



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

JACK LONDON

PART 1 OF 1

CROSS REFERENCES

SUBJECT

JACK LONDON

FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION/PRIVACY ACTS
RELEASE

SUBJECT: JACK LONDON

CROSS-REFERENCES

PAGES REVIEWED: 85

PAGES RELEASED: 47

NOTE: A search of the indices to our central records system at FBI Headquarters revealed cross-references to your subject. A cross-reference is defined as a mention of your subject in a file on another individual, organization, event, activity or the like. In processing cross-references, the pages considered for possible release include only those pages which mention your subject and any additional pages showing the context in which your subject is mentioned. When such a page also contains information about another subject matter, the information "outside the scope" of the request is marked with "o/s" in the margin and bracketed. Whenever possible, the o/s material is released; however, it is withheld if consultation with another government agency would be required or if it is otherwise exempt from disclosure. For your information, the exemptions that apply to the material had it been within the scope of your request has also been noted on the document.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
November 22, 1944

"THE NATIONAL HERALD"
(NARODNI GLASNIK)
October 23, 1944

GROMIKOV EXTOLS CULTURE BETWEEN THE U. S. AND THE U. S. S. R.

Not Only the Political and Economic but Also Culture Relations between Countries becoming Stronger.

New York. — Expressing our gratitude and appreciation in strengthening the cultural ties between Soviet Union and the United States, the Soviet Ambassador in America anticipates that the good will between these two great countries in the study of cultural and scientific achievements of one and the other will become stronger.

Ambassador Gromikov in his first speech after the Dombert Conference which he made at the banquet of the American-Russian Institution, stated that he considers the achievements of this institution as an "expression of the wish of the sincerest part of American intelligence for strengthening the cultural ties between the two countries.

The collaboration between our countries at this time is being expressed in various forms. It is being expressed in the common struggle against the common enemy not only of our country but of the entire humanity. It is being expressed in the political and economic operation of our countries, which is being directed against the speedy obliteration of the despised enemy. It also finds an expression in strengthening the cultural ties between our countries."

He further said that millions of Soviet Russians became acquainted with distinguished American authors such as Mark Twain, Jack London and Longfellow, as well as with the modern American authors such as Hemmingway, Upton Sinclair, John S. Steinbeck, Richard White and Theodore Dreiser, whose works are being read with great interest.

HE POINTS AT THE MUSIC AND MOVIE PICTURES.

He has also brought forth the fact that with a equal enjoyment he observes that the American Nation likes to read the works of Russian authors such as Tolstoy, Chekov, Dostojevski, Turgenjev, and the works of modern Soviet Authors such as Ehrenberg, Sholokhov, Poiliakov, and simultaneously the music and art of movie pictures make also a tie which connects the two countries.

42844

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825204

Title:

[Redacted Title]

LOYALTY OF EMPLOYEES OF THE
UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER PUBLIC
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS - IR

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[Handwritten scribbles]

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17

*7-2nd... exhibit 24 detached from
135237-27*

[Redacted]

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*Photo taken of [unclear]
7-21-56
6-27-56*

83

Report of:

~~Special Agent~~
[Redacted]

b7c

61-524-87

NOT RECORDED
FEB 26 1954

Date and Place:

January 12, 1954, at Washington, D. C.

ENCLOSURE

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20 MAR 2 1954

0/s

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

FORTY-FIVE YEARS OF SOCIAL EDUCATION

By HARRY W. LAIDLER
Executive Director, L.I.D.



When, on September 12, 1900, a junior in a small New England college, I climbed up three flights of stairs at 140 Fulton Street, in lower Manhattan, I found a group of some 100 men and women—writers, social workers, college students, members of organized labor and of various professions. They were intently listening to the message of the novelist and socialist, Upton Sinclair.

Upton Sinclair Helps Found Society

Sinclair, then 27 years of age, already an author of five historical and social novels, was telling the group assembled in the crowded hall why he and others had called them together.

He had gone through five years of college life at CCNY and four years of university education at Columbia, he said, but had been made scarcely aware during his college days of the existence of the worldwide labor and socialist movements, and of proposal to eliminate poverty and social injustices from our midst. It was only when, by accident, he met Leonard Abbott, then an editor of *Current Literature*, and received a copy of a socialist magazine from him, that he came to the realization of the existence and significance of these movements and of the cooperative philosophy of life.

"Why," he had asked himself, "was nothing like this taught me by my college professor?"

"I decided that, since the professor would not educate the student," he continued, "it was up to the students to educate the professor."

"I decided to join with others in the organization of a society that would promote an intelligent understanding of these movements among college men and women."

Sinclair told of how he and others had obtained the signature of a distinguished group of men and women to a call for the organization of such a society among them: Thomas Wentworth Higginson; Professor Oscar Lovell Triggs of the University of Chicago; Clarence S. Darrow, lawyer; Charlotte Perkins Gilman; William English Walling and Jack London, authors; B. O. Flower and Leonard D. Abbott, editors, and J. G. Phelps Stokes, publicist.

Then proposal was to form an Intercollegiate Socialist Society, an educational organization that would include within its ranks college students and graduates who were interested in enlightening themselves and others on the fundamentals of social reform and social reconstruction, irrespective of their political or social viewpoints. Sinclair asked those present whether they were agreed on the necessity for such an organization. The response was a unanimous "yes".

Jack London and Others Become Officers

The I.S.S. was formed. Jack London was elected president; Sinclair and J. G. Phelps Stokes, vice-presidents; Owen R. Lovejoy, later secretary of the National Child Labor Committee, treasurer. The executive committee elected included Morris Hillquit, eminent labor lawyer and leading socialist; Robert Hunter, social worker; Mrs. Darwin J. Meserole, educator; George Strobell, jewelry manufacturer; George Willis Cooke, Unitarian Minister, and myself, as representative of college undergraduates.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson Answers Attack

Collier's Magazine, shortly after the meeting, came out with an editorial attacking Thomas Wentworth Higginson, "the grand old man of Harvard", for lending his name to the call for the formation of the I.S.S. Mr. Higginson replied that the primary aim of the society was to create *students of socialism*, not to produce socialists, and that those who criticized this object "must be classed with those medieval grammarians who wrote, 'May God confound thee for thy theory of irregular verbs!'"

At the same time he called attention to the fact that an increasing number of things which were formerly left to private initiative were becoming the public's business. We are, he declared, "more and more surrounded by free libraries, free water supplies, free lecture courses, even free universities, which were all called socialistic when they were first proposed, and which so able a man as Herbert Spencer denounced as socialism till his dying day."

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **NEW YORK, NEW YORK**

DETROIT FILE NO. 100-1217

REPORT MADE AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN	DATE WHEN MADE 10/15/41	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/12/41	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7c
TITLE AMERICAN STUDENT UNION			CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Detroit News morgue reveals back-ground of American Student Union and local activities. [REDACTED]

b7D

AGENCY *100-5785*
REQ. REC'D *9-1-41*
REPLY FORW. *9-1-41*

- P -

DETAILS:

At Detroit, Michigan:

Ret'd & destroyed
b7c 3-24-61

On August 12, 1941, the writer visited the Detroit News morgue and newspaper clippings on the American Student Union were made available to him, which revealed the following information:

"JACK LONDON, UPTON SINCLAIR and CLARENCE DAWROW founded in 1905 the Inter-Collegiate Socialist Society for the purpose of creating students of Socialism. After the World War the organization was known as the League for Industrial Democracy (L.I.D.). In 1931 the Communist students in the L.I.D. became dissatisfied with the Socialist leadership and split off forming the New York Student League, which became the National Student Union. In December, 1935, the Student League for Industrial Democracy and the National Student Union amalgamated into the American Student Union. (The Socialists and the Communists united for a common front.) Membership of this amalgamation amounted to 20,000 representatives, 175 in college chapters and 100 in high school chapters.

o/s

*cc 1/15
P 2/2
10-12-41
b7c*

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *John S. Bauer*

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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2 - Detroit

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FR 9 03 61

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61-17497-215

(Detroit file 100-1217)

"Their four point program was as follows:

1. Alliance with labor
2. Wipe out war and Fascism
3. Demand academic freedom in schools and colleges
4. Demand the rights of minorities.

"In April, 1937, Wayne University, Detroit, held an anti-war demonstration with five hundred students, the local speakers being ANTEO TALLINI and JUNIOR LEMAY. The American Student Union had been denied a recognition by the Wayne school officials in October, 1936, when STOYAN MANTON was Chairman of the American Student Union at Wayne. In December, 1940, the University of Michigan placed the American Student Union of Michigan on a one-year probation. The University of Michigan officers of the American Student Union were HAROLD NORMIS, 3356 Webb Street, Detroit, and Miss MARGARET CAMPBELL of St. Louis."

o/s
b7c
b7D

- P E N D I N G -

Department of Justice

Bureau of Investigation

330 PARK ROW, 14TH FLOOR

NEW YORK, N. Y.

020629

34

249,870.
**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 6/10/85 BY SP-1 EML/EN**

October 30th, 1923

Attention: J.E. Hoover, Esq.

Director,
Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D.C.

Re: Radical Publications in
New York Office, N.Y. File
No. R-1-A.

