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Chicago T-12 advised on September 14, 1949 that ST. CLAIR DRAKE had been contacted by a member of the Civil Rights Congress (CRC) and DRAKE had advised that he did not wish to be a sponsor for or issue a press release regarding ROBESON's appearance in Chicago.

The CRC has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Chicago T-12 is not available for recontact.

Chicago T-11, previously mentioned, advised on February 6, 1956 that Professor SINCLAIR DRAKE of Roosevelt College, Chicago, recently had been requested to attend a Chicago conference of the CCASF. The informant had no information as to whether or not DRAKE would attend.

The Chicago "Sun Times" for March 20, 1950 carried an advertisement captioned, "Do You Know the Facts about the Mundt-Ferguson Bill?" with a coupon to send money for this and future advertisements.

This advertisement was sponsored by the Chicago Chapter, NCDMB, 179 West Washington, Suite 906, Chicago, Illinois. Listed was *ST. CLAIR DRAKE, national sponsor (*Chicago sponsor of NCDMB).

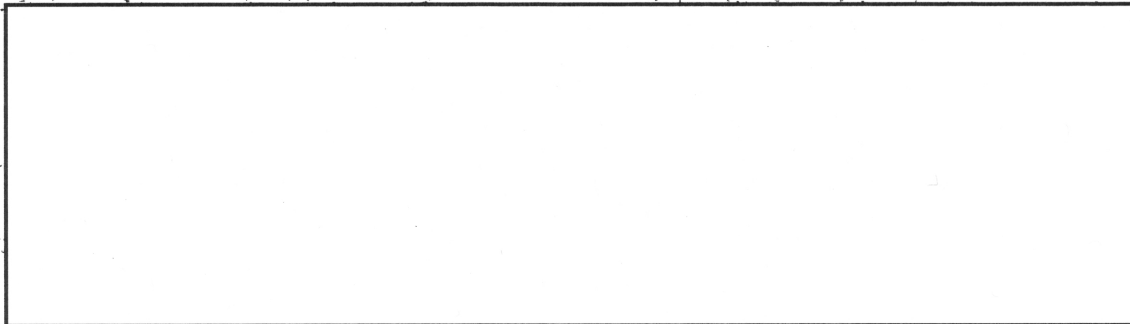
Chicago T-13. [REDACTED]

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The UNAVA has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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The "Chicago Defender" for Saturday, January 25, 1941, contains on the front page under the caption, "Swear They Will Not Fight for Uncle Sam," photographs of four individuals one of which is captioned ST. CLAIR DRAKE. An item accompanying the photographs states in part, "Here are four of the Chicago members of the Conscientious Objectors Against Jim Crow vowing never to fight in the Armed Forces of the United States so long as its announced policy of racial segregation is maintained. [REDACTED]"

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[REDACTED] is appealing his case from a decision of the local draft board; DRAKE, Secretary of the C.O.A.J.C., said he hopes to see a continual string of [REDACTED] cases'." (Exhibit D)

A clipping from the "Daily Times" issue of October 16, 194- (last number of date illegible), contained in the reference library of the "Chicago American," bears the caption "Protests Negro Segregation." The article continues as follows:

"An objection to assignments of Negroes in America's Armed Forces was made today by ST. CLAIR DRAKE, Executive Committee member of the National Negro Congress, in a telegram to Doctor CLARENCE DYKSTRA, Director of the Selective Service in Washington.

"He quoted President ROOSEVELT as saying it is not the policy to intermingle white and colored troops and stated that Secretary of the Navy KNOX has ruled

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Negroes may serve only as mess men in the Navy.

"Declaring that such a policy is 'a negation of American democracy which verges on Hitlerism,' DRAKE said he was registering under protest and requested the 'privilege of a Conscientious Objector'."

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On May 25, 1951, information was obtained from the files of Chicago T-14, an agency which collects security data in the Chicago area, which revealed that at a Willie Mc Gee Memorial Meeting sponsored by the Labor Youth League (LYL) at Roosevelt College on May 23, 1951, after a few speeches the chairman disclosed that the meeting was open to questions from the floor.

Professor ST. CLAIR DRAKE of Roosevelt College and co-author of "Black Metropolis," requested the floor. He stated that he was not a Communist and opposed the policies of the CP but that he had been one of the signers of a petition to free WILLIE MC GEE. He said that when the CP takes up the fight for some persecuted person, it is just like giving the "Kiss of Death" to the cause. He said liberal groups should prevent this by being in the fore in all fights for civil rights and thus preventing the CP from discrediting the cause by the association of their names with the action.

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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On January 28, 1950, Chicago T-15 furnished information that ST. CLAIR DRAKE, Professor at Roosevelt College, had spoken on imperialism and racism for the Politics Club during 1949.

Chicago T-15 advised that he was not personally acquainted with ST. CLAIR DRAKE and had no further information regarding him. Chicago T-15 is not available for recontact.

A characterization of the Politics Club appears at the end of this report.

The "Labor Action" issue of February 27, 1950, carried an article captioned "Did Capitalism Create Race Hate? SYL Forum Speaker Says It Did".

This article stated that over seventy people heard ST. CLAIR DRAKE, noted sociologist, speak on "imperialism and racism" at the regular Sunday afternoon forum of the University of Chicago Socialist Youth League (SYL). DRAKE was described as co-author of the book "Black Metropolis" and a Professor of Sociology at Roosevelt College.

The article reflects that DRAKE's main contention was that racism is a modern phenomenon arising with the appearance of European capitalist states. By racism he said he meant a systematic doctrine spread by the institutions of society that certain groups differ in their capacity to learn or in their personalities as a result of different biological organisms. DRAKE pointed out that some justification was needed for the imperialist system and its policy of slavery in many parts of the world. He claimed that the older justification about the white man spreading Christianity to the heathen had long since been antiquated by the conversion of large numbers of Negro peoples.

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At the conclusion of his talk DRAKE stated that the disappearance of racism is intimately tied up with the disappearance of imperialism.

He stated that with the elimination of world imperialism human behavior would rid itself of racist doctrines.

A characterization of the SYL appears at the end of this report.

The February 27, 1953, issue of the "Chicago Maroon", newspaper of the University of Chicago, carried an article which reflected that ST. CLAIR DRAKE, Associate Professor of Sociology at Roosevelt College, Co-author of "Black Metropolis" would present his analysis of the current social upheavals in Africa the following Thursday in the East Lounge of Ida Noyes Hall in a discussion entitled "Africa in Revolt" sponsored by the Politics Club.

