

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FILE NO. 100-11379

FORM NO. 1
THIS CASE

FORM 79-1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CHICAGO**

Form No. 1 THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT		CHICAGO		FILE NO. 157-1044
REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE	REPORT MADE BY	b7C
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	8/10/43	1/16, 19/2/29 5/15, 16, 29 7/19/43	[REDACTED]	RLS:DMK
TITLE			CHARACTER OF CASE	
COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY			INTERNAL SECURITY - J	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS

Subject organization circulated handbills protesting against racial discrimination in Chicago restaurants. Headquarters of organization located at Woodlawn (AME) Church, 6459 South Evans, Chicago. [redacted] Reports of [redacted]

meetings covered by [redacted] set forth chronologically. Subject organization instigated sitdown strike at Jack Spratt's restaurant, 127 West 47th St. Police were summoned and no action was taken. Individuals conducting sitdown strike consisted mostly of Chicago University students. [redacted] of Racial Eg

and no action was taken.
The Committee consisted mostly of Chicago University
W. P. K. E. S. of Racial Equality
O. C. I. N. E. S. on Racial Equality
C. O. M. M. I. T. T. E. E. on Racial Equality
A. C. O. R. E.

43 4381 0430 2111

This investigation is initiated upon the receipt of
handbills by Special Agent [redacted] of the Chicago
Field Office. These handbills, printed by the Committee
of Racial Equality, read as follows: U b7C

MEETING IN THE NEW YEAR WITH
"NO MORE DISCRIMINATION"
help us carry this resolution not only to
STICKER'S RESTAURANT, but to every restaurant
in the loop which refuses to serve Negro patrons

APPENDIX A

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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REPORT 1 1943

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THIS WILL BE OUR LAST LEAFLET

for the present time, while we give our attention
to the policies of other loop restaurants.

THUS WE PAUSE

to change our procedure,

not to change our principles.

We believe that all men regardless of race should
be able to eat where they wish.

IN THE MEANTIME

- continue to let Stoner's know your feel-
ings about this fight for freedom at home.
- let us know the discriminatory practices
of other loop restaurants.

YOU'LL HEAR

from us soon in the New Year. Until then

A MERRY CHRISTMAS & A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO YOU ALL

Committee of Racial Equality
6458 Evans Avenue -- Chicago

Another handbill was printed in protest of the treatment Stoner's restaurant
showed towards catering to any negroes. The location of the Committee of Racial
Equality was indicated as being 6458 Evans Avenue, Chicago.

FOR PATRONS OF STONER'S

IN A DEMOCRACY

Should all people be able to choose
where they wish to eat?

Should all people who come to Stoner's
Restaurant be served courteously?

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Should any person be refused service because of belonging to any particular racial group?

DURING THE LAST FEW WEEKS

Certain individuals, because of their color, have been refused service at Stoner's Restaurant.

Interested persons have spoken to Mr. Stoner in an attempt to find out why these persons were not served.

Mr. Stoner states that his patrons uphold his policy of refusing to serve Negroes and we are referring the question to you!

WILL YOU AS PATRONS

Speak to Mr. Stoner.

Ask him in the name of democracy to serve all people courteously.

Show Mr. Stoner that you believe in the democratic principle that all people should be treated equally.

COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY
6343 Evans Avenue Chicago

On May 16, 1943 Informant [redacted] submitted the following report of the meeting of Subject organization at the Woodlawn AME Church, located at 6356 Evans Avenue, Chicago, Illinois:

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The above meeting was called to order at 8:30 P.M. on Sunday, May 16, 1943 at 5500 South Evans, by Xenia Williams (colored), President of the Service Guild. She introduced as chairman of the meeting Dr. Samuel Lucius Gandy (colored), who is associate pastor of the Good Shepherd Church at 5700 South Prairie Avenue, and is also connected with various activities at the University of Chicago."

"Dr. Gandy asked the audience to sing the national anthem and then introduced Dr. James M. Yards, Methodist minister and Director of the Chicago Round Table; Arthur C. Falls, M. D. (colored), representing the Catholic Church, and Dr. Fritz Hamburger, teacher of Jewish education. Dr. Hamburger was in charge of Jewish education in Germany before Hitler came to power and was protected by a Catholic Priest at the time Hitler was persecuting the Jews. He came to America in 1939 and since then has been in charge of Jewish education in Chicago, has written ten books on the Jewish faith, and also is associated with the Sinai Temple. He lives at 425 West Belmont Avenue."

"The top of the evening was, principally, religious discussion. Hamburger gave a history of the Jewish people, and Dr. Falls gave a history of the Catholic faith. Questions were asked by Dr. Yards. A few questions were asked by unidentified persons in the audience with reference to prejudice against the Negro. They were answered by Dr. Hamburger who stated that there is a certain amount of prejudice among all people."

"Dr. Yards then talked about the colored people in Evanston. He said that much to his surprise Evanston has started classes in the schools where the children all attend the same classes at the same time and visit back and forth at each others homes. He added that the thing Evanston now has to do is get a proportionate number of colored teachers."

"At about ten P.M. Dr. Gandy interrupted to say he thought that was about all they would have time for, as the Reverend Dr. Carey had just arrived and had something to say."

refused to serve colored patrons in its public dining room. The result was that the cafe finally, but with extreme reluctance, extended equal service to a group of Negro customers."

"Taking a page from the book of an organization of Howard university students, who several weeks ago smashed the anti-race policy of a Northwest Washington restaurant, the CORE representatives entered the Jack Spratt establishment en masse and occupied its available seats."

"TOLD TO GO TO BASEMENT"

"Of the score or more of members of the committee, five were colored. When they seated themselves, the three men went to the counter and the two colored women occupied seats in a booth along with several of the white members of the organization."

"One of the men, Jesse Pryor, 619 East Fiftieth Street, was invited to a table in the basement, where, it is said, the management has made a practice of sending colored patrons who desire to eat. He refused to go."

"Meanwhile, a woman who was obviously the manager of the place, but who steadfastly refused to disclose either her identity or her capacity, was vainly attempting to persuade the two colored women to leave the table at which they were sitting and occupy seats in a rear booth."

"Failing in this, she called the police. Two officers of the Hyde Park Station, Charles Callender and Edward Delso, responded. Apprised of the situation, they declined to have anything to do with it. Asked if they would not eject the group on the grounds 'we reserve the right to seat our patrons where we wish', the officers replied, 'There is nothing in the law which permits us to do that. You will have to serve them or solve the problem yourself, as best you can.'"

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On January 16, 1943 [redacted] furnished the following additional information:

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[redacted]

"Received from another informant notice and program of a meeting to be held on January 17, 1943, at the A.M.E. church at 6459 Evans Avenue, the subject of which is to be "American Negro and the War" with Rabbi Louis Binstock of Temple Shalom, 3030 N. Sheridan Road as speaker. (Report of this meeting attached.)"

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On January 19, 1943 Informant [redacted] furnished the following information concerning Subject organizations:

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"I attended a meeting at the Woodlawn A.M.E. Church on "The American Negro and the War."

"The meeting was called to order at 8:30 P.M. on January 16, 1943 by Miss G. Novella Trotter, colored. She introduced Rev. Archibald J. Carey, Jr. (colored), who introduced Robert E. Lewis (colored) as Master of Ceremonies, and he introduced Rabbi Louis Binstock."

"Rabbi Binstock started by giving a biography of himself. He was born in Memphis, Tenn., but has been at the Shalom Temple in Chicago for the past seven years. He began his speech on 'The American Negro and the War' by saying that the negro was being discriminated against and every time he hears of it, it makes him think of the song written by Mary Anderson 'Negroes being Discriminated and Crucified in the Land of the Free.' He went on to say that Abraham Lincoln said, 'Not half slavery but no slavery', and that winning democracy for the negro meant winning the war. Much must be done to bring rest and peace to the negro, also to the Jew of this country."

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and the world. In the last 25 years something has happened - World War I, now World War II. The negro has been discriminated against in both as to war jobs. America needs the help of the negro to win the war so they must receive full recognition."

"He stated that a prominent negro made the remark, 'What difference who wins the war, Japan or the United Nations? We will still have no chance.' He told of certain incidents such as a case in a war plant in Detroit where they would not hire negroes; the time representatives of the negro race marched on Washington, D. C., to make the president give the negro recognition; and a recent case where 7000 negroes were trained for certain war work and only 10% were taken. He told of a petition signed by 100,000 whites to have the negro segregated in the Army. He said that the Army was unfair to the negro and the Navy even more so; that the negroes were not allowed in the Navy except as cooks until recently when Willkie and Knox interceded for them."

"He talked of a flying field in Florida training a large number of negro students of which only about 50 were graduated and said that from reports received by him the negro makes the best flyer if given a chance. He told of a negro officer on a pullman train who stepped into the wash room where there were whites. He was pushed aside and not recognized. 'I ask you, is that Freedom of Democracy?'"

"Sometime ago I made an appeal for the Negro to demand his rights'. 'I have been in Russia three times in the last 11 years, 1931, 1933 and 1937, and have the greatest respect for the Russians. There is no discrimination in that country; everyone is on a par and the negro and the Jew have the same rights as the whites.'"

"We, meaning the negroes and Jews, must fight for freedom, and in closing, I call your attention to three things that must happen:"

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- "1. The Anti-lynching bill must pass.
2. The poll tax must be taken off the southern negro.
3. Demand full rights of freedom."

"Rabbi Binstock's speech was followed by a short talk by Rev. Carey in praise of Rabbi Binstock. After that there were a few questions asked by people in the audience, some of which follows:"

"Q. Couldn't a law be passed so that members of the colored race be called 'colored Americans' instead of negroes?"

"A. Yes, there should be, especially for the benefit of the newspapers. For example, a newspaper story will show 'John Jones, negro, 35 and South Park' instead of 'John Jones, 35 and South Park.'"

"Q. Is the U. S. fighting the war for democracy?"

"A. American leaders in Washington are for democracy. Many white people not fighting in the U. S. A. and Britain are not for democracy."

"Q. Will race prejudice exist after the war?"

"A. That is hard to say. It should be as it is in Russia. There is no race prejudice there. For example, if a Jew on a streetcar makes a remark about another Jew in which he refers to him as a Jew, he is arrested."

"Q. Is Russia communistic?"

"A. Examine Russian history. They never had communism. The story about Russian communism was started in this country. Today it is a common phrase. For example, if the President does something that some people don't like they call him 'communistic'. Even they might call me a communist. There is an editorial on Russia in the February edition of Esquire that everyone should read."

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"The meeting was closed by Miss C. Novalla Trotter."

"Attached are program and postal card announcing the meeting; also a clipping taken from the Chicago Defender of Saturday, January 16, 1943."

"Won't you be my guest at the WOODLAWN MONTHLY FORUM,
Sunday, January 17, 1943 at 8 p.m. at Woodlawn AME
Church, 65th Street and Evans Avenue

Speaker: Rabbi Louis Binstock of Temple Sholem
Subject: "THE AMERICAN NEGRO AND THE WAR."
Music: Miss Esther Doby, Soprano
Mrs. Willene Hill Accompanist
M.C. Mr. Robert E. Lewis

Guest of _____

Auspices: THE SERVICE GUILD

Kenia Williams, President
C. Novalla Trotter, Chrm. Program
Rev. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., Minister

PLEASE COME AND BRING A FRIEND"

On February 27, 1954 [redacted] furnished the following information regarding a meeting of the Subject organization held on Sunday, February 21, 1943 at 6458 Evans Avenue:

"The meeting was called to order on Sunday, February 21, 1943 at 8:30 P.M. at the M. E. Church, 6458 Evans Avenue by Rev. A. J. Carey, Jr., Pastor (colored), who introduced W. Louis Davis (colored), businessman in that district, as master of ceremonies."

"There were about 300 people present, which included: About 275 colored people, 10 mixed couples, 1 Second Lt. (white) in U. S. Army uniform with the insignia of the Engineers Corps,

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and three girls (white) with him. The decorations were as follows: The American flag at the right of the platform; a white flag with a blue border at the top on the left of the stage."

"The master of ceremonies led in the singing of the national anthem. He then made a short talk with reference to the meeting. He praised members of the organization for the fine work they have been doing; and stated that the organization had lost one of the most outstanding young ladies in Chicago, namely, Miss C. Novella Trotter, as its program chairman to the Federal Securities Department as an executive, stating that her new duties will take the greater part of her time, thus precluding her from devoting any of her time to the job of organization of this Committee - as she has done in the past. He then praised the people who bought ads in the program and said that they should patronize the places that helped them out, naming each one of them. He also gave praise to the 'Guilders' and said that they were great people, adding that President Roosevelt said 'our race gives to the world the sweetest songs.'"

"The Federal Club Club, composed of 10 colored men, then sang a song, following which Mr. Davis introduced Dr. J. A. Rogers, who spoke on 'Negro History'."

"Dr. Rogers stated that being back in Chicago was a pleasure to him. 'I have always liked Chicago and I call it my home,' he said. 'For the past thirty-one years I have travelled all over the world,' he added. He then told of various nobilities who had Negro parents on one side or other, naming several emperors and displaying pictures of them. The only people that he was able to find, who had no negro blood in them, were the Netherlanders. These people, he said, were the only true white people in the world. He stated that we had a President in this country who had Negro blood in him - and that was President Harding. He said his heritage was traced back to 1865 and his grandmother was found to be colored. He also told of President Harding having a sister who was a negress; that she always lived in Washington, D. C. in the colored district; and that during

his term in Washington she was a school teacher and later was made a principal of one of the large schools there. He told of a meeting she was about to hold, and that shortly before the meeting she was locked in a room and later taken away, never to be heard from again. He said that President Harding was asked several times about being of Negro ancestry and that the only answer he would give was 'He won't talk about that now.' He would say that the Negro people are a good race of people."

"Rogers told about the negro millionaires in the South having white slaves and said that people would come North from the South, pick up young white girls, and take them back South to sell them to the rich negro people. 'That was one thing Lincoln tried to stop - selling of slaves to any race,' he said."

"Rogers advised the people present that they should get together and start an organization for a Negro President, saying 'as our race is going to be the predominant race in this country.' He then said that he was not connected with the Communist Party in any way, but that if anyone wanted to call him a Communist - why it was all right with him, because he firmly agrees with the Russian government as to equality of all people. He closed his talk by saying that Dies 'wasn't doing this country any good.'"

"The Glee Club then sang two songs, following which some questions were asked by the audience with reference to the conditions of the Negroes in Africa."

