

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (123-12551)

DATE: January 8, 1952

FROM : SAC, CHICAGO (123-2206)

SUBJECT: CHARLES SPURGEON JOHNSON
SPECIAL INQUIRY - STATE DEPARTMENT
Public Law 402, 80th Congress
VOICE OF AMERICA

Rebulet to Washington Field dated 12/5/51.

Transmitted herewith are three (3) copies of the report of SA RAYMOND F. BABB, Chicago, dated January 7, 1952, in the above captioned matter.

It is to be noted that the files of the Chicago Office contain insufficient information with which to properly characterize the American Civil Liberties Union and Dr. WILLIAM EDWARD BURHARDT DU BOIS as mentioned in the attached report.

It is also pointed out that FRANKLIN C. MC LEAN, a reference in this matter, has been the subject of cases entitled "FRANKLIN CHAMBERS MC LEAN-6-49748-Atomic Energy Act - Employee" and "FRANKLIN CHAMBERS MC LEAN, Expert, Department of the Army, Army Chemical Center, Maryland, Loyalty of Government Employees." Inasmuch as these two inquiries disclosed no definite information indicating disloyalty on the part of MC LEAN, no reference was made to the fact that the name of Dr. FRANKLIN C. MC LEAN, University of Chicago, was reportedly on a list of persons who had been stated as active in the Russian War Relief and the Chicago Council of American Soviet Friendship.

RFB/blj

AIR MAIL

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

T-1 is Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Intelligence, Headquarters Third Army, Fort McPherson, Georgia.

T-2 is "SAIC", Region one, 111th CIC Detachment, Nashville, Tennessee.

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and spring quarters of 1917. A degree of Ph. B. was conferred on JOHNSON on June 12, 1917. It was noted that JOHNSON had transferred to the Graduate School on January 2, 1918 and had attended until the completion of the winter quarter of 1918. Mrs. MILLER informed that JOHNSON was noted to have been born on July 24, 1893 at Bristol, Virginia. She concluded that JOHNSON's record contained nothing of an unfavorable nature and that she could suggest no members of the faculty who would possibly recall him as a student.

EMPLOYMENT

FRAYSER T. LANE, Secretary of Public Relations Department, Chicago Urban League, 3032 South Wabash Avenue, advised that he first became acquainted with JOHNSON in approximately 1916, at which time JOHNSON was a student at the University of Chicago and he, LANE, was an employee of the YMCA on the south side of Chicago. He said that in approximately 1917 JOHNSON accented his first professional job after leaving the University of Chicago as the Director of Research and Records with the Chicago Urban League. He said that upon the outbreak of race riots in Chicago during the summer of 1919, JOHNSON had been loaned by the Chicago Urban League to act as an Associate Executive Secretary to Governor LOWDEN's Commission on Race Relations. He said that JOHNSON had been employed until approximately 1921 in the study of the causes of racial tension and particularly that of the Chicago racial riot that occurred during 1919. He said that upon JOHNSON's completion of the report for the Commission on Race Relations, he had then transferred to New York, New York, where he had been the Director of Research and Records of the National Urban League and had organized the League magazine, "Opportunity." LANE related that he had then assumed JOHNSON's position with the Chicago Urban League and has been in intermittent contact with JOHNSON, although he, LANE, considers himself a very good friend of JOHNSON.

LANE continued that JOHNSON was a man of the highest type of character who was widely renowned for his sociological and scientific treatises on racial relations. He said that there is absolutely no reason to question JOHNSON's patriotism or loyalty to the United States and that he has never known

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JOHNSON to have ever been attacked by anyone or criticized by the press. He informed that JOHNSON is not sympathetic toward Communism, and in his opinion the Communists have not accepted JOHNSON because he is widely known, and JOHNSON, himself, would not protest loudly and long enough concerning the plight of minority races to suit the Communists. He said that it was quite possible that JOHNSON was personally acquainted with some members of the Communist Party, as he, LANE, was, but that this possible personal acquaintanceship did not indicate any inclination toward Communism on the part of JOHNSON or himself. LANE concluded that he could suggest no past or present employees of the Chicago Urban League who would recall JOHNSON's employment prior to 1920.