The article states DRAKE has traveled in Africa and has written and lectured frequently on the struggles of the African people and, in addition to his other activities, he leads the "Workshop on Africa As A World Problem", which meets at Roosevelt College.

On April 20, 1956, Detective [redacted] Santa Monica, California, Police Department, advised SAs [redacted] and [redacted] that a booklet believed to belong to SHELDON JOSEPH ABRAMS obtained from the room of ABRAMS who was found dead in his room on the morning of April 20, 1956, contained a listing of the name ST. CLAIR DRAKE, University of Liberia, Morovia, Liberia.

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On February 16, 1956, Chicago T-16 advised that ABRAMS was a member of the Independent Socialist League (ISL) and co-organizer of the Young Socialist League (YSL) in Los Angeles.

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Characterizations of the ISL and YSL appear at the end of this report.

The "Daily Defender" for May 11, 1961, carried an article captioned "Young Socialists to Hear Professor Drake". The article stated that the University of Chicago Young People's Socialist League (YPSL), youth affiliate of the Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation, would present ST. CLAIR DRAKE, Roosevelt University Professor of Sociology, who would speak on "The Politics of Emerging Africa" at Breasted Hall, 1155 East 58th Street, Chicago, on Friday, May 12, 1961.

A characterization of the YSL, which appears at the end of this report, includes a characterization of the YPSL.

On July 1, 1958, Chicago T-17 advised that Professor ST. CLAIR DRAKE, not further identified, was listed as a sponsor of the Afro-American Heritage Association at that time.

A characterization of the Afro-American Heritage Association, now known as the African-American Heritage Association, appears at the end of this report.

Chicago T-17 was recontacted on January 19, 1962, and advised he does not know DRAKE personally, but has heard of him and from what he has heard he believes he is a loyal American. Chicago T-17 stated he personally has heard people who were connected with "left-wing" groups criticize DRAKE for his stand on certain issues. Chicago T-17 could not recall the specific people who made the critical remarks or recall the specific groups they were connected with. He described DRAKE as being connected with Roosevelt College, Chicago.

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Chicago T-18 advised on April 18, 1946, that the American Youth for Democracy (AYD) was trying at that time to get one SINCLAIR DRAKE to speak at a meeting on Friday. The informant had no information as to whether or not the AYD contacted DRAKE, or whether he did speak at their meeting.

The AYD has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The Illinois Edition of "The Worker" for May 18, 1958, carried an article captioned "Chicagoans Honor Dr. Du Bois, May 21", reflected that Dr. WEBB DU BOIS would speak May 21, at Dunbar School Auditorium where he would be hailed as "The Man of the Country" by more than 1,000 Chicagoans. ST. CLAIR DRAKE, author and lecturer, was listed as one of the sponsors.

"The Worker" North Edition, for June 8, 1958, carried an article captioned "Du Bois Says Future of Negro Is Tied To Labor and Socialism" by AL JOHNSON. This article reflects that Dr. DU BOIS was hailed last week at Dunbar High School Auditorium as "Man of the Century". An honorary scroll was presented to him by a Midwest scholars. Presentation was made by Professor ST. CLAIR DRAKE of Roosevelt University. He called Du Bois "the Dean of all Negro scholars" and praised him for the courage to "call the shots as he sees them".

On August 29, 1951, Chicago T-19 advised that the name of ST. CLAIR DRAKE, 5644 South Maryland, Chicago 37, Illinois.

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A characterization of the LSL appears at the end of this report.

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Chicago T-19 advised he was not personally acquainted with ST. CLAIR DRAKE and had no further information regarding him.

Chicago T-19 is not available for recontact.

On February 2, 1948, Chicago T-20 advised that as of January, 1948, one ST. CLAIR DRAKE was a member of the Board of Directors of the NNMHF, 4859 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Chicago T-20 was recontacted on January 17, 1962, and advised he has known ST. CLAIR DRAKE for more than ten years. He said DRAKE is considered an authority on Africa and claims to be a personal friend of NKRUMAH of Ghana and several other African leaders.

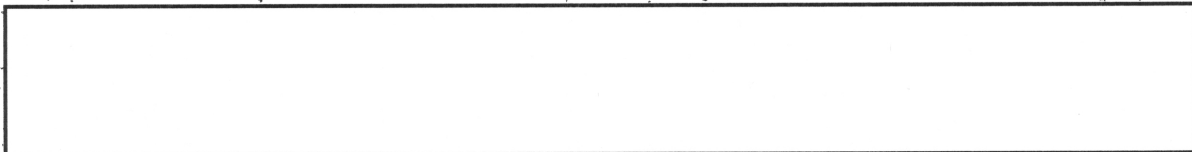
Chicago T-20 said he knows nothing of a subversive nature about DRAKE and he has no reason to doubt his loyalty to the United States.

On March 19, 1951, Chicago T-14, previously mentioned, furnished information regarding the National Negro History Week, 1951, Program at the Metropolitan Community Church, 4100 South Parkway, Chicago. At the meeting awards were presented for those who did the most to further the life of the Negro in a place with all citizens and one ST. CLAIR DRAKE, who was not present, was one of those so honored.

On October 18, 1957, Chicago T-21 advised that [redacted]

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Chicago T-21 is not available for recontact.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On August 10, 1948, [redacted]

[redacted] appeared at the Chicago Office of the FBI and advised he is a [redacted] student at Roosevelt College. He advised that since entering this school he has become affiliated with the Young Progressives of America, which organization had its headquarters at 39 Park Avenue, New York 16, New York. He said it came to his attention through an instructor at Roosevelt College named ST. CLAIR DRAKE that the top six officials of the Young Progressives of America are Communists. He said DRAKE did not give the names of any of these members, but apparently was passing on this information to [redacted] in order that he might know the character of the organization to which he belonged.

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A characterization of the Young Progressives of America appears at the end of this report.

Chicago T-22 advised on May 13, 1953, that ST. CLAIR DRAKE, Associate Professor in Sociology at Roosevelt College, had been scheduled to speak on "Africa in Revolt" before the Politics Club at Ida Noyes Hall, University of Chicago, 1212 East 59th Street, Chicago, on February 5, 1953. The informant did not know whether or not DRAKE had, in fact, spoken as scheduled.