"Mr. Davis then thanked Dr. Rogers for his fine talk and introduced Miss Trotter to the audience, requesting from her a few remarks about herself. Miss Trotter said: 'As I have been appointed to an executive position, I will have to give up my duties as Program Chairman, but will assist as much as possible.' (She did not mention who was taking her place.) After Miss Trotter finished, Mr. Davis said that there would be another meeting on March 21."

"The meeting adjourned at 10:50 P.M. A copy of the program is attached hereto."

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The following list of officers of the Service Guild of Subject organization was obtained from the program furnished by [REDACTED]

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"THE SERVICE GUILD"

Xenia Williams	President
Alma Maccliffe	Vice-President
Sara Beard	Secretary
Lillian Smith	Asst. Secretary
Helen Thornton	Treasurer

COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN

Program	C. Nova Ila Trotter
Bazaar	Virginia Lewis
Publicity	Suzette P. Crank
Music Director	Portia Bailey

Sarva Louis Barrow
Opheila J. Berry
Barrel Carey
Carrie Heard
Edwena Hendricks

Zenobia Lucas
Ruth T. Porter
Willietta Walker
Helen Warren
Laconia Wilson

The following news item appeared in the May 15, 1943 issue of the Chicago Defender concerning Subject organization:

**"BREAK DOWN RACE BARS
AT 47TH STREET CAFE"**

"Pressure of the Committee of Race Equality broke down the bars of discrimination at a South Side restaurant, last Saturday afternoon, but not before the management had exhausted every means it could think of to avoid the issue."

"Members of CORE, as the organization is popularly known, employed a strategy similar to one used recently in Washington, D. C., to force the hand of the Jack Spratt Cafe, 1239 East Forty-seventh Street, whose management had persistently

"The Reverend Mr. Carey came to the platform and said: 'I am very sorry I had to be away the early part of the evening but it could not be helped, as I was called upon by the Committee on Racial Equality to sit in at a meeting on the shooting of a Negro boy in Morgan Park on Thursday night, and this is a very serious matter, I felt it was my duty to leave my own meeting and attend that one. There was an overflow crowd, people were even standing on the street in protest. The sum of \$1,800.00 was collected to fight this situation and to see that nothing like it happens again.' He asked everyone to be as generous as possible when the collection was taken in support of the Service Guild, and said whatever was left over would be added to the \$1,800.00 fund mentioned above. The collection appeared to be very generous."

"Miss C. Novella Trotter (colored), Program Chairman, made an announcement to the effect that Judge Patrick B. Prescott had been asked if he would change his lecture date from June 20 to October 17, as something very important had come up, and he had agreed to do. The speaker at the next meeting, she said, would be A. Phillip Randolph. The loud speaker unit was not working at the time and she could not be heard plainly so was asked to repeat. The Reverend Mr. Carey then took the floor and repeated the remarks made by Miss Trotter, adding: "We will close our Forum with the honored privilege of hearing A. Phillips Randolph, International President of the Union of Sleeping Car Porters, who is a noted orator and will talk on racial equality. He is also president and leader of the March on Washington Committee for Equal Rights for the Negro. Mr. Randolph had the honor of being presented with the Spingarn* medal in July of 1942."

"The meeting closed in an orderly manner at 10:45 P.M. with the singing of "Now the Day is Over". There were about 250 people present, of which all but about ten persons were colored."

"This reporter has attached to this report the program for the evening."

"*The Spingarn medal is a gold medal awarded annually since 1914 for the highest and noblest achievement by an American Negro during the previous year."

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"Her tables blocked and several seats at the counter occupied in 'sit-down strike' fashion, the woman had no alternative but to order service to all alike. This, however, did not occur until two hours after the group had entered the place."

"The plan of attack was to sit in the place in relays of 20 each until the management announced a willingness to acquiesce. The first group achieved the desired results, making the proposed second and third relays unnecessary."

"ADDS TO CORE LIST"

"The Saturday affair chalked up another victory for CORE, a youthful organization, comprised in the main of University of Chicago students who have sworn themselves to 'the complete erasure of the color line by means of non-violent action.' Negotiations have been successfully completed with 50 restaurants in the Loop district, including among which are some of the city's topline establishments. The body's efforts have also scored successes in other fields."

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[REDACTED]

The following news item appeared in the May 29, 1943 issue of the Chicago Defender concerning the CORE group of Subject organization:

"CORE PLANS TO BOLSTER NAT'L GROUP"

"The Committee of Racial Equality, organized for over a year in Chicago for the purpose of attacking discrimination, will hold a planning conference on June 4, 5, and 6."

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"On Friday evening, June 4, an open meeting is to be held at the Woodlawn A.M.E. church, Sixty-fifth and Evans Avenue and the topic 'Is Racial War Inevitable?' will be discussed by Rev. Archibald Carey, pastor of the church, and James Farmer, interracial secretary of the Fellowship of Reconciliation of New York City."

"Representatives from Detroit, Columbus, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Denver will be present at the conference to discuss the possibility of better organization between their various groups."

The following publications are being maintained in the bulky exhibit section of the file in the Chicago Field Office:

- A. Pamphlet (Brother Jim Crow)
- B. Pamphlet (Disarmament in the Post-War World)
- C. Pamphlet (Democracy and Japanese Americans)
- D. Booklet (Handbook of American Negroes)
- E. Pamphlet (World Federation)
- F. Pamphlet (Perspectives)
- G. Circular (Win the Peace Now)
- H. Circular (Post-War World Council)

PENDING

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UNDEVELOPED LEADS

THE CHICAGO FIELD DIVISION

At Chicago, Illinois, will continue through informants to investigate and report the activities and aims of the Subject organization.

PENDING

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

FILE NO. **100-11329**

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE WHEN MADE 11/6/43	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/12, 10/20, 21/43	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div> b7C WLS:WLB
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TITLE CHANGED COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY, also known as CORE	CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - J
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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Purpose of subject organization is to eliminate racial discrimination by inter-racial, non-violent direct action. Reproduction of membership blank set forth. Organization founded April, 1942, by JAMES FARMER, a Negro divinity student from New York. The organization has in the past had as its objectives sit-down strikes along the border areas where restaurants refused to cater to Negroes. They have also had as their objectives any move against racial discrimination and strategic cases where a point of law is involved. Activities have been confined to the Hyde Park, Woodlawn and Kenwood districts on Chicago's south side, which are notorious for their restrictive attitude towards Negro encroachment. Organization continues biweekly secret meetings and monthly open meetings according to Informant According to the organization has discontinued the policy of sit-down strikes at restaurants. Meetings are conducted at the various homes of members rather than at the business location, which is 6438 South Evans.

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REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent dated August 10, 1943, at Chicago, Illinois.

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED <div style="background-color: black; width: 150px; height: 1.2em; display: inline-block;"></div>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 1 - MID Chicago 1 - ONI Chicago 2 - Chicago COPY IN FILE		<div style="font-size: 1.5em; font-weight: bold;">30 NOV 12 1943</div>

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 11-27-79 BY SP-1
 HARRY [signature]

DETAILS:

The title of this report is marked changed to include the name "CORE," a title which is synonymous with the Committee of Racial Equality.

The following is a reproduction of a circular of the subject organization which was furnished to the Chicago Field Office by [REDACTED]

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"THE RED CROSS AND ITS JIM CROW POLICY

"The blood will be processed separately so that those receiving transfusions may be given plasma from the blood of their own race.

"This is the policy of the American Red Cross on blood donations, also maintained by the local Chicago Chapter, as verified with Joseph E. King, first vice-chairman.

"DOES BLOOD SEGREGATION MIX WITH DEMOCRACY?

"Medical Science says No!

"There is no evidence that the blood of Negroes differs in any significant respect from that of white persons. The successful transfusion with whole blood from white persons to Negroes or vice versa can be accomplished quite as readily as between members of the same race. . . . The segregation of the blood of white persons from the blood of Negroes in the blood bank is therefore not only unscientific but is a grievous affront to the largest minority in our country. . . ."

"--Jour. of Amer. Med. Assn., July 4, 1942

"National Morale says No!

"The segregation of Negro blood in the blood plasma project is the principle thing affecting adversely the Negro's morale today."

"--Negro Delegation to Amer. Red Cross, September 1, 1942

"Democracy says No!

"The Red Cross is a great agency for good. It should be big enough to admit its blunders when they occur, and to correct them.

"It should be big enough to admit that its present policy of segregating the blood of Negro donors in its plasma banks is a bad mistake. That policy should be repudiated in the interests of science, humanity, and national morale."

"--PM, Wednesday, May 20, 1942

"The Chicago Chapter of the American Red Cross (5 N. Wabash)
Needs Blood Donations!

"When you give your blood, register your protest against
this Jim Crow policy

"Committee Of Racial Equality

6458 Evans Avenue
Chicago, Illinois"

The following is a circular of the subject organization setting forth the aims, purposes and also a membership blank of the subject organization, which circular was furnished by [redacted] to the Chicago Field Office:

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"COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY
(CORE)

"CORE has one purpose--to eliminate racial discrimination.
CORE has one method--inter-racial, non-violent direct action.
CORE asks its members to commit themselves to work as an
integrated, disciplined group:

"by abiding by all democratic group decisions and accepting
CORE discipline for all projects in which the individual
participates;

"by renouncing overt violence in opposing racial discrimination
and using the method of non-violent direct action:

"which refuses to cooperate with racial injustice;
which seeks to change existing practices by using
such techniques as negotiation, mediation, demonstration,
and picketing;
which develops a spirit of understanding rather than
antagonism.

"CORE members find a unique field of action:

"in working against discrimination in public places such as schools, restaurants, churches, etc.

"in attempting to attack the more basic social, economic, and political problems of discrimination as they are manifested in such forms as the restrictive covenant system.

"CORE relates itself to other organizations and individuals on a basis of friendly cooperation with the possibility of mutual action on particular occasions. CORE welcomes the participation of individual members of other groups in specific projects, providing they accept the group discipline.

"COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY

6458 Evans Ave.
Chicago, Illinois

"MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION BLANK

"Committed to the purpose of eliminating all racial discrimination and committed to the method of inter-racial, non-violent direct action, I wish to become a member of the Committee of Racial Equality. I understand that I will abide by all democratic group decisions and accept CORE discipline in all projects in which I participate.

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone _____ Date _____

"COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY

6458 Evans Ave.
Chicago, Illinois"

The following is a report of the subject organization furnished by Informant

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"SUBJECT: The activities of the Committee of Racial Equality (CORE) and its meaning within the general conflict and tension pattern of Negro relations with whites in Chicago.

"One of the more encouraging aspects of the current state of Negro morale has been the readiness with which a number of whites and white organizations have taken up the challenge and gone to it for Negro equality. Negro leaders appreciate this enormously, and may feel that it is a sign of genuine progress in the field of race relations. They are, of course, aware that just the opposite trend is also appearing - extreme resistance and increased hostility toward Negroes and equal rights on the part of some whites, particularly in the South.

"The significant phase of this matter has been the fact that the Negro problem has engendered conflict among whites themselves. This conflict is taking various forms throughout the country: real estate dealers and the Federal government in Detroit, pro- and anti-Negro forces within the U. S. Employment Service here in Chicago, etc.

"In an earlier report of mine I mentioned the activities of Friendship House, a Catholic Worker organization promoting interracial gatherings. This group has just entered Chicago, and is growing in strength. The interest of the Catholic Worker group in the Negro is causing much conflict within the Catholic hierarchy here in Chicago - it is another phase of the spread of conflict over the Negro question into white circles.

"The Committee of Racial Equality, or CORE, works closely with Friendship House and its supporters, although without any formal connection. Several members of CORE are Catholic, and support the Catholic Worker movement. CORE ties in more closely with this group than with such organizations as labor unions or property owners' associations among Negroes - both of which attack the same problems that CORE does.

"GENESIS

"CORE was founded in April, 1942. The nucleus was a group of whites, mostly divinity students at the University of Chicago. They had been interested in the Negro question for some time, and had engaged in informal interracial activities of various sorts. During the Sojourner Truth disturbances in Detroit, a group of these students

"went to Detroit to observe the affair. This visit had a profound effect upon these young people, and they returned with the germ of the organization in their minds.

"Shortly after this trip, a young Negro divinity student from New York, James Farmer, came to Chicago to discuss interracial problems. He is a member of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, a pacifist organization. He had tried to accomplish interracial objectives within the FCR, but had met with disinterest and reaction. He therefore decided to establish an independent movement. He contacted the informal group in Chicago and under his guidance CORE was organized. Several of the original members were also FCR people, who had become disillusioned with the reactionary attitude of the organization. The pacifist thread in FCR was also decried by the CORE group.

"The first action taken by CORE was upon the White City amusement park. Twenty-four people, half white and half Negro, went to the roller skating rink and tried to enter. They were refused entrance. CORE committees then called upon the manager of the rink, and discussed the problem with him. This procedure went on for a long period, with no appreciable progress. The manager consistently denied discrimination and attempted to avoid the group. Finally the case was taken to court by CORE, and a court victory was won. This has not resulted in admittance of Negroes to the rink, however, since the management continues to refuse them.

"The next major case concerned two interracial houses for students at the University of Chicago; one for boys, the other for girls. The landlord tried to evict the boys, giving 'violation of contract' as his reason, since no court will uphold restrictive covenants in a legal action. The landlord charged that the boys knew they were violating their lease when they signed. CORE visited the landlord several times, and by friendly techniques succeeded in getting his admission that he was trying to evict because of his prejudice toward Negroes. The CORE went to CPA, since evictions must now be cleared through CPA. CPA 'pussyfooted', to use a CORE member's expression, apparently not wishing to get involved in a racial dispute. So CORE took it to court, and the landlord was defeated.

"The girl's house was operated by another real estate company. They tried to evict on the charge that: 'These girls were visited by cultured colored gentlemen'. When this company

"learned of the court's action in the boys' case, they dropped action. Thus CORE had had a clear victory in both these cases.

"After these two major cases, White City and the interracial houses, CORE embarked upon a series of smaller cases involving public service and housing (restrictive covenant) problems.

"CORE operates almost wholly without funds. Occasionally interested persons and friends may donate court fees, but so far, even legal action has been donated free of charge by interested lawyers.

"Organization

"The group is still dominantly white, although young Negroes have been joining recently. The membership is heavily weighted with divinity students. Many of the members had been conscientious objectors to the draft.

