

OF 10-6
Justice Dept., FBI

SURVEY OF RACIAL CONDITIONS in the U. S.
SECTION 1 (Folder 2)

NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF NEGROES IN NEW YORK CITY

The Negro population of New York City as shown in the 1940 census was estimated at approximately 458,444 and it has been further estimated that this figure constitutes approximately 95 per cent of the New York State urban Negro population. The Negro population in New York City is concentrated mainly in Harlem and in the Columbus Hill district in Manhattan, while in Brooklyn it is mainly in the Bedford-Stuyvesant area.

The precincts of New York City having the largest Negro populations are described hereinafter:

Seventh Precinct: Takes in Rivington Street from Allen Street to East River to Pike Street to East Broadway to the West side of Allen Street, and back to Rivington Street.

Colored population approximately 2,500 out of total population of 180,000.

Nineteenth Precinct: Is made up of Spanish-Negro population of approximately 500, located on 75th Street from Third Avenue to Second Avenue.

Twenty-fourth Precinct: Running from 86th Street north to 125th Street Central Park West, Manhattan Avenue West to the Hudson River.

Negro population of approximately 11,000 being centered in the vicinity of Manhattan Avenue and Morningside Avenue, and from Cathedral Parkway to 125th Street. There is also a mixed colored and Puerto Rican population located on 98th or 99th Streets from Columbus Avenue to Central Park West.

Thirtieth Precinct: Takes in the district of 125th to 165th Streets and from St. Nicholas Avenue and Edgecomb Avenue west to the Hudson River. This is a residential section of approximately 140,000. This entire section is practically all colored.

Twenty-third Precinct: Has about 5,000 Negroes who reside between 97th and 102nd Streets and First and Third Avenues.

Twenty-fifth Precinct: Has a colored population of approximately 7,000 residing from 117th Street and East River to Pleasant Avenue and from 129th Street to the Harlem River and from Lexington Avenue to Fifth Avenue.

Twenty-eighth Precinct: Has a Negro population of 100,000 out of a total population of 125,000. The Negroes are residing between 110th and 116th Streets from Eighth Avenue to Manhattan Avenue, and between 116th and 130th Streets, between Lenox Avenue and St. Nicholas Avenue.

Thirty-second Precinct: Has a total population of 180,000 practically all of which are Negroes; takes in territory from 130th Street, Harlem River, from Fifth Avenue to St. Nicholas and Bradhurst Avenues.

Fortieth Precinct: Negro population approximately 2,000; takes in all territory south of 149th Street in the Bronx.

Forty-first Precinct: Running from Boston Road south from Bronx River to 169th Street; Prospect Avenue south from 169th Street to 149th Street and 149th Street south to East River.

Has a total population of 250,000 of which 4,000 are Negroes. No information is available as to the exact location of the colored population.

Forty-second Precinct: From 149th Street to 169th Street; from Grand Concourse to Prospect Avenue.

Has a Negro population of 2,500 out of a total population of 192,500.

Forty-fourth Precinct: Runs from 149th Street and 182nd Street and from Grand Concourse to Harlem River. Has a Negro population of 500.

Forty-eighth Precinct: From 169th Street to 180th Street and Bronx Park south from Grand Concourse to Boston Road and Bronx River. Has a Negro population of 2,000.

Forty-seventh Precinct: From 219th Street to 224th Street and White Plains Road. Has a Negro population of about 2,000.

One Hundred Twentieth Precinct: Has a Negro population of 13,750 and takes in Stapleton, Port Richmond and West Brighton, Staten Island.

One Hundred Twenty-third Precinct: Has a Negro population of 265 and takes in Pleasant Plains and Sandy Ground.

Sixtieth Precinct: From West 21st Street to West 36th Street; from Neptune to Surf Avenues, Brooklyn. Has a Negro population of 900.

Sixty-first Precinct: Sheepshead Bay Road to East 12th Street, Brooklyn. Has a Negro population of 3,000.

Sixty-second Precinct: From 17th Avenue to 18th Avenue and from 86th Street to Bath Avenue, Brooklyn. Has a Negro population of 13,000.

Seventy-eighth Precinct: Has a colored population of about 6,000 located from Bergen to Baltic Street and from Fourth Avenue to Nevin, and from Cumberland Street to Vandam Street, between Atlantic Avenue and Fulton Street.

The colored population consists of laborers, porters and relief recipients.

Eighty-fourth Precinct: Has a colored population of 10,500 and is located from Lawrence Street to Johnson Avenue to Jay Street to Willoughby Street, Brooklyn.

The colored population consists of porters, laborers and relief recipients.

Sixty-ninth Precinct: Has a colored population of 500 which reside from Hegeman Avenue to Lett Avenue on Rockaway Avenue, Brooklyn.

Seventy-first Precinct: Has a colored population of approximately 100, residing on East New York Avenue, Old Glove Road and Montgomery Avenue, Brooklyn.

Seventy-third Precinct: Has a colored population of 18,000 residing on Belmont Avenue, Rockaway to Snediker Avenue, Rockaway Avenue from Sutter Avenue to Livonia Avenue and Livonia Avenue, Chester to Snediker Avenue and Thatford Avenue, Osborne Street to Howard Street, Brooklyn.

Seventy-fifth Precinct: Has a colored population of 4,000 residing at Pitkin Avenue to Belmont Avenue, Joralemon Street to Ellen Street and Blake Avenue.

Seventy-seventh Precinct: Colored population of 60,000 residing from Fulton Street to St. Marks Avenue, New York Avenue to Ralph Avenue.

Seventy-ninth Precinct: Colored population of 65,000 located from Quincy Street south to north side of Fulton Street and Myrtle Avenue from Franklin to Stuyvesant Avenues.

Eightieth Precinct: Has a colored population of 20,000 located from Fulton Street to St. Marks Avenue and Franklin Avenue to Vanderbilt Avenue.

Eighty-first Precinct: Has a colored population of 40,250 located from Fulton Street to Macon Street and Patchen Avenue to Greene Avenue and Ralph Avenue, Brooklyn.

Eighty-eighth Precinct: Has a colored population of 30,000 located from Park Avenue to Fulton Street; engaged principally as factory workers, Navy Yard and WPA workers.

Eighty-fifth Precinct: Has a colored population of 4,200.

Ninetieth Precinct: Colored population of 4,800.

One Hundredth Precinct: Has a colored population of 4,000 residing from 70th Street to 85th Street, from the north side of Rockaway Beach Boulevard to the south side of Beach Channel Drive.

Ninety-five per cent of the colored population of the precinct are employed at various hotels, bath houses and private homes.

One Hundred First Precinct: Colored population of 2,000 residing in the vicinity of Red Fern Avenue and Butler Avenue, Nameche Street to the City Line.

Eighty-five per cent of the colored population are employed at hotels, rooming houses, bath houses and private homes.

One Hundred Third Precinct: Colored population of 50,000 residing on Sutphin Boulevard and Liberty Avenue, east on Liberty Avenue to 175th Street, south on 175th Street to 114th Avenue, west on 114th Avenue to Sutphin Boulevard, north on Sutphin Boulevard to Liberty Avenue.

One Hundred Fourteenth Precinct: Colored population of 4,000 located between 94th Street and 114th Street, Northern Boulevard to Astoria Boulevard.

One Hundred Tenth Precinct: Negro population of about 13,500 residing in the northeast of the Corona territory bounded by Junction Avenue to 114th Street and Northern Boulevard to Worlds Fair Boulevard.

One Hundred Ninth Precinct: Has a colored population of 5,000 located west end of Flushing between Main Street and Flushing River and from 30th Street to Sanford Avenue.

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS CAUSING UNREST AND DISSATISFACTION

Employment

It is reported that the overwhelming majority of the Negroes in New York City are employed in unskilled labor or in domestic or other service positions. In the 1930's almost 70 per cent of the Negroes in New York City were on relief rolls and from February 1939 until February 1942 Negro employment on WPA rolls rose from 14.2 per cent to 17.6 per cent. This is said to be due not to any growth of employment on WPA rolls among Negroes but to be due to the fact that white workers enjoyed a priority in obtaining employment in private industries.

It has been estimated that 51 per cent of the jobs afforded by war industries are barred to Negroes as a matter of policy. As a result, about 85 per cent of the Negroes in New York City are reportedly employed in one of the following three occupation groups:

1. Domestic and personal service - 52 per cent.
2. Manufacturing and mechanical - 22 per cent.
3. Transportation and communication - 11 per cent.

It is said that as a result of the lack of equal opportunities for employment in industries, the Negroes in this area suffer severely from economic insecurity. It is also alleged that in recent years Negroes have been displaced in private employment at twice the rate of white people and have been re-employed at half of that rate. The income of the poorer half of the Negro population in New York is said to reflect that the Negro earns about one-half the amount earned in one year by the average in the poorer half of the white population.

Housing

It is stated that the creation of a Negro district in New York has encouraged the development of a landlord monopoly which enable leaseholders or owners to set rentals at the maximum which Negro tenants can meet rather than maintain a rental level met by tenants elsewhere under similar circumstances. It is said that the Negroes are allowed to rent only property which is immediately adjacent to other property occupied by Negroes and that about 85 per cent of the dwellings are more than 35 years old. As a result, a serious housing condition exists which materially affects thousands of

Negro families. Zoning restrictions, lack of rent control, together with a tremendous increase in the Negro population of New York City have produced a scarcity of housing for Negroes and have forced them to occupy dwellings maintained in substandard condition.

It has been expressed in at least one daily newspaper in New York City that high rents, unsanitary living conditions and the shortage of residences are factors in the increase of crime conditions in Harlem. A magistrate in one of the courts in New York City who is familiar with the situation in Harlem has stated regarding the crowded housing conditions, that in many instances the rentals are such the wages of the tenants cannot meet the cost and it is consequently necessary that they engage roomers or boarders, as a result of which, i.e., the crowded and unsanitary conditions, morality is in many instances broken down and juvenile delinquency increased.

Educational Facilities

Although they are a part of New York City's public schools, Harlem's public schools are reported to be seriously handicapped by poor and inadequate equipment. It is alleged that certain discriminatory practices, existing as a result of zoning regulations, force Negroes into certain schools not of their choice.

In addition to the reported vicious neighborhood conditions affecting the younger Negro adversely, it is alleged that the vocational schools, to which the younger Negroes turn in great numbers, give them little or no encouragement or training. It is also said that vocational training is discouraged in many instances among the Negroes because of the limited employment opportunities for skilled Negro tradesmen.

On the other hand, one New York City magistrate has stated that although the educational facilities in Harlem are crowded, they are not out of proportion to other sections of the city.

Recreational Facilities

It is reported that the more heavily populated Negro sections of New York City are in many instances completely devoid of recreational facilities.

These sections are usually inhabited by large families of small financial means and the areas are those having congested and poor housing conditions. In addition, those sections which do have recreational facilities are reportedly almost inaccessible to the Negroes. According to reliable reports, it is generally known that the recreational facilities in Harlem are not on a par with other sections of the city.

Delinquency and Crime

Coexistent with low incomes, substandard housing conditions and discriminatory employment practices, there is said to be a corresponding excessive rate of juvenile delinquency and adult crime. Juvenile delinquency in many instances seems to be confined to petty pilfering and offenses of like nature, while the adult criminal activity finds expression mainly in prostitution, narcotics and various forms of gambling.

Relative to this, an inspector of the New York Police Department has attributed juvenile delinquency and adult crime in Harlem to the crowded housing conditions and to the fact that in many instances mothers are employed outside of the Harlem district as domestics, with the result that children run free in the streets without proper supervision or the home atmosphere which is necessary to develop good citizenry.

Crime in Harlem

For a period of several months there have been reports received and considerable publicity noticed relative to the existence of an increased crime wave in the Harlem section of New York City. With regard to this crime wave, a confidential source who has had considerable experience in this area advised that it has the populace there aroused to such an extent that a majority of the Negro people are anxious that something be done about it. It is said that a wave of "muggings," robbery and even murder has so blighted this section that there has been a resulting loss in trade and business, especially among tourists and pleasure seekers who are said to supply considerable income to various groups in Harlem.

The underlying factors for this crime wave have been designated as being basically economic. It is reported that many of the crimes are perpetrated by youths between the ages of 17 and 23, many of whom are products of the depression and demoralization that accompanies the widespread unemployment and discrimination in employment which are said to be the misfortunes of the Negro people in the area. It has been further pointed out that the widespread juvenile delinquency is to a large extent the product of

overcrowded conditions in housing and schools and the lack of sufficient recreational centers for children. Another factor mentioned by this source is that a large element of the people who migrated to New York City in recent years, did so because of the desire to find easier occupations and ones in which money was more readily obtainable.

The same sources of information has pointed out that a majority of the Negroes in this area are law-abiding and patriotic citizens. It is said that they understand that crime, regardless of the underlying causes for it, must be punished. In this respect, the majority are wholeheartedly in sympathy with the law enforcement agencies. It is reported that Negro-organized groups in Harlem such as churches and fraternal organizations have agitated for remedial measures to destroy the conditions that breed crime and that a few, though insufficient, steps have been taken in this direction.

Another source of information has pointed out that there are two schools of thought with regard to the crime situation in Harlem: one, which is fostered by the Amsterdam Star News, a Negro newspaper, attempts to reflect the sentiment of decent law-abiding people who are anxious to have something done about the crime situation. This newspaper is said to have run a series of articles aimed at crystallizing public sentiment into a campaign to clean up Harlem and rid it of the criminal element. On the other hand, it is said that the "People's Voice," a Negro newspaper, also published in Harlem, which is edited by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., has completely given itself over to the Communist Party line of twisting and distorting facts in order to garner mass support and circulation. It has been pointed out that law enforcement agencies are hampered in their work by Communist groups who characterize the actions of the Police Department in enforcing law as attacks on the Negro people, especially when Negroes are arrested for the commission of crimes.

This source of information called attention to the "People's Voice," the "Daily Worker" and numerous Communist Party pamphlets which condemn other newspaper accounts of the crime situation in Harlem as a smear campaign. It is said that the Communists seize upon every instance to accuse the Police Department of brutality and frame-ups. In this connection, the same source pointed out that Communists have never called a meeting about the crime wave in Harlem but rather in effect justify it by blaming every Governmental agency and the "vicious system that breeds crime." Although it is true this informant stated, that economic factors are discussed at Communist Party meetings, they are discussed only for the purpose of attacking all constituted authorities and creating the impression that Communists are the only friends and champions of the Negroes.

As an example of this Party technique, this source of information referred to the riots in Harlem in March 1935 when, as a result of such riots, an unprecedented number of policemen were stationed in Harlem. He related that the Communists at that time called protest meetings against "the unwarranted presence of policemen in Harlem whose objective was not to protect property and maintain order but to intimidate the people."

ACTIVITIES OF COMMUNIST GROUPS OR ORGANIZATIONS INFLUENCING THE NEGROES

Negro Labor Victory Committee

The Negro Labor Victory Committee is exceedingly active in holding meetings and agitating among the Negroes in Harlem for the following program:

"Demand effective use of human material both in industry and the armed forces and the wiping out of discrimination. Secure the rights of the Negro. The War Production Board should be compelled to place Negroes in the war industries. Abolition of Jim Crow pay.

"Demand that the War Production Board be compelled to train one hundred thousand Negroes for war production by October, 1942 and finance them while in training.

"Demand war orders for New York City and the creating of more war plants.

"Demand that Negroes be placed on all war power commissions, joint labor and management groups to be set up to eliminate job and wage discrimination.

"Demand that a national conference on discrimination be called as soon as possible.

"Demand that the Federal Fair Employment Practices Committee be given power under Section 8802 to penalize firms that violate its decisions.

"Demand that Federal action be taken to protect Negroes from police and mob violence.

"Demand that President Roosevelt grant executive pardon to Odell Waller and the Scottsboro Boys now.

"Demand that Negroes be appointed to all Government regulation bodies such as rationing boards, price control boards, etc.

"Demand full citizenship rights for the Negro everywhere. Immediate passage of the Pepper Anti-Poll Tax Bill. Abolition of the Jim Crow law.

"Demand that the Negroes be admitted in all branches of the Army and to all Naval training stations and schools."

The Negro Commission of the National Committee of the Communist Party was reported to be responsible for the organization of the Negro Labor Victory Committee with the objective in mind to counteract the inroads made among the Negro people by the March on Washington Movement, which organization will be treated hereinafter.

It is impossible to state the exact size or strength of the Negro Labor Victory Committee; however, it is known that it is supported by quite a number of international and local unions of the CIO and the AF of L which are reported to be Communist dominated.

People's Committee

At the end of 1942 a new Negro group was formed in New York City known as the People's Committee at the primary instigation of Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. The alleged purpose of Powell in forming the People's Committee was to coordinate all of the Negro organizations in fighting against discrimination and for the employment of Negroes in the New York area. The program of the organization has been referred to by the organizers as the "Harlem Charter." According to reports, this charter was drawn up by Ferdinand Smith, secretary of the National Maritime Union and alleged Communist, Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Channing Tobias, prominent New York City Negro, and Max Yergan, President of the National Negro Congress and reported Communist Party member. At the first conference of this group held in January, 1943, a number of reported Communists are said to have taken an active part in the discussion, including Audley Moore, Benjamin Davis, Jr., Elizabeth Barker, Theodore Bassett, Charles Collins and Ferdinand Smith. One of the most active Negro organizations to support this group has been the Negro Labor Victory Committee, referred to hereinbefore. Reportedly the Communist Party has been anxious to use Powell to sponsor meetings which will carry out the Party's program, since he is able to command a good audience because of his position and popularity.

It is further reported that at the meetings of this organization a large number of Communists take an active part. The exact size and influence of this organization have not been reported.

On June 7, 1943 at Madison Square Garden the People's Committee and the Negro Labor Victory Committee were co-sponsors of what was known as the "Negro Freedom Rally." It is said that this meeting was under Communist Party control and that Party functionaries were active in assisting in the arrangements for it. Among the people responsible for the staging of the meeting were Dorothy K. Funn of the Negro Labor Victory Committee, a reported Communist, Benjamin Davis, Jr., Max Yergan and Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.

A large crowd estimated at twenty thousand attended the meeting at which the following measures were urged: the passage of the Anti-Poll Tax Bill, the opening of a "second front now" and the elimination of "Jim Crow in the Armed Forces." It might be noted that urging a second front has recently resumed its place in the Communist Party line. The principal speakers at the meeting were Ferdinand Smith, Dr. Channing Tobias, Lester Granger, Max Yergan, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Congressman Vito Marcantonio, Charles Collins, Michael Quill, Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., and Dorothy K. Funn. It is said that the general theme of the speeches dealt with race discrimination. Congressman Marcantonio spoke on the Anti-Poll Tax Bill and urged its passage.

A drama was presented at the meeting which was entitled "For This We Fight." This play, written by Langston Hughes, Negro poet and reported Communist, was described as impressive. It depicted alleged racial discrimination in the Armed Forces. The Negro artists, Paul Robeson and Duke Ellington, took part in the play. In this connection, Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Reverend Thomas Harten and Ferdinand Smith were delegated to carry "the message of the people" to the President at an unknown date. This message reportedly contains a demand that alleged discrimination in the Armed Forces be abolished.

The "Daily Worker," which is generally recognized as the Communist daily news organ, under date of June 9, 1943 devoted considerable space to this meeting and pointed out the effectiveness and power in the demonstration of solidarity shown at the meeting. Robert Minor, National Committee member of the Communist Party pointed out that the meeting was "a discovery of strength" and eulogized the part of organized labor in the meeting.

The West Indies National Council

This organization was organized in June, 1940 by William A. Domingo, Robert B. Moore, Hope R. Stevens, Herman P. Osborne, and others, all of whom are Negroes and are said to be members of the Communist Party. The organization has its headquarters at 2007 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

According to information from a confidential source, this Council was decided upon by the Negro Commission of the Communist Party for the purpose of making Communist inroads among the West Indian Negroes, both in the United States and in the Caribbean Islands. One of the first efforts of the Council was to send Stevens to the Pan-American Conference held in Havana in 1940 to lobby for the self-determination or self-government of the Caribbean Islands.

The organization is said not to have been very successful and has recently been reported to have a membership of less than 100. Executive Board meetings are held weekly but mass meetings have not been held, with the exception of one shortly after the group was organized. The present activities of the West Indies National Council are reported to consist of agitating against racial discrimination and economic conditions in the Caribbean Islands. These activities are said to be carried out mainly through the writing of letters of protest to various United States and British officials.

In June of 1941 William A. Domingo, President of the West Indies National Council, went to Jamaica at the request of N. W. Manley, President of the People's National Party of Jamaica, with whom a close contact is maintained by the Council. Domingo was to have assisted Manley in his activities in Jamaica, however, he was arrested by British authorities on his arrival there and has since been detained. Subsequent to this episode, a considerable amount of this organization's activity has centered around a campaign for the liberation of Domingo. It should be noted that the Communist Party has also demanded the liberation of Domingo.

The National Negro Congress

The national headquarters of the National Negro Congress was moved on July 1, 1942, from Washington, D. C., to 290 Lenox Avenue, New York City. The President of the organization is Dr. Max Yergan; the Secretary, John P. Davis; and the Treasurer, Ferdinand Smith, Secretary of the National Maritime Union, CIO. In New York City there are two branches of the national organization, one known as the Manhattan Council and the other known as the Brooklyn Council.

The National Negro Congress has followed closely the policy or line of the Communist Party. In this connection, it has been ascertained that the National Negro Congress is used as a medium to recruit members for the Communist Party, the process being that a Negro becomes a member of the National Negro Congress where he is coached or schooled for a favorable attitude toward the Party, after which he is said to be easily persuaded to become a member of the Communist Party.

The very few public meetings sponsored by the organization have, as a whole, been poorly attended. A meeting held by this organization in May, 1942 was attended by approximately seventy persons although arrangements had been made to handle seven hundred. Usually the speakers at the meetings of this organization are representatives of other organizations which are Communist fronts and Hope R. Stevens, President of the Manhattan Council, is usually the presiding officer.

On April 10 and 11, 1943, this organization held an Eastern Seaboard Conference in New York City. The Communist Party was well represented, as were the various Communist Party front organizations interested in the Negro question. It is said that approximately fifteen hundred persons attended. Panels were held on the following subjects: manpower, "A People's Victory--A People's Peace," democratic rights and wartime living standards.

Council on African Affairs

The Council on African Affairs was organized in the spring of 1937. At the present time the organization is said to be merely a paper organization which when it sponsors meetings is supported by the Communist Party or other Communist fronts. The principal officers of the organization are Paul Robeson, Chairman; William J. Schiefflin, Vice Chairman; John Hammond, Treasurer; and Dr. Max Yergan, Executive Director. Its objective is said to be to make widely known the conditions and the needs of African peoples, the immediate importance of Africa in the world-wide "struggle to defeat Fascism," and to work for the improvement of African living conditions. It should also be stated that its objectives are conveniently enlarged in furtherance of the Communist Party line. In addition, the Council is stated to carry out a program of research activities from which arise publications, forums, discussion groups and public meetings.

Until recently the headquarters of the organization were located at 8 West 40th Street, New York City, where it occupied offices with a rental of \$60 per month. At the present time its headquarters are located at 1123 Broadway, New York City.

During 1942 the organization held two public meetings at Manhattan Center, New York City, the average attendance being approximately 2,500 persons, equally divided between Negroes and white people. At both of the meetings two of the main speakers were Paul Robeson and Dr. Max Yergan, both of whom are said to be members of the Communist Party. In addition to the above, speakers have included such well-known figures as Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union; Michael Quill, head of the Transport Workers Union; Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., New York City Councilman and co-publisher of the Negro newspaper "People's Voice;" and Pearl S. Buck.

