FBI File: Jack London

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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.

$NO DUPLICATION FEE FOR THIS PAGE$
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

This case originated at **PITTSBURGH, PA.**

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<td>10-26; 11-29; 12-29-44; 1-31; 2-1, 2, 3, 5, 6-45</td>
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**Title**

"**NARODNI GLASNIK**"  
("National Herald")

**Character of case**

**INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

**Synopsis of facts:**

Articles appearing in "Narodni Glasnik" from 6-1-44 to 12-31-44 inclusive generally follow CPA lines. Other items are reprinted from "Daily Worker." Articles also are reprinted from "Forward," official organ of the Croatian Communist Party in Croatia. Newspaper viciously attacks Dr. VLADINIR NACKER, old Peasant Party leader in Croatia, and praises Marshall TITO and Russia and its Red Army. Attacks made against so-called "fascist" organizations for not assisting TITO. Management presently conducting campaign to raise $10,000 for its benefit. Has sponsored several "37th anniversary" celebrations in various sections of the U.S. Newspaper took an active part in advertising the American Slay Congress. Yearly calendar, "Narodni Kalendar", published for 1945.

**Reference:**


**Copy:**

5 - Bureau (Enc.) 260070 2 9

3 - Pittsburgh  **b7c**

**File no. 100-855**

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 Dumbert 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 become acquainted with distinguished American authors such as Mark Twain, Jack London and Longfellow, as well as with the modern American authors such as Hemingway, 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 equal enjoyment he observes that the American Nation likes to read the works of Russian authors such as Tolstoy, Chekov, Dostoevski, Turgenjev, and the works of modern Soviet Authors such as Shermen, Sholokhov, Iciliakov, and simultaneously the music and art of movie pictures make also a tie which connects the two countries.
LOYALTY OF EMPLOYEES OF THE
UNITED NATIONS AND OTHER PUBLIC
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS — IN

Report of: Special Agent

Date and Place: January 12, 1954, at Washington.

PROPERTY OF FBI

This confidential report and its contents are loaned to you by the
FBI and are not to be distributed outside of agency to which loaned.
This is an FBI investigative report
and makes no recommendation or disapp...
FORTY-FIVE YEARS OF SOCIAL EDUCATION

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

When, on September 12, 1906, a junior in a small New England college, I looked 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 instantly listening to the message of the novelist and socialist, Upton Sinclair.

Upton Sinclair Helps Found Society

Sinclair, then 38 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 acutely aware during his college days of the existence of the world-wide labor and socialist movements, of the proposal to eliminate poverty and social injustices from our midst. It was only when, by accident, he met Leonard Abbott, then editor of Current Literature, and received a copy of a socialist newspaper from him, that he came to the realization of the existence and significance of these movements and the cooperative principles of life.

"When," he had asked himself, "was anything like this taught to me by my college professors?"

"I decided that since the professor would not educate the student, I 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 signatures of distinguished groups of men and women to a call for the organization of such a society, among them Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Professor Oscar Lowell Trigg of the University of Chicago; Chauncey S. Biddle, lawyer; Charles Perkins Elmer, William English Walling and Jack London, authors; B. O. Flower and Leonard D. Abbott, editors, and J. G. Phelps Stokes, publisher.

Then their 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 viewpoint. Sinclair asked those present whether they 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 H. 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. Meierle, educator; George Meacham, jewelry manufacturer; George Willis Cook, Louisiana 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 leading 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 the object "must be classified with those medieval grammarians who wrote, 'May God confound them till the 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 being taken over by the public's business. 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 are called socialistic when they are first proposed, and which are called socialistic when they are first proposed."

"It is not possible," he added, "to criticize so-called socialism on a basis of science and logic."

"We are taking over the world's business," he continued, "and it is not possible to criticize it on the basis of science and logic."
Detroit News morgue reveals background of American Student Union and local activities.

At Detroit, Michigan:

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 DAWSON 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."
"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 ANTELO TAINI and JUNIOR LEMAY. The American Student Union had been denied a recognition by the Wayne school officials in October, 1936, when STOYAN MARTIN was Chairman of the American Student Union at that time. In December, 1930, 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 NORMAN, 3335 Webb Street, Detroit, and Miss LARGAELT CAMPBELL of St. Louis."

(PENDING)
October 30th, 1925

Attention: J.E. Hoover, Esq.

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


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 O'Brien
Special Agent in Charge.
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<td>Free Thoughts. Poetry</td>
<td>M. Stotsky</td>
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<td>S. Yushkeviski</td>
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<td>How N. R. Tolstoy Helped</td>
<td>S. Ukaransky</td>
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<td>Factory Smoke.</td>
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<td>God and the State.</td>
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<td>When and How People Learned to Speak Their Language</td>
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<td>Mother Labor. A. Kollontoy</td>
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**TITLE**  
LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

**SYNOPSIS OF FACTS**

DATE: May 12, 1941
CC TO: C.B.I.  
REQ. RECORDS: Yes

**REFERENCE**

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

AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

61+524+65

MAY 22 1942

ATTACHMENT

FILE NO. 100-2033

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE: 2/21/41 BY A.C.