"Organizational forms are extremely loose - the group is still mainly a band of sincere, idealistic young people attacking discrimination from a somewhat new standpoint. CORE is divided into four main units, or committees: Housing, Public Places, Schools and Hospitals, Education. Each of these units makes a special study of problems in its area. 'Education' is a unit that specializes in public dissemination of interracial propaganda, and performs a public relations job for the organization.

"CORE has bi-weekly secret meetings; monthly public meetings.

"Small monthly dues are charged for operating expenses.

"Activities and Objectives

"Cases of discrimination and segregation are brought to the attention of CORE by its own members or outsiders. The case is referred to the committee covering it, and action is prepared. An attempt is made to concentrate on strategic cases, where a particularly crucial point of law is involved, or where discrimination has been particularly flagrant. CORE as an entire group decides an action in individual cases after the committee has made a study.

"The scope of the organization's activities has been confined to the Hyde Park, Woodlawn, and Kenwood districts on the south side. That is, those districts bordering upon the south side Negro community on the east. This area (these three neighborhoods) are notorious for their restrictive, vigilante attitudes toward Negroes. CORE has thus thrust itself into a tense situation.

"Most of the recent cases have been concerned with 'Public Places'. The case of Stoner's Restaurant (which happens to be an exception to the south side activity - it is in the downtown district) has been one of the biggest undertaken.¹ Another case involved a local drug store. Mixed groups went into this store and waited for service at the soda fountain. Service usually came long after others had been served. Negotiations with the proprietor were somewhat unsatisfactory, but finally more rapid service to mixed groups was achieved.

"The interracial houses have been the only major housing cases taken up, but others are in process of investigation.

"Schools and hospitals are also under investigation. No cases have been undertaken as yet.

"CORE has not concerned itself with the employment problem, since they feel other groups have done a better job. CORE wishes to confine itself to the less-spectacular, more subtle forms of discrimination, like restrictive covenants and refusal to serve in public places.

"A copy of the organization's objectives is attached to the report. It covers the ground pretty well. I will emphasize here that members place great stress upon two things: CORE is a simple organization, with clear, simple aims. It has no great organizational complexity - it is a group of people united by their common belief in the brotherhood of man. Secondly, CORE uses a 'peculiar' technique: complete non-violence. Even when a case comes to court, CORE members go out of their way to be friendly to the opposite side: wave to them in the courtroom, invite them to lunch, etc.

1. A copy of a CORE brief of the Stoner case is attached to [redacted] copy of this report. I was not able to secure a second copy. I would suggest that [redacted] send the Stoner brief to [redacted] if he so desires.

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"CORE's techniques consist of the following steps:

(1) After decision on a specific case has been reached, members of CORE go to the place in mixed groups, and take careful notes on all times and events. This procedure is continued until a complete documentation of discrimination is secured.

(2) The negotiation stage follows. Personal contact is made with owners and managers by small mixed groups. At all times the contact is on the level of friendly, understanding discussion. This is continued until the management 'cracks', and agrees to eliminate the discrimination, or until all possibilities are exhausted.

(3) The third state is direct action. This appears as either picketing, boycott, or court action, depending on which of these techniques will produce the best result in individual cases. Direct action is not violent or irresponsible - it follows only upon careful deliberation and consideration of all the possibilities. CORE has been successful in most of its cases because of the careful decisions as to proper action.

"Support

"CORE has no official connections with any other organization. Despite the fact that many of its members are or were divinity students, no religious organization or church lends official support. Two members of CORE were actually discharged from religious bodies for their activities.

"The NAACP approves of their work, but does not formally assist. A good deal of support comes from the Inter-Coop Council in Chicago, since it was this group that maintained the two cooperative interracial houses that CORE defended. Political organizations have no connection with CORE, and CORE refrains from any tie-ups in this area, since they are afraid of hindering their work. However, [redacted] a Negro, has given his unofficial blessing to the movement.

"CORE remains very distant to Communists, since the latter discourage any militant activity of any kind that might injure the war effort.

"CORE members make a special point of their '100% independence' of any other organized group.

"Significance

"CORE has injected itself into one of the most explosive racial situations in the city: the relations of the Negroes to the militant Property Owners and Improvement Associations of Woodlawn, Hyde Park, and Kenwood. These groups have been notorious for their restrictive covenants - preventing the Negro population from expanding eastward out of the desperately overcrowded south side Negro community.

"As a result of the war, Negroes have fought these covenants all the more violently, since they are a point upon which discrimination can be easily focussed. Negro organizations have been taking these cases to court for years. The most famous is the Hadsbury Case, fought all the way to the Supreme Court, and won by the Negroes in 1940. CORE has entered the field entirely independently, and desires to perform its services without the active help of any Negro group, and entirely independently.

"The result has been twofold: Negroes are bewildered at the sudden rise of a mainly white group in their behalf, and many resent their activities. Secondly, whites in the neighborhood are alarmed and enraged at the action. Special meetings of the various white associations have been held about the matter. CORE has challenged the staid, reactionary attitude of these people, in a way that no other organization ever has, and severe conflict is developing.

"Negro leaders regard CORE as composed of sincere but naive young idealists, with a curious mixture of practical, forthright social vision. They feel that the technique of non-violence might work in a few individual cases, but it can never command mass following; and therefore has little permanent value. As one very prominent Negro doctor, [redacted] who is cooperating with the group, told me,

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"Non-violence might be all right, but it has to prove itself. I am willing to work with them and give it a trial, but I feel it can have no lasting results. You have to crack down on these people.

"These men also feel that the negotiation stage of CORE lasts too long - they spend too much time with refractory people, like Stoner. They should be brought to court sooner, and a precedent established. [redacted] declares that CORE cannot change people's minds - a court decision has to outlaw discrimination first, and then the person will see by experience that discrimination was a false policy. b7C

[redacted] who is convinced that her method of approach to discrimination is the right one, and that although other organizations have the right to do as they wish, CORE must remain independent and uncontaminated. Negro members of CORE tend to disagree with this attitude, and to desire more explicit cooperating with other groups, although this disagreement is not pronounced. Negro leaders in the community definitely feel this way, however. b7C

"One of the political overtones of CORE has developed in the past few weeks. [redacted]

[redacted] is planning to run for alderman in the Spring elections. He has privately fought restrictive covenants for years, and plans to make them an issue in his campaign. He is waiting for the Woodlawn, etc., associations to expose themselves by organized public action against CORE, which will give him an opportunity to step on this in his campaign speeches. Considerable tension is developing, and the issue should be a big one in the coming campaign. b7C

"CORE has another significance: For the first time, young Negroes are affiliating themselves with a militant white organization. In the past every attempt to get Negroes to join such organizations has failed, since they tend to suspect the motives of these groups. CORE is attracting them, however, even though some Negro leaders resent CORE.

"CORE is significant because it has for the first time brought discrimination out into the open, from the standpoint of whites, in Chicago. It has forced the Negro to the attention of whites in the area, and raised the issue as one to be dealt with, not ignored or resisted. CORE's excursion to the Loop, in the Stoner case, should have repercussions, since discrimination in the Loop is notorious.

"The newspapers know about CORE, but their activities have been met with a conspiracy of silence. The Negro press has also [redacted]

"ignored them, because they resent and somewhat distrust the interference of whites.

"The unique phase of CORE is the entirely Christian ideological position of brotherhood of man, rather than the usual framework of sociological and economic reform that pro-Negro movements tend to be built upon.

"James Farmer, the founder of CORE, is at present touring the nation, organizing other CORE groups. If he is successful, the organization should attain prominence in a short time. It should be watched.

"To conclude, CORE is a direct product of tension brought about by the war and the emphasis on democracy. One CORE member told me that the 'pressure of the times' stimulated them; those who were conscientious objectors felt they should do more than merely 'refuse to join the armed forces - that's just a negative action'. They wanted to do something positive."

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P E N D I N G

Chicago File 100-11329

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

CHICAGO FIELD DIVISION

At Chicago, Illinois

Will through informants continue to investigate the activities of the subject organization.

P E N D I N G

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**

FILE NO. **100-11529**

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE WHEN MADE 1-25-44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/23-11/3-4, 8, 9, 15, 22/43	REPORT MADE BY <div style="background-color: black; color: white; padding: 2px;">[REDACTED]</div>
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TITLE COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY, a.k.a. CORE	CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - J SEDITION
---	--

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Informant reports that subject organization is continuing its activities to eliminate racial discrimination by inter-racial, non-violent direct action. Investigation, to date, reflects subject organization's activities are chiefly centered in the Negro district on Chicago's South Side, although CORE'S membership remains predominately white. Results of mail cover set forth.

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent

[REDACTED]

 Dated November 6, 1943, at Chicago, Illinois.

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DETAILS: At Chicago, Illinois

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED *S. C. Drayton* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

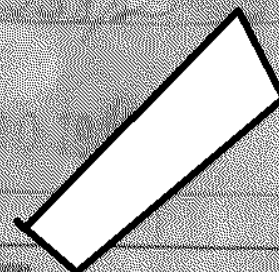
DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

COPIES OF THIS REPORT

- 5 - Bureau
- 1 - MID
- 1 - OHI
- 3 - Chicago

COPY IN FILE

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Chicago File No. 100-11329

[REDACTED]

The pamphlet, which bears the stamp of the Committee of Racial Equality, 8438 Evans Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, also contained the following statements:

"This list of restaurants in a sixteen-block area of the Loop, is published by the Committee of Racial Equality, an inter-racial organization dedicated to the complete erasure of the color line, by means of non-violent direct action, when necessary. It is our contention that barriers between racial groups are erected, sustained and strengthened by the use of violence, while acquiescence in segregation and discrimination is equally indefensible.

HOW?

"These restaurants have been tested by inter-racial groups and by individual colored persons, who found the service hospitable and courteous. This is a preliminary list, to which we hope to add many more restaurants as we determine their policy. You can help us by referring other restaurants which do not discriminate.

"When discrimination is encountered, CORE enters upon negotiations, and more direct methods if necessary, always in a spirit of good will and non-violence, to bring about a change of policy. CORE would appreciate information also about restaurants which do discriminate, in order that they may be followed up by non-violent action.

ARE YOU WITH US?

"Will you patronize these restaurants when you are in the Loop in order that segregation may some day cease to be accepted? Will you work with us for a democratic policy in all Chicago restaurants?

NOTE--Certain types of restaurants were not included in this survey, such as hotel restaurants, bars with restaurants attached. In this area, only one restaurant has presented real difficulty. Stoner's

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Chicago File No. 100-11339

at 28 N. Dearborn. CORE is working on this situation and will be glad to put the name of this restaurant on the list when its policy is changed."

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The questionnaire mentioned as an enclosure in the above quoted letter is quoted below:

Chicago File No. 100-11329

*QUESTIONNAIRE TO BE FILLED OUT BY APPLICANTS FOR MEMBERSHIP IN CORE

Name _____ Address _____

Phone (home) _____ (at work) _____

How did you hear about CORE and become interested in it?

What CORE members do you know?

How do you earn a living?

ORGANIZATIONS

Which of the following organizations have you been interested in?
(Check once; if a member at present, check twice):

- ☐ Amer. Friends Service Committee
- ☐ Amer. Jewish Congress
- ☐ Amer. League Against War and Fascism
- ☐ Amer. Peace Mobilization
- ☐ Amer. Civil Liberties Union
- ☐ Amer. Student Union
- ☐ Amer. Youth Congress
- ☐ Catholic Worker
- ☐ Fellowship of Reconciliation
- ☐ International Workers Order
- ☐ League of Women Voters
- ☐ March on Washington Committee
- ☐ National Assoc. for Advancement of Colored People
- ☐ National Conference of Christians and Jews
- ☐ National Negro Congress
- ☐ National Negro Progress Association
- ☐ Southern Negro Youth Congress
- ☐ Southern Tenant Farmers Union
- ☐ Union for Democratic Action
- ☐ Urban League
- ☐ War Resisters League
- ☐ Workers Defense League
- ☐ Young Men's Christian Association
- ☐ Young Women's Christian Association
- ☐ (Others) Specify: _____

Do you belong to a labor union? What one? _____

Have you belonged to other unions in the past? _____

Do you belong to a co-operative? Which one? _____

Chicago File No. 100-11329

NONVIOLENCE

1. What Have you read about the method of civil disobedience as used in India? _____
2. What is your understanding of A. Philip Randolph's plan to utilize this method for Negro equality in the United States? _____

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Chicago File No. 100-11529

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There are quoted below portions of the publication deemed pertinent to this investigation:

"From the Housing Front! The recent discussion of the Housing Project at 130th and Langley attracted CORE's attention when it became apparent that objection to the project was based on prejudice against Negroes. Two girls from the Housing Unit attended the Protest Meeting to acquaint themselves with the view of the opposition....and then action began. As a part of a general campaign, CORE helped distribute petitions to various groups, upholding the decision of the Chicago Housing Authority, and also wrote numerous personal letters. CORE's most important action was distributing a thousand leaflets in the Calumet area, urging the white home-owners to realize that neither they nor the Negroes profit from residential segregation.

"Hospitals and Schools Report This Unit gave a concrete report on discrimination in the Chicago Schools before the Chicago Conference Against Racial and Religious Discrimination on October 5th. In the Schools field, evidence is still filtering in to add to the facts already accumulated, and action is opening up beyond the area of the elementary schools. Syracuse CORE has taken up the attack against blood segregation in the American Red Cross, the H. and S. Unit has mailed out letters to a list of blood donors, in an effort to sample public response to CORE's work. Material evidence which has been gathered on the University of Chicago project is now in the process of being organized for action, and it is expected that there will be something definite to report in the next issue of CORE COMMENTS. Meetings of the Hospitals and Schools Unit are to be held regularly on Mondays at 8:00 P.M. at Woodlawn House, 5757 Woodlawn Ave.

"Can You Resist? How about a week-end in the country? The Social Committee is planning an outing....."In the hills of Palos"...."Vivid coloring everywhere...reds, browns, greens and yellows. Gray mists over the bottom land at night, lighted up by the Harvest

Chicago File No. 100-11323

moon"... Ahhhhh! All this and plenty more just for your enjoyment. Expenses for the week-end will total about \$4.50 for the whole week-end, or \$2.50 for one day and night. You furnish only your own bedding. Leave the week-end of December 3-5 open and MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS with Tyola Fambro, 6630 Kimbark Ave. (Fairfax 9213. Deadline -- Nov. 17th!)

"Serious Business" Asking for financial support is not a habit with us. We try to keep going on regular pledges from our members and contributions from our friends. Now and then when we face a crisis we have to say so frankly. This time it is not a matter of an action project---it is a matter of the mimeographed and printed material which are so vital to our action and its continuance. If you want to see CORE literature continued and expanded---send a contribution to Gladys Hoover, 6458 Evans Ave., c/o CORE!