The current issues taken up by this organization are racial discrimination, the freedom of India, and the opening of a second front. At the last meeting of the organization held on September 2, 1942, two resolutions were adopted, one calling for the opening of a second front, and the second, for the freedom of India. It was said that these resolutions were to have been sent to the President and the British Embassy.

Harlem Section of the Communist Party

The headquarters of the Harlem section of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League are located at 200 West 135th Street, New York City.

The Upper Harlem Section of the Communist Party has formed a number of new clubs in the Upper Harlem section in order to more adequately carry out the workings of the Communist Party in that section. The name, location and Chairman of each club are as follows:

Lincoln Douglas Club, 19th A.D., 315 Lenox Avenue, New York City
Lawrence "Larry" Washington, Chairman.

21st and 22nd A.D. Club, 702 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City
Helen Samuels, Chairman.

John Brown Club, 13th A.D., 321 West 21st Street, New York City
Audley Moore, Chairman.

11th A.D. Club, 225 West 16th Street, New York City

Railroaders Club, 702 St. Nicholas Avenue, New York City
Charles Loman, Chairman.

Uptown Seamens Branch of the Communist Party, 200 West 135th Street,
New York City. Huber Warner, Chairman.

At the present time, the activities of the Party among the Negroes are given particular stress with regard to the recruitment of Negro members. It is said that the Party considers the opportunity very favorable for mass recruiting during the present period of unrest among the Negroes. In this connection, it makes the appeal to the Negroes that it is one of the leaders in the struggle for equal rights of Negroes. The widespread good will created as a result of Russia's role and position in the present war is also utilized to build the Party. It should be pointed out that reports have been received to the effect that the Party no longer thinks in terms of individual Party members here and there but rather in terms of hundreds and thousands and for this Party members have allegedly been mobilized.

The policy of the Party is further reflected in the allegation that it is attempting to build itself during the course of an existing "united front" as a necessary prerequisite for the fulfillment of its almost historical task--the liberation of the working class through the transformation of the great social upheavals and revolutionary movements that will arise out of the present war to a victory for Communism.

As a specific example of the Party's recruiting endeavors among the Negroes, it has been reported that at a street meeting the Party held in July of 1942 at 126th Street and Seventh Avenue, New York City, which was attended by approximately 200 people, the Arrangements Committee set up a table on the street to sell war bonds and stamps but at the same time to recruit members for the Party.

In addition to holding numerous protest rallies and meetings, the Harlem section of the Party has given active support to each meeting of the Negro Labor Victory Committee, previously referred to. At these meetings, in addition to various national problems such as demands for anti-discriminatory measures, the opening of a second front and the freedom of India have also been dovetailed into "local" problems.

At a recent mass meeting held by the Harlem section of the Communist Party and the Young Communist League, alleged police brutality was discussed and a demand for the release of several Negroes, who shortly before were arrested, was made. The technique used was to lay particular emphasis on the background and conditions of the Negroes arrested who had been accused of robbery and rape. The parents of these boys were brought before the audience to make an appeal for the freedom of their boys who they felt were innocent. Abner W. Berry, former Secretary of the Harlem section of the Communist Party referred to the arrest as a "frame-up" and viciously attacked the police, branding them as the creators of criminals. Benjamin Davis, Jr., Communist candidate for Congress and member of the

editorial staff of the "Daily Worker," asserted that there are agents of Hitler and Fascists at home and that the winning of the war depends upon treating those who "frame" and attack Negroes as traitors and convict them of treason. He said that all those who attack Negroes should be shot. Characterizing the case wherein eight Negro boys were arrested for robbery and rape, he likened it to the Scottsboro case and said that the people of the State of New York and the nation should be aroused to expose the "frame-up."

It should be noted here that practically all of the protest meetings held by the Harlem section of the Communist Party are given wide publicity by the Negro newspaper, the "People's Voice," which is published by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.

On June 25, 1943 a group of individuals, in the majority functionaries belonging to the State Committee of the Communist Party in New York State, met for the purpose of discussing the "race riot situation." This meeting, of course, took place just subsequent to the riots in Detroit. It is reported those present agreed upon staging mass demonstrations of both colored and white persons for the purpose of fostering "solidarity" and uniting the Negro and the labor movements. Leaflets were distributed throughout greater New York by the Party, which urged that steps be taken "to prevent Hitler's hand from striking in New York." A demonstration was tentatively planned for the City Hall Plaza in New York under the auspices of the Negro Labor Victory Committee and the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, CIO, as well as any "civic organizations" which could be rallied to the cause.

The Upper West Side Section of the Communist Party distributed a leaflet entitled "The Enemy Within," which briefly stated that every Negro in America must wonder whether his countrymen are making war against the Nazis or against the Jews and him. It rhetorically inquired concerning the individuals who "make Americans fight among themselves," and asked whether "Jews or Catholics will have to lock themselves in their homes to prevent a similar fate." The leaflet urged everyone to write and telegraph President Roosevelt concerning "this positive evidence of Fascism." The entire leaflet, of course, pertained to the Detroit riots and was circulated shortly after the occurrence of these riots.

Concerning the reaction to the Detroit riots in the Harlem area the following observations have been made by a source of information in New York City who is well acquainted with this area. He has informed that the pictures printed in the June 23, 1943 issue of "PM" of incidents connected with the Detroit riots have created a feeling of resentment of considerable magnitude in this area. In this connection, another informant

has advised of overhearing inhabitants of the Harlem area express their resentment and hate of white people after viewing these pictures. It was also pointed out at the time that Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., following the Detroit situation, expressed the opinion that New York City would see a phase of the Detroit riot in the way of a reprisal for the handling of the situation in Detroit. Powell was said to have organized an interracial committee to take steps to prevent such disturbances. The source of information has pointed out he believed Powell's action to be political and that Powell was endeavoring to catch the eye of the public. This source has also stated that the expressed beliefs of a possible riot by Powell caused more harm than good.

PRO-JAPANESE ACTIVITIES AMONG THE NEGROES IN THIS AREA

Universal Negro Improvement Association

There are now in existence in New York City a number of units of the Universal Negro Improvement Association which have assumed different names. With practically no exception, leaders of these groups have been reported as having expressed extreme racial views, extreme anti-white feelings and strong distrust of the white race. In many instances they are said to have reflected pro-Japanese sympathies. It is said that these sympathies result from the feeling or desire to promote the supremacy of the dark race.

The number of Negroes belonging to the original Universal Negro Improvement Association is not known. However, over a period of time, approximately ten to fifteen years, a number of street speakers are said to have continued the preaching of the doctrine of Garveyism on street corners and in closed meetings in Harlem. The number of persons who have been noted listening to such speakers has been reported to be from twenty-five on up into the hundreds. There are evidences of extreme feeling on the part of the Negroes in Harlem toward the white people and although the preceding is not given as exemplifying the attitude of the general mass of people, it does tend to show some of the feelings which exist.

As a result of investigation and from a review of complaints submitted to the New York Field Division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, it has been noted that in most instances the individuals alleged to have made pro-Japanese statements or who are stated to have sympathies for Japan were actually reported as followers of Marcus Garvey, the organizer of the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

With regard to the Universal Negro Improvement Association and the teachings of Garvey, it is said that Robert Jordan, who was recently arrested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, is a follower and admirer of Garvey, while Mimo De Guzman, Filipino organizer and propagandist among

Negroes for the Japanese and an organization known as the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World, was also a former speaker on the programs of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. DeGuzman was sentenced October 1, 1942, for a violation of the Postal Laws. He had been arrested by the FBI and turned over to Postal authorities. Vernal Williams, Negro attorney, who supported and defended Jordan recently in Federal Court, is also a Marcus Garvey adherent. Williams, it should be stated, is known to be very anti-white and is reported to have volunteered to defend any street speaker who became involved with the law.

Arthur Reid, President of the African Patriotic League, a branch of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, has, until recently, openly expressed his anti-Semitic and extreme racial views. It was also pointed out that recently Arthur Green, J. J. Thornhill and Carlos Cooks, reported Garveyites and well-known street speakers and agitators in Harlem, were so radical in their statements and speeches that they were arrested by the New York City Police Department and prosecuted for the same.

Ethiopian Pacific Movement

This organization was exceedingly active in New York City from 1935 to 1937. It held its office at 200 West 135th Street. From 1937 to 1939 it was active spasmodically. In 1939 Robert Jordan, President of the organization, again became active and held street meetings throughout Harlem, preaching anti-Semitism and making statements opposing the white race. After December 7, 1941, in closed meetings at 113 Lenox Avenue, Jordan became radical and pro-Japanese and is known to have made statements that he would fight for Japan with every drop of his blood and that he would be ashamed to wear the United States uniform. Jordan was arrested for sedition by the FBI and sentenced January 14, 1943, to 10 years in prison and fined \$5000.

The meetings usually held on Sunday evenings at 113 Lenox Avenue, New York, subsequent to the summer of 1941, were attended usually by 50 to 125 persons who have been described as more or less the unprivileged and uneducated. They are also said to have been largely made up of British West Indian Negroes.

Ethiopian World Federation

This organization is said to be national, if not international, in scope. Its headquarters and parent body are presently located in New York City and its executive officers are at 200 West 135th Street. It is said to have 28 locals in and out of continental United States; and in New York City, besides its parent body, there is a local in the Manhattan Borough, 290 Lenox

Avenue, and one at 460 Jefferson Street in the Brooklyn Borough. The national officers of the organization are J. Finley Wilson, President, who is also National President of the Negro Elks, said to have a membership of over a half million Negroes; Wilfred E. Lewin, Executive Secretary; and William C. Hueston (Attorney), Treasurer.

It is described as a charitable organization registered with the State Department and founded for the purpose of soliciting financial aid for refugees from Ethiopia and to promote good will among the American people. The strength of the organization is estimated to be approximately 1,000 paid members throughout all of its locals. However, meetings of various locals are said to be attended by a large number of people who are not active members of the organization.

The Ethiopian World Federation was originally founded by Dr. Malaku Bayen, onetime personal representative of Haile Selassie, who came to the United States with the purpose of organizing aid for Ethiopian refugees. Bayen is now deceased and Prince Lij Araya Abebe is said to have attempted to take his place among the Negroes in New York City. He is said to attend all functions of Local No. 26 and to have a considerable following among the members and sympathizers.

Although there is no indication generally that this organization is pro-Japanese in its tendencies, certain speakers who have addressed Local No. 26 in New York City at 290 Lenox Avenue have made pro-Japanese statements and have, in their conversations and speeches, made utterances that were extremely racial and anti-white.

There has recently been considerable dissension between Local No. 26 and the executive body of the Ethiopian World Federation. The Executive Secretary, Wilfred E. Lewin, has stated that the charter of Local No. 26 was revoked because of un-American statements made by some of the speakers before the group and several of its members. It is said further that the local is attempting to gain control of the entire organization and install Prince Abebe as its leader. Prince Abebe presently denies obtaining funds from the organization but does admit the organization provides for his residence in New York City.

This organization has been pointed out to show the possible influence on the sympathies of the Negroes toward the people of a like race in the East, particularly Ethiopia and people of African descent. In this connection, Kingsley O. Mbadiwe, a member of the Royal Family of Nigeria, West Africa, has been a frequent speaker before this organization.

Moorish Science Temple

This organization of Moslem faith has several churches in various areas throughout the United States, one branch of which is known to be located at 640 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. Members of this organization have declined to enlist in the Armed Forces, stating that they are Moors. It is also said that they are sympathetic toward Japan and it is known that in the past a prophet of the organization located in Brooklyn attempted to secure speakers from the Japanese Institute in New York City as late as 1941 to make addresses on circumstances in the East. As a further possible indication of sympathies toward Japan, speakers from the Japanese Institute actually spoke to the group prior to 1941.

Information has been received that the Moorish Science Temple has complained to Selective Service Headquarters in New York City that members of a Selective Service board had addressed their members as Negroes, taking offense at this because of their claims that they are Moors rather than Negroes.

It is pointed out that Mimo De Guzman, onetime associate of the Japanese organizer of Negroes, S. Takahashi, informed Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation at the time of his arrest by them in New York City on July 30, 1942, on a charge of violating the Selective Service Act, that the Moorish Science Temple Church was an organization influenced by the Japanese. He also said that this organization followed closely the pattern of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, the Ethiopian Pacific Movement, and the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World, which organizations were definitely propaganda organizations for the Japanese.

MISCELLANEOUS ORGANIZATIONS

The Harlem Ashram

The Harlem Ashram, located at 2013 Fifth Avenue, New York City, is a cooperative enterprise operated by a religious group under the leadership of Reverend J. Holmes Smith who is employed by the Fellowship of Reconciliation, which organization, although not influencing or instructing the Harlem Ashram, sanctions it.

The activities of this group, which is interracial, are said to be patterned after those of Gandhi. They are non-violent in nature. They attempt to fight discrimination and segregation of Negroes by conducting

protest campaigns. Recently, under the sponsorship of Reverend Smith, an interracial pilgrimage, on foot, was made to the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, D. C. It left New York City on August 26, 1942, and reached Washington September 9, 1942. The group composing the pilgrimage was small, varying from twelve to approximately twenty members who distributed circulars denouncing racial discrimination and carried posters condemning it. Along the way meetings were held and information was collected as to alleged instances of discrimination and segregation.

The organization maintains a study institute at 2013 Fifth Avenue, New York City, which is called an Ashram, the purpose of which is for rest, meditation, study and service.

The Interracial Club

This organization has its functions at 360 West 125th Street every Friday evening at 8:30 P.M. One Thomas L. Brown, white, is the President. The organization is apparently local with little following and is practically unknown by the general populace in New York City. The leanings of this group appear to be that of the Trotskyites, in that members of the group and their associates have been observed in the front of the organization's office selling the paper "Labor Action," the official organ of the Workers Party (Trotskyite).

The organization, as reported by a confidential source, is said to be "anti-everything" and opposed to all New Deal policies. Approximately 25 to 75 people generally attend its meetings. It is said to be an organization composed of men and women "regardless of race or color dedicated to participate in the struggle for the achievement of complete democratic rights." It advocates principally the fight for the Negroes' rights and increased employment for them. It is said that in the past on one occasion one Phillip Blake, an alien Negro, said to be in the United States on a student pass, spoke before the group and made un-American statements not only criticizing the Government but expressing sympathies for Japan.

March on Washington Movement

This organization was formed in 1941, under the leadership of A. Phillip Randolph and has units in New York City and other large cities. The New York City division holds regular weekly meetings at the YMCA in Harlem which are attended by approximately 2,000 members. It constantly agitates for anti-discrimination and anti-segregation measures and for added and increased rights of Negroes.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

This organization has its national headquarters as well

as local branches in this area. In New York City the organization is said to have a large membership and to receive contributions from both white and Negro people. The purpose of the organization is to uplift the down-trodden Negro and obtain better opportunities both in employment and social activities for them.

It is said that the weapon most effectively used by the organization is the propagandizing of every instance of discrimination on the part of white people against the Negroes. It is believed to be probably the most militant and powerful organization, besides being the most popular, among the masses of Negroes.

Recently an officer of the New York City Police Department informed that he noted in practically every instance of an arrest of a Negro by a white officer a representative of the organization, if present, would publicize the arrest and misrepresent the facts in order to make a racial issue of the arrest.

Other

There are numerous smaller organizations reported to exist among the Negroes in New York City and in this connection it is pointed out that it is a generally known matter that Negroes fraternize probably more than any other race of people. Organizations are said to constantly spring up which in many instances have the same purposes, the same officers, and often the same members. It is said that the Negro is generally jealous of his fellow man if any popularity has been received by him and it appears that everyone desires to hold office in his own particular organization. It is said that many times this leads to disunity and gives rise to a number of new organizations. This may be a contributing factor to the general dissatisfaction among the mass of Negroes. Although they have grievances, they are unable to remain organized long enough to accomplish the purpose they have in mind and consequently they are said to acquire a fatalist attitude and one of general dissatisfaction.

INDIVIDUALS WHO AGITATE IN HARLEM

Reverend Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., New York City Councilman, pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church and editor of the Negro weekly, the "People's Voice," has been responsible for considerable agitation among the Negroes in the New York area in the past few years. Powell, as pastor of one of the largest Baptist churches in the United States, the membership of which is reported to be over 15,000, is said to have considerable influence among the Negroes in Harlem. He is well educated, makes a good appearance, and is said to be an eloquent speaker.

A few years ago Powell is said to have been the guiding influence in a movement on the part of Negroes in Harlem to picket various businesses there in an attempt to gain employment for Negroes in these establishments. He is said to have also led a similar movement against local utilities. Early in 1942 he sponsored and organized a publication, the "People's Voice", a Negro weekly paper which is said to have gained great popularity in this district among the greater mass of Negro people. The paper is strictly a Negro paper and every issue has displayed in an extreme degree instances of racial discrimination. Among the first issues it was noted that there was contained considerable comment on "Jim Crowism" in the Armed Forces. Usually contained in the paper are letters from subscribers citing instances of alleged discrimination on the part of white people against Negroes and other letters of individuals stating because of discrimination they would not enlist in the Armed Forces of the United States.

Powell is said to attempt to show indirectly that he is a champion of the Negro race. In this connection, it was confidentially reported that during the last mayoralty election in New York City Powell supported Mayor LaGuardia and the two worked in close contact. Subsequent to the election of Mayor LaGuardia there seems to have been a breach between the two inasmuch as Powell has taken every opportunity to criticize the City Government and the Police Department in his publication the "People's Voice". Powell writes as well as edits for this paper a column known as "On The Soap Box" in which he is very outspoken. He deals with both local and national political matters and continually agitates on behalf of his race through this medium.

Powell, to some extent, has been active in the March on Washington Movement and in the month of June, 1942, at the mass meeting of this organization in Madison Square Garden, he took the opportunity to announce his intention of running for Congress. This is said to have been looked on with disfavor by the prominent members of the March on Washington Movement in that they believed most of the work and effort on the part of Powell was for political reasons and in furtherance of his political aspirations. It is said that Powell's agitation among the Negroes is only in furtherance of his political desires. Powell is looked upon as exercising a great deal of influence in Harlem and recently a representative of the New York City Police Department in one of the thickly populated areas in the Harlem district expressed an opinion that Powell and his paper have had much to do with the present unrest in New York City among the Negro population. In

this connection, it should be pointed out that Powell is stated to be a sympathizer of the Communist Party and to have supported many Communist front organizations. However, his actual membership in the Communist Party is not known.

Robert Jordan, until he was recently arrested by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, was President of the Ethiopian Pacific Movement. He has been a street speaker and agitator among the Negroes in Harlem for the past fifteen years. His full name is Robert Leonard Jordan. He is a British West Indian Negro who has not become a citizen of the United States and who made application for his first papers only last May (1942). He is stated to have informed that he was in central South America in 1914 in the Navigation Department of Great Britain and later served for the Japanese Steamship Company. He is alleged to have made the statement that while in Japan he found the Japanese to be very friendly to the Negroes and that he had the privilege of studying the customs of the Japanese and becoming a member of an outstanding society in Japan.

When he came to the United States he joined the Universal Negro Improvement Association and served as a faithful member after the deportation of Marcus Garvey, the founder of this organization. He claimed he noticed the Negroes of America were beginning to dissolve and for that reason he began to study conditions so that methods could be adopted to bring back proper racial spirit among them. In this connection, he felt that an organization should be begun among the Negroes that would enable them to affiliate themselves with other colored governments and organizations of the world. He was accordingly instrumental in organizing the Ethiopian Pacific Movement which has been in existence since 1935. As sponsor of such he held meetings on street corners and in halls in which his influence and following was varied over a period of years. It should be stated, however, that an investigation of Jordan has failed to reveal any foreign connections on the part of himself or his organization although he is known by the New York City Police Department as a racketeer and is believed to agitate among his fellow men only for financial gains.

The following is a list of individuals who are said to have been speakers on the streets of Harlem for the past several years together with their addresses and the organizations to which they belong:

William James, 169 West 133rd Street, New York City,
Universal Negro Improvement Association.
James Kelly, 231 West 141st Street, New York City,
Universal Negro Improvement Association.

Ros. De Keller, alias Randolph Wilson, 59 East 128th Street, New York City, Universal Negro Improvement Association.

Carlos Cooks, 43 West 128th Street, New York City, Universal Negro Improvement Association.

Edgar Mortin, 54 West 131st Street, New York City, Universal Negro Improvement Association.

William Hendricks, alias Ros. De Murchrer, 54 West 131st Street, New York City, Universal Negro Improvement Association.

Ross Nassiber, 169 West 141st Street, New York City, Universal Negro Improvement Association.

Austin Carr, 100 West 132nd Street, New York City, Universal Negro Improvement Association.

Leroy Hudson, 169 West 133rd Street, New York City, Universal Negro Improvement Association.

Robert Harris, 128 West 127th Street, New York City, Workers Alliance.

Jack Gonzolis, 52 East 111th Street, New York City, Workers Alliance.

Charles J. Coleman, 43 West 131st Street, New York City, Ethiopian World Federation.

Larry Washington, 207 West 140th Street, New York City, Ethiopian World Federation.

Abner Green, 2087 Madison Avenue, New York City, Ethiopian World Federation.

John Reid, 254 West 135th Street, New York City, Branch of Universal Negro Improvement Association.

Jack Murray, 254 West 135th Street, New York City, Branch of Universal Negro Improvement Association.

Reggie Renaldo, 254 West 135th Street, New York City, Branch of Universal Negro Improvement Association.

Harry Fredericks - General.

As examples of what is said at meetings in which the above individuals speak from reports submitted by members of the New York City Police Department, the following are set out:

At a meeting held on July 9, 1941, on 125th Street, New York City, at 8:00 P.M., the principal speakers being Carlos Cooks, William Taylor and William Ferman, such statements as the following were made:

1. For every Negro lynched in the South there should be a white man lynched in the North.
2. Every white man seeking favor of a Negro woman should be beaten.

3. Every Negro should rightfully hate every white man for the injustices done to him.

4. No Negro should fight because this is a white man's war.

On July 31, 1941, at Lenox Avenue and 119th Street, among other speakers at a meeting was Robert Jordan who in his speech stressed the fact that Jews were the enemies of all Negroes and advocated that the Negroes side with Hitler.

On August 7, 1941, at 125th and 126th Streets, a meeting was held from 9:00 P.M. to 12:00 P.M., one of the principal speakers being Carlos Cooks. He is said to have particularly brought out his hate of the Jews and condemned all white people, even light-skinned Negroes.

On August 8, 1941, at Lenox Avenue and 127th Street, among other speakers was Randolph Wilson who openly confessed his hate of the President and of the Jews and made favorable remarks regarding Hitler.

On September 6, 1941, at 125th Street and Eighth Avenue, the principal speakers were Carlos Cooks, William Taylor, William Ferman, and an individual by the name of Ford. Ford in his speech is said to have made definite remarks against the Jews and went on to say that the white man kills his enemies, that is, Hitler and Mussolini are killing their enemies and the Negroes should organize and kill their enemies and that the white man is always the enemy of the Negroes.

In 1939 and 1940, Joe McWilliams, white, President of the Christian Mobilizers, was alleged to have had working agreements with Negro agitators in Harlem, as alleged proof of which they followed his program in agitating against the Jews and favored Fascist powers. It is known that McWilliams had a conference with Jordan in an attempt to gain his support and that of his organization, the Ethiopian Pacific Movement. In this connection, it is also pointed out that Joseph Hartery, white, has been a constant speaker and agitator before audiences at meetings of the Ethiopian Pacific Movement. He is said to have also roamed the streets of Harlem agitating among groups on street corners merely by conversation. Hartery admits being a member of the Christian Mobilizers and the Christian Front, as well as being an associate of Joe McWilliams.