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Chicago T-22 advised on June 26, 1953, that the SYL was at that time meeting in the homes of members or at the University of Chicago every Sunday and that it was meeting under the name of "Politics Club" to avoid any possible investigation in regard to the SYL.

Chicago T-22 is not available for recontact.

Chicago T-23 advised on April 8, 1949, that the SWP at that time was considering contacting one ST. CLAIR DRAKE for possible committee service. Chicago T-23 did not know whether or not DRAKE had, in fact, been contacted or had rendered services.

Chicago T-23 is not available for recontact.

Chicago T-24 advised on July 9, 1952, that one [redacted] had commented regarding persons who might be contacted by the SWP in Chicago in connection with the coming SWP election campaign, and in respect to ST. CLAIR DRAKE, described as author of "Black Metropolis", she described him as a sympathizer of the CP, but said he had become completely disgusted with the CP and was looking for a left-wing group. She said that because of his being a Professor at Roosevelt College, he might not like to have his name tied up with any organization.

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Chicago T-24 advised that he was not personally acquainted with ST. CLAIR DRAKE and had no further information regarding him.

Chicago T-24 is not available for recontact.

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On January 6, 1958, Chicago T-25 advised that the American Forum for Socialist Education was planning an all-day affair for March 1st in recognition of Negro History Month and was attempting to get ST. CLAIR DRAKE as one of the speakers. Chicago T-25 advised he was not personally acquainted with DRAKE and had no further information regarding him.

Chicago T-25 is not available for recontact.

A characterization of the American Forum for Socialist Education appears at the end of this report.

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Chicago T-26 advised on March 28, 1950, that one ELIZABETH DRAKE was listed as a sponsor of the South Side Conference on Child Welfare held March 25, 1950, at the Parkway Community House, 5120 South Parkway, Chicago, which conference the informant said was under the auspices of the Congress of American Women.

The Congress of American Women has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Chicago T-26 advised that he was not personally acquainted with ELIZABETH DRAKE and had no further information regarding her.

Chicago T-26 is not available for recontact.

Chicago T-27 advised on January 21, 1949, that one ELIZABETH JOHNS was a member of the American Student Union (ASU) at the University of Chicago during the Winter Quarter of 1937.

Chicago T-27 advised that he was not personally acquainted with ELIZABETH JOHNS and had no further information regarding her.

Chicago T-27 is not available for recontact.

A characterization of the ASU appears at the end of this report.

In connection with another investigation conducted by the FBI in 1950, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] University of Chicago, advised she was acquainted with ELIZABETH JOHNS who was formerly a graduate student in the Sociology Department and who later married ST. CLAIR DRAKE. In that investigation [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] University of Chicago (now deceased) advised he was well acquainted with ELIZABETH JOHNS. He said ST. CLAIR DRAKE, then a Professor at Roosevelt College, Chicago, was never on

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the faculty at the University of Chicago, but was a graduate student in the Sociology Department and did considerable research work with HORACE CAYTON along with ELIZABETH JOHNS on a project known as the Churches and Voluntary Associations in the Negro Community in Chicago.

[redacted] advised that ELIZABETH JOHNS' mother had also attended the University of Chicago; however, he could not recall her by name. He stated that in his opinion ELIZABETH JOHNS and ST. CLAIR DRAKE were entirely loyal to the United States Government and had never, to his knowledge, associated themselves with any questionable organizations.

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In that investigation [redacted] University of Chicago, (now deceased) advised he was fairly well acquainted with ELIZABETH JOHNS, a student in the Sociology Department who did her thesis work under his supervision. He stated that ELIZABETH JOHNS had worked along with ST. CLAIR DRAKE, a well-known writer, doing research work preparatory to publishing a book entitled "Black Metropolis". [redacted] stated he knew of nothing reflecting on ELIZABETH JOHNS' loyalty to the United States Government.

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In that investigation [redacted] University of Chicago, advised that the records of this this school reflected that there was a record of only one ELIZABETH JOHNS as a former student and that the record reflects that her complete name is ELIZABETH DEWEY JOHNS. She was born May 2, 1915, at Rockford, Illinois.

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Chicago T-28 advised on January 19, 1962 that he does not know ST. CLAIR DRAKE personally, but he has heard of him, and from what he has heard he believes him to be a loyal American. He stated he has heard persons who were connected with "left wing" groups criticize DRAKE for his stand on certain issues. He could not recall specific persons who made the critical remarks or recall the specific groups they were connected with, but he did recall that the persons were connected with groups he knew to be "left wing".

Chicago T-29 advised on January 17, 1962 that ST. CLAIR DRAKE is a professor at Roosevelt University and had been called before the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He described DRAKE as a "liberal" but said he had no knowledge of any political activity on his part.

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The "Herald-American" for May 17, 1946, reflects that ST. CLAIR DRAKE, Co-author of "Black Metropolis" was awarded a Julius Rosenwald Fund Fellowship for a study of the impact of American Negro troops and civilian personnel on the British Isles during the war.

The "Sun-Times" for October 6, 1955, contained an article which reflected that ST. CLAIR DRAKE, Professor of Sociology, recently returned from a two year study of Africa where he studied mass communication media in Liberia, Nigeria and the Gold Coast.

Among other things, DRAKE commented that he could not find evidence that in the movement to break away from British sovereignty there is a tie-in with Communism. He said the Africans attitude seemed to be "we don't intend to exchange British masters for Russian masters".

The "Chicago American" for October 24, 1955, contains an article regarding a report by ST. CLAIR DRAKE of Roosevelt University on conditions in Africa. It states he recently returned from a fifteen month stay in West Africa. During this time he taught six months as a visiting Professor of Anthropology at the University of Liberia and worked on a Ford Foundation Research Fellowship in the Gold Coast. This study was primarily concerned with the influence of press, radio, movies and advertising media on the people of West Africa.

The "Sun-Times" for January 29, 1957, contains an article captioned "Group To Attend Birth of African Nation" which states that a group headed by ST. CLAIR DRAKE, Professor of Anthropology at Roosevelt University and [redacted] of the Chicago Urban League, plans to attend the Gold Coast when it attains its independence under the British Commonwealth on March 26.

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[redacted] said the trip stems from the desire to be in on such an important historic event. [redacted] said the new independent nation might need sympathetic assistance from American Negroes in a way similar to the aid given Israel by American Jews.

