

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

MAY 28 1942

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PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

The Honorable
The Secretary of the Navy
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

There is being transmitted herewith a copy
of the May, 1942 issue of a confidential monograph
entitled, "General Intelligence Survey in the United
States", which I thought might be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Hoover

Enclosure

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CONFIDENTIAL

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE SURVEY IN THE UNITED STATES

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

John Edgar Hoover
Director

May, 1942

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EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE SURVEY

GERMAN ACTIVITIES

INTRODUCTION

There are set out hereinafter the trends and developments noted with respect to German activity during the period of April 1 to April 30, 1942, inclusive. As in the past a particular effort is made to analyze any significant changes with reference to the activities of the German element and its sympathizers in this country.

GERMAN EMBASSY

The affairs of the German government which would have been handled by the German Embassy before the declaration of war, are still being handled through the facilities of the Swiss Legation, Washington, D. C. A number of the officials and employees of the German Embassy, who have been held under the supervision of the Government at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, for the past several months, helped to make up the passenger list of a steamship chartered by the Government for the return of diplomatic representatives to Europe. This steamship delivered the Axis representatives to Lisbon, Portugal, where it picked up a large number of official American representatives previously held in Axis countries due to the war.

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

German financial activities are definitely at a standstill in the United States. The Treasury Department continues to supervise accounts in the names of German nationals and those individuals believed to have German financial affiliations, or who may possibly use the funds available to them to the detriment of this country in its war effort. Certain corporations have also come under the direct supervision and control of the Treasury Department, either because of actual or suspected subsidiary control from abroad of possible benefit to Germany.

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or is the result of a normal delay incident to the making of agreements and contracts previous to the exploitation of the deposits available.

COMMERCE

Indications of commercial intercourse between the United States and Germany or between this country and neutral countries which would inure to the benefit of Germany, are completely lacking. The British Navicert System was instrumental in bringing about the control of commerce between this country and neutral countries before the declaration of war. It is understood, however, that since the declaration of war the Navicert System has been completely dispensed with, since goods shipped abroad now travel in convoys protected by the American and British Navies, or both, and the Navicert System consequently is unnecessary.

UNIVERSITIES

The sentiment in American universities continues to be one hundred per cent pro-American and there is no indication that any attempt is being made to use the American university campus as a field to build antagonism to the present war effort. On the contrary, the faculty and students have reportedly accepted the challenge of the moment and are lending their support to all fields of the war effort.

TRAVEL

The offices of the various United States Attorneys continue to supervise the travel of German nationals. Applications for permits in some communities have decreased appreciably which may be a result, at least in part, of the rationing of tires and gasoline. In very few instances have the individuals making application for travel permits been reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation because of prior pro-Nazi expressions or activities. When this situation arises the matter is called to the attention of the United States Attorney for such restrictive action as he may care to take. No unusual movement of German nationals or persons of German descent has come to the attention of the authorities during the current period.

GERMAN PEOPLE

Sentiment and Reaction

The German populace, whether actually German nationals or persons of German origin and descent, sympathetic with the present regime in Germany, has continued quiet during the current period. For the first time since this country entered the war, it was reported from a West Coast Defense Area that the local German element is discussing the possibility of a German defeat. Feeling is that this will not in any way increase or decrease subversive activity. For the most part the German colony

in that area particularly has no wish to be identified in any way with Germany or those Germans presently interned. There are isolated exceptions however of individuals who continue to express a militant favoritism to the Nazi movement. In each and every instance these individuals are found to be of German origin who are naturalized American citizens.

A feeling of apprehension overshadows the German element, particularly since it realizes the American Government authorities intend to take drastic steps against any activity interfering with the war effort. This feeling has been particularly apparent since the recent publicity announcing that denaturalization proceedings would be initiated against those individuals who in the past had taken an active part in sponsoring pro-Nazi organizations or principles.

In the East Coast Area, including New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, a strong pro-German feeling still exists. This has not manifested itself however in any demonstrations or other obvious activity. Due to the large number of Germans in these areas and the apparent fact that they feel they are among friends, they have not been weaned of their strong feeling for Germany and a hope for a German victory. It is definitely noted however that a decline is apparent in individual activity, and although the individual may remain pro-German, this feeling is latent for all intents and purposes with reference to the war effort.

German Language Press

The German Section of the Foreign Language Press in the main is supporting the war effort, advocating patriotism and encouraging the purchase of war bonds and stamps. In general the news is printed sometimes a day late with no editorial comment.

A trend that is particularly obvious and pertinent at the present time is the papers that were formerly strongly anti-British have tempered their statements and in some instances printed favorable material with reference to the alliance with Great Britain. The editorial policies of these papers can be considered as pro-American. The portions of these papers that were formerly devoted to German organizational activity have been largely reduced, and in fact the size of many German language newspapers has been reduced occasionally several pages. This is a direct result of the reduction in the number of subscribers and the support from advertisers. It is the opinion of many familiar with the newspaper business that it is only a matter of time until many of the old line German language periodicals actually go out of existence.

The Philadelphia Herold, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, because of its pro-Nazi, anti-British and anti-American tenor, was denied the use of the United States mails by the Post Office Department as of April 30, 1942, on the basis that it contained seditious material which reflected propaganda broadcasts from German short wave stations and a contempt for the American war effort, for the apparent purpose of creating confusion and disrespect for the United States Government.

The Texas Herold, Taylor, Texas, has continued its favoritism to the Nazi viewpoint and action may be forthcoming in the near future by Federal authorities.

The above two German publications are outstanding for their antagonism toward the war and the material printed in other German language newspapers is mild in comparison.

The German language press, with the above exceptions, has been largely successful in adapting itself to the war effort, and the authorities are particularly alert to sense any effort to use this medium of expression as a stumbling block to national unity.

German Language Radio Programs

There are no German language radio programs presently being conducted in the United States comprised of other than the playing of phonograph records of German music, or the presentation of other cultural material of general interest to the German element.

Reports have been received from some sources that the playing of music on German radio programs might be a medium of transmitting code messages to German nationals or agents in this country. Inquiries have determined however that the conductors of these programs have nothing to do with the choice of the records, since the entire program is prepared by the staff of the radio station and not by the announcer of the German program.

Demonstrations

There have been no significant public demonstrations, speeches or utterances on the part of German individuals or organizations, with one exception, during the current period. It will be recalled that April 20, 1942, was the fifty-third anniversary of the birth of Adolf Hitler. The Federal Bureau of Investigation made a particular effort to determine whether this anniversary date was exploited by any known pro-Nazi groups. It was known that in the past the German-American Bund had made this day one of celebration. This survey determined that a small group of individuals, some of whom were formerly active in the German-American Bund, met in the Haus Vaterland, Chicago, Illinois, on or about that date. The group was so small that it could not be definitely determined that the gathering was for the purpose of celebrating Adolf Hitler's birthday. One or two isolated reports were also received from other sections of the country regarding the possible celebration by German groups on this day, none of which was substantiated.

On the evening of April 20, 1942, a gathering assembled at City Hall Tavern, Union City, New Jersey. This tavern was formerly the national headquarters of the German-American Bund. August Klapprott, who at the present is the principal leader of the dissolved Bund in the Eastern section of the United States, Reverend John C. Fitting, Hudson County leader

of the group, and Bruno Koop, former representative of the German-American Commercial League, an affiliate of the German-American Bund, were in attendance at this meeting, with approximately thirty other persons.

The alleged purpose of this meeting was a celebration to the return to health of August Klapprott, who recently had been seriously ill. All of the individuals named are naturalized United States citizens of German origin. It will be noted further that six enemy aliens were apprehended at this meeting by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is an unusual coincidence that the celebration of August Klapprott's return to health occurred on Adolf Hitler's birthday, and the reaction of the German colony to the resultant publicity was that the indiscreet action of this group was a blight on the entire German element in New Jersey. The feeling was that Klapprott and his colleagues were extremely foolish in having a meeting on Hitler's birthday and that the activities of the authorities were only to be expected.

Alien Enemy Control Program

Numerous alien enemies have been taken into custody during the current period as a furtherance of the program initiated at the outbreak of hostilities. This program has received the approval of the German organizations and individuals to a large extent, since it is considered that those taken into custody have received eminently fair treatment. Little criticism from the German people as a whole has been directed at this program, although the overall picture of German organizational activity, even though not pro-Nazi, has been affected. This is a result of the fact that many German nationals, who were previously thought not to be sympathetic with the Nazi regime, and in some instances to be American citizens, have been taken into custody. A general feeling of distrust and fear exists, since the members of the various groups have no way of knowing what information the Government has available concerning one of its leaders, and consequently feel that although he has escaped apprehension to date, he may possibly be taken into custody at any time with a resultant stigma being placed on the individual members of that group.

Individual Germans from time to time have protested against the Alien Enemy Control program. However, there have been no concerted efforts to organize a system of protest. Individual Germans have also taken it upon themselves to endeavor to collect funds for the assistance of the interned German nationals. This activity has not been successful to any extent.

Multiple searches of residences occupied by or under the control of German nationals have been continued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This activity has had a healthy effect upon the German community as a whole, since it engenders a respect for the constituted authorities, and also amounts to a measure of relief to the individual involved when no contraband is located. Many of the German nationals, following the search, have expressed a feeling of satisfaction that this action has been taken, thereby removing any stigma that might have existed in the community due to malicious rumors. Contraband continues to be found in a fairly large

percentage of the residences searched. A reduction in percentage is noted at the present time however as compared with the results of the program when first initiated. It is apparent the German nationals, due to the publicity and previous searches, have been put on notice that the program is continuing and consequently it would be well for them to comply with the regulations and voluntarily surrender their firearms, cameras and other contraband.

Some consternation exists in the areas having a high percentage of persons of German origin and descent, as a result of the recently announced program by the Department of Justice to initiate denaturalization proceedings against those Germans who previously have become naturalized, and have continued to exhibit sympathies and engage in activities indicating favoritism for Hitler and his National Socialist program. The program of denaturalization has, probably more than any other single factor, sobered those who in the past thought that they were secure from any action by their mere act of allegiance executed at the time of their naturalization.

ORGANIZATIONS

German organizational activity is definitely on a decline since the individual German does not want to engage in any activity that would tend to affect his personal or economic security in the community. From the standpoint of the officers of German organizations, an effort is being made to continue business as usual. However, in spite of all pleas to the contrary, membership strength in general is declining.

No new groups have formed that could in any way be identified with pro-Nazi activities. Various organizations however that were in existence before the war and which ostensibly disbanded, are still continuing in a small way. This is particularly true of the German-American Bund. As an example, the only meeting held by the dissolved German-American Bund that could be identified with that organization was that celebrating Adolf Hitler's birthday, and set out hereinbefore.

The dissolved Bund had set up in New Jersey, the Hudson County Community Chorus and the Essex County Community Society. However, during the current month neither of these groups has held meetings. The dissolved Bund, as was previously reported, is now known as the National Protective Trustees Committee. Each former unit of the Bund is supposedly operating as a separate entity without any national control. The leaders of the dissolved Bund are extremely quiet and particularly since denaturalization proceedings were recently initiated against August Klapprott in the State of New Jersey. Former units of the Bund generally meet under a name that is not readily identified with that organization, but only in small groups comprised of the most active and trusted former members of the organization.

The most significant feature in Bund activity is that Camp General von Steuben, operated by the Bridgman Settlement League at Bridgman, Michigan, is preparing to open in the near future for the summer. This camp in reality is a Bund camp frequented and operated by leaders

and members of the German-American Bund in Northern Indiana and Illinois. Recently the building and facilities have been repaired and it is assumed that with the coming of good weather a semblance of former Bund activity will appear at this camp. It is not expected however that political speeches or other propaganda will be actively distributed. It will be a word-of-mouth activity that can only be checked by the closing of the camp.

It should also be noted that Camp Bergwald, operated by the German-American Vocational League, Inc., in Northern New Jersey, is being prepared for summer activity. It has been visited by representatives of the cities in that locale and the camp officials are reportedly encouraging law enforcement officers and civic representatives to visit the camp, so as to possibly avoid a repetition of the closing of Camp Nordland, the German-American Bund establishment at Andover, New Jersey. As previously reported the German-American Vocational League has ostensibly disbanded, but is allegedly continuing to operate in small groups without a national control.

The Kyffhaeuser Bund, also known as the League of German War Veterans, with headquarters at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has ceased its activity completely and no longer collects funds for German war relief. This organization, it will be recalled, was one of the outstanding pro-Nazi groups in the United States.

With respect to relief activities, the American Aid for German War Prisoners, which is now known as the American Aid for War Prisoners, Buffalo, New York, is continuing to collect funds under a registration filed with the Department of State, pursuant to Section 8 of the Neutrality Act. For the month ending March 31, 1942, \$1,055.92 was collected. This organization is the main group at the present time interesting itself in the collection of funds for the relief of German prisoners. At the present time this group is doing most of its work through the American Red Cross and the International Red Cross, inasmuch as there is considerable distrust on the part of the Germans concerning the work done in the past for them by the YMCA.

A factor of particular interest at the present time is the growth of certain organizations that can in no way be considered a part of pro-German or pro-Nazi activities. There are presently being formed, or have been recently formed, several groups that have as their ostensible purpose the protection of the loyal Germans in the United States. Two of these groups are the Council for Democracy and the Loyalty Committee of the victims of Nazi and Fascist aggression, both located at 11 West 42nd Street, New York City. These groups are sponsored by many prominent people, whose loyalty to the United States is unquestioned, and the ultimate objective of these groups is to encourage the support of the war effort by various language groups, particularly the Germans, and to counteract any hysteria or persecution that might begin to arise and affect a loyal German and his economic status in the community. These groups have laudable purposes. However, there are certain other factors to be considered. As an example, the Loyalty Committee supplies an individual making a contribution to it with a certificate, in effect, endorsing the donor's loyalty. It is entirely possible that pro-German and pro-Nazi individuals will contribute

to this group so as to receive one of these certificates and thereby allay any suspicions that might exist concerning them. These groups are both private organizations which also have as their purpose the protection of refugee Germans in their employment and community in this country. Without a measure of inquiry being made concerning each donor, the groups can easily be diverted from one assisting the war effort to one assisting pro-Germans and pro-Nazis, who wish to keep their name clear or otherwise evidence a false patriotism.

PROPAGANDA

As has been pointed out in the past, no media of transmission presently exist between Germany and the United States by which written or printed propaganda can be received. There are also no organizations distributing propaganda in the United States that can be directly identified as emanating from German sources. In the past, most of the propaganda affecting the American public was of the anti-British, anti-Semitic, anti-Administration and inferentially pro-Nazi type, that was best exemplified in "The Galilean," published by the Fellowship Press, Noblesville, Indiana, which press was operated by William Dudley Pelley, and "Social Justice" magazine, published by the Social Justice Publishing Company, Detroit, Michigan. Both of these periodicals have been banned from the mails by the action taken by the United States Post Office Department, in denying to them the use of the second-class mailing privileges. As a consequence, neither periodical is now being printed or distributed.

Further, a complaint was filed against William Dudley Pelley at Indianapolis on April 3, 1942, for a violation of the Wartime Sedition Statute and he was taken into custody on the following day at the home of George B. Fisher at Darien, Connecticut, by Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He signed a waiver of removal and was returned to Indianapolis where he was subsequently released from custody on April 12, 1942, after posting a \$15,000 cash bond. Since that time two issues of a periodical entitled "Soulcraft," and dealing with esoteric and semireligious matters, have been printed and distributed by the Fellowship Press. Two issues have also been printed of the pamphlet entitled "Mustard Seed," which is of a more or less semihumorous nature. The case against William Dudley Pelley is to be presented to the grand jury, Indianapolis, Indiana, early in June, 1942. The action taken by the Government against "Social Justice" magazine and William Dudley Pelley has had a fine effect upon the American public.