"Funny or Discouraging?" The girls at the Fellowship House on Kimbark Ave. were enjoying a quiet gathering of friends when the police made their latest visit. As on other occasions things were so obviously in good order that the police left without even a complaint. Apparently some of those in the neighborhood are unable to comprehend the very simple fact that girls of two racial groups are living together in perfectly enjoyable and normal fashion.

"Writer's Cramp?" CORE members and friends should never forget the power of the pen! Did YOU write to the Chicago Sun in protest against the jim-crowing of news? Or, equally important, did you write in praise of the fine editorials on the racial struggle? Do YOU remind local editors that the public isn't concerned with the racial identity of criminals? Don't ever let your mayor or alderman forget your concern for equal and unsegregated housing!

"Public Places" In its continued work against discrimination in restaurants, CORE is carrying on three main projects at this time, under different committees. Stoner's we have still with us. We are now approaching this situation by getting prominent individuals to make their convictions known to Mr. Stoner. Contact with an employee may make it possible to approach the situation from this angle. The 63rd Street Survey is being extended with new cohorts being added to the committee to get this accomplished as soon as possible. One restaurant, the Tivoli, is now a special project, involving some interesting sidelights because of the inconsistency of treatment there. The time may soon be ripe for a new action demonstration or sit-down. New members are urged to be on the look-out for opportuni-

Chicago File No. 100-11329

ties to get into this area of action.

"Land Me Your Every now and then someone wants to hear about
Here" CORE...and no member has yet been known to re-
fuse a chance to talk about it. Recently the
Education Committee has sent speakers to local groups. George
Houser and Rita Beham did a fine job at the "Federation of
Colored Women's Clubs". Viola Fambro and Jim Robinson spoke
before a Real Estate Group. On the schedule for this week are
Ruth Urice and Viola Fambro, who are to speak to a Y.W.C.A.
Group, and George Houser who will participate in a panel on
Action Programs at the Post War World Council Minorities Forum
on Thursday evening, Nov. 11th at the Central Y.M.C.A. By the
way, you'd better jot that down on your calendar before you
forget it. CORE's Arden Angel, Dr. A. G. Carey, Jr., will be
there, as well as Lillian Proctor Falls. A prominent labor
leader will also be on the Program."

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Chicago File No. 100-11329

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Mail covers were placed on the address of the CODE as well as certain other leaders of the organization. There are set out below results of these mail covers.

Post marked October 28, 1943,

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Postmarked October 26, 1943,

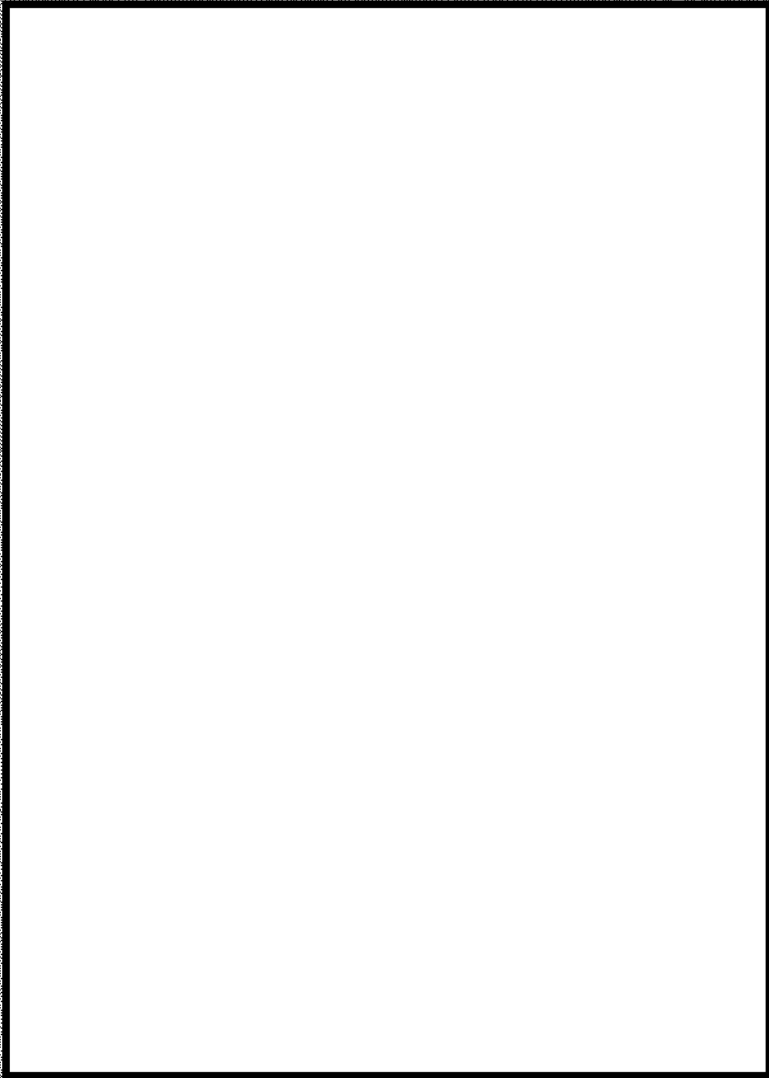
Postmarked October 23, 1943,

Postmarked October 23, 1943,

Postmarked November 2, 1943,

Postmarked November 12, 1943,

Postmarked November 6, 1943,



Chicago File No. 100-11329

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Postmarked November 3, 1943,

Postmarked November 4, 1943,

Postmarked November 4, 1943,

Postmarked November 6, 1943,

Postmarked November 9, 1943,

Postmarked November 10, 1943,

Postmarked November 13, 1943,

Postmarked November 20, 1943,

Postmarked November 23, 1943,

P E N D I N G

Chicago File No. 100-11329

UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

THE CHICAGO FIELD DIVISION

[REDACTED] at Chicago, Illinois, will, through informants attempt to obtain additional literature being prepared and distributed by the subject organization and forward this literature to the Bureau for analysis.

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Will consider the advisability of initiating separate individual investigations concerning given figures in the CORE.

Will continue to observe and report all pertinent activities of the subject organization.

P E N D I N G

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F.B.I. TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Starks
Mr. Quinn Tamm

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-20-00 BY 60322
SP-7 MAC/00

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-20-00 BY 60322
SP-7 MAC/00

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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FROM CHICAGO

7 7-00 PM

DIRECTOR

COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY, AKA...
RECEIVED...
JANUARY FIFTY...
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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ADM PLS

b1

RECEIVED

[REDACTED]

7/2/83
10/20/87
CLASSIFIED BY SP-7 MAC/00
DECLASSIFY ON 7/13/01

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY SP-7 MAC/00
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 3/2/02

8-8-96
CLASSIFIED BY SSA 9803 RDP/CAL
DECLASSIFY ON (3)
291,829

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's coding systems

Give your blood TO THE RED CROSS BLOOD BANK
BUT PROTEST
THEIR "JIM CROW" POLICY!

"The blood will be processed separately so that those receiving transfusions may be given plasma from the blood of their own race."

This is the policy of the American Red Cross on blood donations, also maintained by the local Syracuse Chapter, as verified by members of the staff and the head of the blood donor service.

**IT'S ALL THE SAME
TO HIM!**

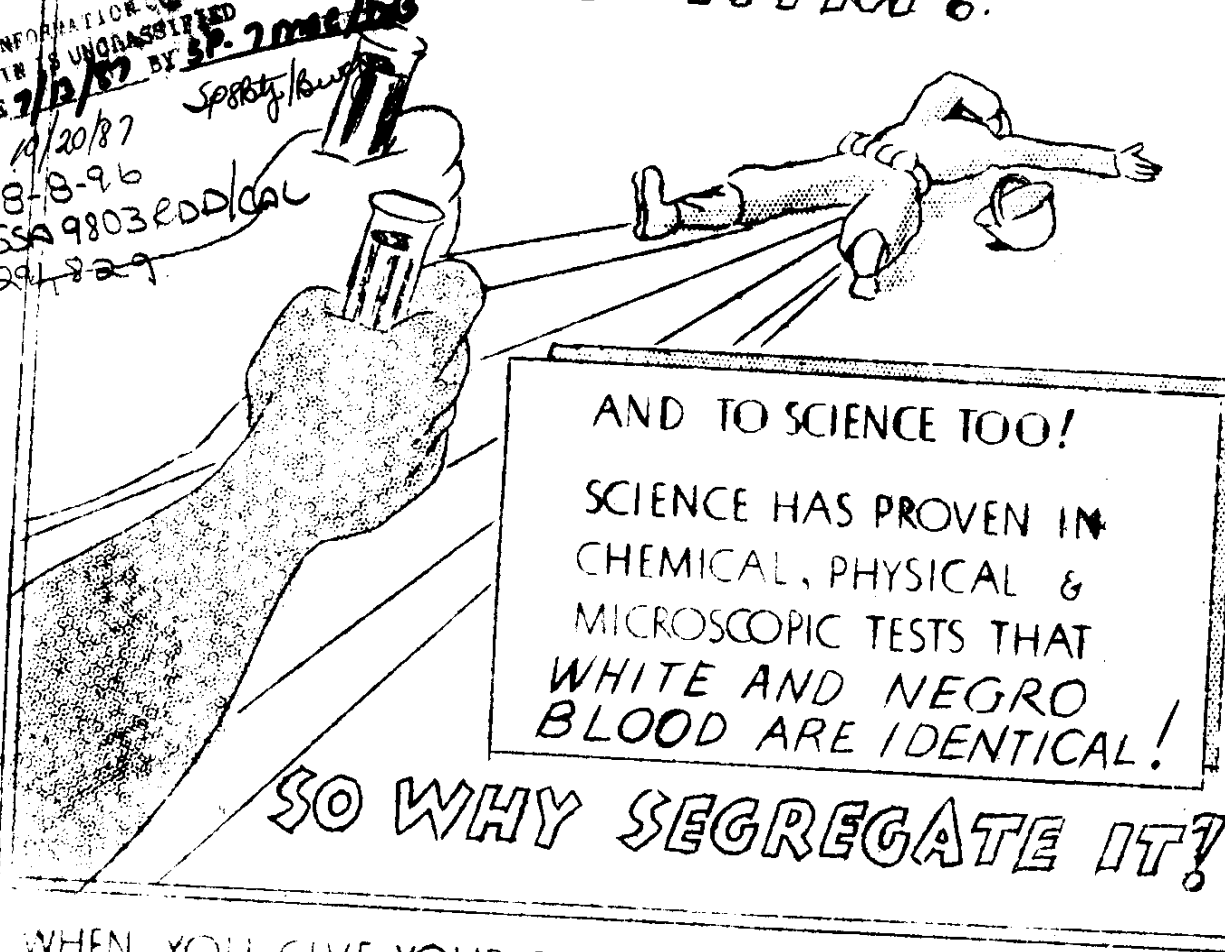
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/12/87 BY SP-7 mce/dg

10/20/87

8-8-96

SSA 9803 RDD/cac

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AND TO SCIENCE TOO!
SCIENCE HAS PROVEN IN
CHEMICAL, PHYSICAL &
MICROSCOPIC TESTS THAT
WHITE AND NEGRO
BLOOD ARE IDENTICAL!

SO WHY SEGREGATE IT?

WHEN YOU GIVE YOUR BLOOD PROTEST AGAINST THIS "JIM-CROW" POLICY. URGE THE LOCAL CHAPTER OF THE RED CROSS TO PROTEST TO THE NATIONAL RED CROSS. DO IT TODAY!

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/87 BY SP-7 mac/RS
10/20/87 SP8 By/Bwy

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291,829

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DOES BLOOD SEGREGATION MIX WITH DEMOCRACY???

Shortly after the initial appeal for donors was made, it was discovered that the Red Cross, acting on its own initiative, was keeping Negro blood separate from white. It would be difficult to imagine a more insulting procedure. Despite the fact that the OGD manual said nothing about segregating blood, the Red Cross doggedly adhered to its policy.

Finally a statement was pulled out of S. Sloan Colt on behalf of the Red Cross: "It is recognized," he said, "that there are many persons in this country who object to having Negro blood used for transfusions of white persons. This is a matter of tradition and sentiment rather than of science, as there is no difference in the physical properties of white and Negro blood. When this situation is accepted, it seems that the feelings and perhaps even the prejudices of individuals to whom transfusions are given should be respected as a symbol of democracy." (reported in PM, January 22, 1942). Mr. Colt also explained that, in establishing this policy, the Red Cross was not relying upon Army or Navy orders.

That such a policy should be defended as a "symbol of democracy" by the official of a humanitarian organization is almost incredible. Actually, the reason Southern Congressmen and Senators have been so vocal on the subject is because a mixture of Negro and white blood could be a symbol of democracy, which is precisely what they are determined to avoid. The policy is all the more stupid by reason of the fact that many blood donations are used in effecting a single transfusion.

In Massachusetts, 372 physicians petitioned the Red Cross to change this despicable policy. In its issue of May 16, 1942, the Journal of the American Medical Association emphatically demonstrated that there is no scientific warrant for the belief that the physical properties of Negro blood are any different than those of white blood; and on June 24, 1942, the American Association of Physical Anthropologists added their protest against the policy of blood segregation. Yet the Red Cross still adheres to its policy.

— LETTERS UNDER THE SKIN by McWilliams.

Address your letters of protest either to the Rev. Ellsworth Ransom, Chairman, or Mrs. Carl Seymour, Executive Secretary, Red Cross, 437 S. Warren St. Your vote for democracy will be forwarded to Washington.

WHO & WHAT IS THE COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY???

(Called CORE)

CORE has one purpose-- to eliminate racial discrimination. CORE has method-- inter-racial, non-violent direct action.

WHY DID CORE BEGIN? During the fall of 1942 a determined group of Negroes and whites reached these conclusions:

1. Action, immediate and direct, is demanded by local and national racial tensions.
2. In the struggle for racial justice, education as such is insufficient; violence is self-defeating; yet withdrawal would be immoral.
3. Direct, non-violent action carried through interracially should be the approach to the race problem.
4. This method of attack, direct but not violent, was not being used by any group in the field of racial tension at the time.
5. Therefore a group should be formed that would take this approach.

WHAT HAS CORE ACCOMPLISHED?

CORE conducted a leaflet campaign directed toward public enlightenment concerning the hypocrisy of the Red Cross in its segregation of "Negro" from "white" blood.

CORE investigated cases of discrimination in restaurants, department stores, and hotels.