Dear Sir:

I am informed that in the rooms occupied by the Intelligence Division of this office, there are a large number of radical publications, a list of the names of which I am attaching herewith.

Will you kindly advise whether you desire any or all of these publications forwarded to your office at Washington, otherwise I would request authorization to destroy same, as most of them have been in this office for a period of at least four years and I do not believe it necessary to keep them any longer.

Very truly yours,

Edward J. Brennan
EDWARD J. BRENNAN,
Special Agent in Charge.

NOV 30 1923

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE
NOV 6 1923
DIVISION

61-349-233

OCT 31 1923

3 Enclos.

o/s

49. Free Thoughts. Poetry. BY M. Stotsky	1
50. The Murderer. By. S. Yushkeviski	1
51. How V. N. Tolstoy Helped. BY S. Ukaransky	1
52. The Religious Cancer. BY J. Most	1
53. The Bloody Czar. BY A. Amphiteatrov	1
54. Factory Smoke. BY. M. Konopnitskaya	1
55. The Blind Eleven. BY B. H. Williams	3
56. God and the state. BY Michael Bakunin	1
57. The Living Corpse. BY. L. N. Tolstoy	1
58. Corpse of the Commune. BY Arthur Arsun	1
59. Marxism and Pawsism. BY. A. Paunekuk	1
60. The Truth About Russia. BY. Col. Wm. Boyce Thompson	3
61. G. V. Plebanov BY G. Linovieff	3
62. The Professional Unions and the Labor Party-BY Koltsov	1
63. From the Letters of a Murderer. by P.M. Kurich	2
64. The Industrial Republic in Mexico. Sen Zogg	1
65. May First. BY Al Bogdanov	11
66. Fair at Goltva. BY. M. Gorky	1
67. Ways of Russian Revolution. BY. P. Arsky	1
68. Against Lenin. BY Lenin	1
69. He Went on Strike. BY Jack London	1
70. Dictatorship of the Proletariat.	1
71. Travelers in the Animal Kingdom. BY Rubakin	1
72. When and How People Learned to Speak Their Language BY. Rubakin	1
73. Dictionary of Political Words	3
74. Alesis N. Tolstoy. rkship	2
75. Mother Labor. A. Kollontoy	2

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT Washington, D. C.

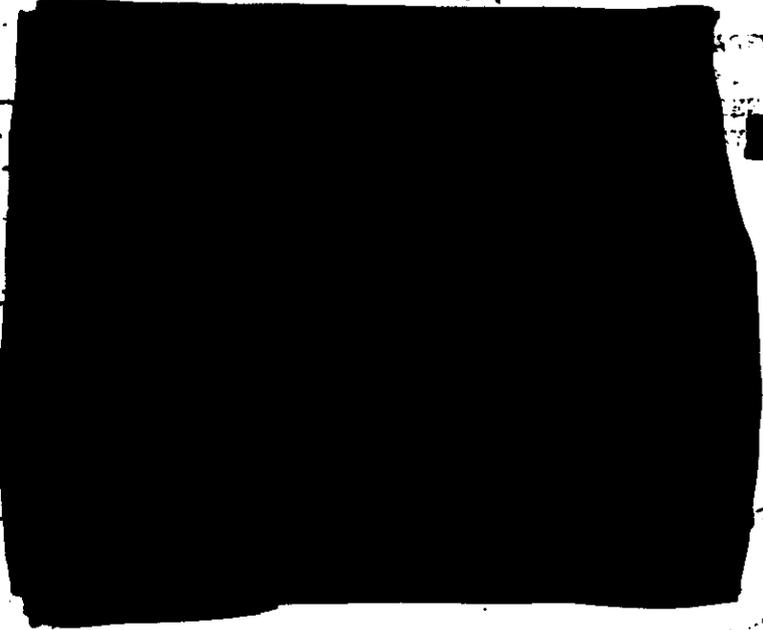
FILE NO. 100-2033

REPORT MADE AT Washington, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 5/20/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4-6/7/9-42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
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TITLE <u>LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY</u>	CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C
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SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [REDACTED]

CC TO: [REDACTED]
 REQ. REC'D: 5-4
 MAY 12 1955
 Special Agent



#245238
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 2/27/85 BY [REDACTED]

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated April 21, 1941 at Washington, D. C.

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED [REDACTED]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE [REDACTED]	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES
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61-524-65
 MAY 22 1942

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
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Copy sent to Div Five
 on [REDACTED]
 Ind by dated 6-11-42

0/5

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c
b7D
o/s

Included in the file is a memorandum dated April 11, 1941 by Special Agent [REDACTED] which is set out as follows:

"In view of the fact it has been determined there is a Washington chapter of the League for Industrial Democracy the information contained in "The Red Network" by ELIZABETH DILLING is being set out herein for reference of the Agents making this investigation:

"Militant Socialist; headed by ROBERT MORSS/LOVETT, active in Communist organizations; founded by the revolutionary JACK/LONDON in 1905 as the Intercollegiate Socialist Society; changed its name in 1921, after Socialism acquired a bad odor owing to the jailing of many Socialists during the war for seditious activities; heaving subsidized by Garland Fund; spreads Socialist-Communist propoganda and literature in colleges; operates chapters of its Intercollegiate Student Councils in about 140 colleges, many under the guise of "Student Councils", "Social Problems", "Radical" or "Socialist" Clubs, etc.; in 1933 it claimed: "Last year the speakers corps of the LID reached almost every state in the union and spoke to some 175,000 people. NORMAN THOMAS, HARRY LAIDLER, PAUL BLAISHARD, PAUL PORTER and KARL/BORDERS reached about 60,000 students in 140 colleges and universities in 40 states. Likewise they spoke to about 100,000 people in non-college meetings. In addition to these speeches, there were innumerable general meetings, political meetings, and radio broadcastings at which LID speakers appeared"; very closely interlocked by officer-ship with the ACLU; prepares the widely distributes thousands of Communist and Socialist leaflets and pamphlets; publishes four publications: "Disarm", "Unemployed", "Revolt" (now "Student Outlook") and "L.I.D.", issues a news service and fortnightly NORMAN THOMAS editorial service to some 250 leading papers throughout the United States; has a national board of directors from twenty-three states composed mostly of leaders of over 300 other interlocked organizations; conducts student conferences on red revolutionary subjects; drills students in radicalism each summer at Camp Taminent, Pa; formed the Federation of Unemployed Workers League of America all over the U. S., under

DIRECTOR, FBI (ATTN: FBI LABORATORY)

3/8/55.

SAC, PHILADELPHIA (66-2164)

FREIHIT PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION, INC.
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Re Bulet dated 12/3/54.

Transmitted herewith is the original booklet in Yiddish,
entitled "Red Album," with translation attached.

Encl (1) b7c
(2 BU, 1 PH)
REGISTERED MAIL

Copy

100-46808-550

266,993

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PREFACE

This album is, as far as we know, the first attempt to collect pictures of revolutionaries from various countries and various periods between two covers. And here were met the usual hardships, which are met by a pioneer-work.

When one stands on the barricades, or when one runs from one country to another - one is not photographed. One is not concerned about it, one does not want it, and one must not. If another revolutionist or martyr of the past, or from countries where reporters do not rush the public with cameras and a picture remains, this is simply a miracle.

Mainly it is a bad picture. The "important" bourgeois journals, who print on good paper and have at their service the artists of the trade, are too occupied with actresses and styles. Pictures of the revolutionists they very seldom publish, or none at all. How much in general there are such pictures, they are not easy to find. The libraries are bourgeois institutions. They have with much care registered where one can get the picture of every duke and prince. The picture of a former revolutionist, a martyr, a bundist, they have not cared to protect. Much less do they care about collecting the pictures of the present day revolutionists, who wish "to destroy the institutions of civilization."

The same in regards the dates of the pictures.

Only in one country - in the only worker - republic - are such pictures collected with great care. Were it not for the journals of the SOVIET UNION the album would have been

(continued on next page)

דער רויסער אלבום

פיר-אונד-צוואנציק



דזשעק לאנדאן
1916-1876

באריסער אמעריקאנער ארכעאָלאָגישער רויסישער
לער, סאציאליסט. בעקעמס סים זיין מערער
קעגן דער איצטיקער ארדנונג.

3



וואלמער מרדכאל

מארישעס געווארן צוזאמען מיט קראוסין אין
1923. זייער פראצעס אין דער ערשטער קאמוניסט
מישער פראצעס אין דער אמעריקאנער ארמיי.

2



פאול קראוס

געראטן 40 יאר טורמע מאר קאמוניסטישער
פראפאגאנדע אין דער ארמיי. נאך שארפע פרא
סעסן אין די שטראף פארביסן אויף 8 יאר.

1



- (1) PAUL ~~X~~CROUCH (ph) America
Received a 40 year prison sentence for Communist propaganda in the Army. After sharp protests sentence was reduced to three years.

- (2) WALTER ~~X~~TRUMBALL (ph) American
Sentenced together with CROUCH in 1925. Their trial was the first Communist trial in the American Army.

