of the Communist Party. Hoover had said that there was no evidence of espionage activity, so the defendant decided to change his testimony.

The defendant's testimony was challenged by the prosecution, who argued that he was exaggerating his experiences and adding new information that was not present in his original testimony. The prosecution also presented evidence that suggested that the defendant had been influenced by other witnesses who had testified before him.

In the end, the jury found the defendant guilty of perjury and espionage. He was sentenced to 20 years in prison and fined $10,000. The case was widely seen as a triumph for the FBI and a victory for the prosecution.
CONFESSION, contribution, repentance, personal responsibility for personal conduct are the essence of our way of life. We teach our children that if they lie they will be punished but if they confess to the truth, while they remain responsible, they may be forgiven.

In a better American era the story of George Washington and the cherry tree was told to every child and it made an excellent impression upon them. At any rate, the father of his country could set his to his child.

Whittaker Chambers was a spy, a courier for spies, he has been a liar, a perjurer, a cheat, a fraud. We know that only because someone who caught him admitted he had caught Whittaker Chambers at something.

He escaped himself. He tried to escape against those whom he told his story. They would believe him. So far as known, he told his story first to his old friend, the attorney, to Adolf A. Berle Jr. in 1939.

TRUE, he did not tell the whole truth, of which fact the:...-ley, Albert Hiss's lawyer, makes much in court. That taken over his failure to prove the documents beyond any excellent court proceedings, and may even involve Mr. Kaufman before whom Hiss' case is being tried.

If no man of Napoleon's army fell to earth whom Hitler withheld the documents of government, that he would prove the truth of his story. Without the documents, Albert Hiss could establish the fact that he was a madman making wild assertions.

The first he told his story, encountered such hostility he had not retained his word that they would have found in wartime, held for while his accomplishment, even the warehouse, would remain high in official position, a thing in the sun of glamorous public esteem.

ANY man with a modicum of common sense, having raised the curtain upon the least knowntreasury of our times, would have rejected the proofs in his own possession until he found a less hostile an unprejudiced tribunal to which to give them.

Even then, he risked much as new appears in the courtroom where Mr. Stryker has some right to give the impression, seconded by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, that it is not she but Chambers who is on trial.

He also risked, as is always true in such instances, being accused of madness, in the hope that such a diversion would so change the issue as to vitiate the accusation.

But the facts are clear and no amount of legalisms and obiter dicta can alter the facts which I here set down.

Whittaker Chambers, a spy, courier for spies, was caught. For him, the documents of the highest government were those of the highest importance. The greatest significance of these papers is that, in the hands of a foreign power, they could be a key to our secret code and therefore the entire history of our methods of communication, beliefs, agreements, and its agents.

Chambers says that Alger Hiss and others, whom he has named, gave him papers which were delivered to a man who then tried to have them returned in such a way that he could claim that they had been stolen from Hiss' desk.

MANY, if not most of the documents came from Hiss' office; some bear his initials. If Hiss did not give the documents to Chambers, it is given to someone else who gave them to Chambers, or they have been stolen from Hiss' desk.

If Hiss gave them to someone else, it would be best as an indication how he gave them to Chambers.

If they were stolen, how does it happen that Hiss never thought of the theft by those who are in his handwriting, was impossible?

When Chambers told Berle in 1939, Berle communicated with another of the State Department, at which Hiss was an official even then and became known after the trial that what steps had other taken in wartime to protect such secrets? If it was as Chambers says it was, there is something wrong.

These are the issues, so far as the public is concerned, even though in a court of law, the problem appears to be different.
Wadleigh, however, made it clear that he had passed on none of the papers Chambers said came from Hiss. Chambers also named three other New Deal officials as "sources" of secret documents.

One of them, Harry D. White, former assistant secretary of the treasury, died a few days after being questioned by the House committee on un-American activities on this charge.

CHAMBERS related that in 1933 he had laid the story of the existence of the Red spy ring before A. A. Berle, former assistant secretary of state, in the belief that Roosevelt would act on it. Berle testified before the House committee that nothing was done, although as late as 1944 there was still a pro-Russian clique in the State department and that "Alger Hiss took the pro-Russian point of view."

Chambers, commenting on administration refusal to stir up snooping red herring, remarked, "Berle was told to go jump in the lake."

Again in 1945, after Mr. Truman's accession to office, Chambers repeated his story to the State department security officer, once more without result.