Sufi Hamed, or Hamed Sufi, Negro, up until a year or so ago was one of the principal street speakers in Harlem. He is reported to have dressed similar to an Arab chief or prophet. He is said to have been very anti-white and to have followed the program and principles of Marcus Garvey

in advocating the migration of Negroes to Liberia for the purpose of establishing a government there. In 1936 he is said to have been one of the leading agitators and supporters of a boycott of white merchants by Negroes for the employers' failure to hire Negroes in their establishments. He is known to the New York City Police Department to have been a petty racketeer, although he appeared to be well educated, a linguist, speaking several languages, and is stated to have been an interesting speaker who had a large following. It has been further reported that at the time of the Ethiopian-Italian war he travelled considerably in an effort to enlist men in the Ethiopian Army. Sufi is now deceased, having been killed in an airplane accident.

The New York City Police Department has reported that many of the persons referred to above, who are known speakers and agitators in Harlem, have not had permanent employment but have apparently derived their living from street speaking. The sincerity of these individuals is not known but it has been stated that their agitation is for personal gains. Their following was reportedly among those less informed individuals although at the same time considerable influence on their part was felt in creating dissatisfaction and anti-white feeling among the colored race. It is pointed out that attendances at these various street meetings have been reported to number from 25 to 400 and 500.

POSSIBLE INFLUENCE BY FOREIGN NATIONALS

Yasuichi Hikida, a Japanese alien, recently repatriated to Japan, was formerly employed as translator in the Japanese Consulate in New York City. He is known to have been interested in Negro social and racial problems and to have had a wide acquaintance among Harlem Negroes for many years. For seventeen years prior to 1938 he was engaged as a cook in a residential home in Bedford Hills, New York. During this time he was known by his employers to be interested in Negro problems but they had no knowledge of his being actively engaged in Negro activities.

However, while employed as a domestic, he is said to have collected and stored in his quarters numerous books and pamphlets dealing with the Negro problem. A review of part of this material reflects that he translated several Negro publications into the Japanese language for distribution in Japan, and, further, that he lectured at various Negro schools and colleges and was a member and attended numerous conferences held by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He is said to have been an admirer of Marcus Garvey.

The extent of Hikida's agitation is not known but a review of his speeches reflects that he attempted to create a kindred feeling between the

dark races of the East and the West. He is reported by Japanese and other informants to have been a Japanese propagandist among the Negroes in the United States but inasmuch as he was repatriated and returned to Japan these allegations have not been conclusively borne out by investigation.

Kingsley O. Mbadiwe, son of Chief Mbadiwe of Nigeria, West Africa, and President of the International Club of New York City, has in the past year been apparently popular among the Negroes in the New York area. He has been in the United States for two years as a student and is presently attending New York University. He recently published a book entitled "The British and Axis Aims in Africa" which is an analysis of Africa's present struggle for existence. Mbadiwe has been a frequent speaker before one of the locals of the Ethiopian World Federation, mentioned previously, and advertises that he is available for lectures. His topics usually deal with the circumstances of the East and India's fight for independence. In this regard, it should be noted that a friend of Mbadiwe in a speech before the Ethiopian World Federation made a number of pro-Japanese statements. It is not known to what extent Mbadiwe has gone in his talks before groups, however, the fact that he continually is stated to refer to the African situation before the Negroes and has requested that Great Britain declare herself toward her colonies is said to have had considerable effect among the Negroes in this area. He is quoted, among other statements, as follows:

"After the last war nothing was done for Africa. Today we have taken up arms against the same force and we are determined at any cost to achieve victory but we want a definite declaration from Britain what our position in the new order will be if Britain wins."

Prince Lij Araya Abebe, nephew of Haile Selassie, presently resides in New York City and attends all social functions of the Ethiopian World Federation which is said to have been originally organized by a representative of Haile Selassie. Recently locals of the organization in New York City, Philadelphia and Chicago are said to have moved to make him president of the Federation. These particular units were stated by Wilfred Lewin, an officer of the national organization, to be very anti-white. Recently, while attending a dance sponsored by the Ethiopian World Federation, Prince Abebe and his wife were held in great reverence by those in attendance and he is said to be an inspiration to many in renewing their interest in Ethiopian affairs. More than 80,000 British West Indian Negroes are living in the New York area and they are believed to form a distinct national group within the Negro population of this city. They have migrated to the United States in the past thirty years and especially since World War I.

During the worst years of the depression the West Indian Negro was affected considerably and he has not been able to orientate himself, as a consequence of which there is a large number which has been forced into the ranks of the unemployed. The decision to deprive foreign-born, non-citizens of WPA jobs is said to have thrown many thousands of them into unemployment. It is reported that only about 25 per cent of the West Indian Negroes have been naturalized.

According to persons interviewed in the Negro area of New York City, the West Indian Negroes are restless and dissatisfied as a group and are the first to agitate among themselves. It is also said that many organizations reported to be un-American in tendencies are largely made up of West Indian Negroes. This is particularly true in the Ethiopian Pacific Movement, the Ethiopian World Federation, and the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

Another reason given for the dissatisfaction among the West Indian Negroes is said to be that although they may secure better wages in the United States and better living conditions than in the British West Indies, there is allegedly more discrimination in the United States than in the homeland. It is pointed out that some of the leading and well-known agitators of the past and present have been British West Indian Negroes, namely Marcus Garvey, Robert Jordan and Carlos Cooks.

INFLUENCES OF PUBLICATIONS

It is pointed out that Negro publications in the New York area have constantly featured in their papers every instance of racial discrimination and they continually carry articles severely criticizing the Negro in the South. They have constantly opposed the poll tax which exists in some States. There is reportedly an attitude of hate among the Negroes in New York City toward white Southerners. In this connection, a number of instances have been noted in which writers of Negro newspapers have criticized Southerners. As a result of inquiries made, it has been revealed that in colored areas both white and Negro people advise that instances of lynching and unfair treatment of the Negroes by Southerners as depicted in the Negro newspapers have caused more resentment and general feeling of unrest than any other known factor.

It has also been reported that prior to December, 1941, a large percentage of Negroes in this area had alleged sympathies for Eastern countries. It is said that Negro publications have followed closely Eastern affairs dating back prior to the last World War, especially as to those matters affecting colored races.

In this connection, "The Crisis" magazine, published by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and formerly edited by W. E. DuBois, up until the year 1940 dealt considerably with this aspect. During this period, when Japan was criticized for her aggression on China, DuBois called attention to the United States Marines in Haiti and the English in India and asked why they did not withdraw also. He is said not to have favored the action of the Japanese but did favor Asia for the Asiatics. At the same time he commented on the program of Japan and speculated on the effect such would have on the outlook of white domination over the colored races.

As a result of inquiries, it appears over the period of time DuBois was editor of "The Crisis" magazine he probably enjoyed the greatest following as a journalist, lecturer and leader as any among the Negroes. He has always voiced his resentment as to the lack of Negro representation in Governmental and industrial fields. During that period he was considered radical by both white people and conservative Negroes. Today DuBois is a columnist on the "Amsterdam Star News" writing the column "As the Crow Flies". A review of several issues reflects he has stated his desire of the United States winning the war and his loyalty to the Government, at the same time, however, criticizing certain acts of discrimination against Negroes on the part of the democracies.

The "Amsterdam Star News", a principal Negro newspaper in this area, is said to be generally conservative although it features and headlines acts of discrimination. The "Pittsburgh Courier" also enjoys a large subscription figure in this area among the Negro people. The policy of this paper is to headline all acts of discrimination against the Negro. With regard to this newspaper, George Samuels Schuyler, a feature writer for the publication who is married to a Southern white woman and who has been said to have travelled extensively in Japan, is reported to be rabid on the subject of racial equality and has repeatedly attacked the Government for its alleged discrimination against Negroes. He is said to indicate in his writings certain pro-Japanese ideas which appear to be based on the fact that the Japanese have been the alleged victims of white racial discrimination which he also believes has victimized the Negro race. Schuyler at the present time is employed as Business Manager of "The Crisis".

The daily newspaper "PM", which is published by Marshall Field and other members of the white race, has continuously carried articles concerning racial discrimination in the United States. This has been noticeable since the origin of the publication, the "People's Voice", which has been referred to previously and which is printed on the press of "PM". It has carried feature articles, one of which consisted of some seven pages relative to discrimination against Negroes in the South. It has particularly

criticized Governor Talmadge of Georgia and Governor Dixon of Alabama. It has commented much relative to the discrimination against Negroes in the United States Navy. It has also carried on a campaign relative to discriminatory advertisements in a number of white publications in New York City, particularly the "Daily News" and the "Journal American", relative to restrictions against Negroes and members of the Jewish race. Probably the strongest protest, however, on the part of this newspaper is that of the lack of employment for Negroes because of discrimination in national defense industries. This newspaper will be dealt with in another section of this study.

The "People's Voice", which has been referred to previously, is published by Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. It has been particularly rabid in its resentment of alleged discrimination, unfair practices, and segregation of Negroes on the part of white people. This newspaper has carried many notices, advertisements and the like relative to meetings of the Communist Party and Communist Party front organizations.

The "Daily Worker" has continuously agitated for the equality of the Negroes socially, economically and politically. Considerable stress has been placed on the alleged lack of opportunity for Negroes in employment, in industry and in military service. This paper has also been particularly interested in commenting on alleged discrimination in the United States Navy. It recently has carried on a campaign to have what it alleges to be the "Southern bourbons" investigated for their "Hitler-like tactics". The paper has given much space to the Negro question as a whole and, in particular, has commented on the lack of social equality of the Negroes in the Harlem area, emphasizing housing, educational and sanitary facilities.

In reference to the reported increase of crime in Harlem, the "Daily Worker" has taken sides with Negro publications and has attacked what they call the capitalist papers, that is, other white papers published in New York City, for their part in what they allege to be false reporting of the crime situation in Harlem. The "Daily Worker" has continuously denounced segregation of white and colored enlisted personnel and has demanded complete nondiscrimination and intermingling of white and colored people not only in the Armed Forces but socially, economically and politically, as has, of course, the Communist Party program.

In recent months local daily papers, that is, those generally recognized as published by white people in New York City, have featured articles on vice and crime in Harlem which, as referred to previously, have resulted in an outburst on the part of the Negroes and Negro press of protests against accusations contained therein. An attempt to refute these by stating that in certain parts of New York City inhabited solely by white people crime is

more prevalent has been made in the Negro newspapers. They allege that white people are in many instances the cause of such crime in that they encroach upon the colored sections to further their practice of "thievery and graft" against the unsuspecting Negroes. This has resulted in certain groups in Harlem attempting to boycott daily papers, especially the "Daily News", the "World-Telegram" and the "New York Journal American". In this connection, it is believed timely to refer to a so-called feud between Westbrook Pegler and certain Negro newspapers, it being recalled that Pegler commented that several Negro newspapers are confusing and misleading in their statements. This has resulted in widespread accusations in certain Negro newspapers, as well as the Communist Party press, condemning the criticism of Pegler.

All the above-named newspapers are distributed on newsstands in Harlem and besides the Negro newspapers having a wide circulation, the newspapers "PM" and the "Daily Worker" are said to be widely circulated there and to be read by many people. In this connection, it is generally accepted by sources of information contacted that the constant display and publication of instances of alleged racial discrimination add to the resentment of the Negro already existing of the treatment afforded them by white people and it is further said that the tenor of the articles has a commanding effect on many of the Negroes.

INTERNATIONAL AND LOCAL EVENTS POSSIBLY INFLUENCING NEGROES

The following events and their surrounding circumstances are being set forth for consideration of their possible influence among the Negroes, especially with regard to Negro opinion and unrest. It should be stated that there are allegedly certain sympathies on the part of the Negroes in this country with colored foreign nations, more so than there are between white people of other nations. Many leaders among the Negroes and writers have criticized in the past what they term to be white imperialism in Asia and it is reported a frequent slogan heard among the Negroes is "Asia for the Asiatics and Africa for the Africans".

In 1934 Prince Lij Araya Abebe was rumored to have been affianced to Masako Kuroda, daughter of Viscount Kurod of Tokyo, Japan. This is stated to have created considerable comment and unrest internationally as it was thought that such a union would give Japan a foothold in Ethiopia. J. A. Rogers, noted Negro journalist, commented on this as being the joining of two of the oldest peoples of time. At this time there were numerous news dispatches alleging that Japan had been given Abyssinian land to grow cotton. In this connection, it is pointed out that Mimo De Guzman, Filipino

organizer among the Negroes, who admitted to Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that he worked for S. Takahashi in organizing Negroes, informed that this marriage was Japanese sponsored to obtain economic benefits from and gain prestige in Ethiopia. It was also reportedly believed that the union would show that the Japanese considered Negroes their equal and did not believe in discrimination against them.

With reference to the above, it is known that in New York City there are a small number of Japanese nationals married to Negroes. Some speculation has been made as to a fifth column move on the part of the Japanese in creating such marriages to build good will and sympathy among American Negroes. No notoriety or publicity has been given to such unions, and inquiries to date have failed to reflect any such move on the part of the Japanese. However, in 1934 Japanese officers were reported to be training Abyssinian troops for use in the Ethiopian-Italian war, and in 1935 the Ethiopians were reported to have received Japanese arms and Japanese nationals were said to have been enlisted in the Ethiopian Army.

In 1935 there were numerous meetings reportedly held in Harlem precincts which are alleged to have resulted in highly emotional racial feelings among the Negroes. These are said to have later resulted in riots in which a number of persons were killed and injured and millions of dollars worth of property was damaged. A report was made by a committee appointed by the Mayor of the city to look into the Situation and, although said to be somewhat biased in that it favored the Negroes, it was said to have presented the facts truthfully, with the possible exception of its criticism of the police. It is noted that this report went into great length in criticizing the actions of police officers and recommended that a study be made of the arrests made by the Police Department.

It has been reported that in 1938 or 1939 Negro journalists were invited to make fellowship tours in Japan. In this connection, George Schuyler, previously referred to, was reported to have visited Japan and is noted to have written several articles pro-Japanese in their tenor subsequent to his return. It was also said that the Negro journalist, J. A. Rogers, travelled in Ethiopia during which time he was entertained by Japanese officers and at the time Rogers is alleged to have promised favorable publicity for the Japanese on his return to the United States.

In 1939 the Christian Mobilizers and the Christian Front were active in New York City under the leadership of Joe McWilliams. He and his associates were reported to have gained a following of Negro agitators in Harlem and during this time it was said there was a sudden rise in anti-Semitic street meetings in Harlem.

The Jews were condemned and Axis powers lauded. At the same time there was organized the Harlem Labor Union, Inc., by Arthur Reed, Ira Kemp, Sufi Hammed and others. This was described as a racket used to "shake down" many merchants, Jews and otherwise, in Harlem. It was alleged further that this was sponsored as a movement against discrimination but actually was only a racket on the part of Negro agitators.

Recently, when the Atlantic Charter was created, there was considerable comment among the Negro people and the Negro press that the President and Mr. Churchill in incorporating "the Four Freedoms" did not consider, or at least did not make public, their intention as to the future of colored nations and races.

And finally, the recent action of Britain with regard to India is said to have created considerable comment among Negroes and their reactions allegedly reflect a certain amount of unity with the other colored people of the world. However, it should not be overlooked that considerable comment, if not agitation, has been instituted by the Communist Party. It is said that many Negroes constantly comment on the fact that this is further evidence that British imperialism serves only to cast doubt upon the aims of the United Nations and leads to speculation as to the future of the dark races. The Negro public is said to view the action of Great Britain with considerable criticism and the instances of discrimination against Negroes in employment and the segregation of Negro soldiers, hunger riots in Jamaica, and the numerous restriction laws existing both in English colonies and in America have reportedly created considerable doubt on their part as to the future of Negroes after the end of the present war.

APPARENT GRIEVANCES OF NEGROES OVER A PERIOD OF TIME PRIOR TO 1941

A review of the Amsterdam Star News, the leading New York Negro newspaper, which has been made with regard to Negro grievances prior to December 1941, reflects the following trends. These are merely briefly set out and their justification has not been investigated:

1. The denial of equal employment and vocational training opportunities in national defense industries.
2. The denial of equal privileges for integration in all units of the Armed Forces.
3. Treatment of Negroes in Southern States including lynching, poll tax and "Jim Crow" customs.
4. Matters local to New York area.
 - a. Alleged mistreatment of Negroes by New York City police.
 - b. Discriminatory barriers against Negroes in public and

- quasi-public places such as hotels, restaurants and public carriers.
- c. The refusal to employ Negro mechanics and drivers on various bus lines.
 - d. Alleged exorbitant charges on the part of white merchants and landlords in Harlem.
 - e. General local economic, political and social conditions said to have caused the crime wave in Harlem.

APPARENT GRIEVANCES OF NEGROES SUBSEQUENT TO DECEMBER 1941

With the reported increased effectiveness of the Fair Employment Practices Committee and the change in policy of the United States Armed Forces resulting in a greater integration of Negroes into the Services, there is somewhat less of a cry for these changes on the part of the Negro press. Although there has been some degree of correction in these two matters, there is still a great deal of discontent because of alleged discrimination in industry and in the Armed Forces. With these two exceptions, the protests and demands are not different since December 1941 than they were prior to that time.

There has been, however, some editorial comment relative to foreign-inspired agitation among the Negroes. In most instances this has been ridiculed and suggestions have been made that the real danger, so far as the Negroes are concerned, is not that they will become inclined to the pro-Axis point of view, but rather that discriminatory practices will ultimately make them feel they are not a part of the American war effort.

SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS

A source of information has advised of making a study of existing conditions in Harlem and the following has been given as his opinion relative to the present unrest there.

This source has advised that the principal cause for the unrest and dissatisfaction is discrimination. He has explained his reason for making this statement by relating that as a result of discrimination the Negroes there are limited to an area far too small to accommodate the population which has resulted in crowded housing, unsanitary conditions and immorality. He has further stated with regard to the general lack of employment among Negroes that they are the last persons to be employed. As a

result, it is necessary for many families to live together or for them to enlist roomers or boarders so that the rent may be met.

With reference to the above, the source of information has informed that at the present time there is but one housing project in process in this area which will by no means relieve the situation. This, of course, he explained, is part of the cause for the crowded conditions and when attempts are made to expand the area, restrictions prohibit the same.

Because of high rents, lack of good employment and the resulting low incomes, it has been explained, it is necessary for both husband and wife to obtain work which results in children running loose on the streets without proper supervision causing increased juvenile delinquency. As a result of the effect of racial discrimination and the ensuing condemnation of it by the grown people, children have grown up in such an atmosphere that they have lost faith in white people and distrust them, all of which makes it very difficult for people to aid them in their plight or to gain cooperation from them in planning for their needs, stated the informant. Such conditions are said to naturally result in a fruitful field for subversive and agitational groups to work in and accomplish their purposes.

A confidential informant who for many years was a member of the Communist Party and reached relatively important heights in that group has furnished a picture of the Negro situation in this area. This individual is a Negro and has lived for many years in this area. His remarks concerning this matter may be significant. His report is set out hereinafter:

"The American Negro fundamentally is patriotic and loyal. With the exception of a small minority that have accepted Communism as a way out of those conditions that are obnoxious it can be safely stated that the majority of the Negroes in the United States have a profound spiritual feeling of loyalty and devotion to American democratic ideals and principles and a sincere conviction that all their problems can and will be solved within the existing framework of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

"However, there are certain conditions under which the Negro lives that tend to create grave dissatisfaction with the way democracy works. It is this dissatisfaction that Communists are using to spread among Negroes the seeds of lack of confidence in and disloyalty to American Democracy.

"Practically every Negro who speaks sincerely about the war feels that he has very little if anything to fight for. He feels that democracy

does not work for him and that there is a sharp line of demarcation between what are the rights of Negroes and what are the rights of white people. The question is often heard 'Why should we fight for freedom for every race and nationality in the world when we ourselves are not free?'

"The basic cause of this growing conviction among Negroes may be found in a careful study of the record of our elected representatives in all branches of county, city, state, and federal government. This study will reveal a gross indifference, lack of concern and in numerous instances open and brazen hostility in relation to the Negro problem. This is not true of all elected representatives of the people. There have been and there are many who have shown vision and foresight and understanding relating to the Negro problem and have sought to solve it but they are only a small minority. This minority have made some serious beginnings that attest to the efficacy and veracity of democracy.

"Let us examine impartially and without emotion the plight of the Negro in order that a clear and succinct picture can be drawn as a necessary prerequisite to an understanding of the problem and how it is being used by the enemies of our country in order to obtain their objectives.

"We are engaged in a great conflict for human freedom, the end of which will determine the course of history for many years to come. It is a life or death struggle for democracy. Yet the 12,000,000 or more Negroes in our country and the darker races of the world with the exception of China are not included in this program from the point of view of a clear definition of what their status is going to be now or after the war. The Atlantic Charter neither mentions nor infers that anything in its context or purpose affects these millions who love freedom and democracy as much as any other people.

"The sincerity of the Churchill government is seriously challenged because of its treatment of India. The arrest and imprisonment of India's leaders, shooting of patriots and the invoking of the old flogging law in reply to the request for independence has created grave doubts and hesitations in the minds of Negroes as to the sincerity of purpose of the leaders of the United Nations. The belief is widespread that India will move toward collaboration with Japan. The basis for this growing belief is lack of confidence in and deep rooted dislike of British rule evinced in the cooperation of the natives with Japanese in their conquest of Asia. All these developments are exploited by the pro-Japanese elements to crystallize sentiments among the Negroes for Japan and consequently

the Axis. Likewise these developments are exploited by the Communists to win support for and membership in the Party by presenting the Party as the only sincere fighter for the liberation of the Negroes and the colonial peoples.

"Failure and reluctance to clarify the stand of our Government in particular and the United Nations in general as to our stand on the Negro and colonial questions does not help the situation but tends to create greater confusion and distrust.

"Let us link up the international situation with the one at home. We permitted racial lines to be drawn in our armed services. The Negroes are placed in separate units of the Army. There is practically no possibility for advancement in the Navy to say nothing of the Marines. We have sanctioned the creation of a Jim Crow section of our air force. All of this is a sort of capitulation to those prejudiced Americans who feel that the Negro must be kept separate from the white armed forces of our nation in conformity with the old established domestic policy Jim Crow. The sentiment among the majority of Negroes is for the integration of the Negro into every branch of the armed services with their white brothers in arms with the same rights and privileges. Their training and fighting together will create a better understanding, overcome distrust and lack of confidence and create the basis for a healthy and constructive relation upon which to build in the postwar period.

"The infamous Jim Crow law that exists in many States, the product of slavery and the bitterness that followed the Proclamation of Emancipation completely nullifies the Bill of Rights. It places the Negro in a position of inferiority. It denies him the very rights for which he is asked to die that other races may enjoy. Many soldiers on furlough speak of the insults, abuses, and disgusting treatment they receive at the hands of prejudiced white people in the South. Everywhere they go on the street cars, on the busses, in the public places and on the streets they are made to feel that regardless of their uniform they are still 'niggers' and have to stay in a 'nigger's' place. Such a state of affairs is not at all conducive to sound faith in the avowed aims of the democracies in the war. The Jim Crow law divides the American people through the drawing of artificial distinctions on the basis of color of skin, engenders and perpetuates prejudices that ought not to exist and therefore should be abolished. The Communists are constantly exploiting this law in order to rally the Negro under their banner.