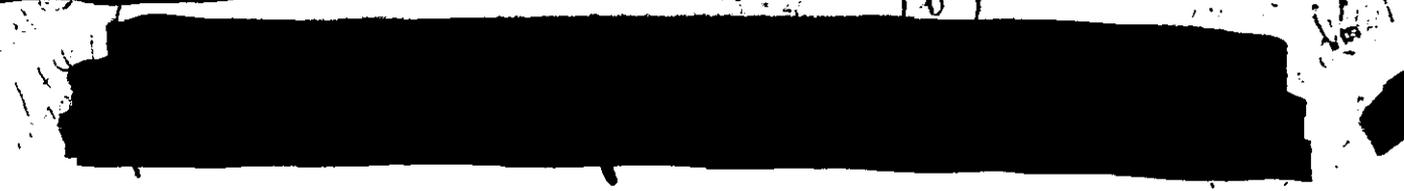
- (3) JACK ~~X~~LONDON 1876 - 1916 deceased
Famous American labor-author. Socialist. Fought with his pen against the present order. America

ALL O/S

b7c

October 1944

~~TOP SECRET~~



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SECRET

100-24728-3

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100-24728-3

[REDACTED]

(3) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] League for Industrial Democracy in December 1936. The L.I.D., as it is sometimes called, was founded in 1905 by the world-famed radical author, Jack London, in a left over Peck's Restaurant in New York. It was then known as the Intercollegiate Socialist Society. It changed its name in 1921 due to the disrepute of Socialists as so many of them had been thrown into jail for seditious activities. With its change in name its objectives became: "To promote education for a new social order based upon production for use and not for profit."

[REDACTED]

ALL
b7c
o/s

INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST
PROPAGANDA

HEARINGS

BEFORE A

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

TO INVESTIGATE COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES
IN THE UNITED STATES

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEVENTY-FIRST CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

PURSUANT TO

H. Res. 220

PROVIDING FOR AN INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST
PROPAGANDA IN THE UNITED STATES

PART 3--VOLUME No. 2

JUNE 11, 1930



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON: 1930

62-23170-149

RUSS RECOGNITION

Russia is a formal demand made by Britain, according to London dispatches. Lloyd George and Herbert Asquith, the Labor Party and many Englishmen declare that "the Soviet Govern-

ment is a formal demand made by Britain, according to London dispatches. Lloyd George and Herbert Asquith, the Labor Party and many Englishmen declare that "the Soviet Govern-

SQUAD ARRESTS 11-YEAR-OLD JUNIOR WORKERS LEAGUE

Worker]

existence, the infamous New York old member of the Harlem Branch, Tuesday, November 27. Granoff was no had gone to a downtown theater. A part of young Granoff, other than his home, a bomb-squad detective found in his possession only the usual Junior Sections, Young Workmen

of the Children's Court, New York. It is evident that the unemployed section to the extreme in order to conduct terror raids in New York. At Public School No. 171, where Granoff has been first in his class and has been the only thing the teacher could find in the preamble of the United States Constitution. The young adherent of the junior section whether it was really justice under the law to work in the Pennsylvania

carrying scareheads misrepresenting the organization of the junior section. Red Plot Leader, Has No Use for New York World greeted the news, "baby anarchists," while the New York Public Saved in Time!" Police in uptown—Revolt Is Checked."

I was arrested my mother was standing in the door of a drug store. Then he searched me and found dynamite on them. 'So you're a couple of other cops and they arrested

as in urging an investigation of the Young Communists Inter-Union League, with headquarters in Chicago, Ill., announced that he would visit New York groups but the national office in over 16 cities in the United States. Most of them public school pupils. The shameful arrest of Leo Granoff is the following statement: Leo Granoff, stated that he and his friends are anarchists. We ask that you

people. The bomb squad tries to give the whole affair a melodramatic coloring by throwing out hints about 'mysterious personages' who are somehow involved and who are being sought. Any time the bomb squad seeks information about the Young Workers League, they can very readily obtain it at our local office, 208 East Twelfth Street. We take this opportunity of inviting them. They shall be received with the utmost courtesy.

"We hope that the authorities, in bringing Granoff to trial, do not forget to answer his and our question as to whose interests they represent when they so brutally attack an individual who joins with an organization to help abolish child labor, to raise the wages of the young workers, and to bring about better living conditions among the workers generally.

"The boy's mother is threatened with having her son taken away from her. We hope that the bomb squad tells us whether a mother has the right to bring up her child so that when he grows up he will try to change a system that compels the mother to work and thus deprives the child of proper parental guardianship.

"The Young Workers League has arranged a protest meeting for Wednesday evening, December 5, 1923, at the Harlem Educational Center, 62 East One hundred and sixth Street. The press is invited to send its representatives and find out the truth of the whole matter."

With the strengthening and growing effectiveness of the communist children's movement in the United States even the children are not immune from the blind persecution of the promoters of child labor, the capitalists.

The news is fast spreading that not only is the junior section itself growing, but the Young Comrade, official organ of the communist children's movement, is reaching ever wider masses of workers' children and is enlisting their sympathy in the workers' movement.

The Granoff case will be a rallying ground for greater and greater activity. "We are going to fight this thing to the limit," is the determination of the New York Junior Section, as stated by Comrade Harry Fox, active in children's work in that city. The national organization is going to take the fight and make it a national issue in the interest of the exploited children of the United States.

SINCLAIR REPRINTS EARLY BOOKS

Upton Sinclair announces that he is republishing from his office in Pasadena, Calif., six of his earlier books, which have been out of print for a considerable time. The books are: *Manassas*, which Jack London called "the best Civil War book I have read"; *The Journal of Arthur Stirling*, which was a literary sensation in 1903; *The Metropolis*, a novel portraying the life of New York's "smart set"; *The Casting Cure*, a study of health; *Samuel the Seeker*, which Frederick Van Feden calls Sinclair's best novel; and *Jimmie Higgins*, a novel of the World War which has been a best seller in France, Italy, Germany, Austria, and Russia. The books are available both in cloth and paper editions.

OPEN FORUM

Chicago.—Sunday, December 9, 8 p. m., Capitol Building (formerly Masonic Temple), 159 North State Street, Room 210 (Harding Hall). Speaker: William Z. Foster, secretary Trade-Union Educational League, on "Past Experiences and Future Prospects of the Labor Movement"; December 16, Duncan McDonald, on "Craft Versus Industrial Unionism"; December 23, J. Louis Engdahl, editor of *The Worker*, on "Labor, the Third Party, and the 1924 Elections."

ATTEND THESE MEETINGS

Detroit, Mich., December 9, 2 p. m., J. O. Bentall will address the open forum at the House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Avenue.
 Detroit, Mich., December 12, 8 p. m., C. B. Ruthenberg, "Why Congress Should Investigate Communism, House of the Masses, 2101 Gratiot Avenue.

asking to unite the youth of this never been, and are not now, a towns at meetings. The stupid brings to mind the hysterical by repudiated by the American

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT	DATE WHEN MADE 3/19/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/1; 2/10; 3/2, 7-14, 16-18/42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE [REDACTED]	CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY SABOTAGE SERVICE		
SYNOPSIS OF FACTS: [REDACTED]			
o/s b7c			
[REDACTED]			
Reference:	Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Los Angeles, 3/16/42		
Details:	[REDACTED]		
APPROVED AND FORWARDED: R. B. Hood SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 46225-109 MAY 26 1942 RECEIVED		
[REDACTED]			

DATE 3/19/42
SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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The following investigation was conducted jointly by reporting agent and Special Agent [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] On the back cover of this 20-page pamphlet appeared an article attributed to JACK LONDON, which is entitled "A Good Soldier". This article is as follows:

"A GOOD SOLDIER"

"Young Man, your lowest aim in life is to be a good soldier.

"A good soldier never thinks, he only obeys. If he is asked in the morning to shoot down a street, where women and children are clamoring for bread, he shoots. Altho he sees the life's blood flowing from the mothers' breasts, he feels neither remorse nor shame.

"If he is asked in the morning to go shoot a benefactor or a hero, he shoots. Altho he may know that that bullet may pierce the most manly heart that ever beat in human breast.

"A good soldier is not a man, he is not even a brute. A brute only kills in self defense. All that was human in a good soldier, all that was Divine in him, all that constitutes the Man, was sworn away when he took the oath of enlistment.

"Young Man, you can't fall lower than to be a good soldier, it is the depth beneath which the human cannot go.

JACK LONDON"

b7c
o/s

100 DR

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

N.O. FILE NO. 100-2672

REPORT MADE AT New Orleans, La.	DATE WHEN MADE 5/23/49	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/1/49 5/10, 11/49	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE [REDACTED]		CHARACTER OF CASE SECURITY MATTER - C	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:



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AGENCY 100-2672
REQ. REC'D 1-16-58
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BY [REDACTED] R-7

REFERENCE: Bureau File 100-74748.
Newark letter to the Bureau, 4/22/49.
Report of SA [REDACTED] New Orleans, 3/29/49.

AGENCY 100-2672
REQ. REC'D [REDACTED]
REP'T FORW. [REDACTED]
BY [REDACTED]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [REDACTED] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

100-74748-14

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III. MISCELLANEOUS

o/s

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised as follows: "This radical, militant, Socialist organization was founded by JACK LONDON in 1905 as the Collegiate Socialist Society. It changed its name in 1921. The organization is still active in this country, having its headquarters in New York City. Nearly all prominent Socialist leaders have been active in and have supported the League for Industrial Democracy for many years. It has been aided by radicals and liberals and the Garland Fund. Although there is some information to the effect that at various times the League for Industrial Democracy has seen eye-to-eye with the Communist Party, it may be stated that it is not a Communist organization but purely a Socialist group." [REDACTED] membership in the League for Industrial Democracy did not mean that one was a Communist.