MAYNARD I. WISHNER, Director, Department of Civil Rights, Commission on Human Relations, City of Chicago, 54 West Hubbard Street, advised that the Commission on Race Relations was an agency created by the Governor of the State of Illinois in 1919 as a result of racial riots in Chicago, Illinois, and there was appointed a group of prominent citizens to determine the causes of racial tensions underlying these riots. He stated that this group of citizens had offered to voluntarily raise funds to support this study and that this commission was in existence for approximately two years during 1919-1921 and went out of existence after publishing their report. Mr. WISHNER presented a copy of "The Negro in Chicago," which was a report dated December 6, 1921 of the study of race relations and a race riot by the Chicago Commission on Race Relations. This book disclosed that the Honorable FRANK O. LOWDEN, Governor of the State of Illinois, had announced on August 20, 1919 the appointment of twelve members under the title of the Chicago Commission on Race Relations to "study and report upon the broad question of the relations between the two races." It was revealed that the commission had organized its staff and invited Mr. GRAHAM ROMEYN TAYLOR as Executive Secretary and Mr. CHARLES S. JOHNSON as Associate Executive Secretary to assume authority of the inquiries and investigations under its direction. TAYLOR and JOHNSON began their work on December 7, 1919. It was noted that JOHNSON had been given a leave of absence as head of the Department of Research and Investigation of the Chicago Urban League.

WISHNER continued that he has only met JOHNSON on one or two occasions at the board meetings of the Commission on Human

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Relations of the City of Chicago, of which JOHNSON had been a board member during the period 1943-1949. He said that this commission was a policy-making body appointed by the Mayor of the City of Chicago and which served without compensation to improve the relations between the various races. He stated that although his knowledge of JOHNSON is slight, he has learned that JOHNSON is very highly regarded as to character, loyalty and ability as a sociologist.

HENRY W. HAMMOND, Attorney, 456 East 47th Street, advised that he had become acquainted with JOHNSON in approximately 1917, having been a physical education instructor at a YMCA on the south side of Chicago. He said that he was in intermittent contact with JOHNSON during the period of 1917-1919 and conversed with him on occasions. HAMMOND related that he had served as an investigator for approximately 60 days during the winter of 1919-1920 for the Commission on Race Relations, of which JOHNSON was the Associate Executive Secretary. HAMMOND commented that he personally considered JOHNSON to be a very reputable individual, whose character, loyalty and patriotism he has never seen or heard subjected to criticism.

REFERENCE

Dr. FRANKLIN C. MC LEAN, Professor of Physiology, University of Chicago, informed that he first became acquainted with JOHNSON in approximately 1940 as a fellow trustee of the Julius Rosenwald Foundation, which was a fund set up by the late JULIUS ROSENWALD, former President of Sears and Roebuck Company, to provide educational facilities and opportunities for underprivileged groups. This fund was instituted in approximately 1928 with the provision that it would spend its approximately twenty million dollars within a period of 25 years and then become defunct in approximately June, 1948. MC LEAN said that he is also the Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, of which JOHNSON is now the President, and is, therefore, very closely associated with JOHNSON because of their mutual interests. He also stated that JOHNSON was a member of the Board of Directors of the American Council on Race Relations, which was incorporated in approximately 1944 and supported in part by the Julius Rosenwald Foundation. He said that the American Council on Race Relations was founded

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to bring about a fuller understanding in race relations and that JOHNSON had been a very active participant in the council's activities. However, he said that the American Council on Race Relations is now out of existence, due to the lack of funds, although it maintains its charter of incorporation.

MC LEAN further commented that he has absolute confidence in JOHNSON's character and integrity and considers his reputation to be impeccable. He said that JOHNSON has lived up to all the strict specifications as President of Fisk University and has raised the level of accomplishment of Fisk University as an educational institution. He related that he personally considered JOHNSON to be completely loyal and devoted to the welfare of the United States. He said that JOHNSON has belonged to numerous organizations which are interested in the improvement of racial relations and also in dealing with sociological problems. He informed that to the best of his knowledge, JOHNSON has never been connected with any disloyal or un-American organizations and he felt sure that JOHNSON would not knowingly join any such organizations. MC LEAN concluded that JOHNSON possesses a very good judgment and when some problem is presented to him, he most always asked for competent advice from either him or others.

ASSOCIATES

Mrs. HAZEL M. WEST, Secretary, American Council on Race Relations, 4901 South Ellis Avenue, advised the American Council on Race Relations was incorporated by the State of Illinois' Secretary of State on May 12, 1944 as a non-profit organization with a main objective of discovery, development, and dissemination of effective tactics to deal with basic factors in race relations. She said that the original incorporators of the council were EDWIN R. EMBREE, now deceased, CHARLES S. JOHNSON, and MARSHALL FIELD, 135 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois. She said that JOHNSON had been quite active as a member of the Board of Directors, in which position he had served without compensation. She said that as of the present date, the American Council on Race Relations is technically inactive, due to the lack of funds; however, the council still maintains its charter of incorporation and could be easily reactivated if the need arises. She said that as of the present date, JOHNSON remains a member of the Board of Directors.