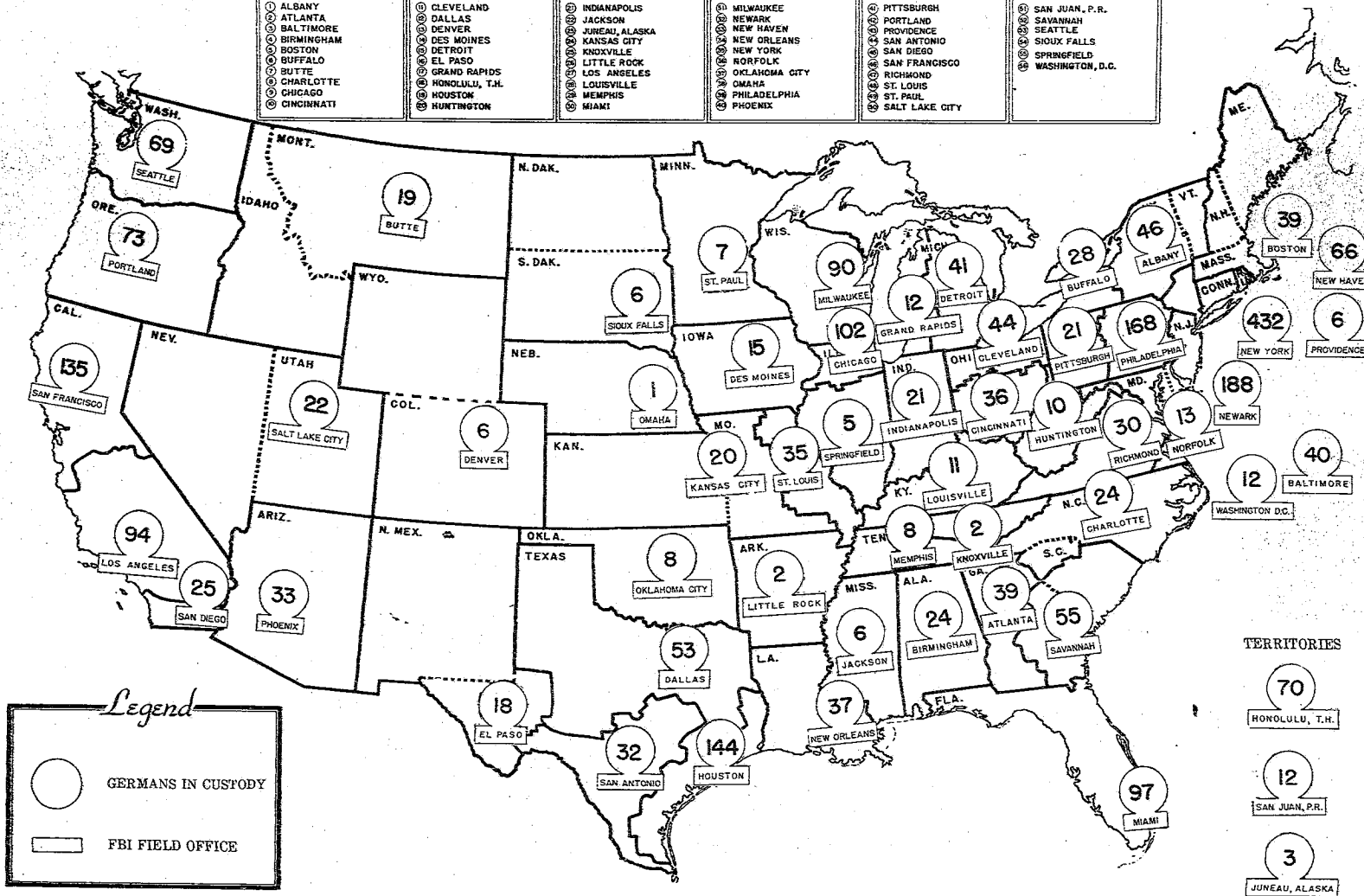
It should also be noted that Robert Noble and Ellis O. Jones have been indicted under the Sedition Act at Los Angeles, California. It will be recalled that these two individuals were extremely active in sponsoring meetings and uttering expressions against the present war effort. Further actions against individuals who in the past thought they were free from any action by the Government as to their statements interfering with the war effort, are presently being contemplated and without doubt the program along this line will receive the approval of practically one hundred per cent of the American public.

2,655 GERMAN ALIENS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY FBI

5:30 P.M. MAY 5, 1942

FIELD DIVISION DISTRICTS

① ALBANY ② ATLANTA ③ BALTIMORE ④ BIRMINGHAM ⑤ BOSTON ⑥ BUFFALO ⑦ BUTTE ⑧ CHARLOTTE ⑨ CHICAGO ⑩ CINCINNATI	⑪ CLEVELAND ⑫ DALLAS ⑬ DENVER ⑭ DES MOINES ⑮ DETROIT ⑯ EL PASO ⑰ GRAND RAPIDS ⑱ HONOLULU, T.H. ⑲ HOUSTON ⑳ HUNTINGTON	㉑ INDIANAPOLIS ㉒ JACKSON ㉓ JUNEAU, ALASKA ㉔ KANSAS CITY ㉕ KNOXVILLE ㉖ LITTLE ROCK ㉗ LOS ANGELES ㉘ LOUISVILLE ㉙ MEMPHIS ㉚ MIAMI	㉛ MILWAUKEE ㉜ NEWARK ㉝ NEW HAVEN ㉞ NEW ORLEANS ㉟ NEW YORK ㊱ NORFOLK ㊲ OKLAHOMA CITY ㊳ OMAHA ㊴ PHILADELPHIA ㊵ PHOENIX	㊶ PITTSBURGH ㊷ PORTLAND ㊸ PROVIDENCE ㊹ SAN ANTONIO ㊺ SAN DIEGO ㊻ SAN FRANCISCO ㊼ RICHMOND ㊽ ST. LOUIS ㊾ ST. PAUL ㊿ SALT LAKE CITY	① SAN JUAN, P.R. ② SAVANNAH ③ SEATTLE ④ SIOUX FALLS ⑤ SPRINGFIELD ⑥ WASHINGTON, D.C.
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Another trend that is of particular significance in view of the present war effort is the strong indication of dissemination of German and Japanese propaganda among the negroes in the larger cities. Several reports of this character have been received. Meetings have been held for the purpose of encouraging antagonism among the negroes against the white race and in order to turn them toward the German and Japanese powers. The trend is largely presented from the Japanese standpoint, with the contention that the Japanese are merely Negroes of a higher type and when Japan has subdued the United States, the Negroes will be brought from Ethiopia and that race will rule this country. Other instances have occurred where Negroes, contending that they were followers of the Mohammedan faith and had been instructed by their deity not to fight, consequently had not registered under the Selective Service Act. Whether this is reaching the proportions of an important trend is not known. However, it is apparent that some preliminary work has been done in the colored sections, enlisting the negroes as followers of Mohammed and instilling in them that the Islamic faith is pacifistic, which contention of course is erroneous. Apparently there has been no marked tendency on the part of the Negroes as a race to accept these various movements, and the program as a whole has not made any real impression, except upon the more ignorant type of Negro who is easily led by arguments promulgated by the adherents of the philosophy of the moment.

The only available method of disseminating German propaganda in this country at the present time is the German short wave radio. Reports have been received from the Middle West that the pro-Nazi element is recommending these broadcasts as interesting listening material. Americans are reportedly asked whether they have heard a particular German short wave radio broadcast or have listened to broadcasts recently. Verbal propaganda, supplemented with encouragement to listen to these broadcasts, apparently is the main medium of getting people to receive propaganda of a pro-Nazi character. For example, expressions are heard such as "You don't have to believe what you hear, but you should listen to the foreign broadcasts. Some of the versions you hear there are entirely different from what you hear here." It was also stated that German radio stores have recently featured radios containing a short wave reception band. The real weight of the German propaganda campaign directed at this country is carried on by certain individuals who speak the American language as Americans because they themselves lived in this country for many years. These broadcasters include Fred W. Kaltenbach, Edward Leo Delaney, broadcasting as E. D. Ward, Jane Anderson and others.

One of the most recent programs originating with the Germans was broadcast as coming from Station Debunk, in a manner to leave the impression that it was a clandestine radio station in the middle-western section of the United States. The speaker is one Joe Scanlon. This program is obviously made by an individual familiar with the American language and American conditions.

This medium is the last hold-out of the German Ministry of Propaganda and Enlightenment, headed by Herr Joseph Goebbels, and it is reasonable to presume that the Germans intend to take full advantage of the fact that practically every American possesses a radio.

ITALIAN ACTIVITIES

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

It has been reported that individual Italians are transmitting small sums of money to Italy via South America. This practice first came to light through claims made by an Italian before a Selective Service Board in New Jersey, claiming deferment from induction on the grounds of dependency. When questioned about this matter the registrant alleged that he was sending funds to a relative in Buenos Aires, South America, for transmission to his dependent parents in Italy. In other similar cases the exact method of transmission of funds has so far been unobtainable.

The Italian banks which operated in the New York area prior to America's entry into the war are still in the process of liquidation and there have been no new developments in this area with regard to Italian financial activities. There has been no activity in the New York Stock Market with regard to Italian owned bonds or other securities.

The Banco Di Napoli in Chicago, which bank was formerly the fiscal agent for the Italian Consulate in Chicago, is being liquidated and this liquidation is almost complete.

COMMERCE

There is, of course, at the present time no regular commerce as such between this country and Italy and all Italian travel agencies and other similar firms have either been closed or have ceased of their own accord. Commercial relations between Italian importers in this country and their business connections in Italy also appear to be non-existent at the present time. Information has been received, however, that the Luigi Serra Company, headed by Raffaele Berlingieri in New York City, continues to make shipments of goods to South America. Information has also been received that the Bonomo-Shiavonne Scrap Metal Corporation of Jersey City, New Jersey, formerly shipped large amounts of scrap metal to Italy and Japan. Information indicates that during the Ethiopian War of 1936, this company donated at least one shipload of steel to the Italian Government. However, at the present time no indication of subversive activity on the part of this firm has been reported.

LANGUAGE SCHOOLS

At the present time Italian language schools throughout the country have almost completely been disbanded and very few Italian language schools are being conducted at the present time with the exception of public and parochial schools which teach Italian. There have, however, been certain isolated instances reported where Italian language schools were still functioning, but there is no indication of subversive activities on the part of these groups.

TRAVEL

Travel by Italian aliens is at the present time subject to the limitations of the regulations of the Attorney General and information indicates that the majority of Italian aliens are careful to abide by these regulations. Most of the violations of these regulations which have been reported, appear to be the result of ignorance rather than a willfull refusal to abide thereby.

PROPAGANDA

There have been some rumors indicating that pro-Italian propaganda has been disseminated among the Negro population of various sections of the country. However, investigation has failed to verify these rumors and in some instances has indicated that what propaganda is being disseminated among the Negroes is pro-Nazi and pro-Japanese and is not pro-Italian except that in a sense it is pro-Axis which, of course, by inference includes Italy.

Available information indicates that very little, if any pro-Italian propaganda is being circulated and indicates that if any propaganda at all is being distributed, it is distributed by word of mouth only between individuals. As a whole the Italian language press appears to be completely pro-American in its attitude and various Italian language newspapers which were formerly pro-Fascist and pro-Italian have either changed their editorial policies or in some cases have ceased operation. Numerous Italian language broadcasts are still being made but there is no indication that these broadcasts are anything but pro-American. All of them are carefully monitored and consist primarily of Italian music.

It is also noted that circulation of Italian language newspapers and support of Italian language radio programs has abruptly declined since the entry of the United States into the war.

FISHING

There has been no relaxation of the rules and regulations governing enemy aliens so far as the fishing activities off the Atlantic and Pacific Coast are concerned and at the present time no Italian alien fishermen are allowed to engage in fishing activities. Although the Italian fishermen desire to be permitted to resume their occupation and have done considerable talking in an effort to secure permission to do so, there is little indication of any bitterness because of the restrictions and no evidence of any organized opposition thereto.

ORGANIZATIONS

Associazione Nazionale Combattenti Italiani (Federation of Italian World War Veterans in the United States.) Almost all of the branches of this organization have ceased to operate and this organization has become dormant. However, there have been a few isolated cases of continued activity. Leaders of this organization in the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, area have held meetings from time to time since December 7, 1941, and numerous leaders of this organization are known to be violently pro-Fascist. Due to the definite pro-Fascist activities and pro-Italian sentiments of various leaders of this organization, denaturalization proceedings against them are presently being considered.

Information also indicates that the Bridgeport, Connecticut, chapter of this organization did not disband in accordance with the orders of the national organization in December 1941, but instead on December 28, 1941, passed the following resolution:

"We, the undersigned, members in good standing of this branch, in special meeting assembled, after having received post card notification, it was voted that this branch will continue to carry on as in the past, all its activities, even apart from the National Association of Italian Veterans, with headquarters in New York City, that is to say, this branch will not pay any attention to Bulletin No. 196 of said federation, bearing the date of December 13, 1941."

There were thirty-two signers to this resolution.

Dante Aleghieri. This organization has been disbanded and dormant since the entry of the United States into the present war. However, it has been reported that the Dante Aleghieri chapter of Buffalo, New York, is still in existence and is still holding meetings

but this organization has ceased all political activities and is presently considering dissolution or at least suspension of its activities for the duration of the war.

The Italo-American Patriotic Group. This organization officially disbanded in 1940, but information has recently been received which indicates that secret meetings of the organization were held subsequent to that time and that the organization made collections for the Italian-Ethiopian Campaign. This organization had a membership of eighty-four members and was formed to "uphold the name of our motherland Italy," and to "fight against the belittlers of Italy". The former President, vice-President and Secretary of this organization have been apprehended as dangerous alien enemies.

The Roma Society of Alliance, Ohio. This organization, a mutual benefit group continues to function and to hold meetings. All of the officers of this organization, both past and present, are known to be pro-Fascist and at the present time this organization is being investigated by the FBI.

Sons of Italy. Intensive investigation of this organization indicates that it is fundamentally pro-American at the present time, that by far the largest majority of its members have no pro-Fascist or pro-Italian sympathies and that it is making sincere efforts to aid in the United States war efforts. However, information has been received that in past years this organization engaged in considerable Fascist activity, an example of which is the fact that the Sons of Italy during the Ethiopian war contributed to the Italian Government the sum of forty thousand seven hundred seventy two dollars and fifty one cents and to the Italian Red Cross eight thousand five hundred dollars and nineteen cents. There have been indications also of pro-Fascist sympathies and activities on the part of various individual members of this society and one of the leaders thereof in the Huntington, West Virginia, area was recently sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for failing to register as an agent of a foreign principal under the provisions of the Registration Act.

ITALIAN COLONY

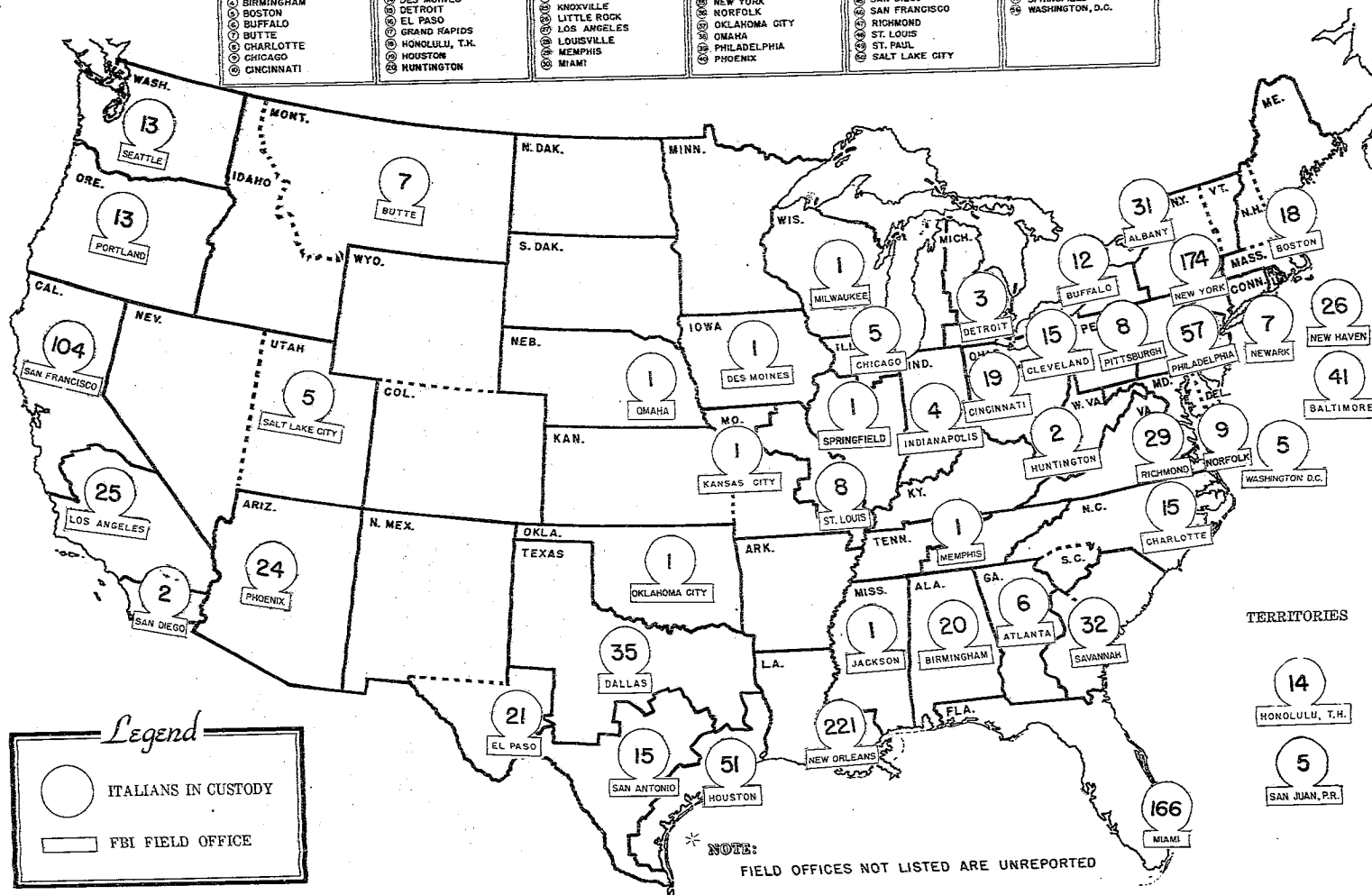
There has been no appreciable change in the attitude of the Italian colony and pro-Fascist activities remain dormant. Although the majority of Italians on the surface claim to be extremely patriotic and anxious to do anything possible to aid the present war effort, information has been received that the morale of the Italian colony at the present time is low and that a sizable portion of the Italian colony is a negative quality with relation