0/5
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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 DILLINGE is being set out herein for reference of the agents making this investigation:

"Militant Socialist; headed by ROBERT WOSS [REDACTED], 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; having subsidized by Garland Fund; spreads Socialist-Communist propaganda 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 BLASHFORD, 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 broadcasts 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 Tamiment, 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)

PREISHT PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION, INC.
CENTRAL RESEARCH MATTER

Re Bullet dated 12/3/54.

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


156-46808-750

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/1/1955 BY 30-3673)

PB6
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.

Then 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. Here it not for the journals of the SOVIET UNION the album would have been (continued on next page)
ורשקל ראשונה 1916-1918

וורשקל מדבקת

אשקלן קרפר

נתגלה 40 שנה לאחר מותו. מסמכים אחרים

פタル עמדו על כרמים אחרים המהוות

עמדות והיו רבות עם כרמים מבית א. לב.
(1) **PAUL 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 TRUMBALL (ph) America**  
Sentenced together with CROUCH in 1925. Their trial was the first Communist trial in the American Army.

(3) **JACK LONDON 1876 - 1916 deceased**  
Famous American labor-author. Socialist. Fought with his pen against the present order. America
League for Industrial Democracy in December 1906.
The L.I.D., as it is sometimes called, was founded in 1905 by the world-famed radical author, Jack London, in a loft over Peck's Restaurant in New York. It was then known as the Intercolligate 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."
INVESTIGATION OF COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA 325

RUSS RECONSTRUCTION

Russia is a formal demand made by
the Labor Party and many Engli-
o declares that “the Soviet Gover-

SQUAD ARRESTS 11-YEAR-OLD JUNIOR LAGUERA

Worker

existence, the infamous New York
old member of the Harvey Leage,
November 27. Granoff was
ent home, a bomb-squad decte-
only the usual

of the Children’s Court, New York.
It is evident that the unemployed
section to the extreme in order to
of School No. 171, where
stay’s been first in his class and has
The only thing the teacher could
Stress of the United States was
and he said it was really justice for

The Times newspaper
 carrying scrapheads misrepresent-
organization of the Junior section
Red Plot Leader, Has No Use
New York World greeted the news
“baby anarchists,” while the New
“public Saved in Time.” Police
“public saved in Time,” Police

I was arrested my mother was
standing in the door of a drug
Then he searched me and found
national on them. “So you’re

SINCLAIR RETURNS EARLY BOOKS

Upon Sinclair announces that he is republishing from his office in Passrand,
cilt, six of his earlier books, which have been out of print for a considerable
the books are *Mamasons*, which Jack London called “the best Civil
War book I have read.” *The Journal of Arthur String, which was a literary

many newspapers, a novel portraying the life of New York’s
smart set”; *The Missing Cure, a study of health, Samuel the Seeker, which
Frances Steed calls Sinclair’s best novel; and *Jimmie Higgin*, 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), 109 North State Street, Room 210 (Harling Hall). Speaker: Wil-

3. Foster, secretary, Trade-Union Educational League, on “Past Experi-
enes and Future Propects of the Labor Movement.” December 16, Duncan
McDonnell, on “Craft Versus Industrial Unionism.” December 23, J. Louis
Dagdah, editor of The Worker, on “Labor, the Third Party, and the 1924
Sections.”

ATTEND THESE MEETINGS

Detroit, Mich., December 9, 2 p.m. J. D. Benton will address the open forum
at the House of the Trades, 2101 Gratiot Avenue.

Detroit, Mich., December 12, 8 p.m. G. B. Ruthenberg, Why Congress Should
Investigate Communism, House of the Trades, 2101 Gratiot Avenue.
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Report of special agent
Los Angeles, 3/16/42

Copy in file

Approved and forwarded: [Redacted]
Special agent in charge

1 24
462251-100

Date: [Redacted]
The following investigation was conducted jointly by reporting agent and Special Agent [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"
III. MISCELLANEOUS

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." 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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UNITED CANNERY, AGRICULTURAL, PACKING & ALLIED WORKERS OF AMERICA

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.

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

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

Labor disturbances under the name of UCAFWA started rather gradually and accelerated until by 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.

Strikes led by the UCAFWA 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 UCAFWA was held at Chico, California for the purpose of training organizers. Instructors at the school included

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.