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Mrs. WEST further remarked that she is the only remaining employee of the American Council for Race Relations and that her contact with JOHNSON has been very casual and intermittent since 1944. She said that although she could not personally vouch for JOHNSON's character, loyalty, or integrity, she had neither seen nor heard of anything which would lead her to criticize these personal attributes.

Dr. LOUIS WIRTH, Professor of Sociology, University of Chicago, informed that he has known JOHNSON since approximately 1923-1924, although he had heard of JOHNSON by reputation only prior to that date as a student under the general direction of the late Dr. ROBERT E. PARK, of that university. However, he said that he became more closely acquainted with JOHNSON through their mutual interests in sociological problems and the betterment of human relations, as well as through joint activities of the Julius Rosenwald Foundation and the American Council on Race Relations. He said that he, WIRTH, has been the President of the American Council on Race Relations during the period 1947-1950 and that JOHNSON has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Council since its inception in 1944. He commented that JOHNSON is widely renowned as a sociologist and has written many scholarly articles and books on problems of minority races. He said that oftentimes JOHNSON has written articles which were highly controversial, specifically his study of the tenant farmers' problems in the deep South. JOHNSON, upon the completion of this study, wrote two books entitled, "Cotton Tenancy" and "In the Shadows of the Plantation," which show the plight of the Southern share-croppers. He said that although these books were not very well accepted by certain groups in the Southern part of the United States, he personally considered that JOHNSON has acquitted himself in their publication. He said that JOHNSON has always been moderate in his policies and was obviously interested in political and other aspects of human relations but has at all times acted and spoke as a statesman. WIRTH said that he personally could not be suspicious of any disloyalty on the part of JOHNSON and he believed JOHNSON to be unquestionably loyal to the United States. He said that JOHNSON has always exercised good judgment, and JOHNSON would be extremely dubious about joining any organizations which were even slightly un-American or disloyal. However, he said that JOHNSON represents a part of the United States which has a lot of grievances and who have articulated these grievances, which are more often than not unpopular with the general public.

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However, he said that JOHNSON has never done anything which was not for the best interest of the United States.

JAMES B. CASHIN, Attorney, 100 North La Salle Street, advised that he has known JOHNSON very well for approximately 30 years, having first become acquainted with JOHNSON about 1919, at which time JOHNSON had served on the Commission on Race Relations to uncover the cause of racial tension leading to the race riots of the summer of 1919 in Chicago, Illinois. He said that he, CASHIN, had served on the Board of Governors of Fisk University until June of 1951 and, therefore, was extremely well acquainted with JOHNSON and members of his family. He said that JOHNSON has made a very wonderful record as an educator, a sociologist, and as a student of race relations and the means to better these conditions. He said that in approximately 1946, the Board of Governors of Fisk University had scrutinized character, personal background, and qualifications for appointment as President of that University. He said that JOHNSON would never have been appointed President of Fisk University unless he had passed this close inquiry without any disqualifying personal attributes. He said that JOHNSON's character is impeccable and he is very well regarded by his professional and social acquaintances. CASHIN commented that he has never heard or knew of JOHNSON belonging to any organization which could be considered disloyal or un-American. He said that he personally considered JOHNSON's loyalty and patriotism to be above reproach.

ALEXANDER A. LIVERWRIGHT, in charge of Union Leadership Training Program of the University of Chicago, 19 South La Salle Street, advised SA EDWIN W. FLINT that he has known JOHNSON slightly for approximately 10 years and knew that JOHNSON was one of the prominent sociologists in the United States. He said that he, LIVERWRIGHT, had been Director of the American Council on Race Relations during 1945-1946 and became acquainted with JOHNSON as a member of the Board of Directors. He said that JOHNSON had also been connected with the Julius Rosenwald Foundation and had also served on an educational commission which went to Japan following World War II at the request of General DOUGLAS MAC ARTHUR to survey educational conditions of that nation. He said that JOHNSON's academic connections are more prominent than his social or political affiliations. He said that JOHNSON is considered to be a very quiet and reserved individual whose character and loyalty are absolutely above question. He added that JOHNSON was very well regarded by all of his acquaintances.