"Moreover the poll tax is considered a law that tends to disfranchise millions of Negroes and poor white persons in the South and through it a minority of persons are able to perpetuate themselves in power. In recent months there has been a great demand among Negroes for the abolition of the poll tax as a necessary prerequisite to restoring the right to vote to millions of persons in the South who are now disfranchised because of their inability to pay the poll tax. The poll tax is considered the main obstacle to Negro representation in the government in those areas where they constitute the majority and a deterring influence in those sections where they hold the balance of power. The Communists are utilizing this to stir up the Negroes. They are linking up the demand for the abolition of the poll tax with the 'right of the Negro of the land' and the establishment of an autonomous Negro government in the Black Belt.

"Lynching of Negroes has been cause of bitterness and unrest among the Negroes for many years. Every effort by them to get Congress to pass the anti-lynch bill was in vain. The recent lynching of Negroes both of civilians and soldiers have added fuel to the fire which is as always being fanned by the Communists and other anti-American elements. The passage of the anti-lynch bill has been effectively blocked by the powerful block of Southern Congressmen. Depriving a Negro of life without the due process of law is considered a mockery of the Bill of Rights. The failure of the local governments and the Federal Government to protect the life and limb of Negroes accused of committing a crime; the failure to punish those that take the law into their hands shows a pronounced weakness of democracy and creates a danger. Objectively all this tends to give support and encouragement to the Axis on the one hand and material to be used by the Communists on the other, to rally the Negroes around their program by promising them that the Communist Program is the only way out.

"The complete integration of the Negro into every branch of the war effort finds as its main barrier racial discrimination. Millions of manpower hours are lost as a result of the policy of discrimination in the hiring of Negroes in those industries that manufacture the essentials for war. In New York the Negro constitutes 6.1% of the population; 25% are on relief and only 1% in defense industries or industries vital to defense according to statistics given by John A. Davis, Executive Secretary, State of New York Committee on Discrimination in Employment.

"According to Elmer Carter, member of the New York State War Council, 80% of the Negroes in New York are domestics. This is due primarily to the refusal of the heads of industry to give employment

to Negroes in the skilled and semi-skilled jobs in industry. Thus the majority of Negroes are placed in the lowest pay categories. Young Negro boys and girls graduating from high school and college find very little opportunity to apply their talents and ability. Many leading Negroes feel that this situation can be remedied by the Government providing industrial training for Negroes, removing the barriers in industry and guaranteeing them the same rights and privileges to work in all industries. The result would be the full utilization of our country's manpower. The question of jobs for the Negro is one of the main slogans of the Communists because they know that this is a burning issue among the Negroes.

"The devastating effects of lack of employment in New York City, the small income of the Negro family, the fact that they pay 25% more rent than white people and live in inferior apartments and homes create a fertile field for agitation. The low income of the Negro makes it necessary for husband, wife and children to live in one kitchenette room and four and five families in one apartment. The effect of this condition is seen almost immediately. Prostitution and juvenile delinquency are born and reared in such surroundings. They grow to such enormous proportions that they crowd and choke those things that are essential to building good citizens. The Communists agitate for lower rents, right of the Negro to live in sections of the city other than Harlem, more schools because the present ones are overcrowded, better hospitalization because of its present inadequacy, more playgrounds, recreation centers and jobs in the higher pay brackets to provide more necessities of life for the Negro.

"The law enforcement agencies have sought to stamp out prostitution and robbery that is growing on a sweeping scale in Harlem but without success. Nearly every crime committed is the work of youngsters between the ages of 17 and 25. Most of them are the products of conditions, lack of employment, inability of parents to give them the things that others enjoy, lack of proper care and training in youth. In the effort of the law enforcement agencies to stamp out crime many grave injustices are committed such as beating persons when arrested and doing irreparable harm to innocent persons. This situation is further aggravated by the Daily News and the Journal who smear the whole community as a cesspool of crime. This has created considerable resentment among Negroes who feel that there is no attempt to understand the situation, the causes of it and the failure to give any remedial measures other than slander, shootings and arrests.

Here again the Communists react to this situation, attack the city administration, urge the people to protest and fight against police brutality and to fight against discrimination and for jobs.

"The Communists are always alert and react quickly to each and every grievance of the Negroes and form some sort of committee to rally the people to struggle to eliminate the grievance. Their methods are devious. They form various front organizations making use of prominent persons to attain their objectives, the Daily Worker, the Negro papers and leaflets.

"Now to recapitulate. The Negro is a loyal, good American. His future is woven into the very fibre of America and cannot be separated without the destruction of the whole. It is primarily a problem of whether we are going to permit an alien group whose program is diametrically opposed in principle to our form of government and whose avowed purpose despite its professed patriotism is the overthrow of our Government to utilize the grievances of the Negroes in order to serve their ultimate objective.

"Farsighted, intelligent leadership is necessary. All these grievances can be eliminated if a sincere and constructive study is made to the end that a constructive program of giving full citizen rights to the Negro. Integration of the Negro into the armed forces, into the war industries, abolition of the poll tax, passage of the anti-lynch bill, abolition of the Jim Crow law, broad education on better race relations would take away the issues that are now being utilized by the Communists and other elements."

Another confidential source of information has submitted a report reflecting his opinion as to the causes for Negro unrest in Harlem. This individual, who has been a long-time resident of Harlem, is said to have a thorough understanding of the situation as it exists there. He has not been connected with any subversive organizations but on the contrary has been connected with several organizations, the purposes of which are of a very high standard. His remarks compared and contrasted in some instances with that of the preceding informant, may assist in presenting a solid exposition of the matter as a whole.

He attributes the teachings of Marcus Garvey and followers who are still active in New York as being one of the principal causes for unrest in that they have taken advantage of riots and other precarious conditions pertaining to the Negroes to spread the doctrine of the hate of all white people and the claim that they are responsible for the plight of the Negroes. Another important cause attributed by this informant to the present

to the present unrest is the lynching of Negroes and the failure of Congress to pass an anti-lynching bill. The general tenor of Negro newspapers is also blamed in that they continually bring to the attention of Negroes instances of discrimination whether there is basis for their remarks or not. Then, too, he states, there are discriminatory and segregating aspects of living conditions in Harlem. He says that the crowded conditions afford an excellent opportunity for landlords to overcharge their tenants or for merchants to ask higher prices from customers. This, of course, he says, is not alleviated by the large increase of Negroes coming into Harlem from different parts of the South.

He makes mention of the restriction of Negroes as a whole to certain types of employment which usually offer the lowest wages. In this connection, he has pointed out that although this condition is true, there are thousands in Harlem who "would not do an honest day's work or take a job if they were given the opportunity."

With regard to prices and charges for services and goods in Harlem, he has stated that rentals are far above those white people pay for similar apartments in other sections where the income level is approximately the same. He points out a recent survey made of Harlem's food markets and states that a comparison of prices which has been given shows that the average Negro housewife, who in many instances has not learned to read or make minor calculations, is taken advantage of by merchants. Relative to this, he has alleged that a large number of the markets are Jewish controlled and fruit and vegetable markets are controlled by Italians. He states that as a result of a few dishonest acts which have come to the attention of the Negroes in this area many Negroes have grown to hate the white race and the Jews in particular. He states that these things tend to create unrest, dissatisfaction, and racial hatred and present excellent material for "agitators and Communists."

In conclusion this confidential source of information has expressed himself in the following manner:

"I would venture to say that every Negro in New York feels that President Roosevelt and his wife have done more to help them than anyone else since the time of President Lincoln. They really believe that God sent him to help free them from social and economic slavery. All the Negro women, and the girls also, actually worship Mrs. Roosevelt on account of her expression of sympathy towards them. They appreciate her visiting their civic functions, YWCA's, and speaking at several of their meetings. They are particularly gratified that Mrs. Bethune has been placed in a high position to take care of Negro youths, etc.

"Of course, the depression hit the Negroes like everyone else, but if President Roosevelt and his Party did not create the WPA and other agencies during the depression, their plight would have been terrible. But now there is quite a lot of dissatisfaction among the ranks of the Negro because he claims that more attention is being paid to the whites in giving them jobs first and at the same time ignoring the Negroes. When the President's Executive Order No. 8802 (FEPC) was issued June 25, 1941, they felt that their problem of unemployment would be solved or at least greatly eased. Their cry now is that the President failed to do anything so as to force the big white employers from practicing discrimination in the hiring of Negroes. The result is that as soon as a Negro is refused a job - whether he is qualified or not - he immediately raises the cry of discrimination; the agitators and newspapers keep them 'worked up'. Then the man in the streets who is looking for a job and those who wouldn't accept one put the blame on the shoulders of all white men. This gives more material for the ever-grinding race hatred machine, thereby creating additional unrest. But worst of all things, it effects the war program because the common saying among the Negroes in Harlem is 'Well, if I can't get a job when I need it I can't see why I should go and fight. What am I going to get out of it?'"

ANTI-SEMITISM AMONG NEGROES

It is believed significant at this time to add information received relative to alleged anti-Semitism among Negroes in this area. A source of information has advised there is anti-Negroism among the Jewish people in this area and anti-Semitism among the Negroes. He has made the statement that anti-Semitism among the Negroes in the United States is principally urban phenomena. He states that he believes the more overt and intense forms of anti-Jewish sentiment among the Negroes are to be found in certain rather definite areas of competition and conflict. These areas, it is stated, in the main form the face-to-face contacts by the Negro with the landlord, the merchant, the employer of domestic help, and to a lesser degree the professional man.

He has stated that in the congested areas of the Northern cities where the Negro housing problem has been and still is acute, there are certain residential restrictive covenants and what he terms "lily-white" agreements among property owners to keep Negroes segregated. On the other hand, the pressure of the steady stream of migrants, mainly Southern Negroes, is claimed to demand an expansion of the Negro neighborhood. In this connection, there is cited as an example the population density of Harlem which

is said to be over 600 persons per acre in some sections, while for the Borough of Manhattan generally the population density is little more than 200 per acre.

In citing the Mayor's and Governor's Commission of New York Report, he has advised that rents are increased considerably whenever Negro tenants succeed white tenants in a given block. Moreover, he has stated that upon the arrival of Negro tenants, attention to needed repairs and other services expected of the landlords becomes indifferent.

The source of information continued stating that a landlord is still a landlord whether he be Negro, Greek or Turk, however, he has said the belief is nevertheless widespread in the Harlem area that the large share of the exploiting landlords are Jewish.

Citing another instance of a possible cause for anti-Semitic feeling on the part of Negroes in this area, a source of information has referred to allegations that groceries and food centers in the Harlem area charge considerably more for given items than do those in other parts of New York City. Then, too, the quality of the products is often said to be inferior. Allegations of giving short weights or shortchanging people have also been made. The source of information then concluded with respect to this phase that although statistics do not exist as to the number of Jewish merchants in Harlem as compared with other nationalities in the same line of endeavor, the popular belief is that Jewish vendors are responsible for much of the alleged short dealings given the Negro there.

Another so-called custom in New York City has been cited by the source of information as a possible cause for anti-Semitic feelings. He referred to the "Bronx slave market" which he labelled indicative of the intention in the field of domestic labor which is a sore spot as far as Jewish-Negro relations are concerned. He has stated that the majority of the inhabitants of the Bronx Borough, New York, are Jewish. Keeping this in mind, he said that there are certain spots in this area where Negro domestic workers gathered each morning to be hired for daily work rates which are alleged to be as low as 15 cents per hour. Negro girls are said to stand on corners in all kinds of weather waiting to "sell" themselves to the housewives who are said to often bid for the cheapest price. It should be stated that this situation has been exposed by newspapers in New York and to some extent alleviated.

Another example of the situation which possibly causes anti-Semitic feelings among the Negroes is stated to be that involving professional people. The hospitals of Harlem are alleged to be a case in point. A source

of information pointed out that Negro medical students are often barred or almost barred from many of the universities and that after graduation the medical student's plight is more serious inasmuch as it is difficult for him to find hospitals which will permit him to serve his internship or to join a particular staff. He reasons that accordingly the Negro doctor is frustrated when he encounters difficulty in securing a place on staffs of even the Negro hospitals. It is said that a number of Negro medical men have the point of view that the white doctors--especially the Jewish doctors--work together in a clique and effectively limit the Negro staff members almost to a point of exclusion even in segregated institutions like the Harlem Hospital.

No investigation has been conducted with regard to the foregoing and it is pointed out that the information set forth hereinbefore is merely the opinion of a source of information. However, it is believed that such a matter should be referred to in adding to the picture of the Negro in Harlem.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

No definite attempt has been made to go into matters of local or statewide concern in this survey. For that reason it has not been definitely ascertained what steps have been taken to alleviate the situation among the Negroes as it exists in local New York City areas. However the following observations are offered:

During the Fall of 1941 there were several instances of "mugging" in Central Park of white people and colored people alike by young colored youths. This led to the assignment of additional police protection in this area, which is near Harlem.

Recently Mr. Frank Crosswaith was appointed to the New York City Housing Board. Crosswaith is a well-known and respected Negro.

A number of houses or tenements in Harlem have been condemned and were boarded up until repairs were made by the landlords. At the present time there is a housing project in Harlem which it is contemplated will alleviate to some extent the crowded housing conditions.

It has also been reported that there is an increase, though slight, being made in the number of Negro schoolteachers appointed in New York City.

At the present time there is also a move on foot to have a committee appointed by the Mayor of New York City to make a survey of present conditions in Harlem.

HARLEM RIOTS, AUGUST 1-2, 1943

At approximately 10:00 P. M. on August 1, 1943, a white police officer attempted to arrest a negro woman for disorderly conduct at the Braddock Hotel in the Harlem area of New York City. Thereafter a negro soldier (described in the press as a military policeman) reportedly interfered with the officer, seizing his night stick and beating him to the floor. The police officer shot the negro soldier in the shoulder and both were removed to the hospital. Accordingly a crowd of approximately 300 negro civilians and soldiers gathered and demonstrated. Shortly thereafter approximately 200 negro soldiers and sailors also demonstrated in front of the 28th Precinct Station in Harlem.

Within a short time groups of hoodlums and criminals began looting and pillaging stores and retail establishments, centering their interests on liquor stores. Innumerable glass windows were broken, people hurt and general damage caused. It has been estimated that approximately \$5,000,000 in damage was caused by the rioters and the hoodlums. The area involved in this trouble included 110th Street on the South, 155th Street on the North and 6th, 7th and 8th Avenues, which run between these two boundaries. Five people were killed, 40 policemen were injured, including one seriously, and 465 males and 74 females were arrested.

The situation has been described by city authorities as having a spontaneous origin, and it was stated further that no indications whatsoever were reported that the trouble was caused by planned or organized movements. In addition no indications were reported of any white people taking part in the affair other than white police. Numerous rumors were begun, however, one of which became fairly prevalent according to a confidential source. This was to the effect that a negro soldier had been killed by a white policeman, and for that reason the rioting was begun. This rumor was without foundation, and on the contrary the negro soldier who was shot by the policeman at the Braddock Hotel received but a minor wound. The press also carried an indication that rumors and allegations were being spread of the Ku Klux Klan and outside hoodlums participating in the trouble. Concerning this no specific information, allegations or complaints were received either by the New York City Police Department or the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In fact the negro press namely, the "People's Voice" carried such headlines as: "No Detroit in New York", and "Racial Element not Present". This paper also commended the police for their prompt and efficient action and stated that blame could not be placed on any group of individuals for the rioting.

Sporadic looting and clashes occurred throughout the day of August 2, 1943, but the situation became comparatively quiet on the night of that same day. A few minor incidents are said to have occurred during the early

morning of August 3, 1943, but by later that morning the situation had quieted completely.

The peak of the trouble occurred during the early hours of the morning of August 2, 1943. Several radio addresses were made by the Mayor of New York City in an attempt to quiet the people and to urge them to return to their homes. Five thousand police and one thousand detectives were immediately assigned to the area for duty and the United States Army moved trucks into the area in an attempt to remove all Army personnel. By 9:15 A.M., August 2, 1943, the disturbances had subsided considerably.

The situation has been likened to the 1935 riots in the Harlem area when similar trouble occurred, arising, according to the reports, from the arrest of a negro youth by a police officer. Damage caused then is said to have been exceeded by the trouble in 1943.

According to confidential informants, members of the Communist Party first branded the affair as being the result of "Fascism, police brutality, race discrimination and Jim Crowism". At a meeting held by the Party, which included functionaries and activists, at Academy Hall in New York City on August 2, 1943, the decision was arrived at that the Party would take no action until the rioting and trouble were quelled. The Party did, however, evidence an extreme interest in the appointment of 1,000 negro auxiliaries whose duties were to accompany white police officers. In this connection allegations were received that the Communist Party through Ben Davis, Jr., who sat in on police conferences, had a voice in the appointing of the recruits. Max Yergan, President of the National Negro Congress, a Communist front organization, and Ferdinand Smith, reported Communist and Vice President of the National Maritime Union, were reported to have been active in assisting city officials and offering their advice. It might be noted that Yergan is also a reported Communist. The Daily Worker, in an article in its August 3, 1943, issue, made the following statement, "Not racial feeling, but resentment against high prices and discrimination motivated much of the violence against the stores,...."

With regard to the meeting held by the Party at Academy Hall, it was reported that a Party functionary rose and spoke, saying that "they" were not race riots and the situation was not analogous to the Detroit riots. She also emphasized, "We (referring to the Communists) are not working independently as a Party, but are cooperating with the Mayor." She also stated, "Negro liberals and other negro leaders mobilized today to quiet the negro people. At the moment there is no job for us as an organized Party. There was no organized band of hoodlums. The riots were not planned, although the city was wonderfully prepared for such a riot. Most of the

shopkeepers are Jews. They are naturally incensed, and have the usual fears. There must be no splitting in our approach to this problem. The State Committee (of the Communist Party) wanted to do something but there isn't anything to do."

PHILADELPHIA FIELD DIVISION

Information has been received reflecting that individual instances of pro-German, pro-Japanese, and anti-Semitic agitation exist among the Negroes in this area. Reports have also been received that many Negroes have expressed pleasure over Japanese victories in the Pacific and in the Far East, considering it well that whites have suffered humiliation. However, no general pro-German or pro-Japanese sentiments are known to exist among the local Negroes. Additional information received reflects that following the attack on Pearl Harbor, efforts were made by Negroes including unidentified Haitians to create sentiment against the participation of Negroes in the war and against assistance to England.

At the present time, in Philadelphia, there is stated to be approximately two million people. Of this, the Negro population has variously been estimated from 250,000 to more than 300,000. The Negro population is said to have increased since the World War in and around Philadelphia, and particularly so in the past decade. The Negro population in the beginning of the 20th century was largely centered in South Philadelphia near 12th Street. During the time of the World War, West Philadelphia was built up as a residential section and a great many households, employing Negroes, moved to West Philadelphia. Accordingly it is stated Negro servants also moved to West Philadelphia occupying chiefly the area north of Market Street centering around Powelton Avenue. As the Negro population increased Negroes moved into North Philadelphia mostly west of Broad Street and centering around Ridge Avenue and a small group took up residence in the general vicinity of 10th Street and Fairmount Avenue. It is said that this latter group includes the worst of the criminal element and that it is a constant source of trouble to the police. The handling of narcotics and crimes of even a more heinous and serious type are committed in this area. Subsequent to the World War, especially during the depression years the influx of Negroes increased, partially due to rumors that jobs were to be had by Negroes in Philadelphia. Provisions are made under the Pennsylvania state law for relief and comparatively small sums are provided for so called "mother's relief". This is stated to provide a certain sum for the first child and additional payments for succeeding children. Consequently it became economically profitable for Southern Negroes to come to Philadelphia and it is alleged that many of them found it more simple to raise families than to find jobs. It is further stated that the newcomers from the South were not accepted socially by the Philadelphia Negroes and that they settled for the most part in North Philadelphia east of Broad Street in the general vicinity of Temple University. They are stated to be considered by local authorities as an undesirable

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element since they lack any sense of responsibility and stability and are a constant problem on the relief load. It is also alleged that they are trouble makers.

It is related that during the 1930's when the Negro population was estimated to be about 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of the total in Philadelphia, Negroes represented about 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of the relief load. At the present time Negro children are stated to constitute about 23% of the public school population, due, probably, to several causes: first, there are about 5,000 school children whose parents still reside in the South; second, the birth rate among Negroes is at least constant and third, the white population is decreasing in Philadelphia, both by percentage and by number due particularly to their moving from that city into the suburbs and due partly to the decreasing birth rate among the whites. Reportedly the school population percentage is also affected by the fact that many white parents have enrolled their children in private schools, rather than have them attend schools with Negroes. It is said that inter-racial violence is a regular thing and that school authorities during the recent past have found increasing numbers of deadly weapons such as guns, knives, and clubs in the possession of Negro school boys. It is further reported that up to and including the last term of school in Philadelphia, there were many Negro boys in high school who, because of size and appearance, were believed to be between 18 and 20 years, which is stated to be higher than the normal school age. It is said that some of these boys either do not know, or claim not to know their ages and have continued to go to school and to live on relief as dependent minors, rather than go to work. It is claimed that they present a great problem, not only because of their trouble with white boys, but because of the fear that they might molest high school girls in co-educational schools. In addition reports received indicate that there are several hundred cases of syphilis and several hundred cases of gonorrhoea in the high schools, that 98% of these cases are Negroes and that most of the high school girls found to be pregnant are Negroes.

Information from this area is to the effect that there are very few individuals or groups of individuals among the Negroes who are looked upon by the majority as real leaders. It is said that there are many Negroes of prominence in the churches, in political life and in professions who have a certain following but that there is no agreement as to who are the outstanding leaders of the race in the Philadelphia Area. The explanation in this is said to lie in several causes. It is claimed that most of the leaders are considered by the Negroes and by the white people, familiar with the Negroes in Philadelphia, to be primarily interested in their own personal advancement with the consequence that most of them are not trusted by the people they claim to represent. It is also claimed that

there are differences arising from sharp class distinction, rivalries and the like. These class distinctions are claimed to be based partly on differences in shades of color and particularly on social prominences as acquired by color, wealth, professional standing and family history. It is said that most of the people who purport to be the leaders and who are accepted as leaders by the white people, are comparatively conservative in sentiment and actually represent only the feelings of the middle class of the professional Negro group, and for that reason it appears doubtful whether many of them have close enough contact with the people they claim to represent to know what those people actually desire.

Sources of information in the colored race who have been interviewed, indicate that there is a strong sentiment of bitterness and resentment among the Negro people in the Philadelphia area as well as throughout the country. It is claimed that this feeling has now reached unprecedented intensity, that the Negroes' complaint, it is generally agreed upon, has centered primarily on, one, indignities and lack of opportunities in the Southern states where the bad conditions are aggravated and two, lack of opportunities and segregation in civil life, both with regard to everyday life and employment. It is said that Negroes in the North are not so personally concerned with such matters as poll tax as they are with matters which effect their own daily life, such as military service and jobs. However, one informant, who is in a position to observe men being inducted into the Army, has advised that the spirit of Negroes being inducted into the Army is good, and that they are patriotic.

There are a number of Negro newspapers published in Philadelphia most of which are published either daily or weekly. In addition, other newspapers, such as the Pittsburgh Courier, publish a Philadelphia edition. From material observed in Negro newspapers to date, it appears that these papers contain almost no news of national and international importance. News items deal largely with the doings of local Negro society and with general items concerning local Negroes such as fights, crimes of violence and arrest. Much space, however, is devoted to news items and editorial material, dealing with the Negro problems, such as segregation, jobs, military forces and the like. Almost always these items are said to be presented in such a manner as to incite feelings.