LOYD PAUL STRYKER, high-priced counsel for Hiss, submitted to Chambers a photograph from a Life publication showing Hiss in the company of Sen. Vandenberg, leader of the Republican "bipartisan" foreign policy faction, the caption of which referred to Hiss as "one of the State department's brighter young men." Adviser to Roosevelt at the Yalta conference where Stalin wrung vast concessions from the President, and secretary general of the San Francisco conference where the United Nations charter was drafted.

With heavy sarcasm, Stryker asked whether, upon seeing the picture, Chambers had warned the President to beware, that Hiss was a traitor.

"I did not," responded Chambers. "I didn't think it was possible to interest anybody in the subject."

Hiss' own story was a denial of everything. He lent Chambers his apartment, gave him his automobile, received a rug from him as a token of appreciation. Chambers said, from the so-called "spy ring," Bose with him to New York, had him and his wife and child in his home, met him an admitted 15 times—all true, but he never asked Chambers any papers.

Hiss and his wife denied ever seeing the Chambers family after Jan. 1, 1937, although the strange fact emerged over Mrs. Hiss' denial that Mrs. Chambers knew her plans to take a nursing course in Baltimore six months after that date.

Yes, the defense conceded, all of the secret papers except four in Hiss' own hand were typed of a Woodstock typewriter the Hiss family had owned, but the story was that they had given the machine to some servants before the dates typed on these papers in the first three months of 1938.

GOVERNMENT witnesses brought out that a repair shop where the machine was fixed was not in existence at the time witnesses for Hiss said they had taken the typewriter there, so that it must have remained with the Hiss family until much later.

But if the defense account were true, the alternative was that someone had still sneaked the papers out of the State department and Negro servants, for reasons unknown and unexplained, had come into possession of them and copied them for Russia. It sounded rather unlikely.

Hiss threw big names around throughout his testimony. One of his associates in the State department and at San Francisco, John Miller Dickey, is now president of Dartmouth college.

When former Secretary of State James F. Byrnes asked him about rumors of his Communist affiliation, he submitted himself to Byrnes and then asked Dean Acheson, the first undersecretary, now secretary of state, to assure Byrnes that the matter "had been laid to rest."

While still in the State department, he was sought out by John Foster Dulles, Wall Street lawyer, foreign relations adviser to Gov. Dewey during the latter's Presidential campaign, and American spokesman in U.N., to become president of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace at $20,000 a year.

With all of his State department experience, with the added distinction of having been executive secretary of the Dumbarton Oaks conference at which the World Bank and international monetary fund were conceived, Hiss felt himself well qualified to head this propaganda agency in the cause of internationalism.

He had always taken an interest in such matters. Even as a young government lawyer he had attended meetings of the Foreign Policy association in Washington at which bright young New Dealers, some of whom were also later accused as Communists, listened to one another.

THROUGHOUT the trial there were curious overtones. The consistently tender treatment accorded Hiss by Judge Kaufman aroused comment. Mrs. Roosevelt, who months before had pre-judged the case in her daily column, dropped in and again acquitted Hiss in print.

Other columnists and newspapers printed material intended to win him sympathy.

Yet it was not these that aroused Judge Kaufman's anger, but outspoken accounts of his partiality from the bench. He threatened contempt action or punishment by some "other method" once the case was closed.

The Department of Justice on other occasions had repeatedly sought convictions. But now in the wartime mass sedition trial of 44 opponents of Roosevelt's war policy, the case was prosecuted vindictively by O. J. Rogers, who later attacked an important number of left-wing clients of his father in charge for judicial office of the radical American labor party in New York which is the next thing to the Communist party.
Enough Is Enough

Mrs. Roosevelt appears to have been responding to Secretary Acheson's challenge when she reversed her previous comments on the Hiss case at Ames, Iowa, on Friday. The Secretary of State had suggested in effect that the friends of Mr. Hiss ought to stand up and be counted. Each person who has known Mr. Hiss or worked with him, Mr. Acheson told the press, must decide for himself in the light of his own standards and principles what his attitude is and what his conduct will be. For himself, he would not turn his back upon Mr. Hiss. The next day after this statement appeared in the press Mrs. Roosevelt told a news conference:

A man who has professed innocence is involved by a man who by his own admission is a perjurer and a former Communist. It seems rather horrible to condemn someone on the word of someone else who admits to guilt.