CORE stimulated ministers to survey leading Syracuse industries (1) to determine how well the process of integration of Negroes has progressed, and (2) to encourage employers to make sound plans now for maintaining a fair proportion of Negroes in their jobs after the war.

CORE, through patient negotiation with the manager, eliminated racial discrimination against Italian-Americans and Negroes in a large downtown roller-skating rink.

CORE and RED CROSS

Representatives of CORE have been favorably received by Mrs. Carl Seymour, Executive Sec. of the local Red Cross. The Red Cross is acting on the assumption that citizens of Syracuse and the United States want blood segregation. CORE thinks this assumption false, especially when the facts are known.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DML:PC

TO :

THE DIRECTOR

DATE: APRIL 25, 1944
3:55 P.M.

FROM :

D. W. LADD

SUBJECT:

COMMITTEE ON RACIAL EQUALITY

By reference from your office I spoke with [redacted] of the White House who advised that he was calling with reference to a report from the Intelligence Division of the War Department to the effect that the Committee of Racial Equality is expected to demonstrate in Washington on the date coinciding with the date of expected filibuster on poll tax legislation in Congress. [redacted] inquired if the Bureau had any additional information with regard to this matter. I told [redacted] that we sent that report to the War Department and that we did have some additional information. He then inquired if this information was also furnished to [redacted] and I told him that it was furnished to [redacted] as well as to the Army and Navy. U

b7C

[redacted] requested that he be kept advised on this matter. I told him that a summary of what we have on it would be furnished to him and he would also be furnished with any subsequent information we may receive on it. [redacted] stated that if anything of importance comes up before we get the summary over to him, he would appreciate a telephone call. I assured him that this would be done. U

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/2/96

BY SP-16SK/

7/13/87

SP-7 mac/BS

10/17/87

SP-8B/BW/

8-8-96

SSA9803RDD/CAT

291,829

RECORDED

100-2

27 APR 28 1944

EX-11

8/13/44

Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark

J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY

Submitted herewith are the following investigative reports concerning the subject organizations:

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 10, 1943, at Chicago, Illinois;

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated November 4, 1943, at Chicago, Illinois;

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated January 15, 1944, at Chicago, Illinois;

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated April 29, 1944, at Grand Rapids, Michigan;

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated May 17, 1944, at Syracuse, New York;

b7C

Submitted with the last named report is a photostatic copy concerning a protest of the alleged "Jim Crow" policy of the Red Cross Blood Bank.

In connection with the information in the attached reports it would be appreciated if you would furnish this Bureau an opinion as to whether the subject organization, or members thereof, have violated the Sedition or related statutes. It would also be appreciated if you would advise what, if any, additional investigation is desired in this regard.

Attachment

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~10/20/87~~
~~SP-7 mac/88~~

10/20/87 SP-8 BT/Buck
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/17/99 BY SP-7 mac/88
9/13/87 SSA9803RDD/cak
8-8-96 291,929

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUN 14 1944 A.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

FILE NO. 14-34 ATN

REPORT MADE AT SYRACUSE, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 5/19/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/8, 10, 11, 12, 21 2/26, 4/15, 17 5/10, 11/44	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; display: inline-block;"></div> b7C
TITLE COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY, also known as CORE			CHARACTER OF CASE SEDITION

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Subject organization caused pamphlets to be distributed at American Red Cross Blood Bank, Syracuse, NY, 1/10/44, protesting blood segregation. Leaflets distributed by white, and colored, on behalf of CORE. CORE is inter-racial group composed of white and colored people working toward elimination of alleged racial discrimination. Membership list set out. b7C

Details:

b7C

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT b2
 Syracuse, New York
 Name to be furnished in event b7D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/27/79 BY SP-1 GJK/ee
12/13/87 SP-7 mac/BB

b7D

Communication commences with a statement that the Committee of Racial Equality (Core) felt impelled to protest against the "unjust, unscientific and undemocratic policy of blood segregation by race as practiced by the American Red Cross in its Blood Donor Service. The committee feels that this practice (1) is a clear case of racial inequality and dis-

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100px; height: 40px; display: inline-block;"></div>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5-Bureau (Encs.) 1-Washington Field (Info.) 1-USA, NDNY (Enc.) 3-Syracuse		<div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">20 MAY 22 1944</div> <div style="text-align: right; font-weight: bold;">EX - 39</div>
		RECORDED & INDEXED

crimination (2) and is thereby attempting to keep the negro in an inferior position." The communication continues to the effect that the policy of the Red Cross in this connection had caused racial friction with the result that negroes had failed to cooperate with the Red Cross in connection with the Blood Donor Program. The communication continues with the statement "Core does not wish to stop the flow of blood into the armed services; it does not want to eliminate blood segregation by race on the part of the Red Cross so that negroes will feel free to give their blood along with others." The communication continues with an argument that blood segregation is not scientific, that there is no difference in the physical property of white and negro blood and that the Red Cross, in adopting its policy of segregation was not relying on Army or Navy orders. The communication purported to contain a list of the members of the Committee of Racial Equality as follows:

Mrs. MARJORIE ~~ANKS~~
THEODORE ~~BROWN~~
RUTH ~~COTHRAN~~
EUGENE ~~GOLDSTEIN~~
WILEY B. GOODRICH
AUGUSTA ~~GRAHAM~~
DOROTHY ~~HOGES~~
JOSEPHINE ~~JACKSON~~
DOROTHY ~~KUPKE~~
EDGAR ~~OLIVER~~
MINNIE ~~OLIVER~~
ROBERT VOGEL
JAMES ~~WILLIAMS~~
GRAYCE ~~WILSON~~
SAMUEL ~~WOLFSON~~
Reverend W. DANIEL ~~FRANCIS~~
Reverend LEO ~~MURPHY~~
GERALD and JEAN ~~STURN~~.

The communication bears the signature of ROBERT S. VOGEL. This communication was in fact published in the letters to the editors column of the Syracuse Herald-Journal.

WILLIAM E. RAPP
Chief of Police
Syracuse, New York

Chief RAPP stated that on January 10, 1944, it had been called to his attention that certain circulars were being distributed at the Syracuse Industrial Club Building, 226 West Genessee Street,

SS 14-34

Syracuse, New York, where at that time the American Red Cross was receiving Blood Donors in connection with the Red Cross Blood Donor Program. Chief RAPP stated that this information had come to him from an officer of the Syracuse Industrial Club, [redacted] and from a representative of the American Red Cross. Chief RAPP stated that an officer had been sent to the scene of the distribution of this literature and that the officer had returned with a specimen of the literature being distributed and had also brought in ROBERT SAMUEL VOGEL, white [redacted] colored. According to Chief RAPP, Inspector [redacted] of the Syracuse Police Department, had advised VOGEL and [redacted] that the pamphlets could not be distributed without the permission of the Chief of Police. b7C

[redacted]
Special Agent, FBI
Syracuse, New York

b7C

Agent [redacted] obtained from Chief RAPP specimens of the literature distributed by VOGEL and [redacted] ostensibly on behalf of the Committee of Racial Equality and has the same in his possession. He made photostatic copies of that portion of the literature being distributed which may be seditious in its content. The original of the literature distributed, together with the original of the letter to the editor dated January 6, 1944, and above referred to which he obtained from Temporary Confidential Informant [redacted] are being retained in the files of the Syracuse Field Division. b2 b7C b7D

[redacted]
Syracuse, New York

[redacted] stated that she was well aware of the distribution on January 10, 1944, of certain literature at the entrance of the Red Cross Blood Bank at that time held at the Syracuse Industrial Building, Syracuse, New York. She stated that this had not been the first occurrence of this kind since the Red Cross had commenced receiving blood donors and added that a ROBERT VOGEL, prior to the distribution of the pamphlets, had called on her at her office and advised her that Core was going to cause the distribution of pamphlets. She stated that it was not the Red Cross who had called the police in connection with the distribution of the pamphlets on January 10 and added that it was the fixed policy of the Red Cross in connection with the opposition to its segregation of blood to do nothing which might in any manner aggravate the situation or lead to any sort of racial strife. She stated, in passing, that within the month following the events of January 10, 1944, windows had been broken at the headquarters of the American Red Cross at Syracuse b7C

SS 14-61

as well as at the home of [REDACTED] of the [REDACTED] and Gross at Syracuse, New York, who was reported by [REDACTED] as being highly indignant at the activities of the subject organization. She identified the literature exhibited to her by the writer as being that which VOGLI had caused to be distributed.

b7C

PROSECUTIVE STEPS:

The facts in this case were discussed with United States Attorney TWING J. HIGBEE, Syracuse, New York, with a view of ascertaining whether or not in his opinion the literature distributed by VOGLI and [REDACTED] was seditious. Mr. HIGBEE stated he did not desire to state that the matter was not seditious without having an opportunity of giving the matter considerable study and attention. He stated the matter was a serious one owing to the fact that constitutional guarantees were involved, as well as racial disturbances. It should be noted that this case was not discussed with Mr. HIGBEE with a view of obtaining his authority for prosecution in this case.

b7C

Photostatic copies of the pamphlet distributed on January 10, 1944, were made by the writer. Two copies are being transmitted as an enclosure to the Bureau and one copy is being transmitted to the United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York, who has expressed a desire to have a copy thereof.

It was known to the writer that ROBERT SAMUEL VOGLI was a conscientious objector and had been confined in a conscientious objector camp at Campton, New Hampshire.

[REDACTED] Local Draft Board 488, Syracuse, New York, stated the Selective Service file of ROBERT SAMUEL VOGLI indicated that he had been confined in a conscientious objectors camp at Campton, New Hampshire, reporting there on March 4, 1943. [REDACTED] stated the records in his office did not indicate whether or not VOGLI had ever been released and if he had been released, the records did not indicate the terms thereof.

b7C

[REDACTED] Camp Operations Division, National Headquarters, Selective Service System, Washington, D. C., in a letter directed to the State Director of Selective Service System, Albany, New York, stated that an examination had been made of the records of the National Headquarters of Selective Service Department, Washington, D. C., which indicated that ROBERT SAMUEL VOGLI, Order No. 1447, Local Board 488, Syracuse, New York, had been assigned to a camp for conscientious objectors at Campton, New Hampshire, and had reported at that camp on March 4, 1943. VOGLI thereafter was transferred to a camp at Colville, California, on May 2, 1943. According to this letter, on July 1, 1943, VOGLI was placed on detached service with the Washington Office of the American Friends Service Committee. This letter further reports that the American Friends Committee had advised that VOGLI some time ago had been sent by them for temporary duty to Syracuse, New York.

b7C

SS 14-34

The letter closes as follows:

"An inquiry from that organization today develops that he was sent, some time ago, to a temporary duty for them in Syracuse, New York. However, I called their attention to the fact that he was in the area of his home and was not allowed to remain there. They are today issuing orders removing him from that vicinity.

"For your information, there is a limited number of conscientious objectors placed on detached service with the National Service Board for Religious Objectors, the American Friends Service Committee, the Brethren Service Committee and the Pennants Central Committee, located respectively at Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Elgin, Illinois, and Allentown, Pennsylvania. These men are engaged in carrying on the administrative activities caused by the cooperative arrangements in effect between the organizations referred to and the Selective Service System.

With a view to determining whether or not VOXEL was released from conscientious objector status, a letter was directed by this Field Division to the Albany, New York, office of the Selective Service at Albany, New York, which headquarters letter dated March 28, 1944, transmitted to this office the above letter of the Albany office dated March 21, 1944.

In connection with the writer's investigation of agitation among the American negroes in this Field Division, it is known that [redacted] is active in the affairs of colored people in this city and from time to time has been of value to this office in connection with the investigation of its cases involving colored people. With reference to [redacted] it is known by the writer that she is a social worker employed by the New York State Department of Social Welfare and recently made a "test" at the Hotel Syracuse, Syracuse, New York, in company with a large number of white and colored people, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not racial discrimination was practiced by that hotel against colored persons. With respect to the other individuals listed as being members of a Committee of Racial Equality, a search of the files of this office fails to reveal any information to the effect that they are in any manner subversive.

[redacted] Syracuse Council of Social Agencies, Syracuse, New York, is an active social worker in the City of Syracuse, being particularly active in connection with organizations active in this city. She is well acquainted with the membership of CORE and states that this organization has considerable support by many prominent persons in this city. This organization, according to [redacted] is not controlled in any manner by any other outside group and has devoted itself almost exclusively to racial matters in this city.

b7C

b7C

SS 14-34

ENCLOSURES: To the Bureau, 2 photostatic copies of
pamphlet distributed on January 10, 1944
to USA, WDET, 1/8/44 of pamphlet distributed
on January 10, 1944

SS 12-34

UNCLASSIFIED LEADS

THE SYRACUSE FIELD DIVISION:

AT SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

Will recontact the United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not in his judgment the literature distributed on behalf of subject organization is seditious in its nature.

One copy of this report is being furnished to the Washington Field Division for their information in accordance with the request contained in their letter to the Syracuse Field Division dated May 1, 1934, entitled "ROBERT SAMUEL VOGEL - SEDITION".

100-225892-11

CHANGED TO

100-225892-15-1

NOV 14 1966

nd - 2/10

10/20/87 JPS Bty / Bury
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/87 BY SP-7 mac/ps
8-8-96 SSA9803RDD/crc
291.829

ELC:mr
6/26/44

The Attorney General

J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY,
also known as "CORE",
Chicago, Illinois

Information was recently received by this Bureau that the captioned organization planned to picket the Chicago Bar Association, 29 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, on Thursday afternoon, June 23, 1944, in protest against the refusal to admit Negro lawyers as members of the Chicago Bar Association. It was indicated that the Chicago units of the March on Washington Movement and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had been invited to participate in this event as well as members of the Chicago Branch of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. According to the information received, five white women, two white men, and three Negro men, all members of the captioned organization, picketed the Chicago Bar Association on June 23, 1944, for a period of one hour and ten minutes. These individuals reportedly distributed literature and carried posters protesting the discrimination of the Chicago Bar Association in refusing to admit Negro lawyers as members. The literature so distributed is said to have been stamped "Committee of Racial Equality, 6458 Evans Avenue, Chicago, Illinois." The picketing is said to have been peaceful and no violence was noted.

Copies of this memorandum are being made available to Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark who has been furnished with previous information concerning the captioned organization.