The Communist Party, the Young Communist League, and Communist front organizations have worked extensively among Negroes in the Philadelphia area for more than a decade; however, this work is reported to have slackened

since the invasion of Russia; and the Communist following among the Negroes in this area has greatly decreased, probably due to the return of Negroes to work. It is reported that the Communist following was largely among the more ignorant group of Negroes who could not comprehend the entire Communist program, and among a few Negro intellectuals.

A confidential source of information, a Negro who is exceedingly active in Negro civic affairs in the Philadelphia area, has informed that during the past several months he has noted a decided change in the attitude of Negroes toward white people in this area. He said that this attitude is decidedly anti-white and in some respects can be considered anti-American, inasmuch as numerous Negroes in the area have been overheard by him to speak of the day "to come for the Negro." This source of information described the movement or change in attitude as working like an undercurrent which is definitely influenced and even inflamed by the Negro press and by well recognized Negro leaders, some of whom, he claimed, while at one time conservative, have become domineering and hateful as far as white people are concerned.

This source also advised that recently Negroes have been forming themselves into small groups and holding meetings in their homes, in taprooms and on corners of streets, at which times they have expressed an anti-white sentiment. He furnished no figures or specific information as to the size or number of these groups. He also pointed out that alleged incidents resulting in fights between whites and Negroes have become more frequent, that only a small percentage of these incidents have been investigated by the police and that a still smaller percentage have received notice in the public press. He stated, however, that the Communists as well as the North Philadelphia Civic League and other allied organizations have taken a great interest in these incidents.

This same informant has related of hearing the term "new Negro" used extensively by leaders, as well as by men in the street, and explained that this term refers to the younger and more militant Negro who is resisting alleged discrimination and segregation by action rather than by words. He, also, has informed that the term is used to differentiate the militant Negro from the conservative type. As an example of this, he referred to the recent visit of President Barclay of Liberia to Philadelphia. He related that one Negro leader, a friend of the chairman of the reception committee, was supposed to have been in attendance at the time President Barclay was honored with a dinner. However, this leader did not attend. The leader made the excuse that he would have to stay away because of his work, however, at the same time he remarked vehemently that he felt that President Barclay had missed an opportunity to speak for the Negro when he

addressed Congress and, further, he felt President Barclay was nothing more than a "handkerchief-head Negro," which term is purportedly used to designate those Negroes who are not militant. The informant has further pointed out that at the time President Barclay visited the Sun Shipyard in Chester, Pennsylvania, he heard several Negroes who lined the streets speak of him as a "handkerchief-head."

In this connection, the same source of information has pointed to the lack of good leadership among the Negroes in the Philadelphia area, saying that there is too much jealousy between the common man and those who attempt to assume the leadership.

This informant, as well as numerous other white informants in a position to know situations as they exist in the various Negro residential areas, have informed that Philadelphia is extremely tense regarding racial matters, and all feel race riots are but a short time away. They have all commented on the increasing number of "muggings" and attacks upon white men and women by Negro youths. Along these lines, these informants have pointed to the State Civil Liberties Law, which, according to them, has tied the hands of the police and has made the solution of the problem much more difficult. They have referred to "laws without teeth" and expressed their alarm over the attitude of the Negro press and Negro speakers. They have also referred to the white-colored friction as involving white people who have come from southern states and who have not been in Philadelphia for many years. They have also stated that they know of groups of white boys who band together and patrol the streets with the inevitable result of trouble arising between themselves and Negroes.

Another source of information, a Negro who is prominent as a lecturer and who is presently the manager of a large Negro housing development in Philadelphia, has referred to what he termed the "new Negro" and his increasing alarm over the attitude of the present-day Negro toward the white people in the Philadelphia area. He advised that he feels the problem is becoming very serious and that most of the anti-white agitation is brought about by the Negro newspapers. In this connection, he cited an article in the "Pittsburgh Courier" by George Schuyler, who compared publicity given to the American aviators captured in Japan with Negro soldiers in the South who are allegedly brutally treated, complaining no mention was made of the latter in the newspapers.

Regarding pro-German activity in this area, one report has been received that an unidentified white man approached a source of information about holding meetings in the latter's home stating he would pay the informant for the same. This unidentified white individual is said to have displayed a good knowledge of the

history of foreign nations, and to have spoken generally on behalf of Germany and against the Jews. No other specific data in this regard have been developed, however.

A Negro source of information, a politician in Philadelphia who is interested in recreational projects for Negro youth, supplied the following information concerning pro-Axis sympathies, as well as anti-Semitism, on the part of Negroes in the Philadelphia area:

In this regard the informant expressed the opinion that Jews in the United States are a minority as well as the Negroes, and that Negroes feel any organization, institution or individual who attacks the Jews is an enemy of the Negroes as well. He added, however, that he believes there is no love lost between Negroes and Jews, although from a propaganda standpoint it would be foolish to approach Negroes by condemning the Jewish minority in view of their likewise being a minority. He also pointed out that Negroes are well aware Hitler despises their race and that they would have no part to play in an economic or social order under Nazi domination.

The informant further advised that Negro leaders, especially the thinking ones, constantly point out to their followers and in the press the fact that the Negro in this country has more opportunity than in any other country in the world although at times they express their bitterness over racial discrimination.

Very few complaints have been received concerning pro-Italian or pro-Spanish activity among the Negroes. However, one complaint has been received to the effect that Italian taxicab drivers at Broad and South Streets have been overheard advising the Negroes not to register under the Selective Training and Service Act and telling them that the war is a white man's war caused by the Jews.

PRO-JAPANESE, ANTI-WHITE GROUPS

Twentieth Century School of Bible Research
(Philadelphia Branch of Triumph, the Church of the New Age)

In 1933 the Twentieth Century School of Bible Research was established by Reverend Joseph S. Groom as an auxiliary to Triumph, the Church of the New Age, the headquarters of which are now in Brooklyn, New York. However, the two organizations reportedly have no financial connections at the present time. The Twentieth Century School of Bible Research was organized into three branches, namely: 1702

South Street, Philadelphia (Leon Pumphrey, teacher); 1536 North Twelfth Street; and 21st Street and Columbia Avenue (McDowell Memorial Church). Croom, who is the leader of the organization, is known to have been a member of the old "Marcus Garvey Back to Africa Movement," now known as the Universal Negro Improvement Association. The doctrine put forth by this group is that there are two races of people, the Israelites and the Gentiles, the only true Israelites in America being Negroes. Croom denies, however, that the term "Negro" is a true name of a people or a race but claims it to be merely an appellation, and that his people should refuse to accept it. He preaches to his people that the present war is Armageddon in which all existing nations will be destroyed and then the Israelites (Negroes) as God's chosen children will rule. The Israelites, according to this belief, are not to take up the sword because the Bible has told them not to do so, rather they are to remain passive and permit the Gentiles to fight. It is also said that God has chosen Japan to destroy the existing nations, and that the Negroes also will be used as God's battle-ax to help in the destruction. Japan is alleged to have been chosen because the Japanese are historically the only people who have not had slaves, while America showed the Negroes no mercy when they were slaves.

Several witnesses have informed that Croom has taught this is a race war between the colored and white races, yet, that it is a white man's war and not that of the Negroes. Croom cannot see what the Negroes have to fight for.

Latest reports are that there are approximately one hundred fifty members of the organization, and the regular meetings are normally attended only by members with comparatively few visitors. The outdoor meetings, however, are said to be frequently attended by one hundred or more persons at a time. There are indications that Croom has connections with the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World and, also, had connections with the International Reassembly of the Church of Freedom League, Incorporated, in New Orleans prior to the arrest and conviction of Ethelbert Anslem Broaster. It is further reported that Croom has had in the past contact with prophet Frank S. Cherry of the Church of the Living God, which will be referred to hereinafter. It is also to be noted that Croom was an acting president of one of the Philadelphia chapters of the Universal Negro Improvement Association in 1930. A charter to this effect has been observed in the possession of Croom, although Croom claims no longer to have any connection with the organization. Investigation is of course being conducted and continued with reference to Croom and his organization.

Pacific Movement of the Eastern World

The Pacific Movement of the Eastern World had an active unit in the Philadelphia area beginning in 1934. It is supposed to have held meetings in the Salem Baptist Church at 12th Street and Bainbridge Street, Philadelphia. At the present time, informants have advised, the activities of the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World are believed to be confined to undercover movements--possibly with Reverend Croom's Twentieth Century School of Bible Research. Investigation in this regard is being continued.

Ethiopian World Federation

At the present time there are five locals of the Ethiopian World Federation which are as follows:

- Local No. 2, 1221 North Tenth Street; Emmett Jones, President.
- Local No. 4, 2015 South Street; Frank Knight, President.
- Local No. 15, 1248 North Tenth Street; Caesar Moore, President.
- Local No. 22, YMCA, Christian Street.
- Local No. 27, 2214 Bolton Street; Colie Covington, President.

It is said that this organization grew out of what was known as the Rising Sun Club, formed in 1934 to raise money for the relief of Ethiopians. The club is said to have continued in existence for several years but made a "racket" of the original purpose and became corrupt with graft. In 1937 the Ethiopian World Federation was formed, absorbing the membership of the Rising Sun Club. According to a confidential informant, the purposes of the foregoing locals are to teach Amharic culture, to bring about a better fellowship between the international groups of black people of the world and to speak of Ethiopia as their country to which they can expatriate if the need arises.

Locals Nos. 2 and 15, mentioned above, broke from the others and incurred their dislike when they attempted to establish Lig Araya Abebe as representative of the crown of Ethiopia in America and, consequently, as head of the organization in this country. This took place at the 1941 convention in New York City. An attempt was also made to place Dr. J. W. Shirley of Local No. 2 as President of the national organization at the convention in 1941.

No indications have been received that the teachings of this organization are inimical to the best interests of the United States, and likewise no information has been received that the various locals have in any way become connected with other organizations, the doctrines of which are un-American. It is said that according to the doctrines of the Ethiopian World Federation the white man is not the friend of the black

man; therefore, the latter should not believe in the former's philosophy, but rather in that of the darker races. It is said that beliefs are held by the members that in another five years a war will be waged between the lighter and the darker races of the earth, the latter to be the conqueror.

Universal Negro Improvement Association

At the present time this organization is said to have four divisions in the Philadelphia area, the locations and officers of which are as follows:

Offices at 1230 South Street.
Division 121, located at 2109 West Columbia Avenue;
A. J. Joseph, President.
Division 337, located at 1522 Christian Street;
S. B. Barbour, President.
Division 812, located at 610 South 16th Street;
Herman C. Mitchell, President.

In 1942 the Philadelphia delegation at the national convention of the organization is said to have threatened to bolt because Stewart, the national President, could not account for \$16,000 which he had collected. It has also been reported that Ethelbert Anslem Broaster was scheduled to speak at an August, 1942 meeting of Division 121 of the organization under the sponsorship of the Twentieth Century School of Bible Research. Reportedly part of the former membership of this organization is presently in the Twentieth Century School of Bible Research, brought to that organization by Croom when he formed it. The organization is also said to have cooperated with the North Philadelphia Civic League at one time, although it withdrew when, after raising the question of returning to Africa, a difference of opinion arose.

Church of the Living God

A church by this name is located at 2132 Nicholas Street in Philadelphia and is headed by prophet Frank S. Cherry. It has a usual attendance of from forty to forty-five persons. They are said to observe the tenets of Judaism and members of the church are taught they are Hebrews, descendants of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. They are also reportedly taught by Cherry that according to their religion they cannot fight outside the United States. It is alleged that some of the doctrines compare with some preached by Croom of the Twentieth Century School of Bible Research. Several conscientious objector cases under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 as amended have been developed on members of this sect. It should also be noted that confidential informants have stated that lately meetings of this organization are "crowded" with young Negroes-- the "zoot suit" type.

The Church of the Living God, Pillar and Ground of Truth

This church is headed by one Bishop A. A. White with the main church at 43rd and Aspen Streets in Philadelphia and two branches, one located at Warnock and Poplar Streets, the other at 1712 South Street. The branches hold their meetings in private homes or in small halls, having an attendance numbering not more than twenty. The branch located at 1712 South Street is headed by a woman named Bishop Dora Evans, who has an assistant, Pastor Milton Threats, who is also an assistant of Reverend Groom. The meetings at this address are said to have pro-Japanese sentiments expressed at them. There are also two other organizations using the above-captioned name, which are said to have no connection, however, with those previously mentioned. One is at 18th and Federal Streets, and the other is at 13th and Webster Streets.

Bishop Ida Robinson

This individual operates the Mount Olive Church located at 2128 Oxford Street, Philadelphia. According to one source of information, this individual in her sermons, although not referring directly to the Japanese, infers as follows: "The wicked race is being destroyed and God is building a race that will obey. The present race and the present nations are so wicked that they are destroying themselves and the Lord is raising up a race that will obey. This is being done right now." Bishop Ida Robinson is said to have considerable funds at her disposal and has reportedly purchased radio time to speak to her followers. No indications have been received other than an opinion expressed by a source of information, set out above, that the followers of Bishop Robinson are unpatriotic. The organization has several branches and a considerable list of officers.

Moorish Science Temple of America

It is related that approximately nine years ago (1934) the first Moorish Science Temple was opened in Philadelphia in the 1500 block of Lombard Street in South Philadelphia. It is reported that the organization now has the following temples:

Tenth Street above Callowhill.
604 North Seventh Street under the leadership of L. Dublin El.
1420 North 20th Street under the leadership of William Bradley El.
18th and Christian Streets under the leadership of Albert Smith Bey.

These units reportedly have about five hundred members.

The Temple located at 18th and Christian Streets is said to have a ritual identical with that of the Moorish Science Temples in Chicago and in Detroit. The Koran is used, and all the men wear red fezzes and the women wear long dresses and red or green turbans. An American flag and a Moorish flag hang on either side of the pulpit across which is written, "To Allah, the Father of the Universe." Nothing has been reported indicating that anything pro-Japanese in nature, either statements or activities, has been apparent at the meetings.

Temple No. 11, which is located at 18th and Christian Streets, is under the leadership of Noble Drew Ali, while the other three Temples are under the leadership of C. Kirkman Bey of Chicago, Illinois.

Reports of Pro-Japanese Sentiments

For over a period of a year and a half a number of complaints and reports have been received in this area of expressions and statements wherein a sentiment for the Japanese has been expressed. Inquiries have been conducted into each of these reports, and negative results have been encountered in all. The results are reflected in reports of ignorance, illiteracy, hallucinations or drunkenness on the part of the individuals expressing the statements or utterances.

FILIPINO ACTIVITIES

According to a source of information, a Filipino who is in close contact with the activities of Filipinos in the Philadelphia area, there are approximately five hundred in the Philadelphia area, eighty or eighty-five of whom are reportedly married to Negroes. It is said that Filipinos who marry Negroes are treated as outcasts by the rest of the Filipino population and they do not mix with them or attend any of their social functions. This source of information stated that there is always a degree of friction between those who have married Negroes and those who have married members of their own group.

The same source has also advised that he has heard of no remarks made by Filipinos of a pro-Japanese nature. He stated, the Filipinos are essentially loyal to the United States, although on occasions some of them may make statements which may indicate their sympathies are not entirely with this country. He has not come in contact with any pro-Japanese propaganda being spread among his countrymen in the Philadelphia area.

COMMUNIST PARTY ACTIVITIES

With respect to Communist Party activity and agitation among the Negroes in this area, it has been reported that the same has generally been carried out through direct approach, by meetings, both indoors and outdoors, through the use of literature, handbills and the like, and through the work of those front organizations whose activities are directed or influenced by the Communist Party.

Among the Communist Party front organizations and other organizations alleged to be influenced by the Communist Party Line which have been active in this area are:

National Negro Congress
Tenants League of Philadelphia
Young People's Improvement Committee
Coordinating Housing Council
Citizens Committee for Food and Shelter
Community League for Civic Improvement
Housewives' League
West Philadelphia Defense and Rehabilitation Committee
North Philadelphia Civic Improvement Association
Community Council

The general program or Communist Party Line as it relates to the Negroes in the Philadelphia area is said to be as follows:

1. The struggle for Negro rights must become part of the war service work.
2. The white supremacy movement in the South must be fought as these elements are traitorous.
3. The turnover of Negroes in plants and other places of employment is too great.
4. Bring forward our Negro people.
5. The branches (of the Party) should give additional attention to the Negroes.
6. In organizing, better forces (white) should be sent into the Negro field.

7. Branches should hold meetings around the question of the Negro and the war.
8. The Party is to continue the question of job surveys.
9. As part of the mass work of the Party, the Negro Youth Organization should become involved in war service work and a delegation should be organized on baseball.

During the year 1942 Communist Party membership in the area covered by this Field Division increased 39 per cent, and as of January 1, 1942 the Negro membership represented about 11½ per cent of the Party's registration. As of January 1, 1943 Negroes represented about 15½ per cent of the Party's registration (excluding members "on leave"). It is believed that Negroes represent actually about 13 per cent of the total population of Philadelphia at the present time, although the only precise statistics are those available as previously set out. While no accurate figures are known to be available at the present time on the strength of the Young Communist League in the Philadelphia area, a strong recruiting drive has been carried on by the organization during the past year, and it is thought that a very high percentage, probably nearly 75 per cent, of the new recruits have been Negroes.

An additional technique on the part of the Communist Party has been evidenced recently in the Philadelphia area, particularly with regard to fostering Negroes who have run afoul of the law. Recently a Negro, James Foster, age sixty-three, engaged in a gun battle with the police. Immediately the Party issued handbills to the effect that Negro and white citizens of the "30th Ward" should unite against "political terror" and "protest police shooting of Mr. Foster." The police in the 30th Ward were likened to the Gestapo.

On March 12, 1943 one Peter Clark, a Negro, was arrested by the police as an idle and disorderly person, when he was allegedly on his way to his draft board in an effort to enlist. He was sentenced to serve three months in prison. His case was taken up by the Communist Party, and he was represented by Phillip Dorfman, the leading Communist Party attorney in Philadelphia. An appeal brought about the release of Clark. Handbills were thereupon distributed by the Party, bearing Clark's photograph and reading: "Frame-up exposed! He was getting ready to serve in the United States Army, but a Jim Crow frame-up sent him to Holmesburg Prison! He didn't have a chance! Read the true facts in the April 11 issue of the Worker, America's leading anti-Hitler newspaper."

After Clark's release, arrangements were made for his induction into the Army, which was scheduled for May 8. The Party's activity was climaxed by giving Clark a place of honor on the speakers' platform at the Philadelphia May Day Rally at Town Hall in the City of Philadelphia on the night of May 1. He was introduced from the platform by Sam Adams Darcy, Secretary of Communist Party District No. 3, who said that Clark was not a member of the Party but that he, Darcy, hoped he would soon become one. At the same time Darcy and Thomas Nabried, Negro Communist Party organizer and Chairman of the City Committee, protested against police brutality in relation to Negroes, claiming the campaign against "mugging" publicized the crimes of violence as originating with Negroes, although this was incorrect.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

While this organization until recently was not active to any great extent, recently the organization initiated a membership drive and became active in obtaining jobs for Negroes in industry. It is said that the Communist Party has shown considerable interest in the organization in this area and has frequently been in contact with Theodore Spalding, local President, for information and news releases. No indications have been reported, however, that the Party exerts any degree of influence on the local chapter. The principal campaign of recent date on the part of this chapter is to obtain better positions for Negroes in the Philadelphia Transit Company.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

The Allied Organizations of North Philadelphia as a group was established with headquarters at 2064 Ridge Avenue, Philadelphia. The purpose of the group was to band together other unaffiliated organizations with the theory that unity is power. The North Philadelphia Civic League, the Universal Negro Improvement Association, the Workers' Alliance, the Tenants' League and the Youth Civic Committee made up this group. Later the North Philadelphia Civic League broke away. The organization disbanded in 1941 because of internal trouble.

The Institute on Minorities allegedly represents combined efforts of several organizations active in advancing social theories, and more particularly religious, civic, political, social, labor and interracial problems. It was sponsored during the period April 30 - May 2, 1943 by the

Youth Committee for Democracy and a number of prominent speakers, including James B. Carey, National Secretary of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and Pearl S. Buck, writer, addressed the audience on matters involving the Negro people.

The Educational Equality League held a public meeting May 19, 1943, at the Allen A.M.E. Church, 19th and Bainbridge Streets, which was attended by approximately three hundred Negroes reportedly of the conservative type. The Attorney General of the United States, the Superintendent of Schools in Philadelphia and others addressed the meeting.

The Citizens' Committee of the Thirteenth Ward sponsored a meeting on April 29, 1943, at the Varick A.M.E. Zion Church at 19th and Catherine Streets. The main speaker was Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., New York City Councilman and preacher, who in the past has reportedly cooperated closely with Communists. He made a highly militant speech, ending his address, "It is better to die fighting for freedom than to live in slavery." Other prominent leaders in the Philadelphia area spoke.

The Committee for the Formation of a Mixed Regiment, made up of such organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has recently been organized in the Philadelphia area. It was reported that the Young Communist League of Philadelphia, however, was the motivating force behind the movement. A meeting was sponsored by it April 27, 1943, which was attended by approximately eighty persons, 25 per cent of whom were Negroes. Various speakers were introduced by James Morgan, a Negro member of the Young Communist League, who acted as chairman. The speakers, including Angelo Herndon, reported Communist, spoke against discrimination and segregation in the Armed Forces.

The North Philadelphia Citizens' League is reportedly sponsored by the North Philadelphia Civic League. It sponsored a meeting on June 13, 1943, at the McDowell Community Church, 21st and Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, at which there were only approximately twenty persons present. Dr. John K. Rice, a Negro, was chairman, while Dr. John W. Shirley was one of the main speakers. He is said to have related instances involving discrimination against Negroes and referred to them in a highly colored manner, speaking in a militant way.

The Interracial Fellowship with headquarters at 1431 Brown Street, Philadelphia, was organized under the auspices of the Committee on Race Relations of the Society of Friends. It has supported a program of nonviolence, direct action as a means of breaking down barriers of discrimination and segregation.

The Emblem Club, an organization begun early in 1943, has in its ranks some of the outstanding Negro leaders in Philadelphia. It has sponsored meetings at which outstanding Negro leaders have agitated for the Negro cause, among whom have been A. Phillip Randolph, leader of the March on Washington Movement, and Dr. Charles H. Wesley of Wilberforce University.

The March on Washington Movement, while it does not have an active unit in the Philadelphia area, is said to have been represented on several occasions by A. Phillip Randolph, its leader, who has made several public speeches in the area. Various pamphlets and publications of the organization have been distributed in this area.

The Federation of Negro Women's Clubs has been organized in the Philadelphia area, consisting of approximately twenty clubs with about two hundred members. The purpose is to combine in a federated union the various clubs of Negro women for the purpose of advancement of Negroes, and, further, for the purpose of gaining greater political power.

The Pyramid Club, made up of Negro professional and businessmen, was organized for the purpose of establishing a social club to foster and develop and advance the social and economic well-being of the Negro citizens.

A Colored United Service Organization was opened during the latter part of March, 1943, at 510 South Broad Street. It is said that this has been the scene of considerable trouble, including fights between Negro members of the Armed Forces. According to a confidential source of information, a white policeman was unfortunately assigned there to maintain order, which assignment was resented by the sponsors and patrons of the organization. This officer was subjected to considerable abuse, whereupon a colored policeman was sent there for the purpose of keeping order. This action was also criticized. It is further alleged that there is a bitter feeling existing between Negro members of different Armed Forces who appear there and, further, that liquor is too much in evidence. It should also be noted that several of the Negro leaders in Philadelphia objected to the establishment of the all Negro unit of the USO on the ground that it was segregation.