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. Way (an old I.W.W. and one of the original organizers of the International Labor Defense; Miriam Allen, &c Ford, writer for radical publications, and a member of the Revolutionary Writers Federation; Ella Winter, widow of Lincoln Steffens; Dr. Alexander Kaun, member of the American Society for Cultural Relations with Russia; Cora L. Williams, author of "Factories in the Field"; Kate Cromer; Gertrude who purchased adsp.; in the Daily Worker on May 28, 1928 to great his communist friends; Michael New, Western Worker columnist; Charnow, London, daughter of Jack London; John Steinbeck and many others. Harry Bridges was one of the speakers.
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—no identical twin, of course—and by going over the same ground, interpreting America's part as an approach to its foreign policy in the realm of world politics, Mr. Warburg arouses hopes of leading and light. It was not until recently that he was deputy director for America's propaganda policy. 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 of some of the same issues of violence which are abhorrent to Western civilization." He abhors violence? Not very seriously. He pocks-booas the notion that the Bolsheviks were much of a factor in Germany in 1918. "Small noisy groups of Communistists," "a small minority and of no real consequence at that time." And yet the Russian revolution of 1917 frightened the bourgeoisie. 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 yet Woodrow Wilson thought so. Ah, poor Woodrow Wilson! He didn't really understand the vital interests of the American people in foreign affairs." He misunderstood Russia. The Allies "allowed the fear of Bolshevism to become 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 stepped into acquaintance with this soothing warmth, feeling that justice is to be firmly established by a non-communistic America, than we learn it was Theodore Roosevelt (he was once at the White House), who was much of a factor in Germany in 1918. "I knew what was at stake and tried to arouse the American people." Against Woodrow Wilson's "flabby 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 vengefulness and Lloyd George's imperialistic greed."

Thus Mr. Warburg plays the game. What is "vigilant realism" on one page is the "false consciousness" of narrow nationalism on the other. What is "shameful" and "naive" for another, when we are neutral about France, is just human naivete in the German." 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." "Exquisite, marvelous book." Wonderful, indeed.
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 1933 to 1937. . . . I believe that I was first introduced to him by Harold Howe 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 inches, 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 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 hold Mr. Hiss. We were close friends. . . . We are close friends. . . . 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 finds itself, we could not do otherwise. . . .

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 Osbourn. 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 he let him have it at exact cost.

My recollection is that he spent several nights in my house because his furniture 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 gross between Jim Foley, 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 men, an open book. His operations have been haphazard and concealed. Why?
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 cannot 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. Certainly we really was.

"Society is made up for our interest, doing to do what we can LEGALLY.

"I have been told that I am about it.

"(Write of how our war effort.

Larry Griffith

of Progress at his request, Noble stated that it was the connection with the bulletin.

The bulletins were compiled and distributed by the Friends of Progress, a marvelous friend, and distributed by Germans Played.

Germans in so-called “jokes” in helping keep our country going.

He related the place of business in News and told of offices on Fifth and McBride had help.

He stated that that she had put of Progress. She was not present.

Although he has having ever tried.

He stated emphatically that the war in Europe was undoubtedly accentuated, not deny or modify it.

October 17, 1941.)

December 7 it almost passed into the sedulous messi-
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NORMAN THOMAS

BY EDWARD TEVINSON

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 socialist industry, but today they emphasize more a "people's front" embracing laborers, radicals, liberals, Townsmen, 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 game, 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 study reveals of his Socialist faith, disregarding the temporary winds of political popularity or hysteria, is a key to Norman Thomas' character. Even in his crimes he admits that there might be more immediate popularity and personal political fortune for him if he throw in his hat with the labor supporters of the New Deal and President Roosevelt. But for a man who has run his 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 overcomes his modesty and permits such a story to be written.

The character and activity of Norman Thomas have been misunderstood 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 stigmatized 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 of 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 workingmen and trade unions seeking advice and aid in their campaigns for better working conditions. The radiators of labor have had little else 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 Workers' Relief," the Socialist...
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 service 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 V. Landler 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 party 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 way, but Thomas carried on. He ran for Mayor of New York in 1929, 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 sought broadsides of substantial municipal Socialism. The Citizens' Union, most respectable of good government groups, was forced to announce a 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 too a party more dead than alive, currying a spirit of deceitism, and established itself 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 disheartening experience. The elder Socialists rooted half in a spirit of deceitism and half in a dogma that called for the mere mechanical iteration of their beliefs in the accuracy of Marxist theories, 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 taught as an ideal of solidarity to be fought for in the day-by-day political and economic struggle would not share their feeling was to be regarded as
New York, N.Y.

June 14, 1949

Director, FBI

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL SECURITY

Dear Sir:


Attached herewith is a 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 DIEMETZ of M.

Very truly yours,

EDWARD SCHMITZ
SAC

Enc. (5)

cc: Agent, Director E. J. Connelly

cc: Chicago - F.M.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) AT
DATE

INDEXED 52
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76 JUL 57 1949

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED OF ROUTING
SLIP (S) AT
DATE 4/1/49

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/1/49, DECLASSIFIED
He was shown Defendants' Exhibit 87 for identification, that being "Socialism--Utopian and Scientific," by ANGLIS 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. OXNOD asked him if there was anything in the exhibit which lead him to become a YCL member, and ORCH responded that there certainly was.