1,275 ITALIAN ALIENS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY FBI

5:30 P.M. MAY 5, 1942

* FIELD DIVISION DISTRICTS

① ALBANY ② ATLANTA ③ BALTIMORE ④ BIRMINGHAM ⑤ BOSTON ⑥ BUFFALO ⑦ BUTTE ⑧ CHARLOTTE ⑨ CHICAGO ⑩ CINCINNATI	⑪ CLEVELAND ⑫ DALLAS ⑬ DENVER ⑭ DES MOINES ⑮ DETROIT ⑯ EL PASO ⑰ GRAND RAPIDS ⑱ HONOLULU, T.H. ⑲ HOUSTON ⑳ HUNTINGTON	㉑ INDIANAPOLIS ㉒ JACKSON ㉓ JUNEAU, ALASKA ㉔ KANSAS CITY ㉕ KNOXVILLE ㉖ LITTLE ROCK ㉗ LOS ANGELES ㉘ LOUISVILLE ㉙ LOUISVILLE ㉚ MEMPHIS ㉛ MIAMI	㉜ MILWAUKEE ㉝ NEWARK ㉞ NEW HAVEN ㉟ NEW ORLEANS ㊱ NEW YORK ㊲ NORFOLK ㊳ OKLAHOMA CITY ㊴ OMAHA ㊵ PHILADELPHIA ㊶ PHOENIX	㊷ PITTSBURGH ㊸ PORTLAND ㊹ PROVIDENCE ㊺ SAN ANTONIO ㊻ SAN DIEGO ㊼ SAN FRANCISCO ㊽ RICHMOND ㊾ ST. LOUIS ㊿ ST. PAUL 1 SAN LEE CITY	21 SAN JUAN, P.R. 22 SAVANNAH 23 SEATTLE 24 SIOUX FALLS 25 SPRINGFIELD 26 WASHINGTON, D.C.
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to the war effort that is, they will neither help nor hinder it. It has also been reported that within the past month insidious rumors have been spread through the Italian colony to the effect that Italy will be better off if Germany wins; that the United States has started rationing after just a few months of war while Italy did not ration until the second year of the war and that anyway the Axis is certain to win.

However, information indicates that Italian aliens appear eager to meet with all of the requirements concerning enemy aliens and to obey all the regulations governing their actions. There also seems to be considerable growing sentiment among the Italian colony to the effect that Italy now is merely a German vassal and pro-Fascist Italians who formerly expressed pro-Fascist sympathies have used this argument to rationalize their present pro-American attitude.

It has been reported also that most of the Italian population strongly desires an American victory but that many of them are still very bitter toward England and feel that England misused Italy after the last war and might leave the United States "holding the bag" at the end of the present war. It is also to be noted that the anti-Fascist organization named the Mazzini Society appears to be gaining strength in the various Italian colonies throughout the country.

JAPANESE ACTIVITIES

CONSULATES

Japanese affairs are still being handled by the Spanish Embassy in Washington and by the various Spanish Consulates. Very little Japanese diplomatic activity is being carried on, of course, at the present time. Information has been received that the Spanish Consulate in New York City has surveyed the Japanese population in that area for the purpose of ascertaining their desire to be repatriated to Japan in the event that repatriation becomes possible. This survey is understood to have been made in compliance with the request of the State Department for information as to the identity of any Japanese who might wish to return to Japan. From a confidential source it has been ascertained that approximately one hundred Japanese in the New York area have filed applications with the Spanish Consulate indicating their desire to be returned to Japan and be repatriated. Japanese activities carried on by other Spanish Consulates have been inactive, and there is no other indication that Spanish Consuls have made further attempts to obtain the names of Japanese who desire to be returned to Japan and be repatriated.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In the West Coast area most Japanese business houses have been liquidated without great loss, and generally speaking there has been little exploitation of the Japanese evacuees and the evacuation sales were not altogether unprofitable. There have, however, been some isolated instances of exploitation of these Japanese. It has been reported that most Japanese in the West Coast area are anxiously awaiting the final evacuation orders for the reason that their businesses have been given up, they no longer have jobs, and their small savings are rapidly disappearing.

Information from some areas indicates, however, a definite financial loss to the Japanese in the liquidation of their businesses preparatory to being evacuated. It appears that in most areas Japanese business and business conducted by individuals of Japanese extraction is at a standstill, and that most of the business firms so operated either have liquidated or will liquidate in the near future.

AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES

The effect of the evacuation of the Japanese on the produce market in the West Coast area is shown by the fact that the Los Angeles market showed prices generally lower than prices last year, but also showed production of produce considerably lower. It has been reported that eighty per cent of the farm land in the Los Angeles area formerly cultivated by the Japanese is now being farmed mostly by Mexicans, and that only twenty per cent of this land therefore remains unattended.

In most of the sections of the evacuation area arrangements have been already made for the taking over of land formerly tilled by Japanese, and it appears that the percentage of Japanese farm land which remains idle will be comparatively small. From some areas it has been reported that Japanese farmers are slow in disposing of their farm property, and that pressure is being brought to bear upon them to hasten the transfers in order that the forthcoming crops will not be impaired. It appears that there has been a tendency on the part of some Japanese to hold on to their farms as long as possible in the hope that there would be some modification of the evacuation order, but recent publication of statements that this order will not be modified are believed to have convinced the Japanese that the evacuation will take place as ordered.

Information from various areas indicates the presence of Japanese chicken sexers. An investigation of these individuals has revealed no subversive activity, although it has been stated that these individuals traveling throughout the country would be in an excellent position to engage in subversive activity. It should be noted that the proprietor of the Speedosex Company in Birmingham, Alabama has recently demonstrated an extremely cooperative attitude and has furnished a revised list of all of his employees scattered throughout the United States.

TRAVEL

Within the past month approximately 356 Japanese diplomats, correspondents, and their families have been brought to the Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, to be interned until such time as appropriate arrangements can be made to exchange them for Americans being held in Japan. In most areas of the country there have been few applications for travel filed by the Japanese, and it appears that most of the Japanese population is making sincere efforts to comply with the regulations limiting the travel of enemy aliens.

The most significant development in regard to Japanese travel at the present time is the pre-evacuation exodus of large elements of the Japanese population from the West Coast to states further inland, such as Utah, Montana, Oklahoma, etc. Information has been received that in some localities the appearance of these Japanese has been met with alarm and resentment, and in some instances the anger of local citizens has forced them to move to another locality. It has also been reported that a large number of second generation Japanese have migrated to industrial centers such as Detroit where the majority are seeking employment in national defense plants.

SCHOOLS

At the present time there are no Japanese language schools operating in this country so far as is known. Information has been received that in the past Japanese from New Jersey were sent to a Japanese language school in New York City, but there is no indication that this school is presently operating. Most of the exchange students of Japanese nationality have either returned to Japan or have been apprehended as alien enemies, or they are presently being closely

watched. Information has been received that in areas on the West Coast affected by the proposed evacuation children have withdrawn from the local public schools. Information has been received that second generation Japanese, who have recently migrated from the West Coast to Detroit, have advised that the University of Michigan will no longer accept students of Japanese ancestry, and these second generation Japanese consider that they are being discriminated against by this practice.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

Japanese Shinto temples in the United States have been closed and the known alien priests of these temples have been taken into custody as dangerous enemy aliens. Most of the Buddhist temples have been closed although a few have until recently continued to hold services. The Japanese Christian Church Federation and the Maryknoll Catholic Mission have continued their activity. Arrangements are now being made for religious services to be held at western evacuation camps. The Catholic, Protestant, and Buddhist faiths have been given permission by authorities to continue their work there.

PUBLICATIONS

Information reveals that most Japanese language newspapers have discontinued publication, and that those few which remain are definitely and completely pro-American in their attitude and editorial policy.

Two new English language publications have been started this month at the evacuation reception centers, one at Santa Anita being known as the "Peace Maker" and one at Manzanar being known as the "Manzanar Free Press." Both of these are mimeographed sheets and are being published by Japanese-Americans. For the most part they contain items only of interest to the camps. A movement has been reported to introduce Japanese language newspapers in the evacuation center, but as yet this has received no official endorsement from the Army.

There is little evidence of any agency actively disseminating Japanese propaganda, although in certain Japanese areas on the West Coast Japanese book stores remain open and continue to have on sale various Japanese magazines and publications which because of their origin and content could be classed as propaganda.

Since the order requiring all American-born Japanese as well as alien Japanese to surrender their short wave radios, there have been no further reports of broadcasts supposedly emanating from Tokyo.

A confidential informant has recently reported that a number of Japanese in the New York area have received letters from Japanese on the West Coast which were very critical of the handling of the evacuation problem and which painted a disheartening picture of life in the evacuation center in Owens Valley, California. No evidence has been obtained, however, which would indicate that this is a definite propaganda campaign to disrupt the morale of Japanese in this area.

Information still continues to be received concerning sporadic instances of pro-Japanese sentiment and propaganda among the negroes. Investigation is being conducted of the organization known as "The Development of Our Own," a negro movement founded by a Japanese alien who was a recognized propagandist and who is presently incarcerated.

There is also some evidence that negro members of the European Pacific Movement have distributed propaganda which is pro-Japanese in character. However, this activity does not appear to be wide spread, at least not recently. Recent investigation has disclosed that the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World, an allegedly Japanese sponsored organization for negroes, has been active, but has a very limited membership and to date no evidence has been developed indicating the presence of Japanese or white agents in disseminating pro-Japanese propaganda among this group. It is believed that such propaganda has been distributed only by word of mouth among disgruntled negroes.

JAPANESE DRAFTEES

It is understood that local draft boards in many areas are no longer considering citizens of Japanese ancestry for induction, and that many draftees of Japanese ancestry are receiving discharges or are being transferred to Army posts inland. It is reported that this has tended to develop a defeatist attitude and an undesirable psychological effect on the morale of the Japanese colony.

ORGANIZATIONS

All organizations listed by the Attorney General as subversive have been disbanded and all known Japanese alien members thereof have been taken into custody as alien enemies. The Japanese-American Citizens League has virtually ceased to function although it still exists. Recently the national headquarters of this organization were moved to Salt Lake City, although its national offices have not as yet been established in Salt Lake City. Information indicates that immediately upon the completion of this moving project, the national headquarters of the Japanese-American Citizens League is to institute a survey in order to ascertain the location and number of Nisei who were effected by the evacuation on the West Coast. Results of this survey are to be made available to the proper Government agencies. It has also been ascertained that the Japanese-American Citizens League intends to sponsor a movement for a Government controlled Japanese language newspaper so that Japanese who cannot read English will be apprised of current news and other matters of interest to them.

It is also understood that this organization feels that it would be especially beneficial if this paper were circulated in Central and South America where it could be used as a propaganda medium by the United Nations. The officials of this organization have pointed out that there are approximately 300,000 Japanese living in Brazil alone. At the present time the Japanese-American Citizens League is also conducting an employment agency for Nisei,

and it is understood that the general refusal to employ Japanese on the part of most people immediately after Pearl Harbor has greatly modified and that many Nisei are being placed in jobs through this agency.

During April this organization announced its unalterable opposition to test cases to determine the constitutionality and enforcibility of military regulations in the area covered by the Western Defense Command. The Kibei division of the Japanese-American Citizens League, which division included second generation Japanese who were educated in Japan, has been dissolved and no present activity among this group has been noted.

Information was received that six Japanese aliens in Arizona planned to carry on the activities of the Japanese Association of Arizona as a secret organization and planned the activities of this organization after "Japan has successfully defeated the United States in the present war." All of these individuals as a result of this have been apprehended and taken into custody as dangerous enemy aliens.

JAPANESE COLONY

The situation in Hawaii with regard to the Japanese colony has remained comparatively steady. Military regulations have effectively curtailed the movement of Japanese and no new regulations have been imposed. It may be said that all alien and second generation Japanese have complied with the orders of the Military Governor without protest. It was feared that the fall of Bataan might cause outbreaks of the Filipino population against the Japanese, but there has been no indication of this even though many Japanese and Filipinos work side by side on the plantations in the Islands.

At the present time a secondary suspect list is being prepared in Hawaii of alien and second generation Japanese of doubtful loyalty for possible custodial detention. This list would include people who have previously displayed a pro-Japanese attitude but not necessarily anti-American sentiments. These individuals would be taken into custody only in the event that a major attack on the Hawaiian Islands was believed imminent. It is believed that this list when completed will include upwards of a thousand individuals.

During the past month particular attention has been directed to the Kibei Japanese. These are persons of Japanese ancestry who were dual citizens or have been expatriated from Japan and who spent the formative period of their lives in Japan and received their educational and vocational training there. A great number of these individuals cannot speak English except in a broken manner and are known to have received military training in Japan and this last group has been recommended to Alien Enemy Hearing Boards for custodial detention. It is generally considered by the white population of Hawaii that the measures undertaken by the civil and military authorities have been effective, but the civilian and military population still mistrusts the Japanese and doubts their loyalty to the United States.

The Emergency Service Committee, which is directed by the Military Intelligence Division of Honolulu, has done much to improve the morale of the Japanese community during the past month. This committee submits editorials to the two remaining Japanese publications in Hawaii, has encouraged the Japanese to donate blood to the plasma bank in Honolulu, has assisted families in communicating with their relatives who have been interned, and has encouraged the alien Japanese to pledge frozen funds now held on deposit in Japanese banks for the purchase of war bonds. This activity has afforded the Japanese outlets for their patriotism and is believed to have encouraged a cooperative feeling on their part.

In the West Coast area the Japanese evacuation with its immediate and far-reaching effects is the primary topic of conversation among the Japanese. For the most part they are not concerned with the war in any phase other than that it has forced them to leave their homes. The Japanese in this area appear to be now acting as individuals and there is virtually no attempt at organization or leadership. As the Japanese themselves say, virtually all of their natural leaders have been taken into custody.

Large numbers of Japanese are said to be determined to return to Japan when the war is over where they can be among their own people. It is reported that a large number of Japanese aliens want to see Japan win the war, but that a still larger number only want Japan to be in existence so that after the war they may return there. It appears that the Nisei for the most part are remaining loyal to the United States, and after the initial blow of being treated on the same basis as the Japanese aliens are defending Governmental policies rather than attacking them. However, most Japanese who enjoy United States citizenship are convinced that that privilege is slowly but surely being taken from them and point out that the ban against their possession of radios, cameras and other contraband is a positive indication of that.

Dispite the outward manifestations of loyalty to the United States on the part of many of the Japanese aliens, a number of them have indicated definite traces of divided loyalty. One Japanese alien is known to have frequently stated that he would consider it an honor to commit Hari-Kari before fighting Japan as a member of the United States armed forces. Loyalty to Japan appears particularly strong among the Kibei element of the Japanese population. Now that evacuation is staring them in the face, many Kibei have frequently admitted that they have no love for this country, and that their United States citizenship is merely a circumstance and a key to earning a good living; that their sympathies are with Japan, and that they hope to see Japan win the war. Many of these individuals have announced that once the war is over they fully intend to return to Japan and have stated that they retain nothing but contempt for the tolerant ways of the white man and are convinced that sooner or later the Japanese way of living will predominate.