On January 17, 1938, in an article published in the "New Orleans Item," the League for Industrial Democracy denied charges brought by the Louisiana Coalition of Patriotic Societies that it was a Communist organization. The League's statement quoted in the newspaper article is as follows:

"The League has for its purpose general understanding of economic principles and economic developments in the United States and in other nations.

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#25

UNITED CANNERY, AGRICULTURAL, PACKING & ALLIED WORKERS OF AMERICA

o/s
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On July 9, 10, 11 and 12, 1937, a national convention of agricultural organizations was held in Denver, Colorado, presided over by Donald Henderson. Henderson had formerly been on the faculty of Columbia University. [REDACTED]

Out of this convention grew the UCAPAWA, which affiliated with the CIO, and Donald Henderson was elected national president.

Pat Callahan and Dorothy Ray, [REDACTED] became President and Vice President, respectively, of the organization in California. [REDACTED]

Labor disturbances under the name of UCAPAWA started rather gradually and accelerated until the fall of 1938 and to date the tempo of these labor disturbances has ascended to proportions almost equally as disastrous as those of 1933. [REDACTED]

Strikes led by the UCAPAWA have been called in various sections of the state, with resultant loss to the farmers and the workers both.

In February of 1940 a Field Workers School, sponsored by the UCAPAWA was held at Chino, California for the purpose of training organizers. Instructors at the school included [REDACTED]

WESTERN WRITERS CONGRESS

In the fall of 1936, a group of liberal and communistic writers issued a call for a conference to be held in San Francisco on November 13 and 14. The call for the Congress was issued by Harry Carlisle, former editor of the official communist publication, the Western Worker.

(Dies Comm. Hearings, Vol. III, p. 1996)

The Western Writers Congress was declared to be a subsidiary of the American Writers Congress, in turn an offshoot of the International Writers Congress, which met in London in 1936. The Congress brought together numerous writers and radical control of the gathering was apparent.

Delegates included Mike Gold, writer for the Daily Worker; Upton Sinclair; George P. West (an old I.W.W. and one of the original organizers of the International Labor Defense; Miriam Allen de Ford, writer for radical publications, and a member of the Revolutionary Writers Federation; Ella Winter, widow of Lincoln Steffens; Dr. Alexander Haun, member of the American Society for Cultural Relations with Russia; Carey McWilliams, author of "Factories in the Field"; Kate Crane Gartz (who purchased advt. space in the Daily Worker on May Day, 1928 to greet her communist friends); Michael Quin, Western Worker columnist; Charnain London, daughter of Jack London; John Steinbeck and many others. Harry Bridges was one of the speakers.

Books of the Time

By FRANCIS HACKETT

UNTIL last February James P. Warburg was one of the chief men in OWL. For that, if for no other reason, his views on foreign policy are of moment. The very look of his new book, "Foreign Policy Begins at Home," suggests that it is a twin with one of Walter Lippmann's—not an identical twin, of course—and by going over the same ground, interpreting America's past as an approach to its future in the realm of world politics, Mr. Warburg arouses hopes of leading and light. It was not for his blue eyes that he was deputy director for America's propaganda policy.



James P. Warburg

The reader who immerses himself in the book is in for a strange experience. A lot of the material is elementary. As the author says himself, "it is almost a primer." This is not entirely a joy. Those who remember having been babied, having one's meat cut up into small bits as it became colder and colder, may also recall the desire one had to bite the hand that fed one. As Mr. Warburg goes over the same ground that was traversed by Bernstein and Kautsky, by John Spargo and English Walling and Robert Hunter, names that carry on to Jack London and Jack Reed, the promise of nutrition in sheer calories is made dismal by the length of the process. But the conclusion is edifying. Mr. Warburg is against fascism, he is against economic cannibalism, he is against runaway capitalism and runaway greed; he wants a "planned economy," but "managed" by individual initiative. It is impeccable. But what is the gist of it?

He Alternates His Temperatures

This is where the odd experience comes in. You swim along in this bland uplifting fluid and suddenly you get a cramp; there is a cold streak. Mr. Warburg alternates his temperatures. While he moves toward a great final goal, "the firm establishment of political, social and economic justice throughout the world," than which there is nothing more admirable, the immersed reader is never quite certain at what point he may be chilled to the marrow. And he scarcely knows what Mr. Warburg is up to.

Theoretically, for example, he is against communism, whether he calls it socialism or not. "I view the Socialist's ultimate goal as merely the exchange of one set of evils for another." He is for democracy. But when American democracy is under discussion, it seems to him that we are thinking and acting like fascists a good deal of the time, and especially as regards Communist Russia. And whenever any of the really awkward questions about Russia comes up—such as the purging of the Trotskyites, the bullying of Finland and Poland, the Comintern

fact, the collaboration with Germany in 1939, the collaboration with Spain before that—Mr. Warburg goes through all the motions that he himself associates with the word appeasement. Theoretically he never upholds communism. But, quaintly enough, he deems that the basic idea of communism, "all men are equal and entitled to equal opportunity," is also the basic idea of democracy. And he is for democracy.

Critical of Woodrow Wilson

There should be a word for Mr. Warburg's mezzanine position. When he is pressed hard on the abhorrent methods of revolution he skips upstairs. "The Russian Communist party does not even today tolerate political opposition and it employs secret police to root out such opposition." Here he is on the higher level. He agrees that Russia is "ruled by a military dictatorship which has much in common with a fascist dictatorship." And you think you have him upstairs. But no, he slides down. "To a certain extent the same thing can be said of Great Britain or the United States." We too, you see, are in some ways a fascist dictatorship. Pressed again, up he goes. "Both fascist and Communists have resorted to some of the same techniques of violence which are abhorrent to Western civilization." He abhors violence? Not very seriously. He pooh-poohs the notion that the Bolsheviks were much of a factor in Germany in 1918. "Small noisy groups of Communists," "a small minority and of no real consequence at that time."

And yet the Russian revolution of 1917 frightened the bourgeois. Yes, he goes aloft again. "This was a brutal and bloody affair which frightened everyone by its violence." It frightened, because it denied democracy, and Woodrow Wilson thought so. Ah, poor Woodrow Wilson! Mr. Warburg descends to him. He "did not really understand the vital interests of the American people in foreign affairs." He misunderstood Russia. The Allies "allowed the fear of Bolshevik revolution to become merged with the totally unjustified fear of democratic revolution." And, in any event, Bolshevism was no menace to democracy. The Bolsheviks "did move and are moving toward political democracy."

Hardly has one slipped into acquiescence with this soothing warmth, feeling that justice is to be firmly established by a non-cannibalistic America, than we learn it was Theodore Roosevelt (no mention of Cabot Lodge), who in 1919 "knew what was at stake and tried to arouse the American people." Against Woodrow Wilson's "lazy idealism" we had "the vigilant realism of Theodore Roosevelt." And yet, if we admit this and admit the cold realism of the Versailles Treaty, Mr. Warburg immediately reverses and contends that the Versailles Treaty was what Hitler says it was, "the instrument of Clemenceau's sin and Lloyd George's imperialistic greed."

Thus Mr. Warburg plays the game. What is "vigilant realism" on one page is the "selfish consideration of narrow nationalism" on the other. What is "shameful" and a "black chapter," when we are neutral about Franco, is just human nature in the Germans. "The evil which has made Germany what it is today is inherent in all human beings of every race and nation." Great stuff, says Max Lerner on the jacket. "At once liberal and realistic." "Basic truth." "Wonderfully vivid." Wonderful indeed.

FOREIGN POLICY BEGINS AT HOME. By James P. Warburg. 355 pages. Harcourt, Brace, & Co.

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ENCLOSURE
N.Y. TIMES
Nov. 16, 1940
P. 21

AS HISS AND CHAMBERS SEE EACH OTHER

The trial of Alger Hiss on charges of perjury is scheduled to open here this week in U. S. District Court. The case revolves around conflicting testimony given before a Federal grand jury in New York by Mr. Hiss and by Whittaker Chambers, two of the principal figures in last summer's investigation by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The following excerpts from the committee's records — in which each man describes the other—were compiled by Harold Phelps Stokes.

CHAMBERS ON HISS

I KNEW Mr. Hiss, roughly, between the years 1935 to 1937. . . . I believe that I was first introduced to him by Harold Ware and J. Peters, who was head of the underground of the American Communist party. The meeting took place in Washington and I believe in a restaurant. I had come to Washington as a functionary of the Communist party. . . .

Mr. Hiss, I should think, is about five feet eight or nine, slender. His eyes are wide apart and blue or gray. . . . I think they change. . . . bluish gray, you could say. In his walk, if you watch him from behind, there is a slight mince sometimes. . . .