CC: Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark

10/20/87. SP-8 BT/605
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/87 BY SP-1401/LS
SP-7 MUC/08
9-9.96 291,829
SSA9803RDD/CAL

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

235292-12
JUN 28 10 30 PM '44
JUN 27 11 14 AM '44
RECORDED
&
INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 20 1944

TELETYPE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/21/79 BY SP-1 GAB/BJ

8-8-96 SSA 9803RDD/CLB 291.829
WASH FROM CHICAGO TO 20 5-31 PM

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm

HASP. COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY AKA CORE. INTERNAL

SEDITION. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

ADVISED SUBJECT 9027

ORGANIZATION PLANS TO PICKET CHICAGO BAR ASSOCIATION, TWENTY ONE

SOUTH LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO, ON AFTERNOON OF THURSDAY, JUNE

TWENTY TWO NEXT IN PROTEST AGAINST REFUSAL TO ADMIT NEGRO LAWYERS

AS MEMBERS OF SAID ASSOCIATION. INFORMANT REPORTS THAT LOCAL UNIT

OF MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT AND NAACP HAVE BEEN INVITED TO

PARTICIPATE. CHICAGO FOR MEMBERS LIKEWISE WILL PARTICIPATE. DETAILS I

AS TO TIME AND PLACE OF ASSEMBLY OF PICKETERS NOT ANNOUNCED AS YET.

BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF ANY PERTINENT DEVELOPMENTS.

b7C

b2

b7C

b7D

300-DRAYTON
56 JUL 3
ACK PLS
257

6-26-44
HCC

cc Ladd

Five-846

RECORDED INDEXED
JUN 28 1944

Re: ^① COMMITTEE ON RACIAL EQUALITY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C; SEDITION

Delinquencies:

It is noted that in the reports of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 10, 1943 and November 8, 1943 and also the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated January 15, 1944, the leads set forth are too general. In addition to the above it is noted that much of the material set forth in the details of these reports should have been summarized, especially the informants' reports which are set forth in considerable detail. It is also noted that the last report submitted in this case is that of Special Agent [redacted] dated January 15, 1944. A report should be submitted at this time bringing the activities of this organization up to date.

b7C

Explanation:

The above delinquencies have been noted and called to the attention of the agent presently assigned to handle this investigation. In the future the leads set forth in this investigation will be more specific, as suggested. The informants reports in the future will be summarized. A report has been dictated in instant investigation by Special Agent [redacted] on July 15, 1944, bringing the activities of this organization up to date.

b7C

Inspection Report
Chicago Field Office
July 15, 1944
S. J. Grayton
Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
4/22/87 SP 1/2/87
7/13/87 SP 7/13/87
10/20/87 SP 8/20/87
8-8-96
5509803RDO/CL
291.829

78 AUG 12 1944

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUN 23 1968

91

TELETYPE

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Bishop
- Mr. Casper
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. Felt
- Mr. Gale
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Trotter
- Mr. Tele. Room
- Mr. Holmes
- Miss Gandy

WASH FROM CHICAGO 1 23 8-42 AM

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

HASP. COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY, AKA CORE; INTERNAL SECURITY,
SEDITION. RE OUR TELETYPE JUNE TWENTIETH LAST. FIVE WHITE WOMEN,
TWO WHITE MEN, THREE NEGRO MEN, MEMBERS OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION,
PICKETED CHICAGO BAR ASSOCIATION, TWENTY-NINE SOUTH LA SALLE, INSTANT
DATE FOR PERIOD OF ONE HOUR AND TEN MINUTES. DISTRIBUTED
LITERATURE AND CARRIED POSTERS PROTESTING DISCRIMINATION OF BAR
ASSOCIATION IN REFUSAL TO ADMIT NEGRO LAWYERS AS MEMBERS. LITERATURE
STAMPED "COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY, SIX FOUR FIVE EIGHT EVANS
AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS". PICKETING PEACEFUL; NO VIOLENCE

NOTED:; REPORT WILL BE SUBMITTED

SSA 9803

8-8-96

29/8

BRAYTON

END

10/26/87 50858/Burby

9/1/88

7/19/87 cc: Ladd

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 10/27/99 BY SP-1/MLP

GLC:mr
6/26/44

~~ORIGINAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~BY SPECIAL AGENT~~

100-225892-14

[REDACTED]
Administrative Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

b7C

Dear [REDACTED]:

I thought you would be interested to know that recent information received by this Bureau indicated that the Committee of Racial Equality, Chicago, Illinois, planned to picket the Chicago Bar Association, 29 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, on Thursday afternoon, June 23, 1944, in protest against the refusal to admit Negro lawyers as members of the Chicago Bar Association. It was indicated that the Chicago units of the March on Washington Movement and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had been invited to participate in this event as well as members of the Chicago Branch of the Fellowship of Reconciliation. According to the information received, five white women, two white men, and three Negro men, all members of the Committee of Racial Equality, picketed the Chicago Bar Association on June 23, 1944, for a period of one hour and ten minutes. These individuals reportedly distributed literature and carried posters protesting the discrimination of the Chicago Bar Association in refusing to admit Negro lawyers as members. The literature so distributed is said to have been stamped "Committee of Racial Equality, 6458 Evans Avenue, Chicago, Illinois." The picketing is said to have been peaceful and no violence was noted.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

James H. Dugan

10/30/87 S. M. G. / B. G.
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 2/3/82 BY SP7 mac/bs

8-8-96 5599803 RDD/csl
291,829

004-27-79

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

507 GSK/ea
E. J. [Signature]

HRH:LHO

100-225892

85

SAC - Syracuse

July 19, 1944

J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY
INTERNAL SECURITY - R
SUBSIDY

You are advised that based upon information appearing in the investigative reports of your Field Division concerning the captioned matter, the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice has advised that it does not appear from the facts available that prosecution for a violation of the Sedition Statutes is warranted of the organization or its members. It was further stated by the Criminal Division that no further investigation is desired.

In view of the foregoing opinion of the Criminal Division it will be no longer necessary for you to keep this case in a pending status. However, you are instructed to see to it that any significant activities on the part of either the organization or its members are brought to your attention promptly. General information concerning the activities and the aims and purposes of the organization should be submitted in your monthly summary report entitled "Foreign Inspired Agitation Among the American Negroes in the Syracuse Field Division."

10/20/87 SP8 BTG/BWJ
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/27/99 BY SP1 PPL/az

7/13/87 SP-6 MAC/SON
G-8-46 SSA 9803 RDD/COL
291.829

Jul 20 5 06 PM '44
RECEIVED
SAC - SYRACUSE
FBI

MAILED 11
JUL 21 1944 P.M.
FBI - SYRACUSE

PLS
WJH

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR, Federal Bureau of Investigation, DATE: July 5, 1961.
 FROM : TOM C. CLARK, Asst. Attorney General, Criminal Div. 100-365-441
 SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY. 100-16-10

Reference is made to your memorandum of June 14, 1961, and to the reports transmitted therewith.

It does not appear from the facts contained in the reports that prosecution for violation of the sedition statute would be warranted against the above-named organization or its members. No further investigation is desired by the Criminal Division.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 6-8-96 BY SSA 9203 RDD/CAL
 291,829

Handwritten notes:
 OK sent to
 100-365-441
 7-17-61

RECORDED

EX-42

Handwritten: 100-225192-1
 100-16-10
 100-365-441
 100-16-10

Handwritten signatures and initials:
 [Illegible signatures]

100-225892-16

CHANGED TO

100-225892-15-2

10/20/87 SP8 BTG/BWY
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/87 BY SP-7 mac/B3
8-8-96 SSA9803RDD/coc
291.829

NOV 14 1966

mt-98

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~**F.B.I. TELETYPE**

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Mumford _____
 Mr. Jones _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____

CLASSIFIED AND
 EXTENDED BY SP-8 SH/...
 REASON FOR EXTENSION
 FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW FOR
 DECLASSIFICATION 5/2/87

ALL INFORMATION ON THIS
 PAGE IS CLASSIFIED
 UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE

WASH FROM CHICAGO [2 18 11:00 AM] **b1**

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

[TAIL] **b7C**

COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY AKA CORE, INTERNAL SECURITY J,
 SEDITION, ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ INFORMATION. [REDACTED] ADVISES MEMBERS
 PLAN TO PICKET UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO CAMPUS THURSDAY NEXT DURING
 SPEECH OF PRESIDENT ROBERT C. HUTCHINS IN PROTEST OF DISCRIMINATION
 AGAINST NEGROES IN MEDICAL SCHOOL. TO CARRY POSTERS AND DIS-
 TRIBUTE LITERATURE PROTESTING SAME. MEMBERS TO ASSEMBLE AT 6:00
 PM AND CONTINUE UNTIL SPEECH COMPLETED. [REDACTED]

b2**b7C****b7D**

DRAYTON 8-9-96

CLASSIFIED BY SSA9803RDD/CS

DECLASSIFY ON: OADR (3)

291-829

CLASSIFIED BY: SP-7 mac/BS
 DECLASSIFY ON: OADR 7/13/87

RECEIVED

b1

[12:23 PM EDT] (X)U JM

COPIES DESTROYED 7-1-59

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated
 outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in
 order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

CONFIDENTIAL

F.B.I. TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Mumford _____
 Mr. Jones _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

b7C

b1

ALL INFORMATION ON THIS
 PAGE IS CLASSIFIED
 UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE

b7C

WASH FROM CHICAGO
 DIRECTOR ROUTINE

GAIN

COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY AKA CORE, INTERNAL SECURITY J, SEDITION.
 CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [REDACTED] ADVISES SUBJECT ORGANIZATION
 PLANNING PICKET FRIDAY NEXT OF MANDALL HALL, CHICAGO UNIVERSITY AT
 57TH AND UNIVERSITY STREET, CHICAGO DURING MEETING HELD BY RED CROSS
 SEEKING BLOOD DONORS. MEETING ALSO TO STIMULATE PURCHASE OF WAR
 BONDS. PICKET IN PROTEST OF ALLEGED POLICY OF RED CROSS IN SEGREGATING
 NEGRO AND WHITE BLOOD IN BLOOD BANKS. ALSO FAILURE TO HAVE
 NEGRO RED CROSS WORKERS IN MAIN CHICAGO RED CROSS OFFICE. CHICAGO
 PD, SID AND ONI NOTIFIED. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF ANY PERTINENT
 DEVELOPMENTS.

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BRAYTON

RECEIVED

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CLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED]
 EXTENDED BY [REDACTED]
 REASON FOR EXTENSION
 FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW FOR
 DECLASSIFICATION

HRH

8-8-96

CLASSIFIED BY SSA9903RDD/CAL

DECLASSIFICATION 25X (3)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES

AND FIELD OFFICES

NOTIFIED BY [REDACTED]

DATE [REDACTED]

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated
 outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in
 order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

CONFIDENTIAL

EHM:LVO
(7-27-44)

100-225872-19

10/20/87 SP/10/20/87 Bury

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/13/87 BY SP-7 MAC/RS

Date:

To: Assistant Chief of Staff
G-3, War Department

SA 9803 RDD/CAL

8-8-96

291,829

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Attention:



b7C

In line with previous information concerning the subject organization, the following is submitted for your appropriate consideration.

On Thursday, July 20, 1944, six white members and five Negro members of the subject organization distributed handbills to persons entering the chapel of the University of Chicago at East 57th Street and Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois, on the occasion of a speech delivered by Robert C. Hutchins, President of the University.

The members of the organization assembled at 7:00 p.m. and completed their distribution of leaflets by 8:15 p.m. on the above date. The group broke up after a peaceful demonstration and distribution of literature.

The handbills were headed "Jim Crow and the University of Chicago" and denied alleged discrimination against Negroes at the University.

Among the allegations contained in the literature were the following which are set forth in summary form:

1. Negroes have been barred for the past two years from training in the Medical School.
2. They are forbidden treatment at lying in hospital.
3. Negro children are not admitted at the Robt. Robt. Hospital.
4. Negro children are drastically limited in attendance at the Chicago Laboratory School.
5. The business office of the University of Chicago is encouraging restricted covenants.
6. President Hutchins has failed to act on the situation despite presentation of facts to him.

DECLASSIFIED
ON 4-27-79

SP-7 RDD/RS

Jul 28 2 34 PM '44

Assistant Chief of Staff
C-3, War Department

It is further reported that handbills were also distributed which advised that a documented booklet is available at the headquarters of the Committee of Racial Equality, 6158 Evans Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, which apparently sets forth facts which are alleged to substantiate the foregoing charges.

Subsequently, on July 25, 1944, a confidential informant advised that members of the Committee of Racial Equality in Chicago were planning to picket Marshall Hall at Chicago University, 57th and University Streets, on Friday, July 28, 1944. There has been scheduled at this place a meeting of Red Cross representatives who are seeking blood donors. The meeting is also scheduled for the purpose of stimulating the purchase of War Bonds. The picketing is planned in protest of the alleged policy of the Red Cross in segregating Negro and white person's blood in blood banks and the reported absence of Negro Red Cross workers in the main Chicago, Illinois, Red Cross office.

You will be advised of additional pertinent information as it is received.

cc - Director of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F.B.I. TELETYPE

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY SP-1087/...
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 7/2/88

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) 4/10/79-12/79-12/79
DATE

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Coffey
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Carson
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Hendon
- Mr. Mumford
- Mr. Jones
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

b1

WASH FROM CHICAGO

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

b7C

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

[TAIL] COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY, AKA, CORE, INTERNAL SECURITY
J. SEDITION. REFERENCE OUR TELETYPE TUESDAY LAST. ON THURSDAY LAST
SIX WHITE MEMBERS AND FIVE NEGRO MEMBERS SUBJECT ORGANIZATION DIS-
TRIBUTED HANDBILLS TO PERSONS ENTERING CHAPEL OF CHICAGO UNIVERSITY
AT EAST 59TH AND WOODLAWN STREETS CHICAGO ON OCCASION OF SPEECH
DELIVERED BY PRESIDENT ROBERT C. HUTCHINS. MEMBERS ASSEMBLED SEVEN
PM AND COMPLETED DISTRIBUTION BY EIGHT FORTY-FIVE PM WHEN ALL DISBURSED.
DISTRIBUTION PEACEFUL. HANDBILLS HEADED QUOTE JIM CROW IN THE UNI-
VERSITY OF CHICAGO UNQUOTE AND DECRIED DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES
AS FOLLOWS, BARRED FROM LAST TWO YEARS TRAINING IN MEDICAL SCHOOL.
FORBIDDEN TREATMENT AT LYING IN HOSPITAL, CHILDREN NOT ADMITTED AT
BOBBE ROBERTS HOSPITAL, CHILDREN DRASTICALLY LIMITED IN ATTENDANCE
OF CHICAGO LABORATORY SCHOOL, BUSINESS OFFICE ENCOURAGING RESTRICTED
COVENANTS. ALSO CHARGED PRESIDENT HUTCHINS HAS FAILED TO ACT ON
SITUATION DESPITE PRESENTATION OF FACTS TO HIM. HANDBILLS ALSO
STATED QUOTE A DOCUMENTED BOOKLET IS AVAILABLE FROM COMMITTEE OF RACIAL
EQUALITY 6458 EVANS AVENUE UNQUOTE. A COPY OF THIS FIFTEEN PAGE
BOOKLET ENTITLED DISCRIMINATION AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO WILL BE
PHOTOSTATED AND FURNISHED BUREAU IN NEXT INVESTIGATIVE REPORT.