The North Philadelphia Civic League has been organized for several years and is led by its President, Dr. John K. Rice, a Negro dentist. The organization is said to have approximately one thousand members, although only fifty are active. Its original purpose was to work for the improvement of the neighborhood in North Philadelphia, and its early activity consisted

mainly of a struggle to obtain jobs for Negroes in local stores whose patronage was almost entirely colored. Protest meetings, picketings and other mass activities were resorted to for the furtherance of their desire. It is alleged that there is some possible affiliation with Communist forces, inasmuch as the meetings, according to informants, are of a Communist type. At a meeting on May 25, 1943, the President of the organization brought up a petition given him by members of the Communist Party seeking the sponsorship of the League in the Communist Party's fight to obtain positions for Negroes as conductors with the Philadelphia Transit Company. While there were objections from the persons in attendance, Rice, the President, indicated he felt it would not be detrimental for the League to affiliate itself with a cause sponsored by the Communist Party. Numerous other meetings have been held by this organization at which, it is said, militant speeches were made, especially by Dr. Shirley and Dr. Rice.

Relations in Industrial Plants

There are being set out hereinafter certain instances of controversies and arguments arising over the question of Negro employment in national defense industries which appear to portray the situation as it exists in this area. It is noted that reports reflect that most of the agitational activities with regard to employment of Negroes in national defense industries are being carried on by individuals or groups who are not known at the present time to have any connection with the Communist Party or with any foreign government. It is stated, however, that some of the agitation with regard to employment is being sponsored by the Communist Party, and by possible Communist Party front organizations.

An example of Communist Party maneuvering is reflected in an instance where the Communist Party made desperate efforts to place a Negress in a plant. It is reported that a Communist organizer in West Philadelphia told a Negress to call a Mrs. Anna Brown of the United Office and Professional Workers of America who would place her in the General Electric Company's plant. The following day the Negress communicated with an individual at Communist Party Headquarters and stated that she would start work on Monday if everything went well.

On the following Monday the woman is stated to have told the individual previously contacted at Communist Party headquarters that she had not been hired. She was then instructed to get in touch with the organizer for the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers Union. Later, the Negress

recontacted the individual in Communist Party headquarters and advised that she had been told that Negro girls were to be the next ones hired and the person she had spoken to had accused the Negroes of raising a rumpus and appearing to take over the office when they wanted to get a job. The individual at Party headquarters advised the Negress to get in touch with a known Negro Communist who was to bring the matter up at a meeting that same evening. It was later reported that the union organizer became angry because the Negress and two other colored girls had gone over the union's head and took their troubles directly to the Fair Employment Practices Committee without seeing the organizer. Subsequently the Negress advised the individual at Communist Party headquarters that she had received a letter from James W. Ford, national Negro leader in the Communist Party concerning the matter. It is to be noted that this same person made application for a position at the Frankford Arsenal.

A complaint arose regarding the Frankford Arsenal in the Philadelphia area, regarding the handling of fourteen Negro girls employed by the Arsenal alleged to have been segregated after which they were discharged. The dispute is stated to have culminated on July 23, 1942. The girls are said to have been employed as shell inspectors and were discharged when the union protested their transfer to a box factory operated by the Arsenal located several miles away. The union, the United Federal Workers of America, CIO, stated that the action constituted segregation.

Concerning the aforementioned situation it has been reported that at the same time efforts were being made by the United Federal Workers of America, Arsenal Local 190, to organize the Frankford Arsenal. The Union made no substantial headway in its attempt and at the same time its organizers were under suspicion. One was stated to have been formerly employed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, but had been investigated there and had been discharged because of Communist activities. Another, Anne Wharton, was unable to produce proof of citizenship and consequently had not been permitted to enter the Yard. One Abraham Sturcsky Endler, secretary of the Local, is stated to have been investigated and discharged from the Arsenal in the month of July because of his Communist activities.

Information received concerning racial conditions at the Frankford Arsenal reflected in previous years it had employed five per cent Negroes as compared with the Negro population in Philadelphia, estimated to have been 13½ per cent of the entire population. At the present time, however, it is said the Arsenal employs 2,200 Negroes out of a total of 19,250 employees, corresponding with the percentage of Negroes in the population in that area. It is stated that most of them, however, are employed as laborers, doing heavy and unpleasant work for the most part. For several years, it is reported, there have been Negro apprentices at the Frankford Arsenal learning

to do machine work. Some are employed as draftsmen, others as guards, and some as machinists at the present time. In addition, a great many Negro girls have been hired recently to do assembly work. These girls are mostly still considered apprentices. They are stated to be working together with white girls completely integrated and doing the same work. It has also been reported that recently the Arsenal has been visited by various representatives of Negro groups and that these have, according to a confidential source of information, expressed satisfaction in the manner in which the Negro problem is being handled at the Arsenal.

Another set of circumstances in connection with the Frankford Arsenal has been reported, reflecting that recently it was desired at that plant to employ a number of girls to be trained as sub-inspectors. The Civil Service register had been depleted and consequently the registration of mechanical apprentices totaling one hundred fifty persons was called for at that plant. Of the one hundred fifty, it was found that one hundred twenty-six were Negro girls. Some of them were employed as sub-inspectors. After a trial period a number of them were found to lack the capacity for sub-inspectors and rather than discharge them, they were transferred to a school to be taught the trade of box making. Seventeen girls were transferred in all, all being Negroes. According to the informant, this was purely a coincidence because the group from which they were originally chosen were practically all Negroes. It is stated that before they were put to work, learning box making, they were told that this was an opportunity for women to start woodworking trade. They were not told that they had failed to make the grade as inspectors and upon being asked questions, all appeared to be satisfied. While they were being trained, however, it was found that they were being allegedly "stirred by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

The President of the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was called to the Arsenal and asked to observe the training school. He is stated to have been satisfied. Prior to this it is stated, however, that complaints had been made to Major Good by Reginald Johnson of the War Manpower Commission, Philadelphia Region War Production Board, who complained that discrimination, segregation and general mistreatment of the Negro race existed in the Arsenal.

During the course of the training, it was stated, the Negro girls, whose attitude was formerly good, seemed to lose interest and acted like martyrs, and are stated to have become inefficient. It was said that after six weeks of training it was found that the entire group was producing only fifty per cent of what was expected of them and that their attitudes were all bad, so all of them were discharged, but without prejudice.

The same source of information has referred instances of racial trouble involving the Electric Storage Battery Company in Philadelphia which maintains two plants there. One plant is stated to have employed Negroes for many years, at least since the first World War, although the average employment is said to have dropped somewhat during the years because of resignations. Recently the company is stated to have awarded, as is customary, gold watches to several 25-year employees, and one of these was a Negro. The company is said to be making efforts at the present time to increase the number of Negro employees, but does not expect to use them on production work, since the company is afraid that the public will not have confidence in its product if it becomes known that Negroes are used in its production. It has been stated that in 1937 the company opened a battery plant in Dallas, Texas, and made a poll of its dealers at that time, with the result that it became convinced that it could not hire Negroes to work in that plant on production work.

With reference to this company, it has been stated that additional Negroes have been hired at one of the plants, all of whom have been used for maintenance purposes. Separate accommodations for comfort and rest have been set up for them. The United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers Union, C.I.O., has organized both plants of this company and following the public endorsement by the Congress of Industrial Organizations of Negro employment in defense industries, the particular local of the plant also endorsed such employment. Yet, the local is said to have told the plant that trouble might occur if the white employees and the Negroes were permitted to use the same locker room, that it would avoid trouble if the employment of Negroes was not made so extensively. In May, 1943, it is alleged that difficulties were encountered by the management as regards Negro employment. It is said that in one department where Negroes had already been employed, arrangements were made to place additional Negroes there and to have them use the same locker facilities as the white employees. This is said to have resulted in a flare-up among the white employees and a short work stoppage in the department.

Information has been received to the effect that the regional representative of the Third Regional Labor Supply Committee of the War Production Board has been changed. The former representative, a Negro, served until the early part of 1942 when he is reported to have acted improperly on one occasion. This occasion is said to have arisen over a plant involved in hiring and employing about 30 per cent Negroes, which desired to employ additional help to raise the proportion of Negroes to one-third. The former representative is stated to have insisted that the percentage of Negroes be increased to one half of the total employed. The employer is said to have protested and the representative was transferred from the Philadelphia area. The replacement representative is stated to be an ideologist and is unduly aggressive in his

manners and demands so that he has become disliked by many of the people with whom he comes into contact. At some plants, it is stated, where his demands have been refused, he has evidently given up. At other plants, however, where efforts are made to compromise with these demands, it is stated that this individual has become very insistent so that he has hurt his own cause.

Several other instances in this area have been reported, reflecting that the tension among employees has risen over the employment of Negroes in certain departments of manufacturing plants engaged in national defense work. In these instances, it appears that the companies are endeavoring to employ Negroes, however, the white employees do not desire to work with them. Active in at least one of these instances of trouble in agitating for more help for the Negro, is a Communist Party front organization, the National Negro Congress.

On May 26, 1942, it was announced that the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company, Chester, Pennsylvania intended to employ 9,000 Negroes in the new north yard at Chester. It was stated that about 2,500 were to be employed at first, and others were to be trained and added. It was said that white supervisors were to be used at first but that Negro supervisors were to take over as soon as they had been trained and upgraded. With reference to this policy it was said that neither the company nor the Congress of Industrial Organizations had any objection to the employing of Negroes in the plant and that the C.I.O. had given its official sanction. It was also said that the company was desiring to employ Negroes who applied for positions because they needed the additional manpower.

It has been reported that subsequent to the announcement of the company's policy with regard to the new yard, various individuals, newspapers and organizations among the Negroes expressed different shades of opinion. It was said that the more conservative of them voiced approval since the new shipyard opened a new field for Negroes because it gives them additional opportunities. It was said that the more radical elements, including the Communist Press, however, complained bitterly over the new shipyard since they termed it another form of segregation.

In this connection, it has been reported that on the evening of June 12, 1942, the Communist Party held a meeting at Columbia Hall, 345 Cuspy Street, Chester, Pennsylvania, with the chairman, one W. Harry Heller, Communist Party organizer of Delaware County, Wilmington, Delaware, opening the meeting, in the name of the Communist Party and addressing those in attendance as "we of the Communist Party." Heller is stated, on behalf of the Communist

Party, to have endorsed the employment of Negroes in the Sun Shipyard, but he berated the public relations director as a capitalist representing interests which gained huge profits at the expense of the working man and spoke vehemently against the segregation of Negroes in the new yard. Other speeches were made including the urging of a second front, the urging of protests against the action of the Attorney General in the Bridges case, the urging of protests against discrimination against Negroes and statements in support of the President in the war effort.

In the early part of 1943 a report was received concerning the activities of some of the Negro employees at the Sun Shipbuilding Company, particularly at the north yard in Chester, Pennsylvania. According to the source of information, many of the Negro employees in this particular yard, where there are approximately three thousand, live in Philadelphia and must necessarily return to that place by train leaving Chester at 3:14 P.M. It is alleged that they have been causing trouble on the train by their activities, such as mobilizing seats by the windows and gambling.

It is to be noted that reports have also been received that Negro employees of this company and allegedly a great many Negro residents of Chester, Pennsylvania, have been carrying knives, some of which have been made from broken hack saws. According to the source of information, the employees of the company do not require large blades for their work. Reports have been received in this area that there has been an unprecedented sale of long-bladed knives, particularly in the fall of 1942. These reports, however, were proved unfounded, inasmuch as the type of knife referred to (a switch-blade) has not been obtainable for some time in view of its being on the priority list. It is reported, however, that an unprecedented demand for this type of knife has been noticed, although requests were not fulfilled because of the shortage. It is possible, according to the source of information, that the large number of requests received in recent months may result from the shortage of this type of knife, which predominantly is requested by Negroes, sailors, soldiers and shipyard workers. It is also alleged that workers need large pocketknives for their work at the Sun Shipbuilding Company.

An article appearing in the "Daily Worker" for May 25, 1942, written by Carl Reeve, Education Secretary of the Communist Party, Eastern Pennsylvania, concerns the alleged Jim Crow condition in Coatesville and in the Lucind Steel Mill in Coatesville, Pennsylvania, where 1,500 Negroes are employed. A similar article appeared in the same issue of the "Daily Worker" relating to the practices of the Bethlehem Steel Mills at Steelton, Pennsylvania.

REPORT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE TEMPORARY COMMISSION

A temporary commission to study the conditions of the urban colored population was created by the State Legislature in 1939, and in January, 1943, a voluminous report with a brief summary and recommendations was made by this commission. In this connection, it is to be noted that the chairman of the commission was approached by a Communist Party functionary in the Philadelphia area with the request that he, the chairman, collaborate with the Party. This was refused by the Chairman, who stated that although the Party preached interracial and personal tolerance, its members were extremely intolerant. Since the refusal on the part of the chairman to collaborate, the Party has not attempted to contact the chairman or the commission.

There follows digests of information appearing in the report of the commission, broken down into subsections:

Housing

The Negro population in the State is 99 per cent non-farming, and 85.1 per cent of the Negroes in the State are tenants. This is above the national average, since nationally 22.8 per cent of Negro-occupied dwellings were in 1940 owner-occupied, whereas in Pennsylvania only 14.9 per cent were owner-occupied.

Approximately three-fourths of all Negro-occupied dwellings were substandard. Negro housing, particularly in defense areas, is also more scarce than average, since, with the exception of Pittsburgh, there has been little provision for defense or war housing for Negroes.

The Commission recommends private and public subsidy for improved housing conditions and housing developments, enforcement of the housing sanitation laws, impartial application of policing and fire patrol measures in order to effect adequate decent housing for the lowest income groups.

Health

Negroes generally and those in Pennsylvania particularly are ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-housed. As a consequence, the vitality of the Negro population is so low that it is far more susceptible to disease than the general population. The results are accentuated by ignorance, bad health habits and an unusually high use of home and patent remedies, and as a consequence Negro morbidity and mortality rates are disproportionately high.

Negro death rates in Pennsylvania exceed national Negro death rates and are even higher than those of Southern Negroes. Conditions have improved in the last thirty years, but even now Negro death rates are much higher than those of whites. In 1910, the death rate for Negroes in Pennsylvania was 1.55 times that of whites. In 1920, it was 1.56; in 1930, it was 1.53; and in 1940, it was 1.36.

A recommendation is made that additional financial assistance be given the Negro-staffed hospitals, but it is especially necessary to break down the restrictions and limitations presently in force against the admission of Negro patients to the other hospitals and the use of Negro physicians and nurses.

Recreation

A recommendation is made for closer cooperation between State supported and private institutions and the creation of recreation facilities largely centering about the school system.

Crime and Delinquency

This section starts with the statement, "Negro delinquent and criminal rates range from two to nearly eight times their proportion in the general population. Taken per 100,000 population, the rate of law violation of Pennsylvania Negroes exceeds that of Negroes throughout the nation..... Racial discrimination in the administration of justice tends to promote law violation among Negroes.....Neither the number of arrests and the alleged reasons therefor, nor the number of convictions and severity thereof, nor yet the prison sentences afford racially a proportionately accurate picture of the volume of Negro crime and delinquency.....With the exception of crimes against the person or property of whites, law enforcement involving Negroes is often too lax.....In nearly every municipality in the State, 'official protection' in certain forms of vice is the most frequent and often the only 'political plum' given most Negro politicians.....As compared with mixed and all white neighborhoods, all Negro neighborhoods have an excessive number of taprooms, unsupervised poolrooms, bawdy houses, gambling places, 'bootleg liquor places,' and similar establishments, which either tend to promote law violations or are themselves illegal.

".....In many instances, officers of the law have themselves been ruthless and illegal.....Without search warrants and often without sufficient evidence of suspicion or of provocation, policemen enter Negro homes, hotels and other Negro-occupied dwellings and make mass arrests.

".....In the case of 'official protection,' the 'third degree,' and 'cold storage,' the evidence seems to indicate that although both races suffer, Negro citizens suffer unequally therefrom.....The hatred and disrespect for the law resulting therefrom are always serious and enduring. They tend greatly to encourage recidivism."

The report points out that a great influx of Negroes from outside the State has further accentuated the crime wave. The white population increased 9 per cent from 1920 to 1930, while the Negro population increased 51.5 per cent in that period. In 1930, 33.9 per cent of the Negro population was born in the State as compared with 79 per cent of the white population; 65 per cent of the Negro population was born in other states, and 1 per cent was foreign born.

The migrants fell heir to established practices of discrimination, and in many cases gave occasion for the crystallization of discriminatory practice. They were crowded into substandard housing areas; frequently, moreover, they were transposed from the rural Southern area to an urban Eastern area and were poorly adjusted.

The conclusion is, therefore, that the high percentage of urban and nonfarm residents was conducive to a greater frequency of crime. Another aggravating circumstance is the fact that Negroes are employed in the more menial, poorer paying jobs and are far more subject to unemployment. This gives rise to a lack of self-respect and community respect which makes for additional law violation.

The conclusion is reached that the excessive crime rate is primarily due to a general social maladjustment and that "full social justice and citizenship, suitable employment, proper recreational facilities, better housing and related improvements will result in the eradication of excessive rates of Negro crime and delinquency."

Education

The percentage of Negroes between the ages of five and twenty attending school has been increasing steadily since 1900. Negro pupils, however, tend to withdraw from school at a rate exceeding that of the general population, particularly as the Negro pupils reach noncompulsory school age.

In 1940, of persons twenty-five years of age and over, there were seven times as many Negroes proportionately as native whites who had no schooling. More than one-fourth of the Negro population twenty-five years of age and over had less than a fourth grade education. About three times as

many native whites as Negroes proportionately had completed high school, and about four times as many had completed college.

Except for the few educational institutions whose student bodies are exclusively colored, there are less than twenty Negroes teaching regular subjects in the secondary schools and institutions for higher learning in Pennsylvania.

Recommendation is made that an equitable number of qualified Negroes be placed on the faculties; that the public school curriculum be revised to include subjects such as Consumer Education, Public Welfare, and Public Administration, and Inter-Cultural Education. Adult education should be extended. Schools should institute a program to discover and treat predelinquents. The colleges and universities in the State have been too conventional and have followed and promoted prejudice by thought and action. "So far as Negroes and all Americans are concerned, education must teach and practice the Democracy for which we are fighting; otherwise, we may win the war, but lose the peace."

Employment

* * * * *

"Moreover, the Negro rate of unemployment has been far in excess of that of the general population of the State. However, in 1939, the Negro rate of employment began to improve, so that by March 30, 1940, the date on which the census data was completed, 4.09 per cent of the total persons employed in the State were Negroes. However, Negroes were 5.19 per cent of the total labor force and 4.70 per cent of the total population.

".....Negro males were only 3.44 per cent of the total male persons employed, whereas Negro women were 6.05 per cent of the total female persons employed. In 1940, Negroes were only 2.76 per cent of the total employees in the industrial concerns in the State.....Beginning October, 1940, the volume of Negro employment began to increase very rapidly. Today it compares very favorably with the general population.

"Prior to 1940, Negro women were employed in a highly disproportionate rate as compared with white women, and most of these were employed in domestic and personal service fields. Even with increased employment of Negroes, most of them are not employed in industry, and those who are employed are generally in unskilled and semi-skilled fields.

"The War Production Training Program has been of some assistance, but

although Negroes are 4.70 per cent of the total population, during the period from January 1, 1941, to June, 1942, only 1.49 per cent of the trainees registered in supplementary courses were Negroes. Only 1.1 per cent of the 1003 trainees interviewed during the period from July, 1940, to November, 1941, were engaged in the employment for which their respective defense training courses prepared them. There was little significant improvement until May, 1942; thereafter, there was much improvement."

The report quotes figures of the United States Employment Service covering the period from 1938 to July, 1942, showing that at no time did the Service succeed in placing as many as 10 per cent of the skilled Negro applicants, and even during the end of 1941 and early 1942, only 1.10 per cent of all Negroes placed were given skilled jobs.

During the past decade in many cases relief grants have been more profitable than wages. NYA and WPA workers numbered more than twice their ratio of the general population and have been on relief rolls in numbers approximately five times the ratio to the general population. For certain periods during the past decade, more than one half of the income of the State's Negro population was derived from public and private charity.

As a result of employment due to the war, grants of charity have been reduced, living costs have increased, and the income of the Negro population is still comparatively low, and the conclusion is reached that current earnings are not sufficient to enable the Negroes to raise their standard of living to that of the general population.

PITTSBURGH FIELD DIVISION

Various sources of information who come in contact with the Negroes in this area have advised they have no definite knowledge of foreign-inspired agitation existing among the Negroes in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. However, they have advised of agitation of a domestic nature prevalent among the Negroes there and that they are influenced apparently only by those organizations already established for the purpose of bettering conditions of the Negro people in the United States.

Reports have been received to the effect that Negroes in this area are in the sense apathetic to the war as a result of political and economic factors and that the claim of injustice is further based upon alleged discrimination in private industry and in the Armed Forces.

The Negro newspaper, the "Pittsburgh Courier," a weekly publication, which has a circulation of approximately 200,000, is published at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. An examination of various issues of this newspaper since December, 1942, reflects many articles manifesting the present national agitation among the Negroes.

Numerous reports have been received relative to individual Negroes making statements which outwardly reflect a sympathy for the Axis powers. Investigations are being continued relative to such reports to determine the actual sympathies of the individuals involved. In none, however, has there been substantiating or corroborating information reflecting organized subversive activity.

Early in the Summer of 1942 an organization known as the Citizens Coordinating Committee was formed in the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, area. Its purpose was to seek "an adequate place in the war effort" for Negroes. It also concerns itself with the question of Negroes in the Armed Forces, in the government agencies, as well as Negro housing. It is made up reportedly of representatives of more than forty trade unions, civic and fraternal organizations, both Negro and white. On September 27, 1942, the organization held a mass meeting at the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall in Pittsburgh. A Negro by the name of Samuel Parr presided at the meeting. Seated on the rostrum were Homer F. Brown, member of the Pennsylvania State Assembly; one M. Moff, Secretary of the Urban League in Pittsburgh; Fred Holmes, President of the National Negro Congress in Pittsburgh; B. F. Gibson, Secretary of the National Negro Congress; Judge Musmanne of Common Pleas Court, Allegheny

County, Pennsylvania; Jacob Adler; a Dr. Greenwalder, Personnel Director of Kaufman's Department Store; and a Professor Watson of the University of Pittsburgh. Speeches at the meeting dealt with the right of Negroes to more adequate housing, better employment and alleged instances of discrimination and police brutality. The National Association of Manufacturers is also said to have been assailed by a speaker for not providing Negroes with adequate employment in defense industries. There were approximately 800 persons present at this meeting of whom 50 reportedly were white persons.

The organization has a membership of approximately 55 people representing such organizations as the YMCA, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Governmental agencies, and fraternal and religious groups. It should be pointed out that activities on the part of members of the National Negro Congress have been apparent in this organization. The National Negro Congress is a Communist front organization. The organization has the following leaders: Ben Careathers, Chairman of the Communist Party in Pittsburgh; B. F. Gibson, secretary of the National Negro Congress in Pittsburgh; and Fred Holmes, President of the National Negro Congress there. It is further reported that Careathers controls the Committee entirely, the Executive Committee of which meets at Careathers' store, and that the organization follows the Communist Party line.

In this area there has been recently organized a group known as the Equal Rights Movement. The leading figure in this organization is also Ben Careathers. At a meeting held on November 2, 1942, at the Odd Fellows Hall at Washington, Pennsylvania, Careathers is reported to have made a speech in which he inferred that if the United States does not give the Negro what he wants the Negro will cooperate with the Japanese. There were approximately 50 persons in attendance at the meeting.