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The "Chicago Tribune" for October 2, 1960, contained an article captioned "Rips Herter For Attack On Ghana Chief", datelined Manchester, England, October 1. It reflects that Professor ST. CLAIR DRAKE, now with the University of Ghana, is on leave from his post as Professor of Sociology at Roosevelt University, Chicago. He made his comments in a letter published in the "Manchester Guardian". He is quoted as follows:

"Why did the Secretary of State of my beloved country lose both his head and his good manners after listening to (United Nations) speeches by Dr. (Kwame) Nkrumah (President of Ghana) and Mr. Khrushchev? With an amazing display of petulance and a rare lapse of memory, he accused Dr. Nkrumah of following Mr. Khrushchev's line. Does Mr. Herter really not know that Dr. Nkrumah simply said from the United Nations rostrum, in more forceful and elegant oratory, what he's been saying in other places for the last fifteen years? To say that Khrushchev was following Nkrumah's line would have been closer to the truth."

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The "Chicago Tribune" for April 14, 1961, reflects that ST. CLAIR DRAKE, a professor at Roosevelt University who recently returned from teaching in Ghana, would introduce the speaker at an African Freedom Day luncheon on April 15, 1961 in the Parkway Ballroom, sponsored by the First Friends of Ghana. The article states that [redacted]

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[redacted] of the Chicago Urban League, [redacted] group, one of three in the nation.

Chicago T-20, previously mentioned, advised on November 3, 1961 that a flyer captioned "Our Stake in Africa, a Conference of Afro-Americans under the Auspices of First Friends of Africa, [redacted] disclosed that a conference was to be held on October 19-20, 1961 and was to feature Dr. ST. CLAIR DRAKE, Professor of Sociology, Roosevelt University, giving a keynote address on October 19, 1961 on the subject "Do Negro Americans Have a Stake in Africa?"

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Chicago T-20 further advised on November 3, 1961 that a meeting of the First Friends of Africa was held at the Lake Meadows Clubhouse, 601 East 32nd Street, Chicago, on October 19, 1961. Among those present were [redacted] and ST. CLAIR DRAKE, Professor of Sociology, Roosevelt University, who gave the opening address. He discussed in detail the background of African nations emerging into independence. He indicated his favor to and friendship with NKRUMAH of Ghana. Chicago T-20 advised that the purpose of this meeting was to influence Negro skill and money in the economic development of African nations. He stated that [redacted] appeared to have a genuine interest in the economy of Africa.

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A characterization of the First Friends of Africa, formerly known as First Friends of Ghana, appears in the latter pages of this report.

The "Daily News" for November 13, 1961, in the Letters to the Editor, contains a letter from ST. CLAIR DRAKE,

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Professor of Sociology, Roosevelt University. This letter reads in part as follows:

"The Daily News recently unleashed a most in-temperate attack on Dr. QWAME NKRUMAH, President of Ghana, in an editorial, 'Ghana Messiah Wants Our Cash'.

"NKRUMAH was accused of being immoderate and irresponsible, of having 'dreams of ruling over a pan-African empire'; of being the center of a 'cult of the individual' surpassing anything STALIN ever developed; and of allowing his followers to skirt close to the edge of blasphemy. This is no way to deal with the serious issue of whether or not America should honor the promise made to Ghana in President KENNEDY's letter released July 9, 1961, to lend that country a sum of money to help in the building of a hydro-electric project...

"I have lived in Ghana for three and one-half of the last seven years as a Ford Foundation fellow, as head of the department of sociology at the University College, and more recently as a Peace Corps consultant responsible for the 'settling in' of fifty American high school teachers who were requested by Dr. NKRUMAH and most warmly received.

"How anyone who has studied Ghanian politics or the life and philosophy of NKRUMAH can ever conceive of Ghana joining the Eastern bloc is incomprehensible to me.

"Ghana, like all of the new African states, has a policy of 'non-alignment'. The leaders will visit the U.S.S.R. just as they do the United States. They will take money from the U.S.S.R. just as they will from the United States. They will sometimes praise the U.S.S.R. and sometimes blame her (as NKRUMAH did at Belgrade when Russia broke the nuclear testing ban).

"But no African leader of this generation is going to let the Communists take his political party away from him, or get sucked into the East-West conflict by joining

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one of the blocs. If we want to kick the 'NKRUMAHs' in the teeth, however, and cut off our nose to spite our face, the younger generation may do so".

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The book entitled "State of Illinois, Seditious Activities Investigation Commission, Report of Proceedings, Investigation of University of Chicago and Roosevelt College, [redacted] Interrogator" contains the following on pages 74-77: (The book was published in 1949.)

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(The person being questioned was [redacted]
[redacted] of Roosevelt College.)

"Q. During the life of the American Youth for Democracy, the organization published what was known as the 'Flame',....is that correct?

A. I think that is right.

Q. I have a copy of the April, 1947, issue. Does that look familiar?

A. I think that was a 'fly-by-night' affair,....with only one issue, as far as I know.

Q. On page 5 of this issue of the 'Flame' is a paragraph which is a description,....which is described as the order of the American Youth for Democracy at Roosevelt College, and there is an article by St. Claire Drake, as the professor of Sociology. Is he still at the College?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. Is that his present title? I beg your pardon,.... he is listed as the Assistant Professor of Sociology. Is that his present title?

A. I think he had a promotion. I think he is the associate professor.

Q. In this article, he says:

'As to American Youth for Democracy, I think it has an important part to play in trying to build political awareness among students at one of the most crucial moments in our history.'

That is what you would consider something of an endorsement of the American Youth for Democracy by Drake, isn't it?

A. No.

Q. It is not an unflattering remark, though?

A. Well, I know him, but I expect, in its content, that it means something different than the inferential meaning you have put to it; because, I think he believes very deeply in one particular aspect of the program of the American Youth for Democracy, and that is what is known as greater racial equality. He is the co-sponsor of the Black Media and a wonderful negro member of our faculty.

Q. I will quote further:

'That, for instance, is why I support P.C.A. instead of A.D.A. on the national scale.'

Are you acquainted with that statement?

A. Yes, I am a member of the A.D.A.

Q. The P.C.A. stands for Progressive Citizens of America, doesn't it?

A. Yes.

Q. And A.D.A. is what?

A. Americans for Democratic Action.

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Q. P.C.A. is known as Communistic, but A.D.A. is strongly opposed to it, isn't that right?

A. All that is right.

Q. P.C.A. is infiltrated by Communists, isn't it?

A. I don't know how much, sir.

Q. But the P.C.A. is not opposed on record to the Communists, is that your understanding?

A. I don't know about that. Perhaps you do, sir.

Q. Well, at any rate, you know the A.D.A. is strongly opposed to the P.C.A. is it not?

A. That's right,....however, not opposed to the P.C.A. as such, but opposed to having Communists in its own organizations.