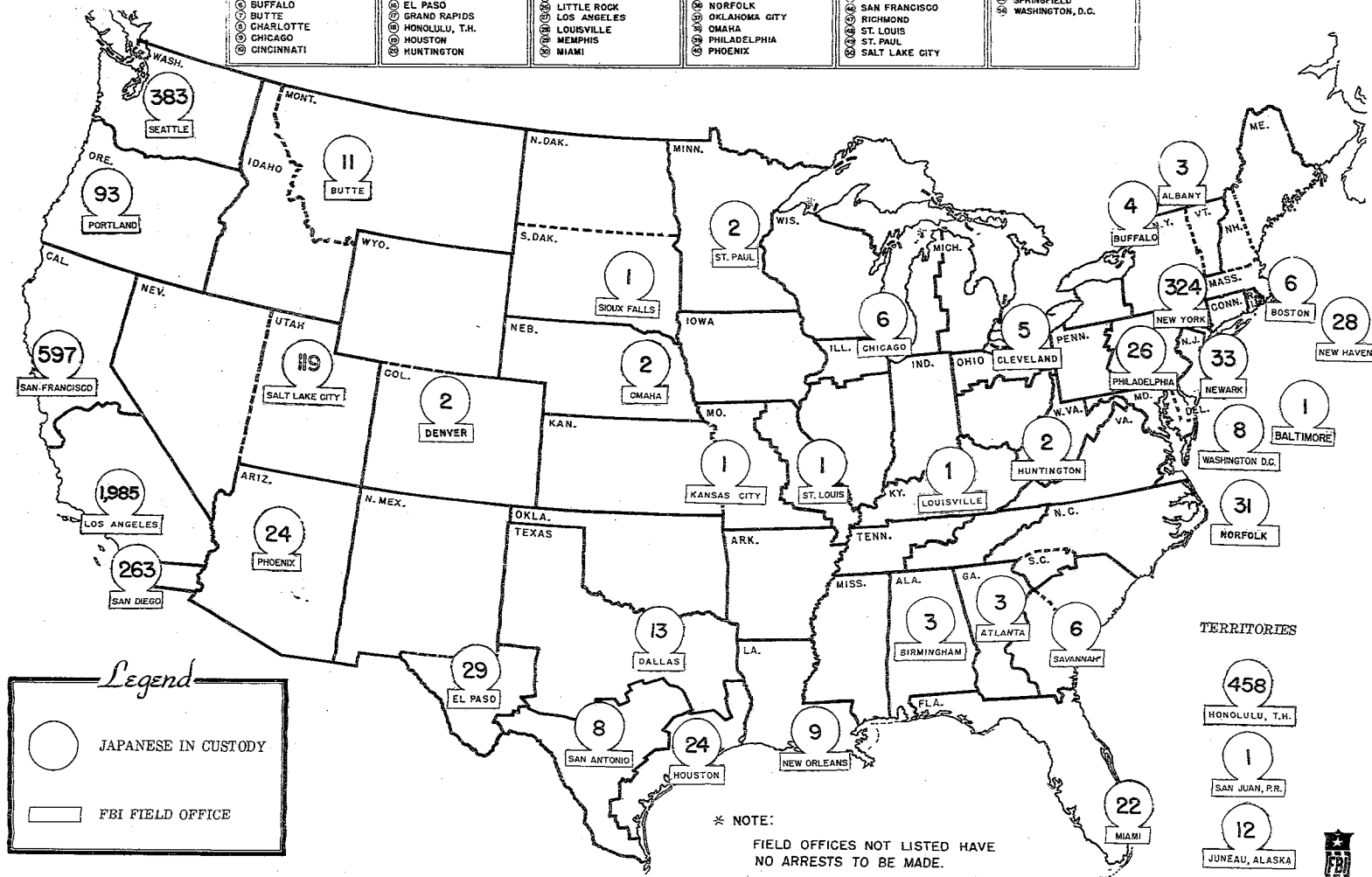
Dangerous Japanese aliens still continue to be apprehended and interned as alien enemies, and numerous searches made of premises occupied by alien Japanese during the past month have revealed possession of contraband

4,550 JAPANESE ALIENS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY BY FBI

5:30 P.M. MAY 5, 1942

* FIELD DIVISION DISTRICTS

① ALBANY	①① CLEVELAND	②① INDIANAPOLIS	③① MILWAUKEE	④① PITTSBURGH	⑤① SAN JUAN, P.R.
② ATLANTA	②② DALLAS	②② JACKSON	③② NEWARK	④② PORTLAND	⑤② SAVANNAH
③ BALTIMORE	②③ DENVER	②③ JUNEAU, ALASKA	③③ NEW HAVEN	④③ PROVIDENCE	⑤③ SEATTLE
④ BIRMINGHAM	②④ DES MOINES	②④ KANSAS CITY	③④ NEW ORLEANS	④④ SAN ANTONIO	⑤④ SIOUX FALLS
⑤ BOSTON	②⑤ DETROIT	②⑤ KNOXVILLE	③⑤ NEW YORK	④⑤ SAN DIEGO	⑤⑤ SPRINGFIELD
⑥ BUFFALO	②⑥ EL PASO	②⑥ LITTLE ROCK	③⑥ NORFOLK	④⑥ SAN FRANCISCO	⑤⑥ WASHINGTON, D.C.
⑦ BUTTE	②⑦ GRAND RAPIDS	②⑦ LOS ANGELES	③⑦ OKLAHOMA CITY	④⑦ RICHMOND	
⑧ CHARLOTTE	②⑧ HONOLULU, T.H.	②⑧ LOUISVILLE	③⑧ OMAHA	④⑧ ST. LOUIS	
⑨ CHICAGO	②⑨ HOUSTON	②⑨ MEMPHIS	③⑨ PHILADELPHIA	④⑨ ST. PAUL	
⑩ CINCINNATI	②⑩ HUNTINGTON	②⑩ MIAMI	③⑩ PHOENIX	④⑩ SALT LAKE CITY	



articles by Japanese aliens. However, there has been a great decrease of contraband in the possession of Japanese aliens, and this decrease is believed due to the publicity previously given to similar searches heretofore made.

There are indications that the action taken against Japanese on the West Coast has created resentment among other groups in other sections of the country, and information was received that opposition to this action was expressed recently at a Y.W.C.A. Conference held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where the opinion was expressed that distinctions should be made, and that only those Japanese who were known to be un-American should have been evacuated from the West Coast area.

FRENCH ACTIVITIES

FRENCH EMBASSY AND DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY

On April 8, 1942, the "Guadeloupe" arrived in New York City carrying a diplomatic pouch, presumably from Martinique for the French Embassy. The pouch was sealed under the proper seal but was weighted down with stones. In view of the expense of bringing so heavy an item to Washington, De Panafieu, Counselor of the Embassy, stated that it would be all right for the New York Consulate to open the pouch, remove the stones, and reseal it, thereafter bringing it down by train to Washington, D. C.

Guy Dal Paiz of the French Line in New York and Camille Selb of the Naval Attache's Office, discussed certain correspondence involving a minor money matter. Selb said that the letters concerning this matter should be sent by the "Naval plane" which flies twice a week. He remarked that it was a good means of communication because "they have never opened anything that was sent that way and it takes much less time." No specific information was given concerning the nationality or identity of this plane, but it is believed that it probably flies to Martinique.

A woman named Madame Constantinidas is a new employee at the French Chancery.

Estelle Tartre stated on April 21, 1942 that she intends to file a declaration of intention to become an American citizen and plans to leave the Embassy very shortly.

Madeleine Jenvrin, stenographer at the Embassy, took out her first papers on April 20, 1942.

On April 21, 1942, following the return of Laval to the French Government, Leon Marchal, Charles Benoit, Andre Flot and James Baeyens resigned from the Embassy. The following day Etienne Burin des Roziers also submitted his resignation. Marchal immediately joined the Free French and issued a statement to the newspapers condemning Pierre Laval. Des Roziers also apparently joined the Free French very quietly.

Florina Meloche is leaving the Embassy on May 1, 1942. She is a Canadian citizen and is trying to secure a position with the State Department.

Henry-Haye attended a reception at the Mexican Embassy on April 1, 1942, and later tried to secure an engagement with Mexican Foreign Minister

Padilla. He was unsuccessful.

On April 14, 1942, when the Laval incident became public, Henry-Haye saw Procope, Finnish Minister. On April 15, 1942, he saw Spanish Ambassador Cardenas and on April 16, 1942, he saw Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State. On April 17, 1942 he saw William Bullitt, former Ambassador to France.

On April 30, 1942, Henry-Haye contacted General Bentley-Mott an American who is shortly going to France to do relief work for the Cote Basque. Henry-Haye is apparently going to send a message to Petain via Bentley-Mott.

It is understood from a highly reliable source that the French Consulate in New York City has commenced destroying part of its records as the Consulate officials are expecting a break in relations between France and the United States. It is definitely known that during the evening of April 27, 1942, some of these records were destroyed in a waste basket in one of the Consulate offices. It is believed that no important records are being destroyed as yet but rather comparatively minor ones.

It is also known that two large boxes in a trunk are in the office of Jacques D'Aumale, Consulate General. D'Aumale was not at the French Consulate during the greater part of the week ending May 2, 1942, apparently being absent to avoid being placed in an embarrassing position in view of the strained relationship between the United States and France.

It has also been ascertained that no effort has as yet been made to redecorate the new headquarters of the French Consulate at 936 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and it is believed that it will be a number of months before the Consulate offices will be moved from the present location at 610 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Information has been received that Robert Chaulet, French Consul in San Juan, Puerto Rico, is a supporter of the Laval group in the Vichy Government. Chaulet has been acting as Consul since January 28, 1942. He was acting as Consular agent for France in Poland at the outbreak of the present war, and after the German occupation of Poland, he proceeded to Italy where he remained as Consul until Italy and France went to war, after which time he resided in occupied France where he remained until October, 1941.

Chaulet then came to the United States where he proceeded to San Francisco to board a ship for China to serve in the French Consular Service there. However, the war in the Far East broke out before he sailed and his orders were changed, and he was sent to Puerto Rico.

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

A Treasury license for \$900,000.00 for the month of April, 1942, was requested for Admiral Robert at the Isle of Martinique but a license for only \$860,000.00 was granted. Later this sum was augmented by an additional license for \$100,000.00.

Since June, 1940, the French Embassy has maintained a special account at the Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C., which consists of donations for French relief. Andre Flot desired to have this money put into a French bank so that an equal amount might be spent in France. Presumably this is Special Account No. 3 which has a balance of \$2,477.67.

The following is a summary of the Embassy accounts and the personal accounts of Embassy personnel for the month of April, 1942. It is to be noted that Bonavita no longer maintains an individual account:

	<u>Opening Balance</u>	<u>Deposits</u>	<u>Withdrawals</u>	<u>Closing Balance</u>
Treasurer, French Embassy	\$16,006.51	\$33,193.89	\$28,370.96	\$20,829.44
French Chancery	135.83	2,802.64	1,036.43	1,902.04
French Chancery, Spl. #1	569.45	2,372.79	2,747.82	194.42
French Chancery, Spl. #3	2,477.67	--	2,477.67	--
French Air Attache	2,846.92	3,000.00	3,379.90	2,467.02
French Military Attache	2,867.87	3,124.91	4,984.48	1,008.30
French Naval Attache	10,708.18	588.76	2,249.05	9,047.89
Gaston Henry-Haye	15,878.98	4,564.05	2,953.90	17,489.13
Andre Flot	125.94	532.99	524.16	134.77
Paul Jacquin	334.87	3,241.80	1,853.06	1,723.61
Charles Brousse	29.34	600.00	599.02	30.32
Georges Bertrand Vigne	5.93	855.31	849.17	12.07
Denis de Bourgoing	703.62	1,295.17	706.48	1,292.31

The French Government is still paying various pensions to French subjects in this country. Official and private French balances in San Francisco banks have been frozen by proclamation. Apparently in an effort to circumvent Treasury Department regulations limiting withdrawals to a reasonable living allowance, the French Consul General, for a short time, employed the device of carrying an account in the name of his secretary. The Treasury Department, however, has now caused him to cease this practice.

It is reported that despite the decrease in French Consular and French Trade Commission activity, imposed by the war and the recognition by the United States of Free French domination in the French insular possessions in the Pacific, their expenses have been as high or higher than when these limitations did not exist.

COMMERCE

Early in the month of April, 1942, it became apparent that tension in French-American relations had lessened and steps were being taken for the resumption of trade with North Africa. Two Red Cross ships were going to be permitted to carry relief supplies across the Atlantic and newspapers carried stories that 200,000 tons of sugar were going to be transported from Martinique to the United States.

Henry-Haye personally requested the State Department to "soft pedal" the news that ships were also going to bring war materials from North Africa to this country but his request was brushed aside. It should be further noted that Admiral Robert has apparently taken the position that the Martinique sugar was going to be sent to North Africa regardless of what the newspapers said and that the United States would have to get its sugar from other French Islands in the Caribbean.

Admiral Robert likewise made a proposal that the United States in exchange for receiving raw rubber from Martinique export to Martinique rubber tires. No action was taken on this proposal. Other supplies mentioned were dynamite and powder for Martinique, food for French war prisoners and oil for North Africa to be used in tractors and for coastwise shipping.

Early in April, 1942, Henry-Haye also discussed with Spanish Ambassador Cardenas information that the Spanish and Portuguese had ceded several tankers to the United States. Cardenas told him that several had been turned over or chartered and Henry-Haye remarked that the French had developed principles for an accord for the use of French tankers which would come to the United States to get a load of fuel and then return.

On April 14, 1942, however, when it was announced that Pierre Laval had been given a position second only to Petain in France, all steps for the resumption of North African trade came to a halt. The Board of Economic Warfare also requisitioned a large number of sugar sacks which the French had purchased and were apparently going to ship to Martinique.

It is to be noted that all individual ships sailing under French registry sailed with permission of the Maritime Commission, the Navy Department, the Treasury Department, the State Department and, apparently the British Embassy.

Although trade with France is negligible at the present time it is reported that the staff of the French Trade Commission has been increased.

It is to be noted that a number of French aliens and citizens of French extraction living in Puerto Rico are commission merchants and managers of concerns which engage in commerce between Puerto Rico and the United States.

There is no indication that any of this commercial activity is in any way contrary to the best interests of the United States. There is very little commercial activity between Puerto Rico and the French possessions in the Caribbean area, however, a sugar firm operated by a Spanish alien in San Juan, has completed arrangements with the French Embassy, Washington, D. C., whereby it will purchase all of the available sugar surplus in Martinique for resale in the United States in the event shipping facilities can be arranged. This firm, Olavarria & Company, is a branch of Galban Lobo and Company, with offices in Havana and New York City, and is managed by a Spanish alien, who is known to be extremely anti-American and pro-German.

TRAVEL

The French diplomatic personnel continues to travel frequently on the Eastern seaboard, particularly between Washington, D. C., and New York City. There has also been noted some travel of Embassy personnel between the United States and abroad.

On April 1, 1942, Lieutenant Commander Abel Abeck left Lisbon by clipper, arriving in New York City on April 2, 1942. He then went to Washington, D. C., to assume his post as Assistant Naval Attache.

On April 2, 1942, Lieutenant Commander Bachy sailed on the "Nyassa" for Europe.

Madeleine Jenvrin, stenographer at the Embassy, expressed a desire to go to Cuba, Yucatan, and Mexico during her holidays, with possibly stop-overs being made at Haiti and Puerto Rico.

It was further noted that Blanche Terre, the deposed French official at Panama, might pass through Washington, D. C., but there was no indication that he did.

It is to be noted that Christian de Nicolay, who is trying to get to Panama to assume the diplomatic post, has not yet received a proper permission. He planned to leave Miami and stated that he was carrying confidential papers to Colombia. It appears that these papers are under the seal of the Naval Attache and not of the Embassy and that, therefore, he does not know what to do with them. No information has been received as to de Nicolay's ultimate destination, and he is still in the United States.

On April 8, 1942, Ristelhuber, French Minister to Canada, came to New York City from Ottawa and returned on April 12, 1942.

On April 24, 1942, Christian de Nicolay, above referred to, went to Washington, D. C., from New York City, where he was apparently going to assume a post at the Embassy due to his inability to get to Panama.

Jean Ricard, the French Consul at Ottawa, Canada desired to travel through the United States to Argentina. He planned to sail on April 24, 1942, via Panama and Chile to Mendoza, Argentina. However, it appears that his papers may have been held up because he was leaving Canada under suspicion of being a Nazi propaganda agent.

A man named Pelan (possibly Pelaine) the new Vice Consul at Los Angeles, California arrived at New York City early in May, 1942, from France and conferred with Henry-Haye in Washington, D. C., on May 2, 1942.

On April 1, 1942, Max Schoop of New York City asked Henry-Haye if his visa had been secured as yet. Schoop stated it was unnecessary to state in the wire to Vichy that he would probably go to Spain to open up a business there.

On April 2, 1942, Henry-Haye gave orders to issue a new passport to Robert Beauvais, an airplane engineer, and to issue a special return visa for France for Beauvais.

Travel of French aliens has not been restricted within the Island of Puerto Rico. Visitors and diplomatic officials are constantly traveling between Martinique and the French Consular offices in Haiti and Havana, Cuba via Pan-American Airlines, and make stops at San Juan, Puerto Rico. In view of the change in the French situation, this has become a possible source of communication between French officials of Martinique and Havana and any individuals in Puerto Rico who could possibly furnish information.

PROPAGANDA

The notice for the sale of French books referred to previously appeared on Page 151 of the "French Review" magazine.

It has been ascertained that the news broadcasts from Vichy occur at the following times:

9:00 a.m. on 31.51 megacycles
7:30 a.m. on 16.48 megacycles
4:00 p.m. on 25.33 megacycles.

Information has been received through the medium of the German controlled Havas News Agency, that French Consular officials and others in this country have been instructed to point out the errors and defects which led to the fall of France, namely, Communistic activity, labor agitation, betrayal by Russia and desertion by England. The instructions are to warn the American people against making the same errors and in fact the French Consul General has been making speeches in this vein for the last two or three months.

It has been widely reported that Augustin Lusinchi, Editor in Chief of the French daily, "Courrier du Pacifique" of San Francisco, receives a subsidy from the Vichy Government through the French Consulate. It is not known whether this subsidy is in the form of an actual money payment or the granting of free cable service. A review of the French Consular account shows no payments by check to the paper or its editor, although two checks for \$200.00 each have been so presented in the past.