I saw Mr. Hiss constantly through 1937, until I broke with the Communist party. . . . I stayed overnight frequently at his home. . . . made it a kind of headquarters. . . . He is a man of great gentleness and sweetness of character, and they [Mr. and Mrs. Hiss] lived with extreme simplicity. . . . They both had the same hobby—[they were] amateur ornithologists. . . .

My relationship with Alger Hiss quickly transcended our formal relationship. We became close friends. . . . He was the closest friend I ever had in the Communist party. . . .

In 1937 I repudiated Marx's doctrine and Lenin's tactics. . . . I resolved to break with the Communist party. . . . For a year I lived in hiding. . . . Toward the end of 1938 I tried to break away from the Communist party a number of people. . . . I went to Mr. Hiss. He was then living on Dent Place, and I had supper with him there. . . . We talked, and I tried to break him away from the party. . . . He cried when we separated. . . . but he absolutely refused to break. . . .

The story has spread that in testifying against Mr. Hiss I am working out some old grudge, or motives of revenge or hatred. I do not hate Mr. Hiss. We were close friends, but we are caught in a tragedy of history. Mr. Hiss represents the concealed enemy against which we are all fighting, and I am fighting. I have testified against him with remorse and pity, but in a moment of history in which the nation now stands, so help me God, I could not do otherwise.



HISS



CHAMBERS

HISS ON CHAMBERS

I HAVE written a name on this pad in front of me of a man I knew in 1933 and 1934 who not only spent some time in my house but sublet my apartment. . . . The name of the man. . . . is George Crosley. I met him when I was working for the Nye Committee. He was a writer. He hoped to sell articles to magazines about the munitions industry. I saw him in my office over in the Senate Office Building.

What color was his hair? Rather blondish, blonder than any of us here. How tall was he? Shortish. Heavy? Not noticeably. . . . He had very bad teeth. . . . He speaks with a low and rather dramatic roundness. . . . He was given to talking in quite a cultivated manner. . . . about a variety of subjects.

One day in the course of casual conversation he said he was going to specialize all summer in getting his articles done in Washington; didn't know what he was going to do and was thinking of bringing his family. I said, "You can have my apartment. It is not terribly cool, but it is up in the air near Wardman Park." He said he had a wife and little baby. The apartment wasn't very expensive and I think I let him have it at exact cost.

My recollection is that he spent several nights in my house because his furniture van was delayed. . . . We talked backwards and forwards about the Munitions Committee work. He told various stories that I recall of his escapades. He purported to be a cross between Jim Fully, the author, and Jack London. He had been everywhere. . . .

I can't remember when it was I finally decided it wasn't any use expecting to collect from him, that I had been a sucker and he was a sort of deadbeat; not a bad character, but I think he just was using me for a soft touch. . . . He gave me a payment on account once. He brought a rug over which he said some wealthy patron gave him. I have still got the damn thing. . . .

Getting the facts about Whittaker Chambers, if that is his name, will not be easy. . . . His career is not, like those of normal man, an open book. His operations have been furtive and concealed. Why?

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Germany and for Hitler. He stated that he thought Hitler had done a magnificent job for Germany and that he was a fine man for Germany. He recalled stating that the ship *Normandie* had been stolen from the French people. He did not regard the Hawaiian Islands as part of the United States and for that reason did not feel that the Japanese attacked the United States on December 7, 1941. He believed that the Japanese would make more use of the Philippines than the United States and that, therefore, the islands should belong to the Japanese. He regarded the loss of life in the Philippines and in Singapore as needless and thought that defense of these points a futile gesture.

He admitted compiling and distributing pamphlets entitled *The Miracle of Happiness* and stated that it was published in the Spring of 1941. He later stated, when testifying before the committee for the third time, March 26, 1942 (Volume X, pp. 3130-3147), that the *Miracle of Happiness* had been financed by friends and published before the *Friends of Progress* had been organized. He admitted having written most of the material contained in the pamphlet. He mailed many copies to places outside of Los Angeles. A derogatory statement printed on the back of the pamphlet attributed to Jack London declared that the lowest depth to which a man could fall was to become a good soldier. Noble was not sure of the authenticity of its authorship and stated that he received it from Dr. Lowell Coate.

Jack London, during his lifetime, vigorously denied ever having written the article quoted by Robert Noble on the back of his pamphlet *The Miracle of Happiness*. The piece is entitled "A Good Soldier" and reads as follows:

"Young man, your lowest aim in life is to be a good soldier.

"A good soldier never thinks, he only obeys. If he is asked in the morning to shoot down a street, where women and children are clamoring for bread, he shoots. Although he sees the life's blood flowing from the mothers' breast, he feels neither remorse nor shame.

"If he is asked in the morning to go shoot a benefactor or a hero, he shoots. Although he may know that that bullet may pierce the most manly heart that ever beat in human breast.

"A good soldier is not a man, he is not even a brute. A brute only kills in self-defense. All that was human in a good soldier, all that was divine in him, all that constitutes the man, was sworn away when he took the oath of enlistment.

"Young man, you can't fall lower than to be a good soldier, it is the depth beneath which the human can not go."

To all of which Noble added his own comment and advice. He wrote:

"But remember, one who is drafted, does not enlist. And furthermore, a young fellow who enlists, usually does so because he desperately needs a job. Terrific pressure of economic circumstances usually causes it. Cer-

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"Society is made up for our in society. ing to do v
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True

X

NORMAN THOMAS

One of the most-nominated men in American history is nominated once again. And when he campaigns he really means it.

BY EDWARD LEVINSON

NORMAN THOMAS is the only anti-capitalist candidate for the Presidency. At one time, the Communists also declared themselves in favor of a radical reorganization of society on a basis of socialized industry, but today they emphasize more a "people's front" embracing laborites, radicals, liberals, Townsendites, and what not in a campaign against reaction, even to the extent of indicating a preference for Mr. Roosevelt as against Governor Landon. But Norman Thomas sticks to his Socialist guns, crying a plague on both the Democratic and Republican Parties and urging votes for Socialism both as an expedient and as a long-range policy.

The sturdy avowal of his Socialist faith, disregarding the temporary winds of political popularity or hysteria, is a key to Norman Thomas' character. Even his critics will admit that there might be more immediate popularity and personal political fortune for him if he threw in his lot with the labor supporters of the New Deal and President Roosevelt. But for a man who has run for office every year since he assumed the responsibility of Socialist leadership, there is in Norman Thomas an amazing lack of desire for personal success. Eugene V. Debs' famous affirmation, "When I rise, it will be with the working class, not from it," might be the text for the life story of Norman Thomas, if he finally over-

comes his modesty and permits such a story to be written.

The character and activity of Norman Thomas have been misrepresented almost as much by friends as by his critics. His early years as a Presbyterian minister, his studies at Princeton, his acceptance of an unwanted honorary degree from his alma mater, his long directorship of the middle-class League for Industrial Democracy, his authorship of several books—almost the only American contributions to Socialist literature in the last decade—have been emphasized until he has been stamped with the blighting label of an "intellectual", somewhat removed from the cause and class he has championed.

Trade Unionism's Friend

There is more of fundamental significance concerning Norman Thomas in his other lines of endeavor. Since the death of Debs, there has been no Socialist or radical leader so completely immersed in the problems of trade unionism as Mr. Thomas. His New York office for years has been the haven of workmen and trade unionists seeking advice and aid in their campaigns for better working conditions. The racketeers of labor have as little love for Mr. Thomas as have the predatory politicians of Tammany Hall, who gained a healthy respect for his opposition a decade ago. Through his Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief, the Socialist

Biography
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NOT RECORDED 61-7554-236X1

Tomorrow and its editor, Burleson declared, "Thomas is more insidious than Debs." Thomas' answer was to help organize the Civil Liberties Union, which gave Burleson and Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, who tried to ride to the Presidency in 1920 by persecution of real and imaginary "reds", more to worry about. Thomas espoused in particular the cause of the "C.O.'s", the conscientious objectors to war service, who preferred military prison to fighting a war they did not believe in.

With the end of the War came the famous expulsion of the ten Socialists from the New York State Legislature. Thomas, a "star" witness for the defense in the trial which followed, tried to shatter the hoary falsehoods about Socialism, the home, and religion which the Socialists' prosecutors had injected into the case. A few years later began his association with Dr. Harry W. Laidler in the directorship of the League for Industrial Democracy, which Jack London and Upton Sinclair had helped to found in 1905 as the Intercollegiate Socialist Society. An editorship of *The Nation* and a brief period as editor of the labor daily, *The New York Leader*, followed.

Leader of the Socialists

From 1924, when he was nominated for Governor of New York State, dates Thomas' political leadership of the Socialist Party. He was an innovator as a Socialist politician; no Socialist has ever succeeded so well in winning public attention for his cause. He combined his Socialist principles with their practical application to current issues. He brought young research men and publicity men to his aid. His copy became sought after by the newspapers, not one of which, at the outset, supported him. After the 1924 campaign, the liberals with whom

the Socialists had joined in supporting La Follette for the Presidency fell by the wayside, but Thomas carried on. He ran for Mayor of New York in 1925 and again in 1929 in the most important Socialist municipal campaign the party has ever staged. Against the dogged La Guardia and the flighty but colorful Jimmie Walker, he sent broadsides of substantial municipal Socialism. The Citizens' Union, more respectable of good government groups, was forced to announce its preference for the Socialist candidate. A few days later, the Scripps-Howard *World-Telegram* also urged votes for Thomas, and Pulitzer's *New York World* counselled its readers to vote for Thomas or go fishing on election day. Liberal Republicans and Democrats deserted their parties and joined with Socialists to give Thomas 175,000 votes, a new high for the party since the memorable campaign of 1917.