The contrast between this comment and Mr. Roosevelt's first reaction to the verdict in the Hiss case is striking. In response to many questions that had been asked about the jury's decision she wrote in her newspaper column last Wednesday:

We believe we have set up the best system under which to obtain justice that can exist in our own country. Trial by your peers is supposed to be the last word in safeguarding the innocent. So how can any one of us question it?

Mrs. Roosevelt's implication that the Government ought not to use the testimony of confessed law-breakers is in itself shocking. To exclude such testimony from criminal cases would put the Government at a perilous disadvantage in enforcing the law. But that is incidental at the moment to the larger issue of respecting the findings of the judicial system unless new evidence is unearthed or some specific weakness in the court proceedings can be pointed out. If we are to have an epidemic of statements from high officials which have the effect of casting doubt upon the findings of the Hiss jury, a critical blow will be struck not only at our judicial system but also at our national unity. President Truman carefully avoided being drawn into this trap, and we hope that other officials will have the good sense to follow his example.
Hiss Predicts Reversal of Verdict; Appeal Will Follow His Sentencing

Alger Hiss, former State Department official who was found guilty Saturday by a Federal Court jury on two counts of perjury, insisted yesterday that he was innocent and remained firm in his belief that his conviction would be reversed by the higher courts.

Faced with a possible maximum sentence of ten years in prison and $4,000 in fines, he told his friends that he was shocked at the outcome of the second trial. He declared that throughout the entire trial he was confident that the jury of eight women and four men would disbelieve the story of Whittaker Chambers, confessed former-Communist courier.

As Hiss studied the court record of the New York home of a friend, where he went Saturday night with Mrs. Hiss and remained yesterday, he commented several times: "It just seems impossible that anyone would believe Chambers, the admitted perjurer."

It was Mr. Chambers who first accused Hiss of betraying his trust as a Government official by passing secret documents of the State Department.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt paused at San Francisco Airport on her way to Portland, Ore., for a lecture engagement, said yesterday, she felt Hiss might be guilty of perjury but not of espionage.

"It's a very difficult case to know what to think," she said in response to a query about the conviction. "I never once heard him say anything that would even approach the idea that he was a Communist. I feel he may have perjured himself, but I don't feel he ever sold any secret papers. It's a very sad case."

Claude B. Cross, chief counsel for Hiss, said yesterday at his home in Brookline, Mass., that an appeal to the United States Court of Appeals would be entered immediately after Judge Henry Goddard imposes sentence here Wednesday morning. He declined to discuss its basis.

Asked if he would fight the case to the Supreme Court, he replied: "We will cross that bridge when we come to it." In answer to the question whether he thought Hiss would go to jail, he said: "I don't know. I have no way of knowing. That is for the judge to decide."

Hiss has made it clear that the fight for his vindication will continue, even if it has to go to the United States Supreme Court. However, he shares his hopes of his counsel that the Circuit Court of Appeals will find sufficient grounds on which to reverse the verdict of guilty.

Friends said yesterday that Hiss' wife, Frances, was bearing up under the strain and that she too was confident of a reversal of the verdict.

His Status as a Lawyer

The convicted man is not automatically disbarred from law practice because of the jury verdict. It was explained yesterday. If the conviction is sustained in the final appeal, however, he would be unable to practice in the Federal and state courts. He is a member of the state bar of New York and Massachusetts as well as the Federal bar.

Hiss is now at liberty under $5,000 bail, a continuation of the bond he posted when first arraigned.

When he comes up for sentence it will be one year, five months and twenty-one days after Mr. Chambers first accused him. The jury found the former Government career man guilty on two counts of perjury, that he lied when he said he never gave Mr. Chambers secret Government papers for a Communist spy ring and that he lied when he denied seeing Mr. Chambers after Jan. 1, 1937. Hiss could not be charged with espionage because of the statute of limitations.

The first Hiss trial ended July 8 when a jury of ten men and two women were deadlocked, eight for conviction and four for acquittal. Hiss applied to have the second perjury trial moved to Rutland, Vt, contending that public prejudice made it impossible to have a fair and impartial trial in New York. The motion was denied.

Representative Vincent Mannaing, Boston Democrat, declared that by appearing as character witnesses for Alger Hiss when the latter was first tried for perjury, Justices Frankfurter and Reed compromised themselves so they can no longer command the confidence of the American people. He added that "they should resign immediately."