This newspaper has been carefully reviewed and it cannot be definitely said that there is an open attempt therein to present pro-Vichy propaganda to the readers although ardent Free French adherents point out what they consider subversive passages.

This newspaper still subscribes to the Havas News Service, but ample space is given to Free French and France Forever activities. The editor, writing as the columnist O'Pinqui, has definitely decried the assumption of power by Laval, but has also made statements such as: "But one must consider also that a change of government personnel is a domestic affair, which concerns only the people of the State where the change takes place". This statement was made on April 21, 1942.

From a confidential source it has been ascertained that Teleradio, formerly known as Havas News Agency, has been transmitting news dispatches to its parent organization in Clermont-Ferrand, France and to its South American affiliates, which in effect were meticulously pro-Ally.

According to this source, news dispatches received in the United States by Teleradio, were closely scrutinized by the officials of Teleradio in New York for the purpose of ascertaining whether any propaganda material may be contained therein. From available information obtained concerning this organization it is believed that conscientious efforts are being made by the management to disassociate themselves with any activities which might reflect sympathies adverse to those of the United States.

It will be noted that the French Embassy is distributing news items to various French people which admittedly, the information contained therein, is secured from Teleradio. Most of this material has been considered propaganda but it has not been definitely ascertained whether sources of these dispatches come directly from Teleradio in France or that organization in the United States.

Villieras of Teleradio continues to maintain his usual close contact with Brousse and Henry-Haye. Villieras has taken steps through Brousse to have his status as an employee of Teleradio made official so that in the event of a break in relations between France and the United States he will probably be afforded the same treatment as the diplomats.

FRENCH COLONY

The following information concerning the development of the Free French Movement in this country is being set out inasmuch as it has a definite bearing on French sentiments and on the possible dangerous character of French activities.

The Free French Movement in the United States has met with limited success because of the persons involved in the Movement. General DeGaulle, leader of the Free French Movement, is not recognized by the French people as the actual leader of the Movement, because first, he was never a part of the French government and thus his setting himself up as the leader of the opposition to the French government does not make him the actual leader. Second, General DeGaulle is commonly known to be anti-Democratic and more of a Fascist, believing to some extent in the dictator form of government. Third, DeGaulle has openly criticized the Democracies including England and the United States which criticism was not justified in the eyes of the French people.

The French people in the United States do not wish to see the United States break relations with the Vichy Government unless, of course, it comes to a point of out and out collaboration with the Nazis. The reason for this appears to be that they want to continue to be able to send mail to their friends and relatives in France, and secondly, that they feel that the Allies would lose some of the French following if the United States government openly broke relations with the French government. The French people believe that DeGaulle is somewhat of an opportunist in that after the war if the Allies win he will attempt to set himself up as the dictator of France which is not desired by the French people in general. They would prefer to be able to choose their own governmental representative. Further, if the United States and Great Britain recognized DeGaulle, they will be recognizing him as the leader of the French opposition and he would probably automatically go into power after the present war, which obviously is highly undesirable.

DeGaulle has surrounded himself with individuals who are considered "yes" men such as RENE PLEVIN, and whose reputations are not considered of the very best. There is some evidence to the effect that the men surrounding DeGaulle have, through diverse means, caused him to act in a way which was not to the best interest of the French people, results of which caused him to lose followers. An example of this would be the taking over of the Island of St. Pierre and Miquelon which was later condemned by the United States State Department. Actions such as these are considered subversive on the part of the French people.

The Free French representative ADRIEN TIXIER is what was known in France as a top ranking labor organizer and may tend to some extent toward Communism. He has expressed himself to the effect that the United States State Department has little influence and that its members including Secretary of State Cordell Hull are amateurs. Further, he is attempting to gain recognition for DeGaulle by the United States but has stated that it would not be necessary for him to go directly to the State Department but rather he could act through labor groups in the United States by putting pressure on the United States State Department through these labor groups.

It is further reliably understood that when Tixier returned to the United States a week or so ago, his attitude was that he would actively fight the policies of the United States State Department and work much closer to labor in the United States.

It has also been alleged that there has been an infiltration in the Free French Delegation as well as other organizations such as France Forever, of a great number of Jews. Because of the above fact, the French people are alleged to have lost faith in the Free French Movement and the more important French people such as Madam Eve Curie have refused to join the Movement, which has allegedly given it a bad name. Further, the French people including those who are presently in France are known to be about 95% loyal to the United States and if they had the opportunity to assist this country they would do so. As a result of this they more or less tend to follow the policies as set by our State Department, namely to recognize the Vichy Government as the representative of the French people until the time approaches when it is deemed feasible to break relations with Vichy. They feel that they would prefer to let the State Department be the judge of when that movement should occur. The result of the above is that although complaints are received to the effect that French are pro-Vichy it must be borne in mind that this does not necessarily mean that they are anti-American but on the contrary may be 100% pro-American but merely follow the policy as set by the State Department.

Another problem that arises among the French people is the fact that there are many wealthy French men and women in the United States who have money in France. As a result of this they are remaining more or less "on the fence" because of financial reasons. It is believed that these individuals are not anti-American but merely place momentary value above loyalty. Nevertheless, it is extremely doubtful if such individuals would be dangerous to the United States in case of war against France.

An example of the above case would be PIERRE CARTIER, owner of famous jewelry stores in France, England and the United States.

Reports indicate that he is forceful in denouncing the De Gaulle Free French Movement, and has stated that England is responsible for the present war, and that France should be with Germany in licking the English. According to present reports, this individual is "hotheaded" and abrupt in his opinions and is not considered to be in any position to hinder the Allied war effort, except as a demoralizing factor.

Also of interest at the present time is Julien Francisco Alexander Joseph Ollivier, who came to Puerto Rico in 1935 from France, and is presently a naturalized American citizen. This individual is the general manager of the Collette Manufacturing Company, and is reputed to be anti-German; however, after the fall of France, and the establishment of the Free French Movement in San Juan, he created friction in the Free French Movement and advocated that Vichy was the true Government of France.

It was reported that Ollivier was thought to have investments in France and therefore did not want these investments to be harmed; consequently, he rode the fence between Vichy and De Gaulle until he could better determine which would be the proper way to turn. This individual has been reported to be donating money to the Free French cause at the present time but does not take an active part in the Free French Movement.

In the Virgin Islands, especially the Island of St. Thomas, there are a great many French people, most of whom are French aliens of the negro race, and are French citizens for the fact that they were born in the various Islands of the French West Indies. The results of investigations so far conducted have failed to disclose that any of these aliens are in favor of France, either the Free French or Vichy. Little discussion is carried on among them about France, and most of the aliens in St. Thomas and St. Croix have come to the Virgin Islands from the smaller French Islands, to make their homes, and in the past two years to work on the national defense bases being erected on both of these Islands.

In the Spring of 1941, it was estimated that there were 1500 aliens in St. Thomas; that at least one-half of this number were French aliens and the other half British aliens, all of whom came to St. Thomas from the surrounding British and French West Indian Islands. Many of these French aliens have been residing in the Virgin Islands all their lives and many do not know that they are French aliens. Investigation is presently being conducted to determine if there has been any discussion among the French aliens as well as citizens concerning the present international situation.

Investigation has indicated that a group of wealthy French nationals residing in Miami, Florida and vicinity are definitely pro-Fascist and pro-Vichy in sentiments, but this investigation has as yet disclosed no evidence of any espionage or other definite subversive activities. Contacts of this group have also been noted in New Jersey and other places in the North and East.

To sum up the information as given above it appears that the French people in the United States are, in the vast majority, pro-American. They have not joined the Free French Movement because little if any trust can be placed in that movement. They have refrained from actively participating with Vichy because of the partial collaboration with Germany. But many have remained pro-Petain not because he has been the head of the French government but because of himself as the man and "victor of Verdun". They feel that Petain is doing the best he can for the French people and when the proper opportunity arises, he will act against the German occupation in France. Because of their loyalty to the United States, many follow the policy of the State Department in remaining friendly with Petain and not joining the Free French Movement.

The result of the above confusion is that the French people are in a dilemma and do not know whether and when to turn, right or left. It appears that they are now biding their time waiting developments in the foreign situation. There appears to be some activity among French people in New York which would indicate that they are pro-Nazi but this is not extensive in the least.

The leaders of the Free French forces in Puerto Rico estimate that the support behind their organization among the French Colony in Puerto Rico is approximately 95%. A large part of the French population in Puerto Rico is made up of Corsican French families who immigrated to Puerto Rico some time ago and who have retained their original citizenship. This group is almost entirely in support of the DeGAULLE Movement. There is a scattering of French families throughout the Island who have come to this country directly from France. There are, according to the Alien Registration of November, 1940, approximately 1,000 individuals in Puerto Rico of French citizenship or of French descent who have retained their alien status because of the Immigration Law of 1917. However, many of these individuals have become American citizens by virtue of the Immigration Act of 1940, and the coming Alien Registration will probably disclose that there are approximately 150 French aliens who are actually citizens of France living in Puerto Rico.

A small number of individuals in San Juan have been determined through investigations to be pro-Laval in sentiment. At particular interest at this time is JUAN ANGEL GIUSTI, who is a citizen of France, having been born in Paris, France, and made his first entry into the United States in 1903. This individual has lived in San Juan with the exception of visits to France since that time. He has had foreign military service with the French Army sometime during the period from 1920-1929. GIUSTI is a financially independent merchant in San Juan and is reported to have acted as French Consul during the time when the regular Consul was on vacation. He is considered primarily a Monarchist; however, condones the Vichy Government, and is reported to believe in a French Fascist state.

FRENCH ORGANIZATIONS

ALLIANCE FRANCAISE

This organization in Puerto Rico is an independent group not affiliated in any way with either Vichy or De Gaulle factions or with the groups of organizations throughout the United States which are known by the same name. This organization started in Puerto Rico in 1939 and there is no evidence that it is engaged in any subversive activity.

The Alliance Francaise or French Library in San Francisco is a focal point for the pro-Vichy element among the French in that area. The secretary of this organization is openly in favor of Laval, and the activities of this group are presently being investigated.

CERCLE d'UNION (or FRENCH CLUB)

This organization in San Francisco is an exclusive eating club whose members are, for the most part, prominent French nationals or naturalized citizens of French extraction. This is the focal point for the pro-Vichy talk and activity in the San Francisco area, and is regularly attended by the French Consul General and other Consular and diplomatic officials.

The pro-Vichy tendencies of this group have developed sufficiently to cause many of the Free French members to either withdraw their membership or quit attending. However, recent developments indicate that the French Consul General is submitting his resignation from this organization and that the present status will be changed, which gives rise to the conclusion that the members are presently realizing that they are presenting too open a target.

At least one of the prominent members of this organization has recently announced his intention to support the Free French cause and has contributed \$100.00 to the cause.

SOCIETE DE SECOUR MUTUELS DES ANCIENS COMBATTANTS FRANCAIS DE LA GRANDE GUERRE

This organization is also known as the French Legion. Action and activity by this group is practically at a standstill as is the case with most other French organizations. However, on March 6, 1942 the President of this organization in New York City advised the members thereof that a meeting would

be held whereby it would be decided by a vote as to whether or not they should publicly declare themselves as pro-De Gaulle or pro-Vichy. At this meeting it was decided that voting should be conducted by mail, and a week or so prior to Laval rising to power in France, the returns were in and they reflected that out of a total of 182 votes, 173 were for De Gaulle and 9 for Petain. The members of this organization totalled 260, and it has been learned from a good authority in the organization that had this vote been taken after Laval's rise to power, the results would have been almost unanimous for De Gaulle.

This organization in San Francisco has numerous pro-Vichy members and officers but the majority of its members are undoubtedly Free French and De Gaulle supporters. This organization has not, as such, endorsed the Free French movement and according to information received this has been due to pressure brought by a small, but influential group of officers and members. This organization in the San Francisco area meets infrequently and is not at the present time very active.

This organization is also known as the Federation of French Veterans of the Great War.

SPANISH ACTIVITIES

SPANISH DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITIES

Information has been received that an unofficial employee of the Spanish Consulate in San Francisco, California is a strong sympathizer of the Spanish Falange and has been described as a man who would do anything the Consul would require of him. This individual is definitely known to handle all deliveries for the Consulate.

The individual previously reported who represents himself to be Vice Consul in San Francisco, but who has no accredited diplomatic status with the State Department has spent most of the past month (April) away from San Francisco principally in connection with Japanese matters and including a visit to interned Japanese aliens at Fort Missoula, Montana.

On April 24, 1942, the Vice President of the National Railroads of Argentina, who is also Assistant Director of Public Works in Argentina, visited San Francisco reportedly on a social trip. At this time he made attempts to contact the individual who acts as Spanish Vice Consul through a mutual friend who is definitely known to be a Spanish Fascist.

The Spanish Ambassador and his diplomatic staff continue in their usual business and social contacts. It is interesting to note that during the recent threatened break of diplomatic relations between this country and France, the Spanish Ambassador was in close contact with Henry-Haye, the French Ambassador, and several meetings between these two individuals were held during this period. The Spanish Ambassador and his staff expressed grave concern over this threatened break of diplomatic relations and it was indicated that in the event such a break occurred, the Spanish Government would be directly affected by the same.

The Ambassador and Juan Molina, Spanish Minister (Consular) continued to attend dinner and bridge parties at the home of the Countess de Martino, a former friend and social acquaintance of the Italian Diplomatic Corps.

Among outstanding individuals recently entertained at the Spanish Embassy were one Del Merito, a Spaniard from Pine Hurst, New Jersey, and Salvador Dali, the famous Spanish artist.

On April 15, 1942, Ambassador Cardenas and his wife entertained at a luncheon at the Embassy in honor of the new American Ambassador to Spain. Attending this dinner were Mr. and Mrs. Bianchi of the Portuguese Legation, and Father Rubio, a Catholic Priest who is in charge of the Spanish Section

of the Library of Congress.

On April 17, 1942, the Spanish Ambassador received a Minister of New Zealand at the Embassy.

On April 28, 1942, Luis Silva, First Secretary at the Embassy, lunched at the home of Buzzy Hewes, accompanied by Mrs. Wainwright Abbot. Silva also lunched with Senor Aramburu, a relative of his, on April 20, 1942. This relative is a Peruvian who is presently in this country on behalf of the proposed trip to this country by the President of Peru.

Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Sierra, Spanish Air Attache, continues to maintain his usual contacts with various Army and Navy officials and with the Military Attaches of the several Foreign Embassies located in the District of Columbia.

It is interesting to note that on April 27, 1942, Sierra held a conference with Senor Sarmiento, Military Attache in the Peruvian Embassy. Sierra also lunched with Father Rubio on April 25, 1942.

Dr. Castro Vilejo, prominent Spaniard from New York City, was a guest of the Ambassador on April 23, 1942.

The Spanish Government remains in charge of Japanese affairs in this country and Senor Don Gortazar, Second Secretary, continues to act as liaison officer between the Spanish Embassy and the interned Japanese officers. Senor Molina, Minister (Consular), continues to supervise all Japanese matters in this country on behalf of the Spanish Government.

It is of interest to note that the Spanish Embassy recently granted permission for Japanese funds to be sent to the interned Japanese as a gift from the Japanese Ambassador Nomura.

On April 14, 1942, Gortazar, together with a representative of the Swiss Government, inspected the Japanese internment camp located at Laurel, Maryland. It has also been learned from a reliable source that the Spanish Ambassador has expressed grave concern over the recent publicity in the newspapers regarding the alleged complaint made by the Japanese concerning their treatment at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia.

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

On April 1, 1942, the Manufacturer's Trust Company in New York City received remittances from the Spanish Government in Spain for payment to the Spanish Embassy in Washington, D. C., as follows:

Cardenas	\$8,208.54
Nunez	1,304.70
Echergary	537.29
Embassy Personnel	1,305.04
Sierra	1,223.92

The Spanish Embassy continues to maintain on hand considerable sums of cash money, as evidenced by a telegram dated April 10, 1942, which transmitted the sum of \$619 to the Spanish Consulate of San Francisco and the sum of \$500 to the Chicago Consulate on April 13, 1942.

On April 13, 1942, the Spanish Embassy paid its bill for telegraph services at the Postal Telegraph Company for the month of March in the sum of \$688.

On April 11, 1942, Gaytan de Ayala, Director of the Spanish Library of Information in New York City cashed a check issued by the Spanish Government in the sum of \$13,000. It has also been learned from a reliable source that the Spanish Institution of Money in Madrid, Spain, has requested of the Manufacturer's Trust Company in New York City information regarding a transfer of the sum of \$1,300,000 from the Swiss National Bank.