Thomas was the Socialist candidate for the Presidency in 1928. He to a party more dead than alive, cured by a spirit of defeatism, and established it as a political entity, though it polled only a quarter of a million votes. He returned to the battle on a national scale in 1932 and raised the party's total to 900,000. The 1932 campaign was followed by a distasteful job. The elder Socialists, rooted half in a spirit of defeatism and half in a dogma that called for mere mechanical iteration of their belief in the accuracy of Marxian theory, had begun to resent the aggressiveness of Thomas. He told them he had not left the church in 1918 to join a new one. He told them the class struggle theory was something to be fought for in the day-by-day political and economic struggle. He would not share their feelings. He was to be regarded as

New York, New York

Declassified by 2040
6/14/77

July 16, 1949

[Redacted]

Director, FBI

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA - BUREAU
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Enclosed for you is a copy of a teletype of June 15, 1949, transmitting the digest from the official transcript of the testimony given on June 13, 1949, in the matter of U. S. vs William A. Foster, et al (C-125-57, et al), Southern District of New York, U. S. District Court, Judge Harold E. Medina presiding.

Attached herewith is the digest of the testimony given on June 14, 1949. The Chicago office is being furnished with a copy of that portion of the digest concerning the testimony given by JIMMIE GILMAN.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD SCHEIDT
SAC

1 ENCL

Encls. (3)

cc-Asst. Director E. J. Connelley
cc-Chicago - Incl.
cc-NY [Redacted]

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF [Signature]
DATE 7/1/49

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INDEXED - 52

100-35868-81
NOT RECORDED
76 JUL 5 1949

SPECIAL DELIVERY

[Redacted]
100-81752

ac
JUL 13 1949

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF [Signature]
DATE 4/7/78

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/18/89 BY [Signature]

He was shown Defendants' Exhibit 444B for identification, that being "socialism--utopian and scientific", by BROTHMAN and was asked if he had read it. He said he had read it about the end of 1923 or early 1924 prior to his joining the YCL. BROTHMAN asked him if there was anything in the exhibit which lead him to become a YCL member, and GREEN responded that there certainly was.

(TR. 7521) GREEN was shown Government Exhibit 27 for identification, that being a pamphlet in the Little Lenin Library, "Imperialism", and was asked if he had read it. GREEN said that he had read the pamphlet in the early part of 1924. He was then asked if there was anything in that pamphlet which lead to his joining the YCL. GREEN responded that it had influenced him; that there was much in the pamphlet, especially in its description of the workings of Capitalist society.

(TR. 7522) GREEN was asked if there was any other reading done before his joining the YCL which lead to his becoming a member. GREEN said that he had read CHARLES BROWN'S "The Economic Interpretation of the Constitution of the U.S."; the three volumes of AUGUSTINE LORAIN'S "History of the Great American Fortunes"; and nearly all the writings of JACK LONDON, especially "Martin Eden" and "The Iron Heel". GREEN also mentioned "Looking Backward" by EDWARD BELLAMY, as well as "The Jungle", "The Cry for Justice", "Brass Check" and "The Secret", all by Upton Sinclair.

(TR. 7523) With reference to books dealing with economic subjects, he listed "Value, Price and Profit" and "Wage, Labor and Capital", as well as "The Poverty of Philosophy", all by MARX. He mentioned that he could not recall all he had read, saying that in that period of his life he had done a lot of reading.

He was asked if, in the course of his life, he found out who KARL MARX was. GREEN began his answer by saying that he learned that KARL MARX was the founder...

(TR. 7523) McGOHAY objected, saying the question had already been answered affirmatively. Sustained.

(TR. 7524) McGOHAY also objected to GREEN's being asked to tell from his reading who he found MARX to be. Sustained.

GLADSTEIN asked the Court to consider the relevancy of the question as to the identity of MARX. The Court disagreed with him, saying that if there was going to be any doubt the answer would be allowed. GLADSTEIN said that he gathered from the Court's statement that if the defense obtained some authoritative document judicial notice would be taken of it, in order that the jury might have the benefit of that document concerning MARX. The Court said that the evidence would be sufficient without that.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES**

FILE NO. **65-534.**

REPORT MADE AT LOS ANGELES, CALIF.	DATE WHEN MADE 5/11/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 5/6/42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE [REDACTED]		CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE-G; SEDITION; REGISTRATION ACT	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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[REDACTED] "The Miracle of Happiness" by ROBERT NOBLE at Friends of Progress meeting January 14, 1942, and January 21, 1942. Booklet contains statement on back cover purportedly written by JACK LONDON entitled "A Good Soldier", and it begins with "Young man, your lowest aim in life is to be a good soldier" and ends with the statement "Young man, you cannot fall lower than to be a good soldier. It is the depth beneath which a human cannot go." One witness purchased copy of booklet [REDACTED] for \$1. Six witnesses observed Subject distributing booklet. On January 21, 1942, [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11-18-81 BY SP5/LLD

- P -

REFERENCE: Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] Los Angeles, 4/23/42.

DETAILS: AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA:

The writer has been attending the weekly meetings of the Friends of Progress, which organization is directed by [REDACTED] and during this time has observed [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] "Miracle of Happiness", a booklet written by ROBERT NOBLE.

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT: 5- Bureau 1- G2, San Francisco 1- G2, Los Angeles - ONI, San Diego ONI, Los Angeles U.S. Atty., Los Angeles [REDACTED]		65-9612-52	EX-100
		DESTROYED BY [REDACTED] CLERK [REDACTED]	INDEXED

This booklet contains on the rear cover the following statement:

"A GOOD SOLDIER

"Young Man, your lowest aim in life is to be a good soldier.

"A good soldier never thinks, he only obeys. If he is asked in the morning to shoot down a street, where women and children are clamoring for bread, he shoots. Altho he sees the life's blood flowing from the mothers' breasts, he feels neither remorse nor shame.

"If he is asked in the morning to go shoot a benefactor or a hero, he shoots. Altho he may know that that bullet may pierce the most manly heart that ever beat in human breast.

"A good soldier is not man, he is not even a brute. A brute only kills in self defense. All that was human in a good soldier, all that was Divine in him, all that constitutes the Man, was sworn away when he took the oath of enlistment.

"Young Man, you can't fall lower than to be a good soldier, it is the depth beneath which the human cannot go.

--JACK LONDON.

"AUTHOR'S NOTE: But remember, one who is drafted, does not enlist. And furthermore, a young fellow who enlists, usually does so because he desperately needs a job. Terrific pressure of economic circumstances usually causes it. Certainly we can't conceive of anyone joining up because he really wants to kill someone.

"Society then, is to blame! But society is us! Society is made up of individuals just as we. We are responsible for our individual actions. This makes for the action of society. Therefore let's individually swear to have nothing to do with war.

"WE CAN TODAY, CONSTITUTIONALLY AND LEGALLY, TAKE THIS STAND AGAINST WAR.

"I have taken it. Will you?

**"If I do this, and you do this, and we all do this,
THEN THERE WILL BE NO MORE WARS.**

"How about it?

"(Write me and I will gladly send you full particulars of how you can individually (legally) keep out of the war effort.)

"Address: ROBERT NOBLE, Box 51, Hollywood, California."

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

ST. P FILE NO. 100-2415

REPORT MADE AT ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA	DATE WHEN MADE 1/25/46	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 1/1, 16-18/46	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY - C	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

AYD in Minnesota making little progress and is under domination of CP in Minneapolis.

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[REDACTED]

Notes set forth aims of AYD, history of youth movement in U. S. and world, how to develop AYD on campus and set up publications, how to develop student unity and anti-fascist groups and attacked present educational system. School stressed that AYD is not a part of CP and has not the same ultimate aim.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] New York, New York, dated November 20, 1945.

10002
J.S. [unclear]
3-31-47
e.d.

Classified by SP5C/LMS
Declassify on: OADR 196, 240

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>M. B. [unclear]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES 61-777-43-28
COPIES OF THIS REPORT COPY IN FILE 5--Bureau 4--New York (1-Col. S.V. Constant D of I, 2SC) 1--CNI, Chicago 2--St. Paul	RECORDED & INDEXED 9/10/46

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CONFIDENTIAL

St. P 100-2415

20. Take polls on campus problems;
21. Editorial should have news basis;
22. Paper should be in mail ten days after deadline;
23. Should be one editorial in each issue;
- 24.* Eight-page tabloid form;
25. Should have column devoted to solidarity of students and labor;
26. Should choose good name for paper;
27. Invite occasional editorials from West Coast;
28. Geographical distribution;
29. Need for national inter-collegiate director;
30. Solid black cartoons;
- 31.* Have a cultural aspect;
- 32.* Semi-monthly publication
33. Finances;
 - (a.) Little but expensive advertisements;
 - (b.) \$1.25 subscription basis.