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MISCELLANEOUS

T-1, of known reliability, who is generally acquainted with Communist activities in the Chicago area, advised that Dr. CHARLES S. JOHNSON, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, was one of the sponsors of the National Share-Croppers Week, held from March 24 to 31, 1939 under the auspices of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union. The informant stated that JOHNSON was one of the members of the educators committee of the National Share-Croppers Week held from March 4 to 10, 1940 for the benefit of the Southern Tenant Farmers Union. The informant advised that the National Share-Croppers Week was organized by the Southern Tenant Farmers Union and the Workers Defense Union. He advised that the National Share-Croppers Week movement was at first dominated by the Communist Party, which domination continued until approximately 1943, at which time the work of the organization was sponsored and carried on by persons who were not affiliated with the Communist Party.

T-1 continued that CHARLES S. JOHNSON was one of the members of the Executive Board of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare as of July, 1944. He also advised that JOHNSON was one of the sponsors of the Fourth Annual Conference of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, held on March 2, and 3, 1940 at Hotel Annabolis, Washington, D. C.

T-1 stated further that CHARLES JOHNSON, Director, Social Sciences, Fisk University, was to appear as a [redacted] on an unscheduled date for the [redacted] for the [redacted] during the summer of 1940. The informant was unable to state whether or not JOHNSON had [redacted] for [redacted] on this or any other occasion. The informant also advised that JOHNSON was a member of the National Committee of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom as of March, 1942.

T-1 stated that Dr. CHARLES S. JOHNSON was one of the sponsors of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace, held at the Waldorf Astoria, New York, New York, from March 25 to March 27, 1949 under the auspices of the National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions. The informant concluded that he was not personally acquainted with JOHNSON, and declined to appear before a hearing board.

[redacted] Mena, Arkansas, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, and the Communist Party have

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been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom was cited as a Communist front which defended Communist teachers on page 13 of the June 25, 1942 report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities.

The National Council of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions was cited as a Communist front by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities in House Report No. 1954, dated April 26, 1950.

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare was cited by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities in their report 592, dated June 12, 1947 as a Communist front organization "which seeks to attract southern liberals on the basis of its seeming interest in the problems of the South" although its "professed interest in southern welfare is simply an expedient for general aims serving the Soviet Union and its subservient Communist Party in the United States."

The files of T-2, a Government agency which conducts personnel and intelligence investigations, disclosed that CHARLES S. JOHNSON, Director of the Social Science Department, Fisk University, had taken an active part in the affairs of the Abraham Lincoln School as a guest speaker and instructor during July, 1943. The informant's files disclosed no information regarding JOHNSON's participation at the Abraham Lincoln School.

The informant's files also disclosed that JOHNSON had been the principal speaker on the topic of "Racial Tension" at a meeting held at the Abraham Lincoln Center, 700 Oakwood Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, a recreational settlement on the south side of Chicago, February 9, 1945. Other information concerning JOHNSON contained in the files of T-2 has been utilized elsewhere.

The Abraham Lincoln School, Chicago, Illinois, has been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

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The "Chicago Tribune," a Chicago, Illinois daily newspaper, in the February 14, 1949 issue contained an article under the heading "Nation Warned of Encroaching Military Rule." This article disclosed that CHARLES S. JOHNSON, President of Fisk University, was one of the 18 prominent civilians who had signed a 64 page report of the National Council Against Conscription. The council was reported as a private research and educational group opposed to the draft, compulsory military training, and any encroachments of military control over civilian life.

The National Council Against Conscription was cited as a "Communist front organized for the purpose of attracting many good citizens who are against war" by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in its report of 1948 (page 319).

The February 24, 1951 national edition of the "Chicago Defender," a Chicago, Illinois weekly newspaper, contained an article on page 1 entitled "DU BOIS, Humiliated by Court, Denies Charge." This article related that widely known educational and professional leaders denounced the indictment of Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS, the internationally famous scholar, "not guilty" plea in District Court, Washington, D. C., the week prior to the date of this issue. It was noted therein that Dr. CHARLES S. JOHNSON, President of Fisk University, was attributed as having said that Dr. DU BOIS has always worked to make our country a better place in which to live. JOHNSON was quoted as having said, "I would find great difficulty in believing that Dr. DU BOIS is a foreign agent. His history has been one of protest, but of loyalty." Dr. JOHNSON was also reported as one of the members of a national committee which would honor Dr. DU BOIS at a testimonial dinner on February 23, 1951 upon the occasion of DU BOIS' 83rd birthday.