The following is a summary of Spanish banking activity for the month of April, 1942:

	<u>Opening Balance</u>	<u>Deposits</u>	<u>Withdrawals</u>	<u>Closing Balance</u>
Spanish Embassy	\$1641.65	\$2578.63	\$3643.92	\$ 576.36
Manuel de la Sierra (Union Trust Company)	85.11	—	20.11	65.00
Juan G. de Molina	1062.60	1038.76	1577.24	524.12
Juan Fco. de Cardenas	402.71	2858.14	2131.84	1129.01
Miguel Echegary	1137.33	1145.21	1144.15	1138.39
Eduardo M. Danis	504.81	950.00	575.34	879.47
Joaquin R. de Gortazar	1195.56	—	256.17	939.39
Manuel de la Sierra (Riggs National Bank)	173.73	600.00	546.76	226.97
Jose Nunez	1199.67	1837.67	1447.95	1589.39
Luis de Silva	1.39	—	1.00	.39

With regard to the Spanish financial situation in Puerto Rico, investigation has failed to disclose that any remittances of money are being sent from Puerto Rico to Spain. However, there have been some efforts on the part of business firms in San Juan to transfer money from Barcelona, Spain to Havana, via Valparaiso, Chile, through a Spanish sugar corporation.

Informants state that there has also been some effort on the part of a member of a sugar corporation in San Juan to liquidate an estate in Spain and transfer the money to San Juan. This individual, however, was advised that under the present financial restrictions no such liquidations would be possible.

COMMERCE

Spanish shipping and trade in the Atlantic Ocean, as elsewhere, has declined rapidly since the outbreak of the present war, and as of May 5, 1942, all shipping between this country and Spain has been discontinued. There are, however, presently under way negotiations for the transfer of petroleum products from this country to Spain.

On April 1, 1942 there were on hand in Spain the following petroleum supplies:

- 47,000 tons of gasoline
- 40,000 tons of aviation gas
- 12,000 tons of gas-oil
- 8,600 tons of fuel oil.

In the event proper facilities are obtained, there will be shipped to Spain the following:

- 10,000 tons of gas-oil
- 13,800 tons of fuel oil
- 10,000 tons of kerosene.

In addition to the above shipments, there has been approved for shipment 8,300 tons of gas-oil for a power plant located on the island of Las Palmas, one of the Canary Islands. It is expected that this gasoline will be shipped on the tanker *Castello Campeario*.

Spanish monthly consumption of gasoline is estimated at 15,000 tons and shipments of gasoline from this country to Spain are to be made only in the event the reserve supply is exhausted to a three-months' supply level. A three months' reserve supply of gasoline for Spain is estimated to be 60,000 tons, and it is also estimated that aviation gasoline is used at the rate of 1,000 tons per month. All of the above proposed shipments of petroleum products are to be handled by the Texas and Standard Oil Companies, either directly or indirectly through their subsidiaries.

The only commercial activity that has been conducted between Puerto Rico and Spain during the month of April, 1942 was an order placed by a prominent member of the Spanish Falange in San Juan with a sugar corporation in Havana, Cuba, requesting that several small orders of sugar be shipped from Havana to parts of Spain. Investigation revealed that the individuals

to whom these sugar shipments were directed were apparently members of this individual's family who still reside in Spain.

With relation to the food package business while there is no agency in the San Francisco area for the purpose of forwarding food packages to individuals located in Spain, there has been evidence that the Spanish Argentine Company of Transportation of Buenos Aires has, through the mails, solicited such business in this area under the trade name of El Rapido Espanol. The headquarters for this company is Barcelona, Spain.

TRAVEL

Ambassador Cardenas continues to travel between Washington, D. C., and New York City on an average of twice each month, usually by Eastern Airlines. The usual movements of the other Spanish diplomats continue in a normal manner.

Lieutenant Colonel Manuel Sierra, Air Attache, on April 4, 1942, reported from Washington, D. C., on an ostensible vacation trip to Miami, Florida. The purpose of this trip, and his movements while in Florida are unknown.

Lieutenant Colonel Sierra has been recalled to Madrid by the Spanish Government and will depart from Washington, D. C., via the Lisbon Clipper on May 8, 1942. It is interesting to note that Colonel Sierra purchased a round-trip ticket in the sum of \$1155 and used a one-thousand dollar denomination bill in the payment of the same. The normal amount of luggage allowed for such a trip is limited to fifteen pounds. However, the Spanish Embassy is presently negotiating for the permit that would allow Sierra to carry fifty pounds of luggage.

The Spanish Embassy has requested of the British Government clearance of Sierra through the British Censorship at Bermuda, and letters of courier have been issued to Sierra and will be visaed by the British Government. The purpose of the letters of courier is to allow Sierra to return to Spain in possession of various materials for delivery to the Spanish Foreign Office in Madrid.

On April 23, 1942 Dr. Castro Viejo, a Spaniard from California, was a visitor at the Spanish Embassy. Another Spaniard by the name of Del Amo, also from California, was a recent visitor at the Embassy.

Senor Jack Deistegui, a Spanish citizen of considerable wealth, who resides in Mexico City, arrived in Washington, D. C., on April 30, 1942, accompanied by his wife. Deistegui was to remain in Washington for approximately three days and then was to travel on to New York for a stay of approximately thirty days. While in Washington, he was a guest of the Spanish Ambassador.

Salvador Dali, the well-known Spanish sur-realist, artist, recently returned to New York from the State of Florida.

SPANISH PUBLICATIONS AND PROPAGANDA

As of this date there are no official Spanish propaganda organs published in the District of Columbia. There is, however, a new magazine, "Iberica" published in New York City with a general circulation in the District of Columbia and throughout the United States. This publication is sponsored by the Spanish Republican refugees of this country known as "Society of Combatants and Exiles from the Republic of Spain". This magazine appears to be extremely anti-Fascist and anti-Franco. Its editorial offices are located at 239 West Fourteenth Street, New York City, and the Board of Editors and Collaborators consists of the following:

Antonio Delavilla	Alfonso Vidal y Planas
Angel Osorio Gallardo	Enrique Lopez Alarcon
Alvaro de Albornoe	Antonio Ruiz Vila Plana
Juan S. Vidarte	Daniel R. Aznar
Dr. Felix Marti Ibanez	Janet Grove
Dr. Morayta Ruiz	Miguel G. Inestal
Professor Margaret Schlauch	Salvador Fabrega
(of N.Y.U.)	Matho Antonahrass
Juan E. Mingorance	Leonardo Ferrer Thomas.

A reliable source has indicated that this editorial staff is made up of individuals who could be termed as Spanish Loyalists and individuals who could be termed Spanish Reds or Communists.

In addition to the circulation of the above magazine in the District of Columbia there is presently circulated the magazine "Spain" which is the official Spanish propaganda organ for the United States, published by the Spanish Library of Information in New York City.

Information has been received that a Los Angeles writer and publisher who is definitely anti-British and anti-capitalist in his sympathies has announced his intention to organize either a newspaper or a radio broadcasting program in the San Francisco area for the purpose of collecting money for Spanish war orphans.

Information indicates that all Spanish propaganda emanates from the Spanish Library of Information in New York City and is placed on the reception room counters of the local Spanish Consulates for distribution. Propaganda disseminated in this manner includes such well known pro-Franco organs as "Cara Al Sol" and "Spain". There is no indication that Spanish propaganda is coming into the country in large amounts.

It is of interest to note, however, that there has been a large increase in the number of copies of "El Sinarquista" the official publication of the Sinarquista movement in Mexico, which are being distributed in this country.

COMMUNICATIONS

From a reliable source it has been indicated that the several Spanish Consulates located throughout the United States have discontinued the practice of corresponding directly with the Spanish Government in Madrid and instead are directing their communications to the Spanish Embassy in Washington, D. C., for transmittal to Spain. Such a remittance would be made through the Spanish Embassy by diplomatic mail pouches. At the present time the Spanish Embassy is experiencing difficulty in obtaining a mode of transportation for its diplomatic mail pouches and it is believed that an accumulated number of the same will shortly be transmitted to Spain on either the Lisbon Clipper or possibly by a gasoline tanker.

SPANISH COLONY

The most noticeable trend of the month among the majority of the Spanish people has been an endeavor to assist in every way in the national war effort. There has been considerable feeling within the Spanish organizations that they should watch closely for pro-Franco activities and then report them immediately to the proper authorities. There has also been considerable encouragement for the purchase of defense bonds and stamps on the part of numerous members of the various Spanish colonies.

The minority group of pro-Franco Spaniards has been very quiet recently and it is said among the other Spaniards that the nearer the crisis, the quieter the Fascists become.

Information has been received that some individuals of Spanish nationality have called at the Spanish Consulates in order to obtain certificates of nationality which would enable them to evade the draft. However, on the other hand, other Spaniards who needed their passports extended, have refused to go near the Consulates so intense is their hate for the pro-Franco representatives of the Consulates.

The Spanish alien and citizen population of Puerto Rico is outwardly supporting the Government of the United States. Many of these individuals who were formerly pro-Franco in their views, at the present time make no open comments on the war situation and a large number of these individuals are now serving in various positions on the Island in the Civilian Defense organization.

The Spanish Colony in Puerto Rico is now divided into several distinct groups, all of which are opposed to each other. On one hand there is the Spanish Falange which still favors the Franco Government in Spain; on the other hand there are those who are sympathetic toward the Spanish Republican form of Government. In addition to these two large groups, the former members of the Spanish Falange who were granted their citizenship on March 23, 1942, are now a group apart, and are scorned by both of the other Spanish factions. This factional strife has almost caused the destruction of the chief center of Spanish social activities, the Casa de Espana, in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

SPANISH ORGANIZATIONS

SPANISH FALANGE

Investigation in Puerto Rico reveals that several of the nineteen individuals, who were members of the Spanish Falange, and who became United States citizens on March 23, 1942, have openly made statements that they obtained American citizenship for the protection of their business interests and for their immediate families.

There is little or no activity among the members of the Spanish Falange in and around the district of San Juan. However, it is definitely known that the Falange is quite active in Ponce and is also known to be meeting occasionally in Arecibo. Investigation has revealed that members of the Falange are serving on various committees and in official capacities in the Civilian Defense organization on the Island. Several of the loyal United States citizens of Spanish extraction have withdrawn from positions in the Civilian Defense because of the fact that members of the Spanish Falange were taking an active part therein.

It has been ascertained that a prominent member of the Falange in San Juan, during the early part of March, 1940 cancelled a total of \$55,000 worth of life insurance with four different life insurance companies. All of these companies are owned by British-Canadian interests. Three other members of the Falange at the same time also cancelled policies with a British-Canadian insurance company, each policy totalling around ten thousand dollars. According to a reliable and confidential source, this cancellation was made by these Falange members because of pressure put on them from Spain.

There has been no indication of an effort to establish in the San Francisco area the Falange and the only organization in that area which may be used as a front is the Renovacion Espanola, also known as Rejuvenated Spain, which was reportedly formed in San Francisco as a branch of the Club Isabel y Fernando of New York City, which is definitely a Spanish Falangist organization.

The Renovacion Espanola is small and probably has only five members at the present time. Its meetings are private and held at the homes of the members.

Members of the Renovacion Espanola are believed to also be members of the Spanish Falange.

SERVICIO INFORMACION MILITAR (SIM)

The past month (April) has not brought any indication of the presence or development of this organization. The San Francisco Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation has taken steps to cover the movements in to or out of the district on the part of any Spanish Nationals, whether the means of transportation be rail, ship or air. This coverage includes also all methods of communication.

UNION NACIONAL SINARQUISTA

This Mexican movement has rapidly spread to various communities in and around San Francisco. On April 26, 1942, in Pittsburg, California, was held the "first anniversary" meeting of this organization for Northern California. The meeting was held in the basement of the Catholic Church and included delegations from San Francisco, Richmond, Bellavista, Pittsburg, Antioch, Fresno, and the region of Bakersfield, California. Approximately sixty members attended and speeches by the respective delegates emphasized the importance of changing the present social conditions in Mexico and the disciplinary obedience of the members to their Sinarquismo leaders. The amount of \$14.73 was donated to be sent to the Sinarquista leaders in Mexico for the purpose of assisting in the colonization of Lower California, a project of this organization.

It is to be noted that the presence of two Catholic Priests and the usage of the basement of the Catholic Church might indicate a cooperation between the Church and this organization.

Information continues to be received that small donations are continually sent to the Sinarquista in Mexico from its members in the West.

Copies of El Sinarquista, the organization newspaper, printed in Mexico and sent here, indicate an emotional appeal to the masses through a play on the sufferings of their members at the hands of the Mexican soldiers, and an attempt toward interesting Mexicans all over in the problems of Mexico.

It is believed that the Sinarquistas are also known as and use the name of Los Guadalupanos, meaning the followers of Our Lady of Guadalupe, as some members are known to belong to both organizations.

UNION ESPANOLA DE CALIFORNIA, INC.

This organization was founded in 1922 as a mutual benefit organization and its present membership is approximately 250. The meetings are held at San Francisco at the Spanish Center, and the organization has branches at South San Francisco and at Redwood City, California. At one time the president of this organization in San Francisco was pro-Fascist but he was ousted for refusing to sign a check for a small amount in favor of the Spanish Republic.

ACCION DEMOCRATA ESPANOLA

The purpose of this organization is to collect funds with which to help Spanish refugees. It is registered with the State Department, and meetings are held at the Spanish Center in San Francisco, and are open to the public. This organization has no regular membership list and the actual number of members has not been ascertained. It is reported that this organization watches the Spanish colonies closely in order to identify any members of the colonies who are pro-Fascist, in order to report such individuals to the proper authorities.

Recently this organization wrote a letter to President Roosevelt pointing out that many Spanish seamen in San Francisco could not continue as seamen because their passports had expired and they refused to have them renewed at the local Spanish Consulate because of the pro-Franco sympathies of the Consulate officers.

SOCIEDAD DEMOCRATA HISPANA AMERICANA DE SAN FRANCISCO

This organization has been formed in San Francisco within the past month and claims to have organized for the "National Defense of the U.S.A." There is a second group of the same organization in San Leandro, California, and the organization proposes to collect funds for the Red Cross, and to collect monthly dues, using stamps for receipts.

ASOCIACION CERVANTES ESPANOLA

This is a beneficial organization which is located in three peninsular cities, namely, Mountain View, Sunnyvale, and Redwood City, California. There are at present approximately 400 members, and the organization is growing rapidly, as indicated by the fact that fifty new members were initiated on May 1, 1942. The organization claims to be nonpolitical, but

it is known that there are a handful of members who are Fascists. Last month the organization purchased \$5,000 worth of defense bonds.

COMMITTEE PRO-FRANCO

This is a pro-Franco organization in the California area, which presently seems to be inactive. There have been no indications of any activity by this group during the past thirty days.

CIRCULO HISPANO AMERICANO DE SAN FRANCISCO

This is a pro-Franco organization in the California area, which presently seems to be inactive. There have been no indications of any activity by this group during the past thirty days.

SOCIEDAD VASKA

This is a pro-Franco organization of San Francisco, which accepts only Basques as members. This organization has only a handful of members and appears to be comparatively inactive. It formerly met at the Spanish Center in San Francisco, but has not met there for some time and its present location is unknown.

PORTUGUESE ACTIVITIES

DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITIES

From a highly confidential source it has been ascertained that Dr. Bianchi of the Portuguese Legation continues his close social and official contact with Ambassador Cardenas of the Spanish Embassy. It has also been ascertained that various officials of the Portuguese Legation continue to be in close contact with officials of the Swiss Legation and the Argentine Embassy.

It has been ascertained that on April 27, 1942, Madam Jehanne la Sauze, 2480 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., contacted the Portuguese Legation for the purpose of discussing with Dr. Bianchi a highly confidential letter which she had written to Premier Salazar in Portugal. It is stated that later the same day she had a conference concerning this matter with Dr. Machado of the Legation.

It is reported that on April 28, 1942, Bianchi confided to Andrade of the Portuguese Purchasing and Trade Commission that the Portuguese are arming splendidly and are strengthening their position and influence.

COMMUNICATIONS

It has been alleged that on April 1, 1942, Dr. Vasco Garin, First Secretary of the Portuguese Legation, stated he had been informed by the government in Lisbon that the Portuguese cannot take 100 bags of diplomatic mail on board a Portuguese ship because of the great risk involved. It was also alleged that Dr. Bianchi stated in reference to a mail contract including 6,000 bags for the United States State Department that Lisbon would, no doubt, insist on the conditions that all censorship should be handled here, thus avoiding any further molestation by censorship between the United States and Lisbon, and further that the British and Americans should arrange with Germany to give the ships safe conduct directly to Portugal. It is stated that Bianchi indicated that the State Department is at the present time negotiating to have the censorship take place here and not at Bermuda.

TRAVEL

It has been learned that there is little travel outside of Washington and its immediate vicinity on the part of officials of the Portuguese Legation. From a confidential source it was reported that the Casa de Portugal of New York City, which is the official Portuguese travel agency in this country, is being merged with the Portuguese Purchasing and Trade Commission. However, it appears that the budget of the Casa de Portugal would remain separate from that of the Trade Commission. The proposed budget for the Casa de Portugal for the fiscal year is \$28,000, and this amount includes \$12,000 for personnel, \$2,520 for material, \$8,480 for the payment of services and charges, and \$5,100 for publicity and propaganda. On April 21, 1942, it was reported that Dr. Bianchi had stated that he had been informed unofficially by the Secretary General of

Portugal that the Casa de Portugal was now considered merely as an office or chancery for the Portuguese Purchasing and Trade Commission.