Clipped from the New York Times
January 23, 1950
Mr. Marzani's Answer

In your issue of August 22, Ernest Lindley's guest columnist, Mr. Crawford, stated that the concern of Mrs. Roosevelt and others over the current attack on civil liberties has no real foundation—and cited my case as example.

There is nothing in the Marzani trial record to suggest trickery, he writes and points out that I was indicted under a law "which has been on the statute books since 1803." This is contrary to fact. The charges under which I was indicted were placed on the books in 1934. More important, however, the trickery consisted in extending the statute of limitations in my case through the use of a law designed to catch fraudulent war contractors.

Mr. Crawford implies that my case represents "an effort to ride the Government of Communists and fellow travelers." The record shows I was indicted two months after I left the Government. The record also shows the State Department tampered with its own documents in a vain effort to show I had been fired.

Mr. Crawford attacks Mrs. Roosevelt's statement that the court had denied bail. Having spent several weeks in prison until the Court of Appeals reversed the trial court and granted bail, I can assure him that Mrs. Roosevelt's statement was correct. This lack of accuracy on Mr. Crawford's part is much less disturbing than his contribution to American political theory. "There is a point," he writes "where devotion to civil liberties can become plain political gullibility." This to me is plain Nazi thinking.

A further use of Nazi tactics is the assertion that Communists and fellow travelers "institute themselves into democratic governments with the deliberate purpose of serving as spies and saboteurs." This proposition is the very core of reactionary strategy to isolate the left and silence liberals.

The answer to it is simple. During the war we found adequate protection in existing laws of espionage and sabotage. These laws are operative and the FBI has not been starved for either funds or personnel. The safety of the state is well guarded and does not depend on "loyalty" investigations and phony "criminal" prosecutions which are terrorizing Government employees and stifling criticism.

It is time to call the reactionary bluff. It is time to assert that patriotism and the status quo are not synonymous. In my own case, my war record at home and overseas speaks for itself. Mr. Crawford would do well to reexamine his thinking, for if he doesn't be well end up in strange company. There is a point where gullible acceptance of red-baiting becomes suicidal surrender of civil liberties.

CARL, MARZANI

WASHINGTON POST
PAGE: 1
DATE: 9-9-47
State Dept. Assails Attack on Aid Over His Leftish Second Cousin

Congress Blow at Robinson, Control Office Head, Draws 'Character-Assassination' Counter Charge at Hearing. Warning by Marshall To Be Fair

By Carl Levin
WASHINGTON, March 10.—The State Department struck back today with a denunciation of "character assassination" and "gossip mongering" as the directors of its purge of disloyal and "security risks" employees came under congressional attack for naming in allegedly leftish second cousin.

The State Department called in a ten-year member of the New York Republican Club, a Taft School, Princeton, Oxford, and Yale Law School man, to testify against the department's Office of Controls.

The attack upon the thirty-nine-year-old official at a hearing at which he was called as the offending witness by the investigating committee, was made by Secretary of State George C. Marshall. He gave a warning against "the undermining of the confidence of the people in the department, especially at this critical juncture."

The Secretary of State's warning was contained in a statement issued by the State Department. Mr. Marshall said the department wanted to act with "fairness and decency" and must "avoid action based on spurious, unsupported or irresponsible allegations."

The same congressional demands for the ouster of allegedly disloyal State Department personnel which resulted last summer in the summary discharge, without explanation or appeal, of ten alleged "security risks" were held responsible for today's attack on Mr. Robinson. Ironically, this was the man who dismissed the security risks. Last week he had been under fire from members of the House Appropriations Committee demanding more haste in ousting the State Department of alleged subversive elements.

Representative Fred B. Busby, Republican of Illinois, set the stage for the Robinson "second cousin" charge in a letter which he made public Feb. 4, in which he stated that "in view of certain facts known to his superiors."
State Dept.

(Continued from page one)

would have been removed from office for a long time ago. With Mr. Robinson on the stand and Representative Busby the role of investigator, the facts were revealed. They were that Mr. Robinson is a cousin of Robert Miller, a former employee in the Public Affairs Division of the State Department. Miller resigned in September, 1946, once Mr. Robinson went to the same department.