(*probably indicates special emphasis)

D. HISTORY OF MODERN STUDENT MOVEMENT IN U. S.

The student movement goes back to the 20th century when JACK LONDON founded the campus. His motto was "I don't care what a student thinks as long as he thinks". During World War I, there was some activity in opposition to imperialism, but there was little student activity during the 20's. The student movement really awakened in 1929 when the stock market crash caused an economic crisis. Students had to work or leave college. In 1932 and 1933, people used colleges as a refuge because there were no jobs. There was a drive to cut down the number of students because some students paid no fees and alumni were not making contributions. Summer sessions were eliminated and classes were crowded. City colleges wanted to begin a fee system and others to raise fees. In New York a series of demonstrations by students fighting against fees and for the continuance of summer and evening sessions developed spontaneously without leadership. There was a similar situation in California. With the development of the above struggle, the schools began to repress student participation in school policy. Clubs were closed down if they became active in the discussion of student problems. The first big case was in 1931 and was known as the REID HARRIS CASE. HARRIS was removed as editor of the Columbia Spectator when he presented ideas reflecting thoughts of student problems. Demonstrations for his reinstatement failed. Columbia, because of the HARRIS incident, built up the student movement. War became an issue and the World Congress against war was held in Hague. The Student Peace Conference was called in 1932 with left wing students who were politically conscious being the organizers. Labor became an issue in the student movement as a result of the coal strike in Harland, Kentucky, organized by the National Miners' Union, left wing progressives. A reign of terror had existed in Harland where numerous miners were shot. Students from New York visited Harland and were to report their findings.

- 10 - CONFIDENTIAL

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

Form No. 2

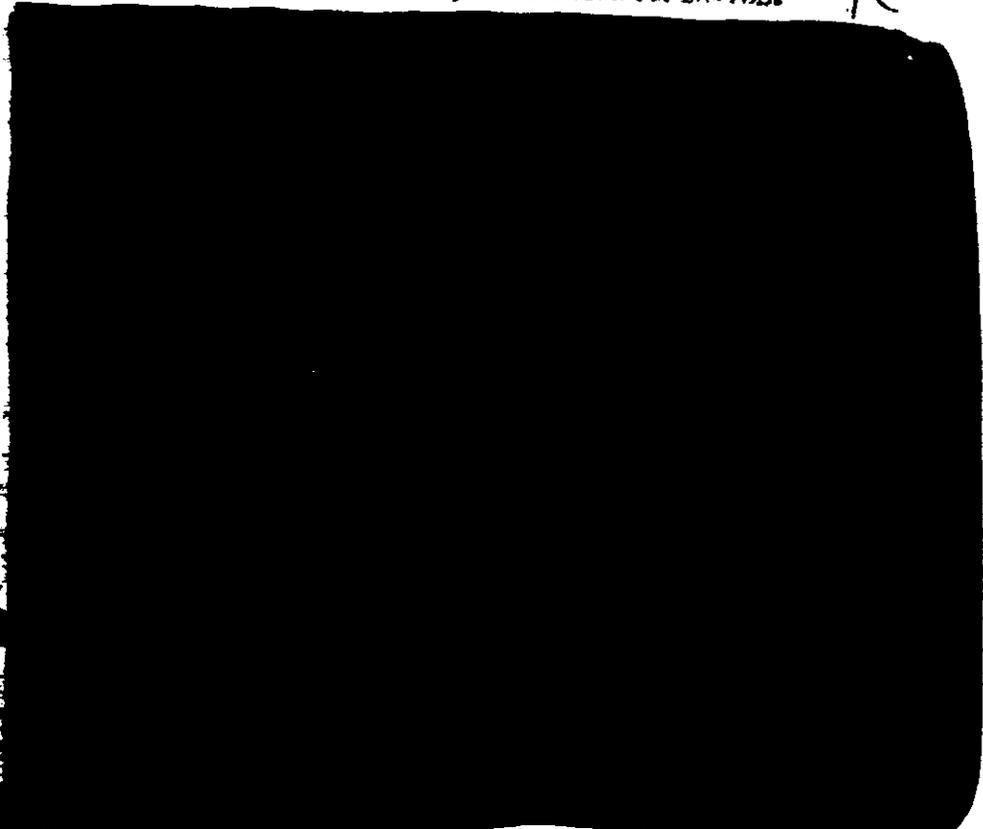
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT PHILADELPHIA

FILE NO.

REPORT MADE AT: PHILADELPHIA, PA.	DATE WHEN MADE: 2/27/53	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE: 1/2, 5-9, 12, 21 22/53	REPORT MADE BY: [REDACTED]
TITLE: [REDACTED]		CHARACTER OF CASE: SECURITY MATTER - C INTERNAL SECURITY ACT OF 1950	

SUMMARY REPORT ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE. R 4-1-2 R 7-1

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:



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Declassify on: OADR 26426

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: [Signature]	COPIES OF THIS REPORT: 5 - BUREAU (100-326591) (REGISTERED MAR 2 1953) 1 - ONI, PHILA. (REGISTERED MAR 2 1953) 2 - G-2, PHILA. (REGISTERED MAR 2 1953) 3 - PHILADELPHIA (100-21796)	RECORDED AND INDEXED: 326591-31 RECORDED - 6
SECURITY INFORMATION		CONFIDENTIAL

51 MAR 24 1953

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PH-100-21796

[REDACTED]

On July 16, 1946 there appeared in the "Daily Worker" an article written by ARNOLD S. GOLDMAN of Philadelphia. This article reads as follows:

"Editor, Daily Worker:

"I want to second what BETH McHENRY says in her article in the June 29 Daily Worker on the subject of JACK LONDON.

"JACK LONDON's name has always been a legend among progressives, but unfortunately, it still remains a legend and not something that we find on the fly-leaf of any books that we read today. There are some exceptions to this, but we Communists had nothing to do with it. The Pocket Books Company has a twenty-five edition of 'Call of the Wild'; Penguin Books has a twenty-five cent reprint of his 'South Sea Tales'; the Sun Dial Press has a ninety-eight cent copy of 'Best Short Stories of JACK LONDON.' In Philly's Locust Book Store (and through no fault of the staff) the only work of LONDON is to be found in the form of a few copies of a little pamphlet containing the wonderful 'Strength of the Strong', put out by KERR. In the Soviet Union since 1917 over ten million copies of LONDON's books have been published in various languages of this workers' republic. In his own country during the same period it is probably closer to a tenth of that number. This is a disgrace. Here we have a revolutionary writer who turned out 48 novels in 15 years - books capable of mobilizing people to fight for socialism yet his books are not printed and read by those who can make the most of them."

[REDACTED] in his letter to the Editor, pointing out five ways in which LONDON's works might better be circulated, and he concludes with the following paragraph:

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

LOYALTY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

June 25, 1948
New Orleans, Louisiana

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

Classified by SP5c/lonr
Declassify on: OADR 24, 26

I. PERSONAL HISTORY

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] another governmental agency conducting intelligence investigations, advised as follows regarding the national picture of the League for Industrial Democracy: "This radical, militant, socialist organization was founded by JACK LONDON in 1905 as the Collegiate Socialist Society. It changed its name in 1921. The organization is still active in this country, having its headquarters in New York City. Nearly all prominent Socialist leaders have been active in and have supported the League for Industrial Democracy for many years. It has been aided by radicals and liberals and the Garland Fund. Although there is some information to the effect that at various times the League for Industrial Democracy has seen eye to eye with the Communist Party, it may be stated that it is not a Communist organization but purely a Socialist group." According to [REDACTED] membership in the League for Industrial Democracy did not mean that one was a Communist.

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

100-10161

November 1, 1936.

62-7559

SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES - GENERAL.

X

On numerous occasions it has been stated that the New Deal serves nothing more than a transitional period between Capitalism and Communism. In some quarters it has been felt that the New Deal is nothing more than a rule of deference toward the laboring classes and the dispossessed until such time as a genuine policy of Communism can be adopted. A discussion of this matter is entered into in a small pamphlet, entitled "The Genesis of the New Deal" which was issued by the League for Constitutional Government, 18 East 40th Street, New York City, New York. It is alleged that the direct heritage of the New Deal is what is called Fabian Socialism. In distinguishing Marxist Communism from Fabian Socialism, it is stated that Marx said his appeal to those of no name who strugglely believed "one man's hope meant another man's loss," while Fabians sought a longer and more effective endgame. While Marx was brutally frank in saying he proposed to "abolish private property," the Fabians mellowed that harsh statement by saying it was their purpose to establish a "new social order" where all production would be for use and not for profit.

The Fabian Society was formed in England in 1884 by a group of Intellectual Socialists who rejected certain of Marx's teachings and who further objected to the rigid and autocratic management of the Socialist Party. Those prominent in the organization of Fabian Socialism were Frank Proudhon, a spiritualist, Thomas Davidson, Sidney and Beatrice Webb, Bernard Shaw, and others, and a number of lesser lights in the Socialist movement in England.

RECORDED & INDEXED

61-7559-365
 NOV 4 1936
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The Fabians proposed to take an active part in all local and general elections, awaiting the opportune time to gain complete control of Government, their object was to place in Parliament as many persons accepting Socialism as possible. They further proposed to effect, as far as they could, Socialists in school boards, municipal councils and so forth. Fabians believed for the most part in the gradual development of society into a cooperative system, and in the permeation of the educated class with Socialist thoughts.