There are several anti-white, if not pro-Japanese, groups active in the Pittsburgh area, including the African Moslem Welfare Society of America, the Moorish Science Temple and the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

The African Moslem Welfare Society was originally incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania in 1928. It has had public meetings on an average of twice a week and it is reported that many private meetings are held in the homes of various members. According to informants, leaders of the organization use every available opportunity to make speeches in favor of the Japanese government and strike out viciously against the United States. It is further alleged that some of the leaders have been calling at homes in the colored section of Pittsburgh advising there is a

kindred blood relationship between the Japanese and the Negroes. They also reportedly state the white man has fooled the colored people and cannot be trusted. In addition, there are indications of possible collusions and fraud on the part of organizers of the group. Among the various places where the organization has held meetings are 10½ Townsend Street, 115 Continental Street, Homewood, and the Winco Club, Homewood, all Pittsburgh. There are approximately 12 individuals who are active in speaking for this group, some of whom retain their American names while others bear Mohammedan or Moorish names. There are approximately 50 individuals whose identities are known who attend the meetings and take part in the activities of the organization. It is to be noted, however, there appears to be some dissension among the members, some claiming to be solely interested in the Moslem teachings, while others assume anti-American and anti-white stands. Numerous instances of pro-Japanese sentiment have been reported in connection with this group.

While various open meetings are held at one of the several addresses listed above, it is also known that private meetings are held in the homes of the more militant members. It is at these meetings that the more radical statements are made.

It has been ascertained recently that the Moslems in the Pittsburgh area operate in four distinct groups. Two of the groups operate under the charter granted to the African Welfare Society of America; the third meets at 115 Continental Street and is headed by James Jamel and Frank May, both Negroes, and the fourth, headed by Elijah Martin, holds meetings at the home of Martin or at the Winco Club in the Homewood district in Pittsburgh.

The Moslems meeting at 10½ Townsend Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, are led by Mohamad Jalajel, a naturalized Arab. There are also indications of a group of Moslems meeting in Braddock, Pennsylvania, allegedly under the leadership of Walter Bellenger. The group headed by Frank May meeting at 115 Continental Street on occasions has no more than nine members present. In this group there were indications of dissension over May's reported unpatriotic statements and in March 1943 the group reportedly disintegrated. However, in May 1943 an attempt was made to reorganize the particular group formerly under May and there were also indications that Jamel was looking toward reorganizing the group. May, however, at the time reappeared at the meeting. Investigations concerning this group and their un-American leanings are being continued.

There is active in the Pittsburgh area a temple of the organization known as the Moorish Science Temple of America which allegedly has

approximately 200 members with a former membership of approximately 700. The leader of this group is one G. Johnson Bey, 311 Burrows Street, Apartment 1006. This group follows the dictates of Noble Drew Ali, leader in the national headquarters of this particular faction in Chicago, Illinois. The other faction, it will be recalled, is under the leadership of "Colonel" C. Kirkman Bey. Investigation to date has failed to reveal un-American or subversive activities in this particular temple. However, one member recently was arrested for failure to register. He claimed this was through negligence and subsequently registered and prosecution was declined. Another member has filed claim as a conscientious objector under the dictates of his Islamic beliefs.

There is a branch of the Universal Negro Improvement Association in the Pittsburgh area which meets at 2157 Center Avenue with a usual attendance of approximately 20 members. It is said that at least two members of this organization in Pittsburgh when they speak at its meetings utter anti-American remarks to the effect that the Government of the United States is a white man's government and not that of a Negro, and, further, that the Negro should follow the "government" of Marcus Garvey. Recent warning at a meeting held on June 6, 1943, by this group was made to the effect that the Federal Bureau of Investigation was "watching" the Universal Negro Improvement Association.

In the Braddock, Pennsylvania, area there is said to be another unit of this organization under the leadership of one James Smith, the meetings of which are said to have the attendance of approximately 12 persons. Investigation concerning this, as well as the foregoing unit, is being continued.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the Pittsburgh area is said to have three officers who are Communists-- the Treasurer, the Secretary and the Sergeant-at-Arms. There are, of course, other branches in the surrounding area in Pennsylvania, covered by the Pittsburgh Field Division. In this connection, the Clairton, Pennsylvania, branch is said to have recently filed suit against a theater in that city for its attempt to exclude Negroes. Reportedly the organization had Negroes of light skins purchase tickets and gain admittance to the theater immediately after which Negroes of darker skin were refused admittance with the excuse that the theater was crowded and no seats were available. There are, according to the latest reports, approximately 1,700 members of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the Pittsburgh area, a recent membership campaign resulting in 235 new members.

Perhaps the most active branch of the Communist Party in the Pittsburgh area is the "Hill Branch" headed by Ben Careathers, previously identified. It is located at 1800 Center Avenue and has affiliated itself with the Citizens Coordinating Committee of Pittsburgh. Its current activity with regard to the Negro situation is that of making an effort to obtain jobs for Negroes in public utilities in the Pittsburgh area. There are also indications that the Communist Party and this particular branch are endeavoring to infiltrate the Negro Elks organization in the Pittsburgh area. The organization, of course, assumes the general Communist Party line and more particularly has adopted a program of endeavoring to fight for the employment of Negro women in war industries, to organize anti-John L. Lewis groups, and to organize a drive to increase Negro voting power. The leading figure in all of the steps of this program is Ben Careathers.

Mention is to be made hereinafter of the "Pittsburgh Courier" and its organizational setup. It is to be recalled that the paper is published in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and has a good size circulation in the area.

A recent incident occurred at Camp Shenango, Pennsylvania. It had its origin in a fight between a small number of Negro and white soldiers at a post exchange at the camp on June 11, 1943. A rock battle ensued and at approximately 9:45 P.M. of the same night military police declared the white and Negro areas at the camp to be segregated. In connection with this trouble, it is reported that a supply room of the 4th Battalion (Negro) of a regiment at Camp Shenango was broken into at 9:45 P.M. on June 11, 1943, and 11 of approximately 30 Garand rifles were extracted along with an unknown amount of the supply of ammunition. Later, on the same night, shooting broke out and one Negro soldier was killed, two seriously injured, while seven, believed to be both Negro and white, were hospitalized. There is no indication that the shooting resulted from the theft of the guns in the supply room of the 4th Battalion and reportedly the injuries inflicted were done by white military police. No indications were reported of any organized subversive activity in connection with the affair.

PROVIDENCE FIELD DIVISION

The Negro population in the State of Rhode Island as of 1940 was reported to be approximately 11,024, the majority of which were located in the Cities of Pawtucket, Cranston and Providence.

A source of information, a Negro, who is active in the program to better his own race, and who is stated to be conversant with the Negro situation throughout the State of Rhode Island, has advised he is unaware of any propagandizing attempt among the Negroes which might be attributed to pro-Axis or Communist sources. This source considers the Negroes of Rhode Island to be relatively conservative in thought and passive in outlook as a result of their economic situation which is considered better than that of other sections of the country. Several years ago, it is reported, Communists endeavored to organize a local chapter of the National Negro Congress but at the present time this organization is not active. The same source of information advised that Negroes in this area have shown little interest in Communist Party activity.

Only one Negro newspaper is published in this area, namely, the Providence Chronicle, which is said to be controlled by the Boston Chronicle, published in Boston, Massachusetts. This paper is considered conservative in its outlook and is stated to be edited by a Negro of very conservative views. Two other Negro newspapers have a comparatively-large circulation in this area. They are the Afro-American, published in Baltimore, Maryland, and the Chicago Defender, published in Chicago, Illinois.

Unverified statements have reportedly been made by an unknown white man to the effect that the Negroes would be better off under Japanese domination. The person supplying this information, however, was unable to supply specific information concerning these statements.

With regard to Communist Party activity in this area, it has been reported that approximately three years ago a Communist Party leader contacted a prominent Negro professional man for his support in setting up a local Negro Communist organization. However, the efforts of this individual and other Communists among the Rhode Island Negroes are stated to have met with no success.

No instances other than the incident of the unidentified white man uttering pro-Japanese statements have been reported reflecting pro-Axis propaganda among the Negroes in this area.

ST. LOUIS FIELD DIVISION

Information received concerning agitation among the Negroes in this area reflects that the Negroes are restless and are pressing demands for equal opportunities with white people in industry. The 1940 census credits St. Louis proper with 108,765 Negroes and 706,794 whites, or a percentage of 13.3 Negroes. Informants who have close connection with the Negro population in this area either advise they have heard of no un-American agitation among the Negroes or that there was no existing foreign-inspired agitation among the Negroes in that area.

Perhaps the most active Negro organization in the City of St. Louis is the March on Washington Movement unit. According to a statement made by its leader, T. D. McNeal, in the latter part of January 1943 there were more than 4,000 members in this unit. The officers of this group, besides the Chairman, are Layton Weston, Assistant Director; Nita Blackwell, Secretary; Jordan Chambers, Treasurer; Executive Board members: William Smith, N. A. Sweets, James E. Cook and Mrs. Thelma Grant.

Not only has this unit followed the policies laid down by the national organization but it has stressed considerably the obtaining of additional jobs for Negroes and advocating nonsegregation. There are also indications that the unit cooperates with the Fellowship of Reconciliation, especially in using the non-violent civil disobedience technique. It also devotes much of its effort toward instances of alleged discrimination against Negroes in the St. Louis area, making militant demands of employers, et cetera, for improvements. The organization claims to have obtained 8,000 jobs for Negroes during the year 1942. As an example of this activity in this regard the unit sponsored a mass picketing of the United States Cartridge Company in St. Louis on June 20, 1942. It has been stated a result of this action was an amicable settlement of the demands made for the retention of Negro employees as well as an increase in the percentage of the number of them employed at this plant. On August 14, 1942, this unit sponsored a mass meeting at which the principal speaker was A. Philip Randolph, leader of the national organization. The general demands of the organization as well as militant speeches were made at the meeting. More than 8,000 people were in attendance.

The most recent mass meeting held by the St. Louis unit of this organization was attended by approximately 2,500 Negroes at which time a dramatic sketch was presented entitled "Moses and Pharaoh." This

sketch portrayed the Negro people as being in the same plight as were the Israelites who were refused freedom by the Pharaoh. Various speeches were made including the main address by A. Philip Randolph.

Besides sponsoring large meetings, this organization holds periodic meetings to discuss local matters as well as the future activity of the St. Louis unit. Much of the time at these meetings is devoted to discussions as to how to obtain additional employment for Negroes in defense industries and how to secure employment of Negroes in public utilities, especially in the telephone company.

While there have been reports that the organizations known as the Moorish Science Temple of America and the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World were at one time active in the St. Louis area, there are no indications at the present time of these groups carrying on their activities. With regard to the latter organization, it is to be recalled that St. Louis has been the home of David Daniel Erwin who was at one time the principal speaker and organizer for the national organization. Erwin was arrested for his activities in this connection but subsequently released. According to informants, this action, however, had a decided effect in quelling the activities of any followers that Erwin may have had in the St. Louis area.

At the present time Erwin is still residing in St. Louis where he is operating a barbecue stand.

There are in addition to the above-named organizations two chapters comprised of approximately 30 members of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. The headquarters of this organization is located at 2732 Delmar Street, St. Louis. There are no indications that either of these two groups is engaged in activities inimical to the best interests of this country. The two groups grew out of a split of the original chapter in 1930, the primary disagreement being among the officers. At that time there were approximately 500 members.

The only connection these chapters are said to have with the national headquarters of the Universal Negro Improvement Association is through the subscription to the magazine "The New Negro World." There have been no indications received of any pro-Japanese sentiments on the part of any of the present members; however, inquiries are being continued in view of the character of the national organization.

The Communist Party has also been active among the Negro population in this area. However, the extent of Negro membership in the Party in

and around St. Louis is not believed to be large and it cannot be said that the Party has near the influence among Negroes in this area as does the local unit of the March on Washington Movement which, it is to be noted, the Party has condemned as a promoter of activities which would affect the war effort and the Party has loudly called for investigations to end discrimination allegedly existing in the area as well as called for the establishment of a joint Negro and white fair employment committee.

It is reported that the chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the St. Louis area has about 4,000 members. Its leader is Sidney Redmond who serves as President and the headquarters of the chapter are at the office of Redmond and Espy, 2103 Market Street which is described as the clearing house for all complaints. In this area the chapter reportedly wages a militant fight for civic rights for Negroes.

The St. Louis Urban League has been described more as a social agency for Negroes. It is said to have headquarters at 3017 Delmar, St. Louis, Missouri. According to reports, it has been active in cooperating with the March on Washington Movement unit.

The following information has been received concerning the circulation and type of various Negro newspapers in the St. Louis area:

1. "The St. Louis American": 11 North Jefferson; N. A. Sweets, Managing Editor; circulation about 5,000.
2. "St. Louis Argue": 2314 Market Street; J. B. Mitchell, Publisher; circulation about 22,000; said to have a racial editorial policy.
3. "Evening Whirl": 213 North Jefferson; Baron Ben Thomas, Publisher; described as a tabloid scandal sheet; circulation about 8,000.
4. "World Tattler": 11 North Jefferson; Dewey J. Johnson, Publisher; circulation about 5,000; described as a tabloid scandal sheet.
5. "Pittsburgh (Pennsylvania Courier)": Nationally circulated with circulation of about 6,000 in St. Louis; Mrs. Inge, 11 North Jefferson, is St. Louis Circulation Manager; said to have a racial editorial policy.

6. "Chicago (Illinois) Defender": Nationally-circulated with circulation of about 5,000 in St. Louis; Mrs. Inge, 11 North Jefferson, is St. Louis circulation manager; said to have a racial editorial policy.
7. "New York Amsterdam News": Published New York, New York, weekly; M. Henderson, 3400 Easton Avenue, St. Louis, distributor.

Several rumors have been reported to the effect that Negroes should not enlist in the Armed Forces. It is stated that the argument used is that the Negroes are being discriminated against and that the Japanese would treat them differently. However, no information has been received tending to verify the prevalence of statements or literature to this effect.

In the vicinity of Cape Girardeau, Missouri, information has been received that a local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been sponsoring meetings in the vicinity although no indications have been received reflecting that there is any subversive influence in this particular group. At a meeting held on June 19, 1942, there were no indications of subversive activities. A source of information in this area has advised that there has always been unrest in that vicinity but there are no indications that the unrest is inspired by any un-American force. Several years ago a representative of the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World reportedly attempted to organize the Negroes in this area; however, there has been no evidence of any such activities for the past five years.

In the vicinity of Charleston, Missouri, there is a large Negro population. Except for an uprising over labor conditions in the vicinity of Wyatt, Missouri, in May 1942, it is reported that very little trouble has been caused by or among the Negroes there.

In Mississippi County, Missouri, there are no indications of un-American or foreign-inspired activities among the Negroes there. It is reported, however, that the Negroes in this community appear to feel that they are being underpaid for their work in the cotton fields and on a few occasions have attempted to organize themselves for the purpose of bettering working conditions.

Following the lynching of Cleo Wright in January 1942, it was reported that a large number of Negroes left the Sunset Addition, a Negro section in Sikeston, Missouri, allegedly through fear of physical harm. In this connection, it is reported that shortly after the lynching an unusually large amount of guns and ammunition has been sold to the Negroes in this area. On the other hand, it was reported that white people there were the actual purchasers of the large amounts of ammunition.

In and around the area of Poplar Bluff, Missouri, there have been indications of unrest and it is said several meetings have been held among Negroes since the lynching of Wright. The identity of the persons organizing the meetings is not known but in the opinion of a source of information in this area the meetings were sponsored principally as a result of the fear element of the Negroes rather than through influence of foreign and subversive elements.

Reports were received during the latter part of 1942 that Negroes in the area of St. Louis, as well as in other parts of Missouri, were purchasing large amounts of firearms and shipping them to the East. These allegations were checked on through sources of information and confidential informants with negative results. No indications were received of any planned action in this regard. Inquiries which were also made in Cape Girardeau, Sikeston, Charleston, Wyatt and Caruthersville, Missouri, met with the same negative results.

In the area of Klondike, which is said to have approximately 6,000 Negro citizens living in it, it is said that the relationship between white and Negro inhabitants has been comparatively peaceful although a confidential source has stated that the community is regarded as an ideal spot for the introduction of un-American ideas and isms. It is said that there is a chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with approximately 35 members. The Universal Negro Improvement Association is said to have a unit there with approximately 85 members.

In Wellston, Missouri (a suburb of St. Louis), there are approximately 5,000 Negroes, with a chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People having a membership of approximately 65. It is said that relationship between white and Negro inhabitants there is peaceful and there has been no appearance of friction or racial conflict.

The population of Negro citizens in the Festus, Missouri, area is said to reach approximately 700. There has been, according to reports, recent agitation in this area for the equalization of teachers' salaries for Negro and white employees. A representative of the March on Washington Movement is said to be the backer of a court trial on the teacher-pay issue. A recent incident involving striking white employees at the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company who struck because of the employment of Negroes by this company has reportedly added to ill feelings. It is further alleged that some Negroes in this area dislike the superintendent of schools whom they blame for the low salaries of Negro teachers.

Reports have been received concerning the Lemay area wherein the community is said to be predominantly white. It is said that trouble

exists in this area as a result of the proximity to Jefferson Barracks and the Negro soldiers in training there. Allegations have been spread that Negroes, presumably soldiers, have molested white families and as a result anti-Negro sentiment is at a high pitch. It is said that residents have threatened violent action if incidents recur and are arming themselves.

The Webster Groves area, a suburb of St. Louis, has an estimated Negro population of 2,000. No Negro-white disturbances have been reported in this area and it is alleged the relationship between Negro and white inhabitants is peaceful. There is a chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People there with approximately 50 members.

In the area of Kirkwood, a suburb of St. Louis, it is said that cooperation and good will exist between the Negro and white inhabitants, the former numbering approximately 400.

In the Mississippi County area it is said that the Negroes there who allegedly are largely uneducated are discontented and that they would be an easy prey for Communism or any un-American project.

SPRINGFIELD FIELD DIVISION

In this area there are well over 300,000 Negroes, the majority of whom are located in and around East St. Louis, Illinois. In that particular area it is reported that during the depression the Communist Party gained somewhat in its following among the Negroes but when conditions became better the Negro population was regarded as having forgotten the Communist ideas that had been preached to them.

A source of information in this area has advised that practically every Negro in the East St. Louis area who desires work has it and that this is the easiest and quickest way to keep the Negroes appeased. The same source of information has advised that there is some dissatisfaction among Negroes with regard to the Selective Service program and that they feel they are not being drafted into the Army fast enough. Another phase of dissatisfaction is reflected in the refusal of unions to recognize the Negroes' rights of seniority and their failure to help the Negroes advance in industry.

An organization known as the Citizens Defense and Urban League Committee is reported to have been active in East St. Louis, Illinois, during the latter part of 1941. However, at the present time there are no indications that the organization is active. This organization, stated to have been comprised of outstanding Negroes of East St. Louis, promoted anti-discrimination and anti-prejudice measures for the Negroes. It also called for the participation of the Negro in the affairs of "the Church and the State." The organization advised that the Negro was going to demand his right and lawful place in the defense program and that "he desired the privilege of making the bullets that he is expected to shoot."

In the Alton, Illinois, area, information has been received that the United Mine Workers and unions affiliated with the CIO are stirring up trouble among the Negroes in that city. A source of information has advised that the instant situation is alarming and that it would take little to start a riot. The opinion has been expressed that the situation has been caused by unions endeavoring to organize the Negroes and at the time telling the Negroes that they are being mistreated and that if they joined the unions and work collectively they would be able to demand and obtain their rights.

Published in East St. Louis is the publication called The Crusader. Articles have appeared in this publication concerning the Negro situation in East St. Louis to the effect that Negroes have had some difficulty in securing national defense work in the community and similar articles. No indications, however, have been reported of any subversive activity on the part of this newspaper.

Also in the City of Alton is a branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This branch is stated to be ultra-conservative and its main interest is the betterment of the colored race. No reports of subversive activities on the part of this branch have been reported.

In December of 1941, it was reported that a Robert Washington was organizing Negroes in and around Pulaski, Illinois, and urging them to become members of the Moorish Science Temple of America. Washington is stated to have advised prospective members that when the Japanese conquer the United States the Negroes will not be molested and, further, that the instant war is one between races in which the colored race will finally be victorious. This organization, however, is reported not to have been successful as the organizer was only able to obtain seven members. He is stated to have abandoned his activity when threatened by the State's Attorney in that area with an indictment for obtaining money under false pretenses. Washington was a follower of the section headed by C. Kirkman Bey in Chicago, Illinois.

It is reported that the East St. Louis area branch of the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World known as Unit No. 3, was at one time established at 1507 Hoover Street, East St. Louis. However, recent information received reflects that this group is reportedly inactive at the present time. On September 15, 1942, books, records, correspondence and other material pertinent to the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World, Incorporated were seized by the Federal Bureau of Investigation from members and officers and branch organizations in East St. Louis, Illinois, under search warrant authorized by the United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois. In the material received it was indicated that at least some of the officers were definitely pro-Japanese. The records reflected that there were approximately two hundred members of this organization according to its membership book. The testimony and material obtained was presented to an investigative Federal Grand Jury at East St. Louis, Illinois, September 22, 1942 to September 29, 1942. On January 27, 1943, indictments were returned in the Federal Court District for Southern Illinois against the national president of the organization, General Lee Butler; the national advisor, David Erwin; and one "John Doe," a Japanese said to have helped organize the group. The indictments charged violations of the Sedition Statutes and the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended. On June 15, 1943, the organization was fined by the Federal District Court in an amount of \$1,000, while General Lee Butler was sentenced to serve two years and David Erwin sentenced to serve four years. This act is said to have caused a halt in the activities of the members, as well as the organization and it is said that the organization is practically defunct at the present time.

Several reports have been received reflecting considerable racial tension in the East St. Louis area. No indications were reported of any

organized or subversive activity in connection with the reports. In addition several individual and unrelated instances have been complained of in the East St. Louis area indicating militancy on the part of individual Negroes in the East St. Louis area. In no instance, however, was there anything shown reflecting a subversive connection.

Further inquiries made with regard to the Negro situation in the southern part of Illinois fail to reflect active subversive organizations in that area.

WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION

Among the groups active in varying degrees in this area was the Allah Temple of Islam which has also been known as the "Moslem". This organization resembled in many respects the Moorish Science Temple of America and was also active in the Chicago area. In May, 1942, various leaders of the organization in Washington were apprehended for violations of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, inasmuch as they had informed their members, including Negroes, that they were Moslems and according to the tenets of their religion were not required to fight in any war or to register in compliance with the law. The group in Washington is said to have had at one time approximately forty active members. No indication, however, has been received of its being active since the arrest of its leaders in Washington, and four members for violations of the Selective Training and Service Act. The leaders in Washington who were taken into custody and sentenced to serve in prison were Gulan Bogans, also known as Elijah Mohammed and Elijah Poole, Nancy Beverly, secretary of the Washington Temple and David Jones, with aliases Brother Davon and David X, also a leader in the Washington Temple. A total of four members of the Washington group were also convicted for a violation of the Selective Training and Service Act.

Aside from the activities of this particular group, no reports have been received of indications or instances of organized or pro-Japanese agitation among the Negroes in this area. There have been, however, examples of un-American statements made by individual Negroes in the area; such as the case of Harold Adolphus Gady, a prominent Negro, concerning whom investigation revealed that he repeatedly stated he hoped Japan and Germany would win the war and that he did not care to see the United States victorious. No indications were received that Gady belonged to any organization or group promoting such doctrines.