With respect to visas, it appears that around April 1, 1942, Portugal promulgated new visa regulations prohibiting the issuance of visas by the Portuguese Consulate in New York City and elsewhere. It has been reported that the Legation is no longer allowed to give visas for civilians without first referring the matter to Lisbon, but that the Legation is still empowered to issue visas to government officials. It is stated that Dr. Eduardo Machado, Second Secretary of the Portuguese Legation, who handles visa matters, in commenting upon the new regulations stated that officials traveling for foreign governments must get transit visas at the British Embassy from Lisbon to London, the reason for this new rule being that there have been quite a number of persons who have arrived in Lisbon and decided to stay there, using as an excuse that they could not get passage on English airlines. It is reported that Machado stated there are quite a number of people, especially Americans, who go on special missions to Europe and stay in Lisbon instead of proceeding on, and that this situation has been making enemies for Portugal. It is stated that he was of the opinion that the new rule on the issuance of visas would last only twenty or twenty-five days, just long enough to regulate the passage of those people who are in Portugal.

It is reported that Machado stated that the International Police in Portugal give or withhold permission for visas that are not official and that the Foreign Office decides on the official cases. It has been ascertained that on or about April 27, 1942, the Portuguese Legation received from the Foreign Ministry in Portugal a grant of additional power and discretion in the issuance of visas. The Legation can now issue visas on its own responsibility, in cases involving Red Cross representatives and others interested in the distribution of food. The Legation can also issue visas in cases involving Americans who are in transit and also in urgent cases in which the State Department is interested or where individuals are about to lose Clipper reservations. However, these new rules apply only to transit visas and it has been reported that Bianchi stated this ruling is not for public knowledge but is to be kept in reserve for special occasions. It has also been ascertained that the Legation in Washington advised the Portuguese Consulate in New York City to in the future obtain more information concerning the occupation, et cetera, of persons applying for visas.

It has been ascertained that on April 23, 1942, Alberto Magno Rodrigues, an engineer and former agent of the Caterpillar Tractor Company in Spain, contacted the Portuguese Legation for an entry and reentry permit. On the same day Rodrigues contacted the State Department and the Spanish Chancery, and it has been ascertained from a highly confidential source that Rodrigues is a Portuguese citizen, presently in this country on a Spanish mission, the nature of which is unknown. The confidential source advises that Rodrigues is dangerous and pro-Fascist.

It is reported that Dr. Bianchi discussed with Mr. Feer of the Swiss Legation the steps which should be taken as to visas for the foreign diplomats sailing May 5 on the "Drottingholm" for Europe. It appears that Feer made efforts to obtain visas for the entire group so it would be unnecessary to obtain individual visas for each one. It is reported that he explained to Bianchi that the difficulty is that some of the diplomats, particularly the Germans, do not have valid passports and that the Swiss Legation can no longer issue new passports to them. Feer suggested that Bianchi telegraph Lisbon to regulate the exchange of these diplomats.

COMMERCE

The Portuguese Purchasing and Trade Commission, which is located in New York City, appears to be expanding at the present time and, as pointed out above, appears to be absorbing the Casa de Portugal, some of the personnel of which is being transferred to the Trade Commission's pay roll. It has been noted that a large percentage of the business transacted at the Portuguese Legation is in connection with the Portuguese Purchasing and Trade Commission, and it is reported that Mr. Andrade, head of that Commission, has found it necessary to spend increasingly more time in Washington in order to expedite exports to Portugal.

It is reported that the Portuguese Legation has been quite concerned about the "S.S. Olivia," which appears to be owned by a Finnish concern. Jose Bensoud of the Flomarcy Ship Company has been negotiating for the purchase of this vessel from the Maritime Commission to carry Red Cross supplies and to carry food supplies to alleviate hunger in the Cape Verde Islands. It is reported that Bianchi first opposed this idea because he was not consulted but that when Bensoud came to Washington on April 9 he quickly won Bianchi over by giving him credit for having worked on the matter. It is stated that Bensoud anticipates that the final cost of this project will approximate \$1,000,000. It is alleged that the Portuguese authorities in Lisbon would agree to this transaction, allowing the Red Cross fifty per cent of the cargo space, only under the following conditions: that the Maritime Laws of the United States allow at least fifty per cent of cargo in transit to Portugal to be utilized for material and goods solely for Portuguese consumption; that the Portuguese Government shall be the sole judge of this; and that the agreement shall be made on behalf of the International Red Cross.

It is reported that on April 29, 1942, Bianchi informed the British Embassy that the Portuguese Government's present policy is not to allow restrictions on any of its boats but that the government was agreeable for this boat to transport relief supplies.

The Portuguese Legation has been reported to be seriously concerned over the "Sao Thome," a Portuguese vessel which recently arrived at Havana, Cuba, carrying a large number of enemy aliens. It appears that all Cuban visas for these aliens were canceled prior to the arrival of the boat at Havana. It is reported that Bianchi contacted the Minister of Luxembourg, the Netherlands Legation, the Polish Embassy, and the Cuban Ambassador in an effort to secure their influence to have this restriction relaxed, explaining that most of these passengers are refugees. Bianchi was later advised by the Cuban Embassy that each case would be decided on its own merits and that each individual not considered dangerous would be allowed to land. On April 29, 1942, it is reported that Bianchi was informed by a representative of Dussao & Company, agents for the "Sao Thome", that fifty-eight persons had been allowed to land, but that two hundred and forty-nine Germans and those passengers from German occupied countries had not been permitted to land as the Cuban Government is afraid they are not legitimate refugees, but may be Gestapo agents. The Dussao & Company representative suggested that Bianchi work through the Cuban and British Embassies to settle this matter, pointing out that the ship is badly needed to take coal to Portugal.

The Portuguese Purchasing and Trade Commission is said to be now using a new system relative to exports in that it now wires Lisbon as soon as a ship departs, telling Lisbon what occurred while the ship was here. With reference to a request by the United States War Department that the Portuguese vessel "Julianos" take seven tons of gasoline to the American Legation in Lisbon, it is said that the Purchasing and Trade Commission informed the Portuguese Legation that it had instructions from Lisbon to load nothing which was not destined for Portuguese consumption. However, the Legation suggested that the gasoline be loaded anyway, inasmuch as it would be obligatory for them to transport this material. On April 23, 1942, it was reported that the Legation was obliged to get express authority from Lisbon for the shipment of gasoline to the American Legation in Lisbon, as the instructions were that no Portuguese ship could carry supplies for any belligerent, not even Pan American Airways. It is indicated that the Portuguese Purchasing and Trade Commission is encountering considerable difficulty in securing export licenses, particularly licenses for iron and steel.

It was reported that on April 4, 1942, Bianchi complained to the State Department about the red tape involved in the shipping of wheat to Portugal, and it was ascertained that 17,900 tons of wheat were shortly to be loaded for shipment to Portugal. Information has been received that from June 30, 1941, to April 21, 1942, Portugal imported 2,453 tons of sulphate and 2,000 tons of copper scrap, this being the equivalent of 7,000 tons of sulphate. Of these 2,000 tons, one-half was imported from England and one-half from the United States. It is reported that the Portuguese Purchasing and Trade Commission is submitting an application for 5,000 tons of copper sulphate. It was also ascertained that license applications have been approved for the shipment to Portugal of 98,000 pounds of tin plate, 2,900 pounds of carbon black, and quantities of gas, oil, tobacco and other miscellaneous materials.

From information received, it appears that the people of the Cape Verde Islands are suffering from a lack of food and supplies, and that the Legation does not desire to have any publicity given to the hunger situation in these Islands, but it is anxious to have money raised for the relief of the people there and anxious to cooperate in the shipment of relief supplies to Europe by the Red Cross.

It has been reported that on April 10, 1942, Bianchi, of the Portuguese Legation, discussed with the State Department the matter of rubber in Portuguese colonies. He stated that because of the rubber shortage, the Portuguese have been experimenting with this rubber, and it is reported that he stated they had sent some samples to the Firestone Company at Bilboa, Spain, but that a more direct way of dealing with the situation was desired. He suggested that Portugal could get rubber to the United States in return for the shipment of tires to Portugal, and reportedly made arrangements to have rubber tested in this country if samples were brought here. It is also reported that on April 27, 1942, Bianchi told the Portuguese Consul in New York that the best thing for Portugal to do would be to export the rubber to the United States and thus force the United States to give them sufficient tires in exchange.

ORGANIZATIONS

At the present time available information does not indicate the existence of any Portuguese organizations of a subversive nature in the United States.

PROPAGANDA

It has been learned that the Portuguese Government's appropriation for propaganda operations by the Casa de Portugal has been reduced by \$1,800. As has already been pointed out, the Casa de Portugal, which has been the principal agency in this country for the dissemination of Portuguese propaganda and publicity, is being merged with the Portuguese Purchasing and Trade Commission.

It has been reported that on April 21, 1942, Bianchi suggested that Mr. Gil Stone, of the Casa de Portugal, write an article for the Portuguese newspapers in this country, and also a circular to be distributed to the Portuguese clubs on the subject of aid being furnished to the Cape Verde Islands.

Recently Bianchi delivered a message to the Portuguese colonies in this country, which appeared in articles in certain newspapers, including "Diarias Noticias" in New Bedford, Massachusetts, a Portuguese newspaper, which it has been alleged Bianchi considers to be pro-Communist. It also appears that articles playing up the hunger in the Cape Verde Islands have been published in this newspaper and are disapproved of by Bianchi.

It was reported that on April 28, 1942, Mr. Villela, of New Bedford, sent Bianchi an article which appeared in "Diarias Noticias," concerning Brazil and stating that Portugal was still on the blacklist. It is reported that Bianchi told Villela not to advise Lisbon of this under any circumstances.

NATIONALIST PARTY OF PUERTO RICO

FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES

During the month of April, 1942, collections were made through subscription of members of the Party to a general fund solicited by National Officers of the Party for the purpose of purchasing a short wave radio receiving set. Information received from a confidential reliable source disclosed that the president of the Party, JULIO SANTIAGO, had learned that propaganda was being disseminated from Germany by short wave radio directed at Puerto Rico and the Caribbean area with a view to create dis-union among the United States citizens in Puerto Rico. This radio will be purchased in the near future.

UNIVERSITIES

During the month of April no activity of a Nationalistic nature on the University of Puerto Rico Campus was reported.

PROPAGANDA

The most active organ of propaganda for the Nationalist Party, "BETANCES," continued to publish news of party activities and articles of a general seditious nature, with the purpose of exciting the independent element among the Puerto Rican people to the support of the Nationalist Party. A copy of this paper was published on March 21, 1942, and was distributed throughout the month of April. This magazine recalled the "Ponce Massacre" as it has been termed by the Nationalist Party, and contained articles branding as tyranny the action of the United States in conducting prosecutions of the leaders of the Nationalist Party for violations of the Selective Service Law, assault on Federal officers, and attempting to overthrow the government of the United States by force of arms. These individuals are branded as "political prisoners". Further articles speak of the 5th column in Puerto Rico as the American regime.

A special edition of "EL INTRANSIGENTE" was published with a proclamation by JULIO SANTIAGO as its main editorial on March 21, 1942. This editorial was entitled, "The Ponce Massacre", and was published on March 21, which was the 5th anniversary of that event which took place on March 21, 1937. The editorial requested that the people of Puerto Rico unite against the so-called oppression of the American government in Puerto Rico. Special issues of the publication were forwarded to various publications and to 36 individuals of prominence throughout South America who tend to be sympathetic to the cause of Puerto Rican independence.

SELECTIVE SERVICE

During the month of April it was reported that JUAN LEON RAMIREZ and MIGUEL LEON RAMIREZ, both residents of Guayama, Puerto Rico, had refused to register under the Selective Service Law. These individuals are members of the Nationalist Party and are presently under investigation.

A True Bill was returned on the indictments on April 22 by the Grand Jury, San Juan, Puerto Rico, against JESUS SIACA PACHECO and FELIX FELICIANO MORALES.

In addition, information has been received from reliable sources to the effect that the president of the Nationalist Party JULIO SANTIAGO, the secretary of the Party, PAULINO E. CASTRO, the treasurer of the Party, JOSE RIVERA SOTO MAYOR, and an outstanding Party member, JOSE ENAMORADO GUESTA, agreed on the evening of April 22, 1942, that they would go to jail for a violation of the Selective Service Act rather than comply with its provisions. These cases are at present under investigation, and action against them is contemplated for the near future.

COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES

INTRODUCTION

The following are the general Communist activities for the month of April, 1942, which are supplementary to Communist Party activities submitted in the previous General Intelligence Survey memoranda.

FINANCES

It has been observed that many Communist Party bodies which formerly did not carry bank accounts have recently opened such accounts. This is possibly due to the fact that the Party feels it can now operate more openly and has deemed it advisable and helpful to maintain a checking and savings account rather than handle their finances as they have in the past. It has also been noted that the financial condition of many of the Communist Party units and bodies has generally improved. The many rallies, collections, membership and subscription drives may be partly responsible for this condition.

MEMBERSHIP

The Party is still very much interested in increasing its membership and its numerous recruiting drives that it is sponsoring at the present time. The membership drive in the State of California referred to in the preceding memorandum has now been given the name "Whitney - Browder Recruiting Drive." This particular drive reportedly started April 12, 1942, and will end July 7, 1942. A 500 new member minimum has been set for this drive. The Drive is to be the most intense since 1936. In connection with the same, considerable literature is being published and circulated by the District and National Headquarters throughout the various sections and branches in an effort to create the necessary interest.

It has been reported that in the East another membership drive is contemplated soon which will be known as the "Johnstone Recruiting Drive." This drive is stated to be in memory of Jack Johnstone, a recently deceased Communist Party member who had for many years prior to his death been extremely active in the trade union field.

The Party is still concerned over the fact that it is losing many of its leaders to the Armed Forces. Replacement of its leaders has now become a problem. It has been learned that the Party is presently definitely interested in recruiting women and in educating women Party members as leaders with the thought that they can replace the male leaders if and when necessary.

A high Party official recently stated that the industrial composition of the Party has increased from 38 to 47 percent and that the basic industrial composition has gone from 12 to 17 percent. This same official remarked that the Party still faces a serious situation in some key basic industries. He also stated that the lack of negro membership is presently concerning the Party. It has been determined that in many localities the Party is using the membership of the International Workers Order almost exclusively to fill its new membership quota.

The Party has instructed that a list of all Daily Worker and Sunday Worker subscribers be made and that committees be assigned to visit each of these individuals regarding the possibility of their joining the Party. The Party has also instructed that arrangements be made for neighborhood round-table discussions of sympathizers with the Soviet Union at which time tea and cake would be served, entertainment furnished, and the participants approached as to their desirability of joining or being affiliated with the Party.

A leading Party official recently stated that the Party must come out from underground and engage in mass recruiting. Further, that the time is ripe to build a mass Party.

ORGANIZATION

It has been observed that many Party leaders are being transferred to the West Coast particularly to Seattle, Washington, and Lower California where they are being placed in positions of apparently lesser importance so far as prestige and official title are concerned. For instance, a secretary of an eastern Communist Party district might be transferred to the West Coast as an organizer in a strategic city or county. This would tend to definitely substantiate information previously reported to the effect that the Party considers the West Coast of extreme importance from an organizational standpoint. This procedure would, of course, also make the greatest majority of the present Communist Party material available on the West Coast.

It has been learned that the National Committee has instructed that the neighborhood branches, rather than using a number, should for the public effect adopt the name of an individual preferably the name of a person in the neighborhood who has done something outstanding in the present war. Further, that all literature distributed by the branches should be under the name adopted. However, the branches should still be known by a particular number in so far as the Party itself is concerned.

PARTY SCHOOLS

Many Communist Party Workers Schools previously mentioned as being contemplated are now in existence. The following is a typical example of the curriculum of the above type of school.

1. Marxism and The War
2. World Politics and The National Question
3. Political Economy
4. Scientific Socialism
5. Branch Chairman
6. American History
7. Trade Unionism and The War
8. The Negro Question
9. Fascism
10. Communist Party
11. Marxism
12. Leninism
13. Character of Capitalist Society
14. Capitalist Contradictions
15. The Outgrowth of Capitalism

The Party has also seen fit in some districts to institute schools referred to as training schools for leaders which schools are operated in many districts in connection with the educational program of the Party. These schools are not necessarily schools for a particular type of leader but are instituted in some cases by District Party bodies and in other cases by city or county Party bodies.

LITERATURE AND PROPAGANDA

A great majority of literature that has emanated from the various Communist headquarters throughout the country during the past month has been concerned with the opening of a western front in Europe. The Party is all out for a western front now. In this connection, it has been reported that the Party feels that the true test of a defeatist, appeaser, and isolationist is whether he objects to a western front in Europe now.

Much literature concerning May Day activities has naturally been published and distributed by Party members in practically every section of the country. The great majority of this literature is woven around the freeing of Earl Browder and the opening of a western front. Literature regarding the freeing of Earl Browder and negro discrimination is still very much in evidence.