Q. Would you say they are opposed to the P.C.A. very vehemently?

A. They have become contenders in the open field.

Q. Would this be what the professor means?

A. Well, knowing Mr. Drake as well as I do, and respecting him as much as I do, I think we are wasting our time in attempting to have it appear that Mr. Drake has any Communistic leanings of any kind,....nor any sympathies for Communism, because I know better.

Q. [redacted] I am taking facts from the known record,....which has been drawn up and made into a record.

A. Well, if you personally knew Mr. Drake, you wouldn't go into Mr. Drake.

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Q. According to the government files, Professor Drake wrote an article for a magazine known as the 'Champion'....an official order of the Young Communist League in 1937. Do you know that Mr. Drake, or Professor Drake, wrote such an article?

A. No, I didn't know it.

Q. According to the 'Worker,' which is a Sunday edition of the Communist newspaper, August 29, 1948, on page 11, I quote:

'Professor Drake of Roosevelt College protested against the arrest and trial of the twelve Communist leaders who are now on trial in New York City.'

Did you know that?

A. I didn't know that. However, I might injecture the opinion that he did it as a matter of civil liberty, rather than as having any sympathy for the Communists, as such."

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St. CLAIR DRAKE was contacted in the investigation of [redacted] Appointee, Post Office Department, Chicago, Illinois, who was investigated in 1951, under the provisions of Executive Order 9835, and DRAKE prepared and furnished the following statement:

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I, St. Clair Drake, furnish the following statement voluntarily to [redacted] who has identified himself to be a Special Agent with the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

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STATEMENT

I have been acquainted with [redacted] [redacted] for about 14 years. My association with him falls into two main periods. From 1937 through 1939, [redacted]

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[redacted] We were not intimately acquainted during this period, but I have no reason to believe or assume that he was a member of any group dedicated to the overthrow of the government by force and violence, or to the subversion of the national state. He was active in the union which represented the employees on the project, and I found him to be a man, who, while dedicated to the welfare of the people he represented, was always temperate, considerate, and loyal to the work of the project. During this period, too, he was, at times, active in the Chicago branch of the National Negro Congress, an organization interested in securing better living conditions for the Negroes in the city, and particularly concerned with the housing problem. The Chicago branch of the National Negro Congress had considerable support (of a moral type) from sectors of the business and professional community and from the clergy.

From 1941-45, I had very little association with [redacted] since, for a part of that period I was teaching at Dillard University in New Orleans, and for a part of it, was serving my country in the United States Maritime Service. Upon my return to Chicago, early in 1946, I became more closely associated with [redacted] through our mutual interest in an organization which he had founded, a Committee on West Indian and African Affairs.

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It's purpose was to acquaint Negroes and others in Chicago with the cultural contributions of West Indians and Africans and to assist in securing educational opportunities in our country for African students who find it difficult to secure an education under colonial rule. This Committee was later renamed The Afro-World Fellowship. My association with [redacted] in this work has given me an opportunity to make as good a judgment of his loyalty as is humanly possible. I can state that not only is [redacted] completely loyal to the United States, but that he also implements this loyalty by deed, devoting much of his spare time to work with organizations of a non-political nature that are trying to strengthen democratic participation in the realization of our country's domestic and foreign policy. Insofar as I know, he has no connections, overt or clandestine, with any organizations on the Attorney General's list, and more specifically, he is certainly not affiliated (so far as one can judge from his behavior) with the Communist Party or any of its domestic or foreign affiliates.

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Because the National Negro Congress--now a defunct organization--does appear on the Attorney General's list, and because [redacted] was once associated with that organization's branch in Chicago, I deem it proper to make a statement about that organization, as his membership or activity in it is relevant to this inquiry. My statement is based both on a study of that organization as a professional sociologist, and on my own participation in some of the activities of the Chicago branch during 1938 and 1939. In the first place, it is absolutely essential in this inquiry, to draw a distinction between the structure of the Negro Congress before 1940 and thereafter. Before 1940, the National Negro Congress was an organization which attempted to federate all existing Negro organizations so as to strengthen action designed to secure to Negro Americans their full rights under the Constitution. It proposed to do so by all lawful means. Neither in statement or action was it ever concerned with a change, peaceful or otherwise, in the structure of our democratic, capitalist, form of society. Its president was a distinguished leader in the American Federation of Labor, A. Philip Randolph, whose anti-Communism is a matter of public record. Upon its national and local executive bodies were Negroes from all social strata, including prominent business and professional men, clergymen and ordinary people. It is a matter of

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public record that even so distinguished an individual as Dr. Ralph Bunch, who was recently offered a post as Assistant Secretary of State, was on its national executive board. It was neither affiliated with, nor dominated by, the Communist Party. Its membership did, however, include Communists as individuals. This was in line with general American practice during the period, and guilt by association was not then a prevalent thought-style. It was period during which eminent trade union leaders, heads of civic organizations, and politicians frequently co-operated with, and attempted to use, Communists in the carrying out of limited objectives. They knew that the Communists were also trying to use them, and guarded against it. The situation on the American domestic scene was similar to that of the national policy during the Second World War, when our nation allied itself with the Soviet Union to accomplish a specific objective--defeat of Fascism. No fair judgment of an individual can be made without taking the above facts into account.

At the annual convention of the National Negro Congress in 1940, it became clear that Communists within the organization were determined to try to use the Congress as an instrument of Soviet foreign policy. This was reflected in an attempt to divert the organization from its primary purpose and to put it on record as supporting a policy of "neutrality" in the war of Germany on Western Europe. Non-Communist leaders in the Congress refused to sanction such tactics. President Randolph denounced this attempt to pervert the aims of the Congress in a radio message and resigned. Most of the non-Communist Negroes throughout the country withdrew their support from the Congress, and shifted it to the NAACP and the March-on-Washington Movement led by Randolph. The Congress structure was left to the Communists and their friends. All of the facts cited above may be documented from Wilson Record's The Negro and the Communist Party, University of North Carolina Press, 1951.