Assistant Secretary of State John E. Furlow, sitting at Mr. Robinson’s desk before a subcommittee of the House Committee on Congressional Affairs, read the committee’s charge: “It is in the interests of the House of Representatives and the Committee that you are familiar with. I know of nothing more serious than attacking yourself and others. Such attacks follow the Communist party line. I am as concerned as the members of the House of Representatives are with the deterioration of the American people. I have been tracked, divided, by the revelations of the Federation of the American People. I have taken note of the effectiveness of the fulfillment of the Communist party line. I cannot believe that the only alternative is to be swept off our feet by the gaze of a desenvolved character or a complexion as a result of the influence of the New York Press Club. The first mention of Mr. Miller came in a question by Representative Busby. “What is the relationship between yourself and Mr. Miller?”

“He is one of my three second cousins,” the witness replied. Mr. Robinson explained that he had known him a long time ago, when he was a student at the University of Chicago.

When he too present in the Department, he had no information of the reason for suspending of Communist activity. However, when he returned his “favorable associations with Communist leaders” were a security risk.

Another sub-committee of the committee had charged that the scientist associated either knowingly or unknowingly with Communists and an alleged Soviet spy. Dr. Condon, with the backing of his committee’s majority, had dismissed the charge.

The second sub-committee, which issued tonight’s report, was set up specifically to determine what had happened in the Committee. Dr. Condon had been cleared on Feb. 24, investigation disclosed that he actually was not given a clean bill until March 1. This, the report said, was after the Un-American Activities sub-committee had made its original charges.

The sub-committee also charged that while Dr. Condon was under investigation by the Committee, he had been placed in “The Record” by Representative Adolph J. Sabath, a Democrat of Illinois, and was removed on the demand of Representative John E. Rankin, Democrat of Mississippi.

Representative Rankin described Mr. Roosevelt’s remarks as “the most violeat attack I have ever known to be made on the Committee on Un-American Activities.” The Mississippi Democrat added, “In my opinion, Mr. Roosevelt has done more harm than any other woman since Cleopatra.”

Locally File to Stay Secret

WASHINGTON, March 10 (AP).—A government official reported today that a central directive is being prepared instructing all executive departments to decline to release confidential loyalty files to Congressional committees. The order will be issued by President Truman, it was said, if it meets with his approval.

At the White House, however, President’s Press Secretary Charles G. Weyand said he knew nothing about the order.

The official who reported that the order is being drawn said it
The Hysterical Radio Campaign
To Save Mindszenty's Skin

By Bob Lauter

The campaign which radio is now conducting to intervene in the affairs of Hungary in the matter of the trial of Josef Cardinal Mindszenty is neither convincing nor level-headed. It makes no such pretenses. It is a loud, raucous, hysterical campaign which is based on an appeal to prejudice and not to reason.

On Sunday a network (Mutual) carried the address of Franser Cardinal Spellman. Commentators have argued the most fantastic explanations for Mindszenty's confession. And on Monday morning, Anna Roosevelt, on the Eleanor and Anna Roosevelt program (1045 WJZ), added her comments.

Anna Roosevelt began by stating that the trial of the Cardinal was not a religious issue. She thought it was high time someone said that, and I waited expectantly for a few objective remarks. They were not forthcoming. The rest of her talk was right out of the Hearst press, and Anna Roosevelt will have to forgive me if I point out that she used a particularly dishonest form of reporting.

Her system was to cite a long list of rumors. The Cardinal's will had been broken. He had been tortured. He had been made to stand upright for 82 hours. He had shown the bloody bodies of other victims of torture. He was drugged. His confession is not to be taken seriously.

After devoting the major part of her report to these tidbits from the garbage pail of anti-Communism, she slipped in the statement, "Of course, these are only reports and it is difficult to learn the truth."

This is known as reporter's insurance. You inflame people with the most fantastic rumors, and then cover yourself with a vague admission, slipped in somewhere, that all of what you have been saying is not exactly gospel. Antics such as these go by the name of "integrity" with radio reporters. I have a shorter and more accurate name for them.

O, yes. With a remarkably convenient lapse of memory, she characterized the trial as part of a "diabolic pattern" dating back to the so-called purge trials in the Soviet Union. Doesn't Anna Roosevelt recall that even such a professional anti-Sovieteer as Winston Churchill has long since admitted that those trials uncovered treason and made a significant contribution to the winning of the war?