The Party has also, through its volumes of literature in the various localities, lashed out strongly against persons that they term defeatists, Fascist-minded, appeasers, isolationists, et cetera.

An appeal is still being made by the Party to the German Communists in this and other countries. Literature carrying such titles as "Destroy Hitler -- Free Germany" and "An Appeal of the German Communists" is still emanating from Communist Party sources.

It has been learned that the Party, in view of the many foreign born in its ranks and in groups to which it is catering, is attempting, in connection with its western front policy, to place the entire matter on the basis of a liberation movement rather than an invasion of the Axis countries.

The Freedom of the Press Company, Incorporated, has recently announced that the name of The Sunday Worker has been changed to "The Worker."

TRAVEL

There has been a definite increase in travel of the Communist Party leaders and functionaries of recent date. It has been observed that quite a few leaders have been transferred from one section of the country to the other which naturally necessitates travel.

An increased amount of travel has been noted in connection with speech making which apparently is on the upgrade in so far as the Party is concerned. It has been noted that in preparation for May Day, hundreds of speeches have been arranged and Communist Party members assigned as speakers. Many of these speeches will necessitate the travel of Communist Party leaders to various parts of the country.

LEGISLATION

As previously pointed out, the Party has continuously attacked the Special Committee to Investigate Un-American Activities (Dies Committee) and has definitely agitated and attempted to bring pressure to bear against the Bill appropriating funds to this Committee. Recently this Committee was voted its appropriation. The Party organs in connection with the same are carrying articles which intimate that this money has been appropriated so that this Committee can continue its aid to Hitler.

FRONT ORGANIZATIONS

The more active of Communist Party front organizations, following the Communist Party line, are continuing their agitation for:

- Anti-race discrimination movement
- Abolishment of the poll tax
- Fair treatment for aliens
- Assistance for refugees in foreign countries
- Freedom of Earl Browder
- Abolishment of the Dies Committee
- All-out aid to the war effort

A group calling itself the March on Washington Committee was recently formed in New York City. The purpose of this organization is to protest against alleged discrimination against members of the Negro race. The organization plans to hold a large meeting on June 15, 1942, in Madison Square Garden, New York City. It is stated that similar meetings are planned for Washington, D. C., and Chicago, Illinois. As yet, however, there is no indication that an actual march on the City of Washington is contemplated.

INFILTRATION OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

The Communist Party is continuing its active efforts to infiltrate Civilian Defense organizations. It is recalled that this infiltration is one of the highly important parts of the present Communist Party program and line. William Z. Foster, National Chairman of the Communist Party, in his pamphlet entitled "From Defense to Attack," stated, "We must carry through vigorously the complex tasks of Civilian Defense."

As typifying the current effort of the Party to infiltrate Civilian Defense, the following is set forth:

A Communist Party member, who is an apartment house owner in a large city on the Pacific Coast, was appointed as an air raid warden, and in performing his duties as an air raid warden, this individual called a meeting of his tenants to talk over precautions, but before reaching his topic, he is reported to have related to his tenants the Communist Party's position in the war, pointing out that the Party was endeavoring in every way to defeat the Axis powers. Before the meeting was over he is stated to have recruited two new members.

Confidential reports have reflected that the Party views infiltration of Civilian Defense as an excellent means of propagandizing their aims and purposes,

as well as obtaining new members or sympathizers for the Party. It has been stated that those members who are appointed as Civilian Defense workers use spare moments during air raid and blackout drills to turn conversations toward Communist Party principals and activities.

AMERICAN SLAV CONGRESS

The American Slav Congress held at Detroit, Michigan, on April 25 and 26, 1942, was originally scheduled for Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, during the month of November, 1941. The Communist press and various Communist groups publicized preparation for this Congress and staged preliminary rallies in various cities. It was confidentially reported that the Communist Party planned to dominate the Congress by obtaining a disproportionate representation for various groups wherein it had control.

The Communist press extolled the resolution passed by the Congress for the opening of a second front in Europe. Other resolutions introduced were condemnation of any negotiated peace, full participation in Civilian Defense, urging promotion of labor management production committees, and the establishment of a continuations committee of the Congress.

The Michigan State Senator, Stanley Novak, speaking at the Congress, specifically accused a group of "pro-Fascist Poles" of keeping alive old disputes and passing "reflections upon the sincerity and purposes of the Soviet Union in this war." Senator Novak further accused fifth columnists of demoralizing the activities of Poles by slandering Britain and the Sikorski Polish Government in exile.

It should be noted that although the Communist press termed the resolution made by the Congress as urging a "second front," actually the Resolutions Committee on the question of a "second front" proposed its opening only when military leaders of the United Nations thought it advisable.

COMMUNIST PARTY ACTIVITIES AMONG NEGROES

The agitation by the Communist Party and Communist Party front organizations for Negro rights and anti-discrimination moves continues. Recently a branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Los Angeles, California, sponsored a rally, the purpose of which was to form resolutions in requesting the President to "end fifth column race riots in the Army." It should be noted that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been alleged to be a Communist front organization.

Following are five resolutions which appeared in this organization's petition to the President:

- "1. A volunteer division of the United States Army, open to any American citizen, regardless of race, creed or color, be established immediately.
2. A committee with federal power be set up immediately, such committee to be composed of military authorities and civilian representatives (functions of this committee are stated to be the promulgating of public enlightenment within every community

where negro troops are stationed to end racial friction.

3. All military police, negro and white, be armed.
4. A full Federal investigation be launched immediately into the disturbances at Fort Dix, New Jersey, and Tuskegee, Alabama; that the results be made public and discipline action be taken against those persons or forces responsible.
5. Military authorities be given power to prevent civil authorities dealing with military personnel."

It was further contended in this rally that "such incidents as have happened at Tuskegee, Fort Dix, Walla Walla, Fort Bragg and Alexandria disrupt national unity and serve the purposes of Fascism all over the world."

With reference to "the Fort Dix affair," it is recalled that two negro soldiers and a white soldier were killed at Fort Dix, New Jersey, the killing originating over an argument concerning the use of a pay telephone. It is further recalled that a Negro attempted to take the gun of a member of the Military Police and upon failing in his effort, made a dash for the Negro barracks in close proximity. The Military Policeman reportedly made an effort to stop the Negro and fired a shot into the air and a moment later was greeted by a fusillade of shots coming from the direction of the Negro barracks. The Military Policeman was killed immediately and subsequently it was reported that a white Military Police detachment was called to duty and was also greeted by bullets from the Negro barracks. It was stated that after a volley of shots from the Military Police detachment, an end was brought to the hostilities.

An article appearing in the April 4, 1942, issue of The Daily Worker, official Communist Party newspaper, entitled "A Tragic Incident at Fort Dix," commented with respect to the Fort Dix incident in the following manner:

"We do not presume to know all the facts of the Fort Dix case, but it is undeniable that the injustices which lead to such unjustifiable and tragic incidents have their root in the continuation of Jim Crow discrimination against negro soldiers in the Armed Forces."

The article continues stating that the War Department should realize that the official retention of such undemocratic discriminations cannot but provide the opportunities for provocations and disorder to those who are only too eager to disrupt the unity of our democratic anti-Hitler Army.

With reference to the above article, it was confidentially reported that officials of the Communist Party headquarters advised all sections of the Communist Party in New York City that the Daily Worker would carry a special editorial on what was termed the "Fort Dix Affair."

LABOR

Information has been received concerning a meeting held during the month of April by the National Committee of the Communist Party devoted to trade union problems. It appears that a program was developed from this meeting calling for:

1. Immediate establishment by the United Nations of a Western Front.
2. Formation of a more concerted Anti-Axis Front in organized labor. (It is the belief of the Party that leading capitalist groups in the United States and England enjoy too great a voice in the political and military strategy of the war effort and that in consequence the masses should make every effort to expose this condition. The party is indicated to believe that the alliance between England and Soviet Russia is stronger than the alliance between the United States and Russia; that in consequence there must be insistence that Soviet Russia be accepted by the United States as a full partner in smashing the Axis.
3. Utilization of the present great opportunity of Communists in America to infiltrate trade unions and to strengthen unity between the United States and Russia.
4. Advocacy of greater representation on the part of labor in the President's Cabinet.
5. Resolutions to be drawn up by trade unions urging the continuance of the National Youth Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps which the "appeasers" are allegedly trying to abolish.
6. Discontinuance of the Dies Committee and a more concerted effort to free Earl Browder.
7. Infiltration of Negroes into defense plants and greater efforts to bring about admission of Negroes to membership in labor unions from which they are now barred.
8. A greater effort to bring about further control of trade unions by Party members.

Information has also been received concerning a report of Roy Hudson, member of the Trade Union Commission of the Communist Party, to the Plenary Meeting of the National Committee, Communist Party, U.S.A., held in New York City, April 4-5, 1942. Among the remarks made by Hudson were the following:

"The Party must be able to develop maximum of initiative in bringing forward to the masses its program and understanding regarding the problems of the war and the role of labor. This means, not to come to labor with a blue print and attempt to cross the t's and dot the i's but to establish the problem and an understanding of how to solve it. If we do that, the trade unionists will be the ones to show how to work out the solution of all of the stated problems in practical terms. * * *

"In criticizing the weaknesses and shortcomings of the labor movement, too, we must do it as part of the labor movement and not as a force separate from and independent of it. We must place more emphasis than ever upon making our criticisms through the channels of the unions. Our Party should never set itself up as a standard of perfection, constantly criticizing the

trade union movement from on top--from the Olympian Heights. We should always act, not as an outside force, but as part of the labor movement."

With further regard to Hudson, a confidential source has advised that he, in conversation with Pat Toohey, Michigan State Secretary of the Communist Party, said the Communist Party must use every effort at this time to press present opportunities to effect "ultimate Communist ends."

Whereas the month of March witnessed an unusual display of Communist-inspired agitation, with the ostensible support of numerous labor groups, calling for the release of Earl Browder, the month of April revealed the extent to which the Party has exacted from labor financial contributions to the "free Browder" campaign. In Chicago alone, for example, the United Automobile Workers is reported to have raised over \$14,000 in a single week for the Browder fund; the Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee, \$7,500; the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, \$2,300; and the United Office and Professional Workers of America, \$1,200. It further appears that the Citizens Committee to Free Earl Browder, headed by Warren K. Billings, is now looked upon by the Communist Party as a powerful wedge for Communists to infiltrate labor unions. It might be noted at this point that the Party is reported presently to have over 4,000 members in the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

It is now definitely apparent that whatever hope the Party has entertained of bringing about a reconciliation with John L. Lewis is abandoned. Numerous Communist-controlled organizations, as well as leading Communists, have spoken out in denunciation of Lewis' efforts to "disrupt the united labor front." Significantly, reports have been received that Lewis is awaiting an invitation to return to the American Federation of Labor because of Communist control of the CIO and the possibility of a terrifying Communist move at the conclusion of the present war.

Other noteworthy developments during the month of April have been reports that Communists (particularly Trotskyites) have endeavored to muster their maximum strength for the National Convention of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee to be held May 19 to 22 at Cleveland, Ohio; and that Communist groups within the United Cannery, Agricultural Packing and Allied Workers of America are endeavoring to obtain control of agricultural produce on the West Coast by taking over truck farms abandoned by Japanese who are to be evacuated.

On April 8, 1942, the Daily Worker, East Coast organ of the Communist Party, published an editorial statement criticizing the Supreme Court of the United States for its decision in the case of the Southern Steamship Company versus the National Labor Relations Board and the National Maritime Union of America. In this case the Supreme Court had held that the acts of seamen in engaging in a sit-down strike at a port which was not their home port constituted mutiny and removed them from the protection of the National Labor Relations Board. The Daily Worker claimed that this decision impaired the "constitutional right to strike" of seamen.

During the month of April, the Communist Party Press and the official organs of the National Maritime Union and the American Communications Association severely criticized the United States Navy for removing subversive individuals from ships under the Navy's jurisdiction when those subversive individuals happened to be members of the Communist Party.

The National Maritime Union, through its official organ, The Pilot, has, during the month of April, consistently attacked Admiral Land of the United States Maritime Commission for his alleged failure to accept suggestions regarding matters of policy in connection with the operation of the United States Merchant Marine, which suggestions had been proposed by Mr. Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union. Communist Party influence in the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, which is headed by Harry Bridges, has become more pronounced during the month of April. The organizers of the ILWU have been working closely with Communist Party officials in the mountain states and on the eastern seaboard in connection with an attempt to organize warehousemen. Heavy Communist Party infiltration of warehouse locals of the ILWU would tend to insure voting control in the international organization.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

The Party is, in many states where it is denied the right to appear on the election ballot, questioning the laws and regulations prohibiting its appearance. In some states where the Party is not admitted on the ballot and where it is felt by the Party that the time is opportune, it is running candidates for office which offices are usually confined to city or county offices. In a few states the Party is debating the question of having a state convention this year.

In other states the Party is placing its strength behind a candidate who it considers to be of a progressive type. Information has also been received to the effect that the Party will use the American Labor Party as its political arm, at least for the time being. It has been observed that the Party is attempting to legalize its standing in the eyes of the American people and to place itself on a political level with the Republican and Democratic Party.

A high Communist Party official recently stated that the Communist Party must stop thinking and acting as a Party of fifty or seventy-five thousand members; that it should wipe this out of its memory and that it must start thinking. Further, that every leader and every member of the Party has equal, if not greater, responsibility with every other force; equal responsibility with the Republican and Democratic Parties and equal responsibility with the trade union movement.

YOUNG COMMUNIST LEAGUE

On April 20, 1942, the Young Communist League in various parts of the country celebrated the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the league. The most outstanding and important accomplishments of all the celebrations so far as Party activities are concerned were the calling for a western front in Europe and the demanding of the release of Earl Browder; both of which issues, of course, coincide with present Communist Party activities.

The President of the Young Communist League on April 18, 1942, gave a radio address in connection with the above celebration at which time he referred to the part that the Russian army is playing in the smashing of the Axis, the necessity for a second front in Europe, and the freeing of Browder.

COMMUNIST PARTY ACTIVITIES

The Party is today driving on two major fronts; namely, the freeing of Earl Browder, and the opening of a western front in Europe. The Campaign to free Earl Browder has lost none of its previous tempo and the campaign for a western front is constantly gaining momentum. The negro question and alleged discrimination against the Negro is still coming in for its share of the spotlight. The Party activities in the latter part of April were confined in particular, in all sections of the country, almost exclusively to the arrangements and preparation for May Day activities.

It has been learned that the Party did not consider May Day parades and outward demonstrations appropriate at this time. May Day rallies in the various counties and large cities have been decided upon instead. These rallies are to be held openly under the auspices of the Communist Party and are to include speakers from such organizations as the American Red Cross and the United Service and Civilian Defense Organizations. It has been learned that these rallies are not to be of a demonstrative type. The high Party officials are reported to feel that this procedure will be a good move in an effort to win public opinion and that the same will help the Party in its battle for "legality." In this connection, it has been learned that the Party contemplates sending outstanding Communist Party speakers and top-ranking functionaries to various parts of the country as headline speakers.

It has been determined that the Citizens' Committee to Free Earl Browder contemplates a "Free Browder Week," which will be held May 17-23, 1942. This week will include May 20, 1942, which is Browder's birthday. The following is a proposed five point program of activities for the "Free Browder Week:"

1. Mass meetings on a large scale where prominent people from all walks of life--labor, educational, church, Negro and white--will be the main speakers. There is only one purpose for these meetings, a patriotic call addressed to President Roosevelt requesting him to rectify the injustice in the case through the immediate release of Browder from prison.
2. Direct tens of thousands of wires to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, White House, Washington, D. C., asking for the immediate freeing of Browder.
3. The radio is of utmost importance. Be sure to arrange for at least one broadcast during the "Free Browder Week," and more if possible.
4. Hundreds of trade unions and central labor bodies have already passed resolutions addressed to the Chief Executive calling for Browder's release. But this is not sufficient. Intensify this part of the campaign. Make the rounds of all unions, have the free Browder resolution introduced and mailed to the President. Do likewise with all mass organizations.
5. Give financial support to the campaign, to make the campaign better and bigger.

A mass rally at Madison Square Garden in New York City is contemplated on May 20, 1942, in celebration of Browder's fifty-first birthday and his second birthday since his imprisonment.

The following are a few of the many activities that the Party is presently interesting itself in:

1. Seek imprisonment of Martin Dies.
2. Seek additional Daily and Sunday Worker subscriptions
3. Concentrate on the "Free Browder Campaign."
4. Stress the necessity for opening a western front.
5. Fight all anti-labor legislation.
6. Recruit new members in the basic industries.
7. Route the defeatists, appeasers, Fascists, and Trotskyites.
8. Crack down on anti-negro war plants.
9. Oppose all "negro baiting" and "Jim Crowism" as work of the KKK and other Fascist powers.
10. Treat the Smith Bill as a blind for intensive sabotage of our war effort and legislation which will effect destruction of national unity.
11. Fight John L. Lewis as a "disrupter."