I do not know the exact date upon which [redacted] association with the Congress terminated. This I do know, viz., that throughout 1938 and 1939, I heard [redacted] express repeated and heated annoyance at various attempts to the Communist Party to "set the line" for the National Negro Congress. This can be understood by realizing that [redacted] interest in the Congress

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was a single-minded one--"How can this organization help Negroes to secure the rights guaranteed them by the Constitution by constitutional means." As a very young man, [redacted] became a member of a very non-Communist organization, the Universal Negro Improvement Association which was trying to secure equal rights for all Negroes everywhere. It took the same position toward Negroes in Africa and the West Indies that Irish organizations took toward Eire, that Jewish organizations took toward Palestine, that Poles took toward Poland, etc. It was in the real American tradition of trying to build democracy here and of being interested in the welfare of the "folks back home." As he grew more mature, he became active in other organizations with similar objectives. Sometime in the late Thirties, he stimulated the organization of the Committee on West Indian and African Affairs which has been previously referred to.

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When an organization in New York with a somewhat similar name, The Council on African Affairs, seemed to come under Communist domination, [redacted] suggested that we change the name of our organization to the Afro-World Fellowship so that there would be no confusion of the two organizations. I can testify, that for the last five years, [redacted] has conceived of the Afro-World Fellowship as a potent instrument for trying to prevent Africa from falling into the Communist orbit. Our distinguished delegate to the United Nations, [redacted] has been [redacted] of the Afro-World Fellowship. I have been in numerous conferences with her and [redacted] in which the conversation has revolved around such problems as: "How can we help convince African students that they have nothing to gain from Soviet Imperialism if they exchange it for Western Imperialism?" "How can we help to increase the number of young Africans being educated in America so that they will remain 'on our side'?" "How can the Afro-World Fellowship interpret to Americans the great necessity for helping Africa to advance if we are to win the contest?" "How can we convince Americans that Africans are intelligent human beings just like all other people, rather than the cannibalistic savages which they envision?" In all such conferences it was crystal clear that [redacted] is not only loyal to his country, but is also a

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HRE: Jem

supporter of its present foreign policy. The most clever person would find it impossible to play a Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde role in the Afro-World Fellowship. As highly as I respect [redacted] astuteness, I don't think he's that astute and clever.

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[redacted] orientation might be summarized in the words that Jackie Robinson used in testifying before the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities, which, paraphrased, run somewhat as follows, "The Negroes in America were fighting Jim Crow long before the Communists appeared and they'll be fighting it just as hard long after the last Communist is gone."

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[redacted] has always impressed me as a man who does his job with the greatest efficiency, and then when work is over turns his spare-time to non-political activity designed to extend and conserve the American democratic way.

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Signed:

St. Clair Drake,
Associate Professor of
Sociology,
Roosevelt College,
Chicago, Illinois

Mr. DRAKE stated he would be willing to appear before a loyalty hearing board to furnish information regarding [redacted]

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The files of Chicago T-14, an agency which collects security data in the Chicago area, were checked on October 13, 1961, and revealed the following information regarding ST, CLAIR DRAKE:

He was listed as a sponsor of Civil Rights Congress's (CRC's) "Bill of Rights Conference", New York City, July 16 and 17, 1949, in the American Legion's "Trends and Developments" for August, 1949.

The CRC has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

He was mentioned in the "Daily Worker" for January 22, 1950 as having spoken at the third session of the Conference to End Mob Violence in Chicago.

He was on the mailing list of the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case (CCSJRC) as of February, 1954.

A characterization of the CCSJRC appears at the end of this report.

Other information contained in the files of Chicago T-14 has been utilized in this report.

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The files of Chicago T-14 contained no information regarding DRAKE's wife or [redacted] and [redacted]

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The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, Washington, D. C., were checked on October 9, 1961 and contained the following information concerning ST. CLAIR DRAKE:

Card #1 PROF. ST. CLAIR DRAKE

Committee for Peaceful Alternatives
to the Atlantic Pact
Signer of Statement Calling for International
Agreement to Ban Use of Atomic Weapons
Statement attached to Press Release of
December 14, 1949, p. 5
Associate Professor of Sociology,
Roosevelt College, Chicago, Illinois

Card #2 J. G. ST. CLAIR DRAKE (PROF)

Civil Rights Congress
Additional Sponsor, Bill of Rights Conference
"Call to a Bill of Rights Conference", New
York City, July 16-17, 1949, p. 5

Card #3 ST. CLAIR DRAKE

National Committee to Defeat
the Mundt Bill (Chicago Chapter)
Chicago Sponsor

Card #4 ST. CLAIR DRAKE

Mentioned in report of the Seditious Activities
Investigation Commission, State of Illinois,
1949 Vol. II, p. 75

Card #5 ST. CLAIR DRAKE

Signer of "Statement by Negro Americans",
in behalf of arrested communist leaders
The Worker, August 29, 1949, p. 11
(Clipping: C. P./ General)
Illinois

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Card #6 ST. CLAIR DRAKE

National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill
Signer of statement
Daily Worker, 4/3/50, p. 4

Card #7 ST. CLAIR DRAKE

Champion
Contributor
Champion, 2-37, p. 19

Card #8 ST. CLAIR DRAKE

Member of the committee sponsoring a lecture
to be given by W. E. B. DU BOIS, May 21, in the
Dunbar School auditorium, Chicago. Article
states DU BOIS will be "hailed as 'the man of
the country.' "

The Worker, 5/18/58, p. 12
"Author & lecturer"

Card #9 ST. CLAIR DRAKE

Member of the sponsoring committee for the meeting
and \$25 a plate dinner honoring W. E. B. DU BOIS
as the 'man of the century', held in Chicago the
first week of June. DRAKE made the presentation
of an honorary scroll to DU BOIS.

The Worker, June 8, 1958, p. 13

"Author & Lecturer"

These files contained no additional pertinent in-
formation.

A characterization of the Committee for Peaceful
Alternatives to the Atlantic Pact appears at the end of
this report.

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HRE: pbh

Other confidential informants who are familiar with some Communist and Communist front group activities in the Chicago area were contacted and advised that they had no information regarding the applicant, his wife or his children.

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SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF)

The Southern Patriot, a monthly publication, shows that it is published by the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF).

The Southern Patriot was cited as an "organ" of the SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE (SCHW) by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, on the SCHW, June 12, 1947.

The SCHW was cited as a Communist front by the Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 16, 1947.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW changed the name of that organization to the SCEF, and listed its purpose as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions, and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1946.