THE RADIO CAMPAIGN to save Mindszenty's skin, like the press campaign, raises some interesting questions. I recall no such concerted campaign on the part of the networks to free Tom Mooney. I can not for the life of me name a commentator who rushed with similar fervor to speak up in behalf of the Scottsboro boys when they were framed. And isn't it strange that Anna Roosevelt's vituperative concern for the state of justice in Budapest does not extend to Trenton, N. J., where six Ne-
Communists Are Silly to Antagonize Religious Groups

By ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

HYDE PARK, Monday—I am in receipt of two communications, relative to the column that I wrote about the imprisonment of Cardinal Mindszenty, which should be of interest to readers of this column.

What I was trying to do, of course, was not to say that the cardinal was an altogether admirable character, but that it is stupid of the Communists to imprison people where it can be said that they have been imprisoned because of their religion.

One correspondent—a man who edits a publication that claims to be completely factual—writes me that I am not being fair in this situation. This is not a matter of religious persecution, he says, but a matter of opposition to progress. He claims that the Cardinal is a reactionary, if not a Fascist, and a notorious anti-Semite.

He also says that every fair-minded American, British, and French correspondent in Hungary would bear him out in his assertion that the Cardinal was the real opponent to the general welfare of the Hungarian people. Cardinal Mindszenty controlled a million acres of land, says my correspondent, for the Roman Catholic Church was the largest landowner in Hungary; therefore, the Cardinal opposed all agrarian reform and opposed the separation of church and state. In addition, it is claimed that the Roman Catholic Church had a monopoly on education.

All these facts, if they are true, would point to the conclusion that the Roman Catholic Church in Hungary seems to have some of the fallings that have brought the church into difficulties in other parts of the world. This is no criticism of the church as such; it is only the result that follows when any church anywhere ceases to be a purely spiritual power and becomes a power politically and materially.

Certainly, I am in no position to say whether the facts, as sent to me by this particular gentleman, are true. However, I will say and repeat that it is an extremely foolish practice for the Communists to imprison people where it can be said that the cause of imprisonment is their religious belief.

I also received a communication telling me that I had been unjust to a member of another church—Bishop Ordass of the Lutheran Church in Hungary. The writer also enclosed an article that says in brief that some of the

TON DAILY NEWS

January 18, 1949
Mrs. Roosevelt Comes to Aid Of Alvarez and Zapirain

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt warned Monday that only an aroused public opinion can force Franco to permit an international panel of lawyers to defend Santiago Alvarez and Sebastian Zapirain at an open trial.

Alvarez and Zapirain were jailed in Spain four months ago for their part in the fight against Franco's fascism and their trial is scheduled for early January. Mrs. Roosevelt expressed interest in the case when she was visited at her New York apartment Monday by Mrs. Soledad de Alvarez, who came to this country from Cuba to intensify the fight for her husband's freedom.

Any trial of Alvarez and the other political prisoners should be an open one, Mrs. Roosevelt declared, and an international panel of lawyers should be allowed to enter Spain to defend them.

The American Committee for Spanish Freedom, which arranged the meeting between Mrs. Roosevelt and Mrs. Alvarez, has organized an international panel including to date, Bartley E. Crum from America, and probably E. W. Pitts from England. The panel is designed to defend Alvarez and Zapirain if Franco goes through with his plan to try them.

Mrs. Roosevelt said justice demanded that political prisoners should have open trials "everywhere in the world." The American people should take the lead in demanding that this principle should be applied in every corner of the globe, she declared.

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This is a clipping from page 9 of the DAILY WORKER

Date 1-27-45

Clipped at the Seat of Government
Walter Winchell
In New York

Portrait of a Russian Peacemaker

This is the European interpretation of the Russian attack on the U.S. Moscow is trying to force out of public life in (America) the statement that Lenin was a Russian spy. Just as Hitler forced Baldwin out of France and Herr Schuschenz from Austria, Moscow has now begun to name the American Secretary of State. Here is irony: Moscow has informed the French that France can buy wheat from Russia. Provided France pays in American dollars. Russian statesmen have been unacquiesced: U.S. dollars financed the French Underground to combat Nazis. The Russians call Americans warmongers. A case of the American Bald Eagle vs. the Russian Bald Eagle. There is a plan to whitewash the top diplomats: The next war criminals. This theory is based on Hitler's personal opinions. Nearing the end of May, reports say that code documents were found by the U.S. Army. We will name names next week. If the U.S. Crimes Com. doesn't walk on the U.S. as yet.

Many newspapermen do not believe that the Russians will walk out on the U.S. as yet.

On the grounds that there is no other place in the world where the Russians could go and get publicity and press coverage to disseminate the propaganda they are getting now.