CLASSIFIED BY SSA 9803RDD/CAL
DECLASSIFY ON 25X (3)

RECEIVED 29/829

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DRAYTON

8-08 PM EXT
10/20/77 SP-1087/...
CLASSIFIED BY SP-7112/...
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR
7/13/87

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated
outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in
order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

100-225892-21

CHANGED TO

100-225892-15-3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/87 BY SP-7 MAC/SL

10/20/87 SP-6 BTJ/SWJ
8-8-96 SSA9803EDD/KAL
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mt-RD

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F.B.I. TELETYPE

8.8.96
 CLASSIFIED BY SSA9803RDD/CAL
 DECLASSIFY ON: 25X(3)
 29/329

ALL INFORMATION ON THIS
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 UNLESS INDICATED OTHERWISE

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
 Mr. Clegg _____
 Mr. Coffey _____
 Mr. Glavin _____
 Mr. Ladd _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tracy _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Carson _____
 Mr. Harbo _____
 Mr. Hendon _____
 Mr. Mumford _____
 Mr. Jones _____
 Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Miss Gandy _____

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b7C

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WASH FROM CHICAGO
 DIRECTOR ROUTINE

U [GAIN] COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY CORE, INTERNAL SECURITY, REPT
 TION. REFERENCE URM TELETYPE OF TUESDAY LAST, FOUR NEGROES AND
 FOUR WHITE MEMBERS OF SUBJECT ORGANIZATION PASSED OUT HANDBILLS
 THURSDAY LAST, CRYING RACE DISCRIMINATION IN ALLEGATION THAT RED
 CROSS SEGREGATES NEGRO AND WHITE BLOOD WHEN DONATED AT BLOOD BANKS.
 NO INCIDENTS RESULTED. ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ INFORMANT ADVISES

DEMANDING THAT THEY BE SERVED. SUBJECT ORGANIZATION HAS BROUGHT
 ALLEGATION THAT DORCHESTER RESTAURANT REFUSES TO SERVE FOOD TO
 NEGROES AND THAT THIS ACTION WILL FORCE MANAGEMENT TO SERVE
 NEGROES OR BE A BASIS FOR SUIT IF SAME IS REFUSED. CHICAGO PD,
 SIO AND SMI NOTIFIED. BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED OF ANY PERTINANT
 DEVELOPMENTS.

b2
 b7D

DRAYTON

RECEIVED

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[5-25 PM] ENT

CLASSIFIED BY SP7MAC/PO
 DECLASSIFY ON OADR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
 OTHERWISE

RECORDED & INDEXED

CLASSIFIED AND
 EXTENDED BY SP7MAC/PO
 REASON FOR EXTENSION
 FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
 DATE OF REVIEW FOR
 DECLASSIFICATION 5/9/89

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated
 outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in
 order to protect the Bureau's coding systems

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **SYRACUSE, NEW YORK**

FILE NO. **14-34 KMG**

REPORT MADE AT SYRACUSE, NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 8/2/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 7/8-25/44	REPORT MADE BY <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 20px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>
TITLE COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY, also known as: "CORE"			CHARACTER OF CASE SEDITION
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS <p>USA, NEWY, and Department advise facts in instant case not violation of sedition laws.</p>			
-2-			
Reference: Bureau File No. 100-225392. Bureau Letter to the Syracuse Field Division dated July 19th, 1944.			
Details: <p>By letter dated July 8th, 1944, Mr. IRVING J. HIGHER, United States Attorney for the Northern District of New York, at Syracuse, New York, who had been requested to advise whether or not, in his judgment, the facts of this case constituted a violation of the sedition laws, advised that, in his opinion, the facts in this case did not constitute a violation of the sedition laws of the United States.</p> <p>By referenced Bureau letter, the Syracuse Office was advised that the facts in this case had been presented to the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice and that a decision had been rendered to the effect that it did not appear from the facts that prosecution for a violation of the sedition laws was warranted of this organization or its members.</p> <p>It was stated by the Criminal Division that no further investigation was desired.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">- CLOSED -</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 1 - USA Syracuse 2 - Syracuse COPY IN FILE		100-225392-23	
		<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"></div>	

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ENH.LVO
(8-3-44)
100-225892

RECORDED

[Handwritten signature]

Date:

To: Assistant Chief of Staff
G-2, War Department

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY
Chicago, Illinois

In line with previous information submitted concerning the subject organization in Chicago, Illinois, you are advised that on July 27, 1944, four Negro and five white members distributed handbills which stated that there is racial discrimination in connection with the alleged practice of the American Red Cross in segregating Negro and white blood donated for blood banks. No incidents resulted from this activity.

[Redacted block]

b7D

[Redacted block]

Management have been advised by the organization that the management refuses to serve food to Negroes and that the activity contemplated will force the management to serve Negroes or will be the basis for legal action if service is not rendered.

You will be advised of any pertinent developments with regard to the subject organization.

cc - Director of Naval Intelligence
Navy Department

[Handwritten notes and stamps on left margin]

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SP.1 9/1/44
8-8-96
334 9803200/00
291829

INVESTIGATION SECTION
RECEIVED
AUG 4 1944 PM
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SEP 11 1944

ENH:IT

10/26/44

100-225892

~~CONFIDENTIAL AND COMINT~~

Assistant Attorney General Tom C. Clark

John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY, aka, CORE

For your further information and appropriate consideration regarding the above captioned matter, there are transmitted herewith the following investigative reports:

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 2, 1944, at Syracuse, New York. b7C

Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 26, 1944, at Chicago, Illinois. b7C

Att: [redacted]

10/20/82 SP826/bwy
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/87 BY SP-7/MCA/90

8-9-96 SSA9803KDD/CAL
291.829

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-1/428/20
ON 4-22-79

DECLASSIFIED BY [redacted]
ON 4/22/79

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4-25-87 BY SP-7 mac/bs

7/13/87

10/30/87

8-8-96

SP-7 mac/bs

SP-8 ag/buy

SSA9803000/ccl

ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU

3 Leaflets passed out during picket

2/9/829

Chicago File No. 100-11329

Have you heard of

THE BARRING OF DECADES FROM THE CHICAGO BAR ASSOCIATION?

Why do we protest?.....

Not because of vague abstractions or
sentiments.

BUT BECAUSE WE BELIEVE IN RECOGNIZING R.D.O./C.C.
NO COLOR LINE IN CHICAGO

Whom do we picket?.....

Not the Chicago Bar Association
membership

BUT THE BOARD OF MANAGERS AND THE
COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS WHO REFUSED
THE APPLICATIONS OF FOUR REPUTABLE
LAWYERS WHO ARE NEGROES.

What makes it a public issue?

Not only the realization that the
refusal is undemocratic,

BUT THE FACT THAT THE BOARD OF MANAGERS
ARE EX-OFFICIO COMMISSIONERS OF THE
SUPREME COURT FOR DISBARMENT; AND IT
CLINE POWER TO INSTITUTE AND HEAR
DISBARMENT PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL
LAWYERS IN COOK COUNTY, INCLUDING
NEGRO LAWYERS WHO ARE REFUSED
MEMBERSHIP.

YOU can join our request for a change
of policy...as a lawyer, or a citizen.
Write to them at 29 S. La Salle.

INTERNATIONAL
FEDERATION OF
BLACK PANTHERS

1978/87 5/25/87
INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8-25-87 BY SP-1/BJM
1/13/88

SSA 9803

8-8-96

291,829

10/20/87 SP8 BT/BWY
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 9-25-85 BY SP-7 mac/85

Have you heard of 8-8-96 SP9803RDO/ccl
THE BARRING OF NEGROES FROM 291,829
THE CHICAGO BAR ASSOCIATION?

Why do we protest?.....

Not because of vague abstractions or
sentiments,
BUT BECAUSE WE BELIEVE IN RECOGNIZING
NO COLOR LINE

Whom do we picket?.....

Not the Chicago Bar Association
membership
BUT THE BOARD OF MANAGERS WHO REFUSED
THE FOUR REPUTABLE LAWYERS WHO ARE
NEGROES.

What makes it a public issue?....

Not only the realization that the
refusal is undemocratic,
BUT THE FACT THAT THE BOARD OF MANAGERS
ARE EX-OFFICIO COMMISSIONERS OF THE
SUPREME COURT FOR DISBARMENT; AND IT
CLAIMS POWER TO INSTITUTE AND HEAR
DISBARMENT PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL LAWYERS
IN COOK COUNTY, INCLUDING NEGRO LAWYERS
WHO ARE REFUSED MEMBERSHIP.

What do we hope to accomplish?

Not just another picket line,
BUT THE AWAKENING OF THE MEMBERSHIP
OF THE BAR ASSOCIATION AND OF THE
PUBLIC TO THE INJUSTICE. YOU write
your protest to them at 29 S. LaSalle

100-225892-25

Have you heard of
THE SHAMING OF NEGROES FROM
THE CHICAGO BAR ASSOCIATION?

Why do we protest?.....

Not because of vague abstractions or
sentiments,
BUT BECAUSE WE BELIEVE IN RECOGNIZING
NO COLOR LINE

Whom do we picket?.....

Not the Chicago Bar Association
membership
BUT THE BOARD OF LAWYERS WHO REFUSED
THE FOUR REPUTABLE LAWYERS WHO ARE
NEGROES.

What makes it a public issue?.....

Not only the realization that the
refusal is undemocratic,
BUT THE FACT THAT THE BOARD OF MANAGERS
ARE EX-OFFICIO COMMISSIONERS OF THE
SUPREME COURT FOR DISBARMENT; AND IT
CLAIMS POWER TO INSTITUTE AND HEAR
DISBARMENT PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL LAWYERS
IN COOK COUNTY, INCLUDING NEGRO LAWYERS
WHO ARE REFUSED MEMBERSHIP.

What do we hope to accomplish?

Not just another picket line,
BUT THE AWAKENING OF THE MEMBERSHIP
OF THE B.A. ASSOCIATION AND OF THE
PUBLIC TO THE INJUSTICE. YOU write
your protest to them at 29 S. LaSalle

559 92032 DD/csl 10/30/87 503 613/Barry
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/87 BY SP-1/Barry
10-6-96
10-9-92

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/9/94 BY SP-1304

4-25-85
7/13/87
10/20/87
8-8-96

SP-1304
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SSA9803RDD/CAL
291829

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FILE NO 100-11329

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE WHEN MADE 8/26/44	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/7, 16, 22, 25; 2/3, 9, 10, 28; 3/16, 23, 30; 4/13, 16, 17, 28; 5/1, 8, 20, 26; 6/10, 20, 22, 24; 7/14, 15/44	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY, aka, CORE		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - R SECTION	

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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Informants advise CORE continues activities to eliminate national racial discrimination by inter-racial, non violent, direct action. Summary of activities as furnished by Informants [REDACTED] set forth. In view of reference letter dated 7/19/44 from the Bureau, this case is being closed.

REFERENCE:

Bureau file No. 100-223000; Bureau letter dated 7/19/44; report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated 1/15/44 at Chicago.

b7C

DETAILS:

At Chicago, Illinois: 0-8-96
291.329

This report reflects the joint investigation as conducted by Special Agent [REDACTED] and the writer.

IL.

b7C

Confidential Informants [REDACTED] whose identities are known to the Bureau, both of whom have been in attendance at the various meetings of the subject organization, advised that the dominant theme which runs throughout the discussions and activities planned at each of these meetings is that of opposition to race prejudice and an overcoming of this discrimination among the races. The means of bringing about these objectives is that of inter-racial, non-violent, direct action.

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- 3 - Bureau
- 1 - ONI Chicago
- 1 - SID Chicago
- 2 - Chicago

COPY IN FILE

36 NOV

Chicago File No. 100-11329

[redacted] who for some time has been the active leader of subject organization, has recently been transferred to Cleveland, Ohio where he is [redacted]. The leadership of the CIRE in the Chicago Area has been taken over by [redacted] who functioned as [redacted] understudy during the period when [redacted] was active in Chicago. b7C

On April 1, 1944, the members of the Committee of Racial Equality staged a poster walk around the vicinity of the City Hall in Chicago. The purpose of this poster walk was in protest against the segregation of negro students in the various public schools of Chicago. Participating in this picket were twenty-six persons, all members of the subject organization. The picket was peaceful.

On April 21, 1944, members of the subject organization entered a Roller Skating Rink at 20th Street and Michigan Blvd. The purpose of this entry was to see if it were not possible to force the management to make available the facilities of this Roller Rink to negroes. The usual procedure was followed in that two negroes were in the group and the remainder were white, however, no disturbance resulted when the negroes were refused entry by the management.

On June 23, 1944, members of the subject organization picketed the Chicago Bar Association located at 29 South LaSalle Street. The purpose of this picket was in protest against the failure of the Chicago Bar Association to admit to its membership four negro lawyers who had made application. Twelve persons, three of whom were negroes, participated in this picket. The picket was peaceful and after an hour and ten minutes of this activity, the group dispersed. The pickets carried signs with the following quotations:

"The Right to Trial By One's Peers Is Denied By The Chicago Bar Association."
 "We Protest the Barring of Negroes from the Chicago Bar Association."
 "Lawyers Should Be Leaders in Fighting Prejudice."
 "Is The Color of a Man's Skin a Factor In His Professional Standing?"
 "Permitting Discrimination Poisons Democracy."
 "Should Negro Lawyers Be Tried By An Association They cannot Join?"

During the course of this picketing, the members also passed out leaflets to those who were passing by on the street which contained the following information:

Chicago File No. 100-11329

"Have you heard of

"THE BARRING OF NEGROES FROM
THE CHICAGO BAR ASSOCIATION?"

"Why do we protest?

"Not because of vague abstractions or
sentiments,
BUT BECAUSE WE BELIEVE IN RECOGNIZING
NO COLOR LINE IN CHICAGO

"Whom do we picket?