A source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on May 22, 1959, that during the time the SCHW was in existence, Communist Party (CP) members were members of and worked actively in the SCHW. However, since the formation of the SCEF, rank and file CP members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated that the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a CP front organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial question, and through the years, certain CP members in the New Orleans area have been assigned to work in the organization to further CP principles.

On May 22, 1959, the source advised that in the past he has considered JAMES DOMBROWSKI, the Executive Director of the SCEF, to be a Communist, if not an actual Communist Party member, because he followed Communist principles.

The source also advised on May 22, 1959, that many people who are officials and members of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means Communists.

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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCIENTIFIC WORKERS

1. "Included among the Communist fronts represented" at the Win the Peace Conference in Washington, D.C., April 5-7, 1946.
(California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, p. 318.)

WHITE CIRCLE LEAGUE OF AMERICA

The White Circle League of America was incorporated in the State of Illinois on November 9, 1949. This charter was revoked on June 29, 1952, on the grounds that the literature of the League "was highly inflammatory and would cause conflict among the races".

According to the organization's charter, it was founded "for the purpose of education, as to customs, civic and social standards, charitable purposes among its members, maintenance of schools therefor, and the dissemination of information and literature appertinent thereto; and to safeguard the property of its members and tax research therein".

[redacted] Anti-Defamation League, B'nai B'rith, 343 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, advised on May 24, 1955 that to his knowledge there was no recent activity in the White Circle League of America and it was his opinion that the organization was practically nonexistent.

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CHICAGO TENANTS ACTION COUNCIL

The March 27, 1949, issue of the Illinois edition of "The Worker" announced the formation of the Chicago Tenants Action Council (CTAC). The item stated that the council was established at a meeting of twelve community tenant groups which called for affiliations by organized tenants throughout Chicago.

A source made available information on June 17, 1952, which reflected that the CTAC and the Chicago Tenants and Consumers Council were one and the same organization.

Another source advised on April 22, 1950, that the CTAC was receiving the support of the Communist Party (CP). The source further advised that some three to four members in every section of the CP were to be assigned to work with the CTAC.

A third source advised on July 23, 1955, that there had been no activity by the CTAC since approximately October, 1953, and that it was his opinion that the CTAC was no longer in existence.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEAT THE MUNDT BILL

Cited as "a Communist lobby" which came into being in June 1948 and "which has carried out the objectives of the Communist Party in its fight against antisubversive legislation".

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3248 on the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, January 2, 1951, originally released December 7, 1950.)

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DU SABLE COMMUNITY CENTER

A source advised on May 15, 1956, that the Du Sable Community Center, 4859 South Wabash, Chicago, was incorporated in 1946 by a group consisting of "trade union members and left wing organization representatives" with the Communist Party (CP) operating in the background and actually controlling the activities of the center.

According to the source, the purpose of the center was to have a meeting place on the South Side of Chicago for Communist front organizations.

In 1949, according to the source, the building located at the above address was sold because the Du Sable Community Center operations were not a financial success and the corporation as such was dissolved.

NATIONAL NEGRO MUSEUM AND HISTORICAL
FOUNDATION, INC. (NNMHF)

Records of the Secretary of State of Illinois reflect that the National Negro Museum and Historical Foundation (NNMHF) was incorporated in Illinois on July 6, 1944, as a perpetual corporation with offices at 6231 St. Lawrence, Chicago, Illinois.

The stated purpose of this corporation, as set forth in the Articles of Incorporation, is as follows:

"To engage in, foster and encourage research and study, and the collection, compilation, integration and dissemination of information, data, material and objects on and in connection with the history and progress of the Negro peoples."

A source advised on July 14, 1955, that the NNMHF was founded with the knowledge and consent of the Communist Party under the leadership of [redacted] a militant Communist Party leader. Source advised that during its tenure, the NNMHF was controlled by the Communist Party and its policies were directed by the Communist Party.

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According to the source, prior to February, 1954, the NNMHF became active every February during National Negro History Week. Source advised, however, that since the NNMHF did not re-activate in February, 1954, and no activity has been noted since approximately February, 1953, he considered it a defunct organization.

APPENDIX

CHICAGO COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

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[redacted] (now deceased), made available in January, 1954, the "First Annual Report CCASF," an undated publication which stated that the Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship (CCASF) was incorporated in July, 1943. This document stated, "The Council's affiliation with the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (NCASF) was validated August 11, (1943). The present name was adopted to conform to standard national practice. It should be noted, however, that the Chicago Council is entirely autonomous; the government of its affairs rests exclusively in the hands of its Chicago Executive Board."

A source advised on May 18, 1961, that the CCASF at its annual membership meeting held January 28, 1961, reaffirmed that the main aims of the Council for the year 1961 would be as they had been in the past, that of creating a program of activity with the objective of peaceful co-existence and friendship between the United States and the USSR.

This same source also advised on May 18, 1961, that the CCASF remains affiliated with the NCASF for the purpose of implementing its stated aims of peaceful co-existence and friendship with the USSR, but continues to consider itself autonomous in the government of its affairs and program for achieving these aims. Although the CCASF considers itself autonomous in this regard, the leaders of the CCASF are frequently in contact with and its program closely follows that of the NCASF.

The NCASF has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

POLITICS CLUB
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

A source advised on May 22, 1959, that the Politics Club, University of Chicago, during the school year 1957-1958, was a membership organization, organized, controlled and directed by members of the Chicago Branch, Young Socialist League (CB, YSL). Meetings were held on the University of Chicago Campus and in the homes of members. The stated purpose was to bring together Liberals, Socialists, and Progressives in order to explore alternatives to Capitalism and Communism, and in general to advance the ideas and program of Democracy. The last meeting of the 1957-58 Politics Club was held in May, 1958.

On or about September 15, 1958, the Chicago Branch YSL ceased to exist after the dissolution of the YSL nationally. After the Chicago Branch, YSL ceased to exist, its former members became members of the Chicago Chapter, Young People's Socialist League (YPSL), the youth affiliate of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation (SP-SDF).

Concerning the Politics Club of the University of Chicago during the school year 1958-1959, it was organized and is controlled by members of the Chicago Chapter, YPSL. Several former members of the YSL, presently members of the YPSL, are also members of the Politics Club. The YPSL objective in operating the 1958-1959 Politics Club is to attract a large group from which it has in the past and plans in the future to recruit new YPSL members.

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SOCIALIST YOUTH LEAGUE

Cited as a Communist organization.
(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty
Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and
September 21, 1948.)

INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST LEAGUE

Cited as a subversive and Communist organization which seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means". "In its official organ, Labor Action of April 1949, the Workers Party announced that at the fifth national convention it had voted to relinquish the name of the Workers Party and adopt the name of the Independent Socialist League. The new organization * * * represents but a change in name and is devoted to the same aims and purposes of its predecessor * * *."

(Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 29, 1949.)

DEMOCRATIC SOCIALIST FORUM OF CHICAGO

In the December 30, 1957, edition of "Labor Action," page 2, appeared an article entitled "Chicago Forum Hears Zeidler." This article states that on December 13, 1957, the newly founded Democratic Socialist Forum of Chicago initiated its activities with a lecture by FRANK ZEIDLER, Mayor of Milwaukee and National Chairman of the Socialist Party-Social Democratic Federation (SP-SDF). The article continues that the "new forum" was announced in a statement signed by representatives of the three sponsoring organizations, namely, the SP-SDF, the Independent Socialist League (ISL), and the Jewish Labor Bund, a socialist organization in Chicago. According to the article, the sponsors proposed to conduct forums of public interest representing all tendencies of "Democratic labor and Socialist opinion."

A source advised on May 22, 1959, that the Democratic Socialist Forum of Chicago, also known as the "Three Way Forum," grew out of an organization initially created in 1956, known as the "Four Way Forum." The "Four Way Forum" in 1956, was co-sponsored by the Socialist Party, the ISL, and their youth groups.

Source stated that in late 1957, the Socialist Party and the ISL youth groups, though still participating, were officially dropped as sponsors of this Forum and the Jewish Labor Bund was added. The Forum then came to be known to the sponsoring organizations' members as the "Three Way Forum" and was given the public name "Democratic Socialist Forum of Chicago."

Source said the ISL, during 1957-58, until it dissolved in September, 1958, motivated and exerted considerable influence over the Democratic Socialist Forum of Chicago and used it to further the program of the ISL. Since the dissolution of the ISL, the Democratic Socialist Forum of Chicago has been, and is, motivated and controlled by the SP-SDF.

"Labor Action" is the official organ of the ISL, formerly the Workers Party (Attorney General J. HOWARD MC GRATH, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 29, 1949).

WORKERS PARTY

Cited as a subversive and Communist organization "including (the) Socialist Youth League". It seeks "to alter the form of government of the United States by unconstitutional means". "In its official organ, Labor Action of April 1949, the Workers Party announced that at the fifth national convention it had voted to relinquish the name of the Workers Party and adopt the name of the Independent Socialist League".

(Attorney General Tom Clark, letters to Loyalty Review Board, released December 4, 1947, and September 21, 1948, and Attorney General J. Howard McGrath, letter to Loyalty Review Board, released September 29, 1949.)

YOUNG SOCIALIST LEAGUE (YSL)

The March 1, 1954 issue of the "Young Socialist Challenge", published as page three of "Labor Action", an official publication of the Independent Socialist League (ISL), contained an article concerning the creation of the YSL, which pointed out that at a unity conference occurring February 12-14, 1954 at Labor Action Hall, New York, New York, a merger occurred between the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) and the Socialist Youth League (SYL). The new organization was named the YSL.

On June 15, 1954, a source made available the minutes of the YSL's National Action Committee meeting of April 13, 1954, which reflected that one [redacted] of SP (Socialist Party) Youth Committee", had objected to a statement appearing in "Commerce", a New York University journal, which indicated that the YPSL merged with the SYL to form the YSL. He explained that the YPSL did not merge with anyone, that it continued to exist as the youth section of the Socialist Party. He explained that a small group of the YPSL was dropped, expelled or suspended from that organization and joined the SYL, which he characterized as the youth group of the "Trotskyite ISL". He explained that after these few former members of the YPSL joined the SYL, the SYL then proceeded to change its name for its own purposes.

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On April 9, 1956, a second source advised that the YSL has frequently worked in close sympathetic cooperation with the ISL toward similar objectives, although each major issue given mutual consideration is decided upon by these organizations individually. The YSL serves as an apprenticeship for the ISL, but ISL selection of members from YSL ranks is made on an individual and personal basis. In many instances YSL members are also members of the ISL. The YSL and the ISL utilize the same printing house in New York City and the YSL publication is printed as an insert in "Labor Action". Frequently, lecturers before the YSL are ISL members.

The September 22, 1958 issue of "Young Socialist Challenge", which appeared as page five of "Labor Action", contained an undated statement from the National Action Committee of the YSL which indicated that the YSL had been dissolved. The statement appeared under the caption "Join the Young People's Socialist League".

The YPSL is publicly known as the youth affiliate of the Socialist Party - Social Democratic Federation.

A third source advised on October 3, 1958 that the Chicago Branch of the YSL, which was an affiliate of the national organization, was dissolved in September, 1958, and all active members joined the Chicago unit of the YPSL.

AFRICAN AMERICAN HERITAGE ASSOCIATION,
formerly known as Afro-American
Heritage Association

The records of the Clerk, Corporation Division, Office of the Secretary of State, State of Illinois, as reviewed on June 24, 1959, contained the following information concerning the Afro-American Heritage Association:

On October 3, 1958, the Articles of Incorporation under the General Not for Profit Corporation Act were filed for the Afro-American Heritage Association in the Office of the Secretary of State of Illinois. The purpose for which this corporation is organized is "to spread wide and far the history and heritage of people of African descent to Negroes and to the whole American people; to make use of as many media as possible to spread information about the history and heritage of the Negro people; to bring to the Negro masses simple and readily understandable materials about Negro heroes and others who have contributed to Negro advancement; to build institutes and study groups dealing with the history and heritage of the Negro people".

A source advised on September 20, 1961, that the African American Heritage Association (AAHA), known as the Afro-American Heritage Association until February, 1961, is located at 306 East 43rd Street, Chicago, Illinois. It was founded at Chicago by ISHMAEL FLORY for the ostensible purpose of teaching Negro history and culture to African Americans. As of September, 1961, the AAHA operation included the Afram Book Store, the African American Theater Guild, the African American Forum and the African American Institute. As of September, 1961, the AAHA was a Communist front organization which was completely run by ISHMAEL FLORY. FLORY is a member of the South Side Communist Party (CP) Club; a member of the Negro Commission, CP of Illinois; and theoretically is under the discipline of the CP. FLORY makes all the policy decisions for the AAHA and in these matters confers with and is influenced by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Vice Chairman of the CP-USA.