The files of T-3, an agency which collects security data in the Chicago area, disclosed that Dr. CHARLES S. JOHNSON was a member of the Advisory Board, Southern Negro Youth Congress, as of 1944. The informant's files disclosed that JOHNSON had been elected to membership for a three year term to the National Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union in August, 1949.

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The files of T-3 also contained a leaflet distributed during June, 1951 by the National Committee to Defend Dr. W. E. B. DU BOIS and Associates in the Peace Information Center, room 1225, 16-18 West 29th Street, New York. This leaflet also quoted Dr. CHARLES S. JOHNSON, President, Fisk University, as having stated that "I would find great difficulty in believing that Dr. DU BOIS is a foreign agent. His history has been one of protest, but one of loyalty." Dr. DU BOIS was noted in the leaflet as having been indicted, handcuffed, fingerprinted, and facing trial for failing to register as a "foreign agent."

The Southern Negro Youth Congress has been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 9835.

The Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, in their statement issued on the March of Treason, February 19, 1951, cited the Peace Information Center as an organization which was described in the "Worker" of June 11, 1950 by the Communist Party's Peace Committee as one that was making available the Stockholm Peace Petition. On February 9, 1951, this organization and five or six officers were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for failure to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act.

The files of T-4, a Government agency which conducts personnel and intelligence investigations, contained no additional information concerning JOHNSON which has not been utilized elsewhere.

CREDIT AND CRIMINAL

A search of the files of the Credit Bureau of Evanston and the Evanston Police Department, Evanston, Illinois, disclosed no record of SARAH JOHNSON HAWK, or Reverend C. N. HAWK, noted in the current Illinois Bell Telephone Directory as residents of 1717½ Benson Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

The files of the Chicago Credit Bureau, Inc., and the Chicago Police Department, Chicago, Illinois, were caused to be searched by SE JOSEPH G. WILLIAMS and disclosed no record of JOHNSON, his wife, MARIE BURGETTE JOHNSON, SARAH JOHNSON HAWK, or Reverend C. N. HAWK.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

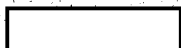
~~CONFIDENTIAL - INFORMATION~~

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IDENTITY OF INFORMANTS

T-1:



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T-2: G-2, Fifth Army Headquarters, Chicago, Illinois,
which was contacted by the writer on 12/27/51.

T-3: Security Unit, Chicago, Illinois, Police Department,
which was contacted by the writer on 12/27/51.

T-2: ONI, Ninth Naval District, Chicago, Illinois, which
was contacted by the writer on 12/18/51.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **BUREAU**

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT ATLANTA	DATE WHEN MADE 1/8/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/27,28/51 1/2,3,4,7/52	REPORT MADE BY GEORGE R. WACKENHUT sk/ml
TITLE CHARLES SPURGEON JOHNSON			CHARACTER OF CASE SPECIAL INQUIRY - STATE DEPARTMENT, PUBLIC LAW 402, 80th CONGRESS (VOICE OF AMERICA)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Files of T-1 reflect applicant attended Communist sponsored Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace in New York City, Spring of 1949. Applicant further carried in files of T-1 as having been connected with Southern Conference for Human Welfare and American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. T-2 reports Communist activities at Fisk University of which applicant is allegedly not cognizant. Applicant listed as sponsor of patriotic Iron Curtain Refugee campaign. Summary of information from HCUA reports, as contained in files of T-1 set out.

AGENCY *Photo Unit*
REQ. REC'D *6-14-54*
REP'T FORW. *6-30-54*
BY *Jeg cym*

AGENCY *Photo - CSC*
REQ. REC'D *7-27-55*
REP'T FORW. *7-28-55*
BY *JRS-RUH-dale*

- R U C -

REFERENCE:

Baltimore teletype to Director, Washington Field, and Philadelphia, dated 12/21/51.
Report of SA JOHN P. SLAYDEN, Atlanta, dated 12/26/51.
Atlanta teletype to Director, Washington Field, Memphis and Savannah dated 1/3/52.

DETAILS :

AT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

The files of Confidential Informant T-1, another Governmental Agency which conducts personnel and security investigations, contained clippings from the April 2, 1949 edition of the Baltimore Afro-American and the March 29,

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>J. Edgar Hoover</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
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		JAN 10 1952 17	EX 28

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1949 edition of the Atlanta Daily World, Negro newspapers, listing JOHNSON, President of Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, as one of the sponsors of the Cultural and Scientific Conference for World Peace held in New York City during the Spring of 1949. These clippings reflect that this conference was sponsored by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, 49 West 44th Street, New York City.