Several complaints concerning individuals of this nature have been received. The investigation has been conducted relative to them but as yet no concrete information has been received reflecting they are engaged in any organized activity to promote pro-Japanese sentiments in this area. It should also be pointed out that no concrete information or evidence has been developed reflecting any pro-German, pro-Italian or pro-Japanese activities or organized propaganda among the Negroes in the City of Washington.

In this connection allegations were received that "Eleanor Clubs" were prevalent among Negro inhabitants in the District of Columbia and that

these clubs were inspired by pro-Axis forces. Numerous inquiries into complaints and allegations that these clubs existed were made and in each instance negative results were obtained, it being found that idle gossip, unfounded rumors and misunderstanding were the basis for the allegations.

The Communist Party and the Young Communist League have been exceedingly active in incurring the favor of Negro citizens in Washington, exploiting their situation and attempting to obtain increased membership among them besides attempting to recruit Negro members. One of the foremost examples of Party activity in this regard has been the agitation for their employment in public utilities, such as the Capital Transit Company and the Telephone Company. The local Communist Party, of course, following the line of the national organization, has loudly decried the alleged instances of discrimination against segregation of Negroes. Social equality is also demanded, as well as mixed regiments of Negro and white personnel in the United States Army. The recent membership drive of the Communist Party had brought the total membership in the District of Columbia to over 625 members with a quota of new members of 175 having been exceeded in the recent recruiting campaign from February, 1943 to May, 1943. It is said that of the 175, a large number were Negro recruits. With regard to the Young Communist League, it is believed that the membership therein is well over fifty, and according to confidential informants the membership consists of at least half of Negro members. The Young Communist League has generally carried out the Communist Party line in its work in the Negro situation. As an example of the Party's appeal to Negro citizens of the District of Columbia, it is reported that a large meeting was held in February, 1942, at the National Press Club Auditorium, at which meeting approximately fifteen to twenty per cent of the auditorium were Negroes numbering 150 to 200.

In addition to its own organizational activities, the Communist Party in the City of Washington has been working, in fact, with several organizations which have been active in the past year and one-half in this area. Among them are the Committee on Jobs for Negroes in Public Utilities, the Council of United Negro Labor Leaders of Washington, the Washington Bookshop, the National Negro Congress and the Committee Against Jim Crow in Baseball. These organizations are still active. In addition there have been such organizations which have dealt specifically, at least in part, with the Negro situation in this area. Included among these were the Citizens Committee Against Police Brutality, a temporary organization headed by the National Negro Congress, the American Peace Mobilization, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. Another organization which is said to have distributed literature agitating for Negro rights is the Union for Democratic Action, 120 East 16th Street, New York City. This organization distributed a form in the area which is said to have also been used by the local office

of the Elks Lodge (Negro) in Washington. It was entitled "Eliminate Discrimination in the Armed Forces," and made demands for the correction of the following conditions:

- "1. Numerical restriction against Negroes in the Air Corps."
- "2. Refusal of the Navy to grant commission to qualified Negroes."

With particular regard to the Committee on Jobs for Negroes in Public Utilities. Its particular aims center around the securing of employment for Negroes in public utilities in the Washington area, especially in the Capital Transit Company. Numerous meetings have been held by this organization at which reported Communist members and alleged pro-Communist sympathizers have spoken. It has imported speakers from out of the city and has cooperated with groups in other areas, which have sent delegates to Washington particularly interested in some phase of the Negro question. Doxey A. Wilkerson at one time acted as chairman of the Membership Committee of this organization. He is now a Communist Party organizer in the Baltimore area. The meetings sponsored by this organization, which are comprised of militant speeches, as a whole attract a large attendance. The committee meetings of this organization at times has from fifty to seventy-five members attending, among whom are reportedly Negro Communist Party members and sympathizers. It is alleged that the Party closely guides the activities of this organization.

This organization devoted the entire week of May 2 through May 7, 1943, to agitation designed to compel the employment of Negro operators by the Capital Transit Company. It is said that several weeks of planning culminated in daily picket lines employed at important street intersections in the District of Columbia. The pickets were reportedly recruited from sympathetic affiliates of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Petitions were circulated and tags sold in support of the organizations' activities, and it is alleged that approximately 50,000 leaflets were distributed to advertise the final day's activity, which included a parade and an open air rally.

During this week of demonstration, rumors were prevalent in the City of Washington indicating a possibility of racial violence. It appears that they grew in proportion as the week passed, and newspapers were flooded with inquiries on the matter. In tracing such rumors back to the original source, it was usually ascertained that some person had made the remark

there would be a race riot "some day" in Washington and this remark had then been turned and twisted until the riot was "expected today" and finally that "we are having a race riot." It is possible that the demonstrations, in the form of picketing, merely having given impetus to these rumors. However, informants reported that leaders of the Committee on Jobs for Negroes in Public Utilities were most anxious to avoid any violences realizing that such would defeat their own purposes. It is also said that the Communist Party members interested in this organization had similar feelings.

On the night of May 7, 1943, the week's activities culminated in a parade beginning at Tenth Street and Vermont Avenue, N. W. and extended to Franklin Park in Washington, the scene of the open air rally. The leaders in the organization, as well as in the march of the parade, were Doxey Wilkerson, Richmond Bancroft, Calvin Cousins, Lewis Williams, Robert Robinson and others each of whom is an active Communist Party leader in the affairs of this organization in the District of Columbia. Those participating in the parade and in the mass meeting never exceeded 800 in number, and conducted themselves in an orderly fashion. The principal speakers were Vito Marcantonio, United States Congressman, and Charles A. Collins, Negro leader and a reported member of the Communist Party in New York City.

Following the week of agitation carried out by the Committee on Jobs for Negroes in Public Utilities, the committee became comparatively inactive reportedly as a result of the scheduled hearings of the Fair Employment Practices Committee on the Capital Transit Company issue having been postponed, and because of the reorganization of the latter named committee.

Mostly affiliated with the Committee on Jobs for Negroes in Public Utilities is the Council of United Negro Labor Leaders of Washington. This organization was formed in October, 1942, by representatives of affiliates of the AFL and the CIO, as well as representatives of independent labor groups in the District of Columbia. The purpose of the organization is to assist and agitate for the rights of Negro workers, and to cooperate with the aforementioned committee. There are indications of Communist influence in the group, especially through one Jewell Mazique, corresponding secretary of the organization, who was reportedly designated by the Party to work in the council. It should be noted that the organization has cooperated on numerous occasions with delegations specifically interested in a phase of the Negro situation which have come to Washington to discuss matters and make demands with Governmental representatives. It has also distributed circular letters urging the free action of the Fair Employment Practices Committee in

agitating for its independence of action from the War Manpower Commission. In this connection it has supported and given assistance to delegations visiting Washington with regard to this particular matter. Recently, however, the organization has become inactive in view of the activities of the Committee on Jobs for Negroes in Public Utilities, and in view of its close cooperation with this organization.

An organization known as the Committee Against Jim Crow in Baseball was reportedly organized in the late Summer of 1942 in the District of Columbia. The purpose of this organization is said to be to work against alleged racial discrimination in organized baseball, and particularly to agitate for the employment of Negro players in the major leagues. From information received with regard to the activities of this group it was indicated that the agitation has been directly inspired by the Communist Party in this instance. A meeting was held in the Fall of 1942 by this organization in the Lincoln Congressional Church at 11th and R Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C. It was reported that the only literature present at the meeting was a large quantity of Daily Worker newspapers. Among the persons in attendance was reported to be Martin Chancey, secretary of the Communist Party of the District of Columbia; Oscar Weatherford, in charge of circulation of the Daily Worker in the District of Columbia and Robert Hall, member of the Communist Party and active in various public functions. Among those who spoke at the meeting were reportedly William Taylor, sports editor of the Daily Worker and Jack Zukor, an alleged member of the Communist Party. It has been said that no definite program emerged from the meeting, although suggestions were considered to contact the president with regard to discrimination against Negroes in baseball and also to get a statement on the subject from Joe Louis.

An organization, national in scope, has its offices in the City of Washington, namely, the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax. This organization is led by its Executive President Silver Beltscher, and Virginia Durr, its executive secretary, both of whom are reported to have had Communist connections or affiliation in the past. This organization extends a national effort to seek the passage of an Anti-Poll Tax Bill, and has lobbied and propagandized to this effect. In addition, its offices at 10 Connecticut Avenue, S. W., Washington, D. C., have been the scene of meetings of several delegations sent to Washington late in the Fall of 1942 and in the Spring of 1943. These delegations had the purpose of not only agitating for the passage of an Anti-Poll Tax Bill, but also such matters as urging action by the Fair Employment Practices Committee and other matters akin. Such a delegation made up of members from Chicago, Detroit and New York, arrived in Washington during the period November 20 through 23, 1942. Concerning these delegations, it has been reported that a majority of them were believed to be Communist inspired.

The delegations were reportedly sponsored by such organizations as the National Negro Congress, a Communist Party front; the Negro Labor Victory Committee, New York City, a reported Communist front; the National Committee to Stop Lynching, New York City, an organization said to have Communist Party connections; the National Maritime Union, a Chicago Citizens Committee of One Thousand; the Committee on Jobs for Negroes in Public Utilities, Washington, D. C., and the Citizens Committee for War Jobs, Detroit, Michigan.

Among the colored persons interested in various capacities in the delegations were:

Benjamin Davis, New York City Communist Party functionary;
A. Clayton Powell, Jr., New York City minister and councilman with reported Communist Party affiliations;
A. Phillip Randolph, National Director of the March on Washington Movement;
John P. Davis of the National Negro Congress who is said to have Communist Party affiliations;
George Murphy of the National Maritime Union, reported Communist;
Ferdinand Smith, reported Communist and Secretary of the National Maritime Union;
Saul Mills, President of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, CIO, who is said to have Communist leanings.

To meet the various delegations, a group was chosen from the Committee on Jobs for Negroes in Public Utilities. On November 23, 1942, the delegations, composed of about sixty-five persons, visited the Senate gallery to listen to the proceedings there relative to the poll tax question. After the Anti-Poll Tax Bill was dealt with in the Senate all delegations were reported to have taken part in a conference sponsored by the National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax where plans were made for the local delegations to return to their respective states and organize committees to maintain agitation for the repeal of poll tax statutes in various states and to work for the reintroduction of a bill similar to the recent one before Congress at the next session.

There is a branch of the National Negro Congress located in Washington where until recently the organization has maintained its national headquarters. In 1940 the Third Congress of the organization was held in Washington, where reportedly 1264 delegates assembled representing twenty-eight states. Of this number, 888 were said to be Negroes, while 376 were white people.

In the early months of 1943, the organization renewed its activities, and the Washington unit was revived and a program was adopted

as follows:

1. Fight for democratic rights for all citizens for the passage of the Civil Rights Bill for the District of Columbia.
 - A. Suffrage for the District of Columbia.
 - B. Anti-Poll Tax Bill.
2. Adequate living conditions and just costs.
3. Legal Aid Bureau.
4. Organizational drive for organizational affiliates and individual memberships.

The national setup of this organization can be termed a Communist Party front organization. With regard to the local unit of this organization in Washington, it should be noted that a recent group of delegates sent to the Eastern Seaboard Conference of the National Organization held in New York City in April, 1943, were in the majority Communist Party members.

There also exists in the Washington area, a unit of the March on Washington Movement organized early in 1942. It has approximately twenty members and has engaged in little activity other than supporting meetings held in Washington at the instigation of the national group of the organization. It reportedly adheres to the same aims and purposes, as well as the same program of the National Organization. At the recent National Conference held in Chicago, June 30 - July 4, 1943, the unit was represented by two delegates. It is alleged that the inactivity of this unit is due largely to the lack of initiative on the part of its leader Thurman Dodson.

The local unit in Washington of the March on Washington Movement supported a temporary group known as the Provisional Committee for the Organization of Colored Locomotive Firemen, which was organized at the behest of A. Philip Randolph, International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, A. F. of L., and the national leader of the March on Washington Movement. On January 24, a mass meeting was held by this group in Washington at the Vermont Avenue Baptist Church, where numerous local and national labor leaders, a majority of them being Negroes, spoke. The main purpose of the meeting was to compel the scheduling of hearings by the Fair Employment Practices Committee in the railroad industry. Approximately 300 people attended the meeting, where there were also plans made to send delegates to various Governmental officials urging the establishment of hearings by the Fair Employment Practices Committee. The organization

has been inactive except for holding an occasional conference meeting to take action by the Fair Employment Practices Committee. With respect to the activities of this organization, it should be noted that there has been indications of some Communist influence. It has been observed by informants that this is contrary to the general practice of Randolph, as well as the March on Washington Movement, especially as far as the national outlook of the organization is concerned.

On October 24, 1942, a luncheon was held by the League for Industrial Democracy at which time approximately 100 people were in attendance. A. Philip Randolph, national leader of the March on Washington Movement was the principal speaker. It was pointed out that the League for Industrial Democracy was formed in 1905 as an inter-collegiate Socialist Society. At present its headquarters are in New York City. Until recently there has been no chapter of the organization in Washington, D. C.

Randolph in his speech at the luncheon, reportedly stated that race prejudice was acquired through Colonialism and Imperialism, the countries of Britain, Belgium, France and Germany being the main offenders. He is said to have continued saying that in a world in which such an order exists it is only natural that the darker races seek power. Thus Japan seeks to establish a Monroe Doctrine for Asia for her Imperialistic desires; and the Chinese will turn upon their white benefactors who have through their financial and economical power drained their country of its natural resources leaving the populace in poverty. He referred to Ghandi Nehru of India as distrusting American Democracy inasmuch as the American Government is unwilling to solve its internal social problem involving the relationship of Negro and white citizens. He is also reported to have stated that China and India will be mistreated by the white and yellow imperialists until they are united internally and that the Negro likewise is weak because of lack of organization.

Randolph in his speech also referred to the organization of the March on Washington Movement. He is said to have stated that it was a consideration of the problem referred to previously that led to its organization. He reportedly related that both Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt have tried to dissuade him from actually having a March on Washington. That he attributed the executive order of the President No. 8802 to his conferences with the President with regard to the March on Washington Movement. In this connection Randolph is reported to have assailed the War Manpower Commission and said that it is subject to whims of Southern Congressmen. Randolph is also said to have charged at the luncheon that the Government's action connected with the War Manpower Commission and other matters made it a carrier of discrimination against the Negroes.

There is located in Washington at 1538 New Jersey Avenue, N. W., an organization known as the Minorities' Work Shop, the broad general plan of which is to endeavor to further such aims as civil rights and the abolition of discrimination against minority groups. According to a confidential informant, the organization appears to be Socialist inspired and has had active support of Al Hamilton, Socialist leader in the Washington area. It has interested itself in local matters such as the employment of Negroes as bus and street car operators with the Capital Transit Company, and with such national issues as the passage of an Anti-Poll Tax Bill. There are indications that it has cooperated with the Urban League in Washington, and has made such plans as supporting or considering "incidents" helping Negroes or interracial groups that will endeavor to permit them to eat in restaurants and hotels normally restricted to white people.

No indications, however, have been received that it has actively engaged in promoting such "incidents." It is to be noted, however, that reports have been received that in January, 1943, a group of Negro students from Howard University allegedly attempted such action. The organization has, in the past, held regular meetings, the attendance of which is said to be comparatively small, yet at which discussions are generally held involving such subjects as discrimination against Negroes and segregation of them.

There is a Washington chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the District of Columbia. It recently has engaged in an extended drive for additional members. The exact size of the present group is not known, however, its campaign was for 10,000 new members. The local chapter's activities consist of generally those promoted by the national setup of the organization. They are as follows:

1. Agitation against reshowing of the motion picture "The Birth of a Nation," which resulted in its being banned from the screen by the Office of War Information.
2. Agitation with regard to alleged discrimination against Negroes in the armed services. In this connection, it should be noted that WILLIAM H. HASTIE resigned as Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War on January 31, 1943, because his recommendations with regard to the elimination of such discrimination were not followed by the War Department. It should also be noted that HASTIE was one of the speakers at the Victory Mass Meeting of the N.A.A.C.P. inaugurating the National Membership Drive in Washington, D. C., at which time he related the events leading up to his resignation from the War Department.

3. Elimination of the rules of the Office of Censorship which bar the news with regard to racial difficulties in the United States from transmission abroad.

4. Discrimination between Negroes and white people and segregation of the races in Red Cross Clubs for the armed services.

5. Cooperation with the Minorities' Work Shop in its campaign against alleged discrimination against Negroes by hotels and restaurants in the District of Columbia. The N.A.A.C.P. is reported to have agreed to press cases arising out of this matter in the courts.

6. Endeavoring to secure permission to question witnesses from the railroad unions with regard to the policies of such unions toward Negro workers, and cooperating in the agitation for the holding of hearings on alleged discrimination against Negroes by the F.E.P.C.

7. Cooperation with other organizations and delegations working for the support of the Fair Employment Practices Committee, including the visiting of Government officials and Congressmen.

Recently several incidents have occurred at the Union Station in Washington, D. C., where there appeared to be a degree of racial animosity. The following information is set forth as exemplifying the situation.

Through a confidential source it has been determined that on the night of June 22, 1943, a porter at the Union Station, Washington, D. C., jostled a sailor, whereupon an altercation resulted. The sailor involved struck the porter and, according to the informant, racial violence would have occurred had not prompt action been taken by the police and the Navy Shore Patrol. It was subsequently learned from the Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C., that this incident occurred during the dispersment of a large number of sailors from the Union Station on leave. A number of these sailors were under the influence of liquor and as a result of the disturbance a number of arrests were made among the sailors involved. A subsequent contact with the confidential source mentioned hereinbefore indicates the situation at the Union Station is considered very tense. In the opinion of the informant, it is likely that racial violence might be expected to break out there in the immediate future.

In evaluating the statements made by this source, it is of interest to note that he is a Negro and has been employed in the Union Station for a number of months and has had an excellent opportunity to observe conditions existing there. On other matters he has been found to be reliable in his evaluation of existing circumstances, and on the last contact with him on June 24, 1943, he seemed sincerely concerned over the prospect of racial violence growing out of the feeling existing among the porters at Union Station and the people with whom they come in contact.

Another informant has voiced similar views to those set out above. Although he is not employed at the Union Station, he is in close contact with a number of people who are so employed, one of whom he considers a Negro of radical tendencies. The latter has frequently indicated to the informant the tense situation allegedly existing. This situation reportedly dates back to an incident that occurred approximately six months ago, at which time the Washington Terminal Police, who are not members of the Metropolitan Police Department, allegedly physically mistreated one of the porters. The reason for this incident was not known, but it is said that bad feeling has existed since that time among the porters. The informant in the latter regard voluntarily supplied his views concerning the outbreak of possible racial violence at the Union Station and was not prompted or urged to submit his opinions or observations along this line.

In the Washington area there are numerous Negro newspapers distributed, including the "Afro-American," the nation's capitol edition and the "Pittsburgh Courier." These newspapers are believed to have a fairly wide distribution among the Negro population in this City, thereby bringing to Washington the general type of news reporting and editorializing found in these publications.

In July, 1943, a confidential source stated that in his opinion the current racial situation in Washington is "tense." The informant stated he would estimate approximately 90 per cent of the Negro population in Washington felt that racial difficulty was imminent. The informant further advised that such discussion was common among this proportion of the Negro population and that most Negroes fearing such disorders believed that it was necessary for them to prepare themselves. The informant explained that this statement meant that they, the Negroes, should purchase guns and ammunition. According to the informant, he did not believe any of the Negroes desired to purchase knives or ice picks since in the event of racial disturbance the Negroes might expect guns used against them. The confidential source stated he had no knowledge of any Negro having purchased a gun or ammunition, but that approximately ten people with whom he had talked indicated a belief that the Negroes should prepare themselves in such a manner.

The informant said in the event it was desired to purchase guns, he believed the average Negro would resort to the pawnshops as a source for such weapons.

According to this informant, the places wherein trouble might be expected in the District of Columbia were principally the Union Terminal, the Greyhound Bus Terminal and the streetcar and bus lines of the city. He pointed out that these places were practically the only places where Negroes and whites were not segregated. He stated the most critical transportation line in the city in this connection was the Benning streetcar line.

As to the element in the Negro population which might be the source of trouble, this informant said that in his opinion it was made up of the young Negroes, principally those between sixteen and nineteen years of age, who have not yet been inducted into the Army. He stated that the attitude of these young Negroes was that they would take nothing from anyone and that unless they learned they could not persist in such an attitude, trouble would probably ensue. He stated the young Negro men now in the Army also had this same attitude and it was the common belief of the Negro population in Washington that if racial difficulties did not occur prior to the end of the war, such outbreaks might fully be expected with the return to civilian life of these young soldiers.

Another highly confidential source described the current racial situation in Washington as "tense." This informant said that there was a good deal of conversation among Negroes with regard to the possibility of racial violence. He indicated that conversation of this type among the Negro population in Washington was restricted principally to the lower type of

Negro and the laboring Negro. He estimated the group who felt that racial difficulties might soon appear constituted approximately 30 per cent to 40 per cent of the Negro population.

This source also indicated there was some feeling among the Negroes that in view of the possibility of racial outbreak, the Negroes should prepare themselves. The informant added that he knew of no case where a Negro had purchased guns or ammunition, but he had heard the remark that no guns were available for purchase in Baltimore, Maryland. The informant also said that a Negro had told him he had tried to purchase a gun and ammunition in Alexandria, Virginia, without success. According to the informant, these statements indicated that some effort had been made to secure firearms.

As to the danger spots in Washington, this informant was of the opinion that they might be found along 6th and 7th Street, N. W., and along U Street and Florida Avenue, particularly around the pool halls and hangouts for the young Negroes of the city. He indicated the bus and streetcar lines were also danger spots. This source singled out as the most dangerous transportation line as a source of racial disturbances, the Benning streetcar line. He stated that this streetcar line served the heavily populated Negro district of northeast Washington and that all streetcars on this line were usually so crowded that it was necessary to "force one's way in" and there to remain in close contact with other people. He stated it was usually necessary to permit several cars to pass before one would stop so that as a result a person boarding the streetcar would already "be mad." The informant also pointed out that the Capital Transit Company, which operates this line, apparently uses it for the training of new operators, for which reason the operators on this line were generally inexperienced. As a consequence, the informant stated, these operators were unable to handle the crowds found on this line and there was a lot of antagonism between the patrons and the operators. The informant continued that recently a white woman had been assigned to this line as a streetcar conductor and this had aroused a great deal of antagonism, since the Negroes living adjacent to this line were familiar with the program to require the Capital Transit Company to employ Negro streetcar and bus operators. According to the informant, the employment of a white woman on this line appeared to the Negroes as an action on the part of the company to show that they would employ anyone before employing the Negro. This informant also mentioned various incidents which had occurred on this streetcar line and which he believed might be built up towards racial violence inasmuch as, in his opinion, people using this line felt a flare-up might come at any time.

This same source stated in regard to the elements in the Negro population from which racial violence might be expected that it was his

opinion it might be expected from the young group of Negroes, principally those who had no regular employment. He stated he had noted the average employed Negro was most anxious to avoid any type of racial conflict and advised it had been his observation that all organizations active in the City of Washington at this time were likewise bending every effort to prevent racial trouble. He stated that employers in the District, as well as all labor unions, actively endeavored to prevent any type of racial outbreak. However, the informant mentioned that in his opinion the Negro press played up racial incidents so much that as a result Negroes generally were aroused to feelings of hate or else of fear, either of which might tend toward bringing about a racial incident.

Neither of the confidential sources believed there was presently any indication of open racial violence other than the undercurrent, as has been previously mentioned. Both believed that the overcrowding in Washington might result eventually in open violence. Both also believed that in the event violence took place, it would probably arise spontaneously from some small incident and would not be the result of any organized plan on the part of any particular group.