A child or offspring of Fabian Socialism was the Intercollegiate Socialist Society which was formed in 1904. It adopted the same policy, the same tactics, was governed by the same philosophy of destruction. Its members started out with a firm determination to permeate colleges and university groups. They proposed to elect, for the future, an efficient group of college professors, wedded to their doctrine. Their field was the lecture, a great many of them remained in the class room as professors, or lecturers, and who, not getting any practical business experience, in the time would be fully equipped to direct and control the affairs of Government. It is alleged that many such students became what was later known as "Brain Trusters."

Party

Handwritten notes and signatures at bottom left.

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In 1921 the name was changed to the League for Industrial Democracy, which was stated to be a rather appealing and deceptive title because the people do not associate it with the Socialist movement. This organization has forced clubs in a large number of colleges and universities and is reported to stand high with those supporting the New Deal.

The League for Industrial Democracy is presently headed by Robert Morse Lovett who is active in Communist organizations. The League was founded by Jack London in 1905 as the Intercollegiate Socialist Society. In 1921, however, it changed its name to the League for Industrial Democracy. It is heavily subsidized by the Garland Fund. It spread Socialist, Communist propaganda and literature in colleges and operates chapters of its intercollegiate Student Council in about 140 colleges, sometimes using the name of "Student Councils," "Social Problems," radical or Socialist clubs and so forth. The League for Industrial Democracy is very closely interlocked by officership with the American Civil Liberties Union. It prepares and distributes widely thousands of Communist and Socialist leaflets and pamphlets and publishes 4 publications known as "Disarm," "Unemployed," "Revolt." The name of the "Revolt" publication has now been changed to the "Student Outlook." The League drills students in radicalism each summer at Camp Tamiment, Pennsylvania.

It formed the Federation of Unemployed Workers League of America all over the United States under joint Communist, Socialist I. W. W. and Proletarian Party control. The League agitates for Government ownership of all banking, transportation, insurance, communication, mining, agricultural and manufacturing enterprises, forests, and oil reserves; for socialization of land and other property, and for social, unemployment, sickness, old age, and other state doles to the public; its slogan is "Education toward a new social order based on production for use and not for profit;" it joins the Communists in advocating disarmament of the so-called "Capitalist State" and the arming of the Proletarian State and endeavors to convince students and workers that this will bring about prevention of war, claiming the "Capitalists" use the armed forces to fight for markets and so forth; it calls on youth to "help put the war department out of colleges by stamping out the R. O. T. C." and claims that it enlisted 10,000 students in 1931, in 150 colleges, who signed petitions against military training; it boasts that "student members of the League have been in the thick of the miners' struggle in Harlan's County, Kentucky, and in West Virginia" and in picketing and making "investigations of labor conditions," helping organize work of unions, and other radical agitations.

The subject of the 1951 Student Conference (for the West) held at the University of Chicago was "The Student in World Revolution." The December, 1951, National Conference held at Union Theological Seminary, New York City, was entitled "Guiding the Revolution" and topics discussed were:

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (138-800) (REG. MAIL)

DATE: 6/22/53

FROM : SAC, NEWARK (138-211)

ATTENTION SPECIAL INQUIRY SECTION
INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

SUBJECT:

CONFIDENTIAL

DECLASSIFIED ON 11/18/81 BY SP5C/10MS

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League for Industrial Democracy:

In a statement to the Dies Committee in August, 1938 WALTER S. STELE reported the following concerning the League for Industrial Democracy: "In 1905 in a loft over Peck's Restaurant in N.Y.C. JACK LONDON and other American Intellectual revolutions organized the collegiate society, only later to be known as the League for Industrial Democracy. Their explanation of the movement was that they had been organized for the purpose of promoting an intelligent interest in socialism among college men and women, graduates and under-graduates. The original official organ of the society known as Inter-Collegiate Socialists edited by HARRY LAIDLOR gave as his object the promotion of an intelligent interest in socialism among college men and women.

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RECORDED-1
INDEXED-1

138-800-11

SECURITY INFORMATION - CONFIDENTIAL

12 1953

44

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT **LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA**

FILE NO. **100-7448**

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.	DATE WHEN MADE 4/9/42	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/2/42	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]
TITLE [REDACTED]		CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY (G)	

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

ALL b7c

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Record at War Department reflects **JACK LONDON'S** works to be considered among best radical propaganda existing in 1927. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] be typical reformer of the impractical type, an isolationist, and has made statements that **ROOSEVELT** was leading this country to war. Subject has strong conscientious objections but appears to be harmless. Subject was active in so called "ham and eggs" pension movement.

- RUC -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED *2/2/70*
DATE *11/5/90* BY *SP5AL/RS*

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

This report is predicated upon a teletype received from the Los Angeles Field Division dated March 28, 1942, in which it was requested that the file of **JACK LONDON** be checked at the War Department. It also requested that [REDACTED] be interviewed in regard to what transpired at a Young Democratic Meeting at the home of [REDACTED] in Pasadena, California in June, 1941.

The agent contacted Lieutenant [REDACTED] G-2, War Department, and had the files checked for any record of **JACK LONDON** and the only record which they had was an article entitled, "Communists and Radical Activities." This was a report of an open forum meeting held September 17, 1927, under the auspices of the "Workers" at 708 Peratta Street, Oakland, California. The

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APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <i>S. K. McKee</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES	
[REDACTED]	100 - 46225 - 135	
COPIES OF THIS REPORT 5 - Bureau 3 - Los Angeles (1-USA, Los Angeles) 2 - San Francisco 2 - Washington Field		

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1404

principal speaker was JOAN LONDON, the daughter of the late JACK LONDON. She chose for her subject, "JACK LONDON'S Contribution to the Radical Movement." She stated that her father, JACK LONDON, was born in San Francisco and lived in the Bay district until sixteen years of age. From that time on he was quite the wanderer and lived the life of a sailor. He labored on docks, was a "round-about-town" and finally descended to the life of a common hobo. It was stated that LONDON served a number of jail sentences for begging, vagrancy and afterward for "soap boxing." According to the speaker, LONDON realized that the life he was leading was hard, full of trials and deprivations and with few pleasures in life. He took up writing, not because he was particularly in love with it, but because the work was easy and furnished better revenue than a common laborer. He is quoted as having said, "If cash comes with fame, give me fame; if cash comes without fame, give me cash." It was stated that many of LONDON'S works have a radical movement, not openly, but in such a way that they are considered among the best radical propaganda existing. The speaker read many extracts from LONDON'S works to show that he was a decided radical.

The above report is one which was originated at the 12th Naval District at San Francisco, California, dated November 11, 1927, serial No. 45-12, File No. 108-300.

ALL b7c

Lieutenant [REDACTED] of the Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, advised agent that their files reflected no record of JACK LONDON.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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		INFORMATION
		NECESSARY ACTION
		NOTE AND RETURN
		SEE ME
		SIGNATURE
REMARKS		
<p>MAJ</p> <p>For Your Files,</p> <p>Horn's FINISHED PRODUCT</p> <p>Notes: BRAO</p> <p>This SID is a digest written by Jean Horn, G-2 (Air) 100244 -- based on material drawn up by 401st. (material used by author is attached) JF</p>		
FROM NAME OR TITLE	DATE	
ORGANIZATION AND LOCATION	TELEPHONE	

SID-HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

FACTS

is active in the
 by threat comes
 groups. The Japanese
 iration level who
 litical position of
 for threat to U. S.
 sion and activities

NME FORM NO 95 1 OCT 48 Replace DA AGO Form No. 1 Apr 48, which may be used. 16-48487-2 GPO

national sea and air communications makes it particularly suscep-
 tible to espionage operations. There are at least two probable
 espionage agents active in the islands, and an estimated 3,000
 suspected or identified Communist couriers are believed to have
 passed through Honolulu during the past year.

The organization of much of organized labor into one union,
 the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (ILWU),

ILWU, a union with a membership estimated at about 20,000 and be-

Page 3 and 34
 declassified per

SECRET

Army Letter 12/21/80
 SPSC/DRS

121-21221-8

that the UN is the only road to peace in the world.

Mrs. Maximilian E. Kern became Second Vice-President
of this group in 1949. Mrs. M. E. Kern is also
associated with the Fellowship of Reconciliation
and the Hawaii Civil Liberties Committee. She was
also active in the Christian Cooperative Committee,
and is reported to be a close associate of such
Communists as Adela Kensingler and John Reinecke.

She is reported to have the best library of pro-
Communist books in the Territory and has made it
available to individuals and groups for propaganda
purposes.

The Pan-Pacific Club was formed in 1917 in Honolulu
by Alexander Hume Ford and Jack London. Among its
declared objectives was the seeking of a solution
to the racial problem. In turn, the Pan-Pacific
Club, with Ford as the driving force, organized the
Pan Pacific YWCA Congress which in turn gave birth
to the Institute for Pacific Relations. In 1908,
a change in policy resulted in the admission of
members to the Pan-Pacific Club. This culminated in

Declassified per
ARM 7 letter
April 24, 1983
96,296

SECRET

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

26

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- Deleted under exemption(s) b7c, b7D, b-1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

For your information: _____

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