Not the Chicago Bar Association
membership
BUT THE BOARD OF MANAGERS AND THE
COMMITTEE ON ADMISSIONS WHO REFUSED
THE APPLICATIONS OF FOUR REPUTABLE
LAWYERS WHO ARE NEGROES.

"What makes it a public issue?

"Not only the realization that the
refusal is undemocratic,

BUT THE FACT THAT THE BOARD OF MANAGERS
ARE EX-OFFICIO COMMISSIONERS OF THE
SUPREME COURT FOR DISBARMENT; AND IT
CLAIMS POWER TO INSTITUTE AND HEAR
DISBARMENT PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ALL
LAWYERS IN COOK COUNTY, INCLUDING
NEGRO LAWYERS WHO ARE REFUSED
MEMBERSHIP.

"You can join our request for a change of policy
...as a lawyer, or a citizen. Write to them at
29 S. La Salle."

The members of the subject organization have also entered the John R. Thompson
Restaurant at 22nd Street and Michigan Blvd. and the Dorchester Restaurant at
63rd and Dorchester, in protest against the fact that the managements of these

80

Chicago File No. 100-11329

two restaurants will not serve negroes. In each instance they followed their usual procedure in that four or five white members of the CPB and two or three negro members of the same organization went in a body and sat down at the table to be served. Both times, they were satisfactorily handled by the restaurant managers in such a way that no trouble ensued as a result thereof.

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

Chicago File No. 100-11329

b7C

In view of referenced Bureau Letter of July 19, 1944, this case is being closed.

ENCLOSURES: To Bureau - Three leaflets.

- CLOSED -

100-225892-(26), 27

CHANGED TO100-225892-15 NR 9-6-44
✓ 100-225892-53-1

NOV 14 1966

nd-8AALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/87 BY SP-7 mac/gg

10/20/87 SP-8 Btg/Bury

8-8-96 SSA9803RDD/cal
291.829

Office Memorandum

12 • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

OVER

SSA 9803 RDD/AL

8-8-96 291,729

DATE January 6, 1965

SP 7/11/64/DE 9 7/13/67

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/1/81 BY SP 654

10/30/81

1165

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : S. J. DAYTON, SAC Chicago
SUBJECT: Committee of Racial Equality
Internal Security

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [redacted] dated December 29, 1964, at Washington, D. C., on the above captioned organization. In this report, a lead is set out for the Chicago Field Division to follow and report on the activities of subject organization within this area. //

b7C

This is to advise that the Chicago Office for some period of time maintained an investigative file on the subject organization, however, by Bureau letter dated July 15, 1964, this office was advised that the Criminal Division of the Department of Justice did not desire further investigation of instant organization. As a result of this fact, the Bureau advised it would no longer be necessary for the Chicago Office to keep this file in a pending status but rather report any activities of the group in the monthly summary report entitled, "Foreign Inspired agitation Among the American Negroes in the Chicago Field Division." //

Unless advised to the contrary by the Bureau, this office will continue to follow Bureau instructions and report any significant activities of the group in Chicago file 100-2143 entitled as above; therefore, this matter is being considered referred upon completion to the office of origin. //

100-11129
cc: Washington Field

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/13/87 BY SP-7 [signature]

10/20/87 SP8-Btg/Bury
8-8-96 SSA9803RDD/cal
291.829

100-225892-29.30

CHANGED TO

100-225892-13-1

100-225892-53-2

NOV 14 1966

mt-25

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: February 21, 1946

FROM : SAC, SYRACUSE

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

1466

Reference is made to the report of SA [redacted] dated 2-1-46 at Washington, D. C., in the above-captioned case, in which a lead was set out for the Syracuse Field Division to follow and report the activities of subject organization in this area. Reference is also made to Bureau letter to Syracuse dated July 19, 1944, in this case, which is entitled "COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY, Internal Security - J, Sedition". In this letter the Bureau advised this field division that the Department of Justice had ruled that prosecution for a violation of the Sedition Statute was not warranted in the case of the subject organization or its members. It was further advised in said letter that this field division should see to it that any significant activities on the part of the organization or its members should be brought to the attention of the field office and that general information concerning the activities and aims and purposes of the organization should be submitted in reports in the case entitled "FOREIGN INSPIRED AGITATION AMONG THE AMERICAN NEGROES IN THE SYRACUSE FIELD DIVISION". //

b7C

In line with this letter, reports of the activities of the subject organization have been contained in the case entitled "FOREIGN INSPIRED AGITATION AMONG THE AMERICAN NEGROES IN THE SYRACUSE FIELD DIVISION". In the absence of specific instruction from the office of origin to the contrary, a similar procedure will be continued in regard to the activities of C.O.R.E. and if any information of interest to the Washington Field Division develops, copies of the Foreign Inspired Agitation case will be furnished to the Washington Field Office. //

Accordingly, this case will be considered referred upon completion to the office of origin. //

DIR:ATW

14-34

cc: Washington Field

8-8-96
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/2/96 BY SP-7 MAC/BB
7/13/87
10/20/87 SP-8 BT/BW

100-225892-34,35,36,37

CHANGED TO

100-225892-11-1,2,3
100-225892-47-1

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DATE 7/13/82 BY SP-2/MK/BZ

10/20/87 SP5 BTJ/BWJ
8-8-96 SSA 9803 EDD/cac
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

This case originated at

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

FILE NO. 100-11329

REPORT MADE AT Chicago, Illinois	DATE WHEN MADE 9/20/45	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 6/4, 21, 7/19, 25, 8/10, 11, 9/12/45	REPORT MADE BY [redacted] b7C Kimer
TITLE COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY a/k/a CORE		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY	
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: CORE summer campaign to uproot Jim Crowism started in Chicago on approximately 6/24/45 and was active until approximately 8/12/45. During campaign, members visited white bathing beaches, conducted racial polls in large Loop department stores, petitioned Police Commissioner ALLMAN for better treatment of Negroes by police, and protested restrictive covenants. According to informant, campaign was not too successful. Other Negro organizations showed little interest in CORE campaign.			
REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [redacted] dated August 28, 1944 at Chicago, Illinois. b7C			
DETAILS: At Chicago, Illinois			
<p>Confidential Informant [redacted] b2 b7D stated that the Chicago Committee of Racial Equality held a public meeting at CORE headquarters, 4643 South Michigan Avenue, on the evening of June 18, 1945, and outlined the program that the CORE would follow in connection with its summer non-violent campaign to uproot Jim Crowism. At this meeting it was decided that the CORE would launch its summer campaign by participating in a parade together with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee, and the Communist Political Association, which parade was to be held on June 24, 1945. The purpose of this parade was specifically to protest restrictive covenants in Chicago's south side. Plans were made for CORE members to march from 35th and South Parkway and proceed south to Washington Park, a distance of approximately two and a half miles.</p> <p>A second item on the business of this meeting was the plan to</p>			
APPROVED AND FORWARDED G. R. McEwen		DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 100-225892-31	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 3 - Bureau 1 - Cleveland (Inf.) 3 - Chicago		RECORDED INDEXED	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 5/10/94 BY SP-105/LL
11/19/84 SP-210/LL
9/19/87 SP-105/LL
10/31/96 SP-5/LL/LL (mc/v99)

COPY IN FILE

1301A.

Chicago File 100-11329

of the CORE to visit the managers of large Loop department stores in an effort to force these stores to hire Negro sales people. U

A third item on the business of the meeting was the plan of the CORE to send mixed groups of Whites and Negroes to the bathing beaches on the south and north sides of Chicago, in an effort to ascertain to what extent racial discrimination existed at these beaches. The above informant advised that particular emphasis was placed by the CORE on north side beaches, where heretofore no colored people have ever visited. U

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Chicago File 100-11329

In connection with the summer campaign an article in the "Chicago Sun" dated July 22, 1945, advised that the Committee of Racial Equality had conducted a poll in ten downtown department stores for the purpose of ascertaining whether white people would object to Negroes as sales people being employed by these stores. According to this article, the customers were asked: "Would you be willing to be served by a qualified Negro sales person in this store?" Approximately 1,654 white customers were asked the above question and 23% replied negatively and 8% said they had formed no opinion. 69% have indicated that they would willingly be served by Negro sales clerks. It is to be noted that this activity of the CORE was probably the most outstanding single effort made and the one which received the most publicity in the Chicago newspapers. 16

The outstanding activity of the Core with regard to fighting the restrictive covenants occurred on August 10, 11 and 12, 1945. On the first two days CORE members picketted the offices of WENDELL C. FARR, Chicago real estate operator, who has constructed several large Negro housing projects in Chicago. The reason for this action was the fact that FARR allegedly made a statement to the effect that restrictive covenants are necessary to insure property owners against such underlings as Negroes, Jews and dogs. It is to be noted that the offices of Farr and Company are located at 60 West Washington Street, Chicago, which is in the heart of the business district. While the pickets were parading up and down, pamphlets were passed out by CORE members, condemning Mr. FARR for his activity in promoting restrictive covenants on the south side. Following the two days of picketing, a street mass meeting was held by CORE members at 17th Street and South Michigan Avenue on Sunday, August 12, 1945. The location of 17th Street and Michigan Avenue was selected by the CORE because it is at this intersection that one of the large housing projects constructed by FARR is located. Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that approximately 500 persons were present at this meeting and that A. A. LIVENWRIGHT of the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee, EARL WICKERSON, president of the Chicago Urban League, and G. L. MORRIS of the Monumental Baptist Church spoke. According to the above informant, all the above speeches were mild with the exception of the one given by Reverend MORRIS. Among other statements MORRIS stated, "We (Negroes) are tired of waiting for the development of freedom." MORRIS went on to say that they have tried by mild means to get living quarters and that the time is coming when the Negroes will use violence to secure their rights. He stated that the time will come when Negroes will live where they want. He urged Negroes to wake up and put an in office who would break restrictive covenants. According to informant [redacted] the reaction of the crowd to the meeting was mixed. Some Negroes were enthusiastic while others were indifferent and did not remain for the whole meeting. The informant advised that GEORGE HUNTER, head of the CORE, conducted the meeting. 11

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Chicago File 100-11329



Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the CORE members had visited White beaches during the summer months and had found no evidence of discrimination. U

The same informant advised that the CORE's attempt to secure positions for Negroes in downtown department stores had failed and that efforts to secure appointments of policemen in the Negro neighborhoods who were favorable to the Negroes had failed because of the attitude of Police Commissioner ALLMAN. U

According to [redacted] the general attitude of CORE members in Chicago is that the CORE's summer campaign had not accomplished any real, tangible results and it was decided that the local Chicago Committee of Racial Equality should carry on in an attempt to secure a breakdown of race restrictive covenants and racial discrimination in Chicago. U

Confidential Informant [redacted]



C L O S E D

Chicago File 100-11329

CLEVELAND FIELD DIVISION

A copy of this report is being designated for the Cleveland Field Division
for information purposes because of the fact that the Committee of Social
Equality is active in Cleveland, Ohio, and because of the fact that

b7C

Assistant Attorney General F. L. Cawley
Criminal Division

August 11, 1948

John Edgar Hoover, Director - Federal Bureau of Investigation

COMMITTEE OF RACIAL EQUALITY
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

10/20/87 Sports/Busby

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Information has been received that a three-day picketing campaign during the period August 10-12, 1948, is being conducted by the subject organization against Newton C. Farr, well known white South Side real estate operator. Farr is described as an advocate of restrictive covenants, and several months ago he received considerable publicity as a result of a speech in which he allegedly said that restrictive covenants are necessary to insure property owners against "such undesirables as Negroes, Jews and dogs". The present picketing on the part of the subject organization is described as a part of its "summer non-violent direct action campaign" in the Chicago area. The Committee of Racial Equality has placed three white and three Negro pickets in front of the office building in which Farr has offices and which is located in the center of the Loop Section in Chicago. U

Pickets are carrying posters castigating Farr for his support of restrictive covenants and are distributing leaflets condemning his restrictive covenant policy as promoting higher profits for him in his real estate investments in the "black belt". U

It is said that as an additional part of the subject organization's campaign, eight Negro and white pickets are picketing a housing project recently constructed by Farr in the heart of the "black belt" in Chicago. U

The picketing is to culminate in a mass meeting scheduled for 4 p.m., Sunday, August 12, 1948, on a vacant lot across the street from the project. Earl B. Dickerson, President of the Chicago Urban League, and other prominent Negroes are scheduled to speak. U

The Chicago police are covering the picket areas. No violence has been reported to date. In the event any additional information is brought to this Bureau's attention, it will be made available to you. It is recalled that in the past, information has been submitted relative to the Committee of Racial Equality. U

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FILE 100-225892

SERIAL 40

COVER PAGES		REPORT		OUTSIDE AGENCIES TO BE NOTIFIED	
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AIRTEL		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> TELETYPE			
REPORT		MEMO			
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D		4		() OPM () Customs	
E		5		() DEA () DIA	
F		6		DOJ () Criminal Div.	
G		7		() Security Div.	
H		8		() DOE () FCC	
I		9		() HHS () HUD	
J		10		() ICC () INS	
Other		11		() IRS	
Over		12		Navy () NIS () ONI	
All		13		() NRC () NSA	
1		14		() Postal Service	
2		15		() State Dept.	
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DATE 11/1/10 FOR
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Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Tele. Room
Mr. Holmes
Miss Gandy

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CONF SAN JUAN AND WASH TON FROM NEW YORK
DIRECTOR AND SAC SAN JUAN URGENT

COMMITTEE ON RACIAL EQUALITY, FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION
ET AL. IS. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT

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4-43 P.M. EXT WK

[100-325312-99]

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If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated
outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in
order to protect the Bureau's coding systems.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Page 30 ~ b2, b7C, b7D

Page 36 ~ b2, b7C, b7D

Page 37 ~ b2, b7C, b7D

Page 38 ~ b2, b7C, b7D

Page 39 ~ b7C, b7D

Page 43 ~ b7D

Page 44 ~ b7D

Page 45 ~ b7D

Page 49 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 50 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 51 ~ Referral/Direct

Page 53 ~ Duplicate

Page 66 ~ b2, b7C, b7D

Page 72 ~ Duplicate

Page 75 ~ Duplicate

Page 76 ~ Duplicate

Page 81 ~ Duplicate

Page 85 ~ Duplicate

Page 86 ~ Duplicate

Page 87 ~ Duplicate

Page 90 ~ Duplicate

Page 93 ~ Duplicate

Page 104 ~ b7C