It is to be noted that the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions was cited as a Communist front by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, "Review of the Scientific and Cultural Conference for World Peace arranged by the National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, and held in New York City on March 25, 26, and 27, 1949, House Report #1954, April 26, 1950 (originally released April 19, 1949), page 2".

The files of T-1 further reflect that in a report dated November 21, 1951, from Confidential Informant T-2, another Governmental Agency which conducts personnel and security investigation, it was shown that Senator JAMES O. EASTLAND's (Mississippi) Sub-Committee on Internal Security of the United States Senate described activities at Fisk University to be to some degree Communist infiltrated, but that applicant stated he had no knowledge of such Communist affiliations. It was shown that the applicant stated that in 1949 a Professor by the name of LOMANITZ was discharged from the faculty at Fisk University because of alleged Communist activities. It was pointed out by T-2 that JOHNSON is not in too good a position to be fully cognizant of Communist activities, past or present at the university inasmuch as his principal mission is fund raising and advertising the university's part in cultural advancement of the Negro in the South; therefore, it is frequently necessary for him to be absent from the campus and to delegate administrative matters to subordinates.

The files of T-1 contain another clipping from the October 30, 1951 edition of the New York Times which lists the applicant as one of the endorsers of the "Iron Curtain Refugee Campaign" of the International Rescue Committee, 62 West 45th Street, New York City. It is to be noted that T-1 considers this committee to be a patriotic group endorsed by a number of outstanding patriotic Americans.

The files of T-1 contain numerous references to the applicant in House

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Committee on Un-American Activities reports. He is listed on page 348 of these reports as one of the sponsors of the United Nations in America Dinner held in New York City April 17 (year not shown) under the auspices of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born. It is to be noted that this committee was cited as subversive and Communist by Attorney General TOM CLARK in his letters to the Loyalty Review Board released June 1, 1948, and September 21, 1948. Page 1246 of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reports lists the applicant as a signatory to the January, 1943 "Message to the House of Representatives" opposing renewal of the Dies Committee. Page 1585 of these reports lists the applicant as a member of the Nashville Committee for the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Page 1587 of the House Committee on Un-American Activities lists the applicant as a consultant for this conference. Page 1590 lists him in attendance at the Farm Tenancy Section meeting November 21, 1938 of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Page 1594 lists applicant as a member of the South-at-Large, Southern Council of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, 1938-1939. Page 1596 lists applicant as one of the sponsors of the Second Southern Conference for Human Welfare April 14-16, 1940. It is to be noted that this organization was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities report dated March 29, 1944, page 147, and by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities in their report #592 dated June 12, 1947.

No further information identifiable with the applicant was found in the files of T-1.

- REFERRED UPON COMPLETION TO THE OFFICE OF ORIGIN -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

BUREAU

~~SECURITY INFORMATION~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL
FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	DATE WHEN MADE 1/8/52	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/11,13,19-21, 26-28/51;1/2-5/52	REPORT MADE BY RAYMOND F. BABB RFB/blj
TITLE CHARLES SPURGEON JOHNSON			CHARACTER OF CASE SPECIAL INQUIRY - STATE DEPARTMENT, Public Law 402, 80th Congress (VOICE OF AMERICA)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

JOHNSON attended University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, 9/30/16 until completion of winter quarter, 1918. Employment by Chicago Urban League and Commission on Race Relations, Chicago, 1917-1921, confirmed. Reference and associates advised JOHNSON one of most prominent sociologists in the United States and consider his character, loyalty and reputation to be above reproach. Informants report JOHNSON member of numerous Communist front organizations. No credit or criminal record of JOHNSON or wife, Chicago, Illinois, or SARAH JOHNSON HAWK or Reverend C. N. HAWK, Evanston, Illinois.

- RUC -

REFERENCE: Bulet to Washington Field, 12/5/51.
AGENCY photo - FSA-PAS
Washington Field teletype to Chicago, 12/19/51.
REQ. REC'D 7-3-53
Chicago teletype to Baltimore, 12/19/51.
REP'T FORM 7-22-53
New York teletype to Chicago, 12/20/51.
BY WHP. *Reur*

DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

EDUCATION

Mrs. WANDA MILLER, Clerk, Registrar's Office, University of Chicago, advised SA ROBERT F. DRISCOLL that her records disclose CHARLES SPURGEON JOHNSON, of 711 Moore Street, Bristol, Virginia, had entered the University of Chicago Senior College on September 30, 1916 and had attended the autumn quarter, 1916 and the winter

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