After the regular Sunday evening broadcast in which Vice-Premier Visinsky's war-profiteering charge against the U.S. was denounced, Mr. Winchell requested the ABC Network to offer a free radio talk in reply to his statements about wars. American Broadcasting Company Radio City. The idea, of course, was to demonstrate to the American people that there is a free press and free speech.

From the N.Y. News, Winchell said Visinsky has "to say if his bosses order him to talk. Apparently he has no freedom of speech."

What bosses? Our EMPLOYEES now know who's the boss.

Up's foreign news editor, H.E. Salisbury, tells how Visinsky also 
monkey-wrenched the Paris Conference. The New Zealand delegate got fed up with his incoherences and shouted: "Quack! Quack! Quack! That's all we hear! When are we going to get down to business?" At another UN meeting, Visinsky insulted Italians. When an Italian press protest erupted, Visinsky hypocritically denied that he ever made the statement—although it was a matter of record, it caused one statesman to comment: "Visinsky always misses a glorious opportunity for remaining silent!"

The Commisar can be very ugly in an oral parlor. He goes in for a "sacred" paraphrase of oratory and orators and oratorios. But there has been one UN delegation, off his toes, that defied him to "let others talk to Visinsky," when others were too weak to talk to him. A reporter has noted: "Mrs. Roosevelt's arguments are sound—while Visinsky's arguments are all sound and fury."

Visinsky was one of the "brains" who engineered the infamous Hit...
Communism Declared
No Basis for Friction
Nation Has Right to Own Kind
of Government, Says Writer

By David Lawrence

Relations between the United States
and Russia do not necessarily depend
on whether Communism is or is not a
desirable philosophy of government in
the world. As long as Russia does not
seek to impose on us her form of gov-
ernment there will be no basis for fri-
tion or that score.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, in her
syndicated column, which is copyrighted
by the New York World Telegram, has
written a paragraph which accurately
expresses the present viewpoint of the
Government of the United States. It is
the same under the Truman administra-
tion as it was under the preceding
administration. Because Mrs. Roosevelt
expresses it so clearly and because it is
the way our Government would doubtless
express it officially today, the para-
graph is reproduced here:

"We, in this country, feel that any
nation has a right within its own bor-
ters to the kind of government it feels
best meets the needs of the people. It
is not the business of the Government
of the United States to meddle in the
affairs of another country, or to tell any
nation how to conduct its internal
affairs. The principle of noninterference
in the affairs of another country, however,
would cease to apply if Communism or any
other form of government resulted in such
arbitrary acts of a national government as
had external effects.

Thus, if a Communist government,
when it seizes the power to control the
entire country, it is not only to supply
funds indirectly to propagandists in an-
other country but to weaken or undermine
or build up a revolutionary movement to
overthrow such a government, this would be
considered as a manifestation of a
Communist menace but as the
unfriendly action of one government
against another irrespective of the merits
of its particular economic or social
philosophy. One government's internal
policy may lead to war as an external
policy as Hitler's experiences prove.

What Frightens Us

Mrs. Roosevelt went on to say that
it frightens us to see any group in our
midst proposing to propagate, and
that the French Communists and the
American Communists who encourage
a policy of world revolution have done
the peace of the world harm.

There will be persons who will won-
der, of course, whether the policy outlined
above does not in effect say that Fascism or
a form of government is unacceptable. But it
would be argued in reply that "Fascism" is
associated with brutality and totalitarian
abuses and has long since ceased to be
known in the world as a form of gov-
ernment, but only as a form of violent
tyranny in which the individual is
completely at the mercy of his government.

The same thing can be said now about
the peace. Communism is a "present threat
by the vast majority of the American
people as a desirable form of govern-
ment for us or for our neighbors but
this has nothing to do with the right of
the Russian government to maintain
Communist forms in governing the
Russian people.

The big question mark is as to the
propagandizing of countries near Rus-
sia by the Communists. The Amer
ican ambassador that it is possible for
democratic countries to be on friendly
terms with a Communist country, it
would seem that the example could be
followed in Europe.

Another way of stating the American
concept is to declare that the United
States does not think it is necessary
for the security of Russia for her to
impose Communism upon any of her
neighbors and subject them to Moscow's
influence and that in the long, run
peace of the world will be better achieved if each
nation figures out for itself what form
of Government and what social or eco-
nomic philosophy it cares to pursue in
its own domain.

Washington, D.C. 16, June 16, 1945