(Tr. 7821) ORCH was shown Government Exhibit 87 for identification, that being a pamphlet in the Little League Library, "Imperialism," and was asked if he had read it. ORCH 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. ORCH responded that it had influenced him; that there was much in the pamphlet, especially in its description of the workings of Capitalist society.

(Tr. 7822) ORCH was asked if there was any other reading done before his joining the YCL which lead to his becoming a member. ORCH said that he had read CHARLES A. LATEY's "The Economic Interpretation of the Constitution of the U.S."; the three volumes of ADAM SMITH's "History of the Great American Fortunes," and nearly all the writings of MAX LERNER, especially "Martin Eden" and "The Iron Heel."). ORCH also mentioned "Looking Backward" by Edward Bellamy, as well as "The Jungle," "The Cry for Justice," "Brave Smuts" and "The Condent," all by Upton Sinclair.

(Tr. 7823) With reference to books dealing with economic subjects, he listed "Value, Price and Profit" and "Sage, 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. ORCH began his answer by saying that he learned that Karl Marx was the founder...

(Tr. 7823) McCONNELL objected, saying the question had already been answered affirmatively. Sustained.

(Tr. 7824) McCONNELL also objected to ORCH's being asked to tell from his reading who he found Marx to be. Sustained.

GLADWIN 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. GLADWIN 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.
"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 for $1. Six witnesses observed subject distributing booklet. On January 21, 1942.


Details: At Los Angeles, California:

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

"Miracle of Happiness", a booklet written by Robert Noble.
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 mother's 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

CONFIDENTIAL

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

1/25/46

1/1.16-18/46

REPORT MADE BY

CHARACTER OF CASE

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

AMERICAN YOUTH FOR DEMOCRACY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

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

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:


Approved and forwarded: M. E. R. 

Special Agent in Charge

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

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CONFIDENTIAL
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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. Short-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.
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."

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:
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 membership in the League for Industrial Democracy did not mean that one was a Communist.
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 mask of beneficence to 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 Essence of the New Deal," which was issued by the League for Constitutional Government, 10 East 50th Street, New York City, New York. It is alleged that the great purpose of the New Deal is what is called "Fabian Socialism." In distinguishing Socialism from Fabian Socialism, it is stated that Fabian Socialism appeals to those of no means who sincerely believe "the time may come when another man's land, while Fabians sought a higher and more altruistic attitude. While Marx was brutally frank in saying he proposed to "abolish private property," the Fabians allowed that Marx 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 Podmore, a statistician, Thomas Davidson, Sidney and Beatrice Webb, Bernard Shaw, and Richard M. Baldwin, and a number of lesser lights in the Socialist movement in England.

The Fabians propose to take an active part in all local and general elections, utilizing the approach time to gain control of Government, their object was to place in Parliament a group of persons who would work for Socialism as possible. They further proposed to place this men in school boards, municipal councils and prominent positions. Fabians believed that the most important in the social developments of society was a cooperative system, and in the persuasion of the educated men with Socialist thoughts.

A school of thinking of Fabian Socialism was the Intercollegiate Socialist Society which was formed in 1900. It adopted the name "Fabian" because the name was pronounced by the same philosophy of destruction it stands for, the idea of progress being as the destruction of the old and the rise of the new. Its members worked for the destruction of public and private property and the destruction of the public and the private property of rich men. Its object was to encourage a spirit of independence and to encourage the workingmen and women who are not satisfied with the present system of government, and who, not getting any practical business experience, in the future could not be likely equipped to direct and control the affairs of government.

It is alleged that many such students become what are later known as Fabian

All information contained herein is unclassified.

Date: 11/4/36 by...
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 formed 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 Moses Lovett who is active in Communist organizations. The League was founded by Jack London in 1926 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 not 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 business 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
League for Industrial Democracy:

In a statement to the Dies Committee in August, 1938 WALTER S. STEELE 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 Intellectuals 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 LAILDOR gave as its object the promotion of an intelligent interest in socialism among college men and women."
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT MADE AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

DATE WHEN MADE 4/9/42

PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 4/2/42

REPORT MADE BY

CHARACTER OF CASE INTERNAL SECURITY (G)

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Record at War Department reflects JACK LONDON’S works to be considered among best radical propaganda existing in 1927. 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 -

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 the subject be interviewed in regard to what transpired at a Young Democratic Meeting at the home of a man in Pasadena, California in June, 1941.

The agent contacted Lieutenant 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
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 decended 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.

Lieutenant [redacted] of the Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, advised agent that their files reflected no record of JACK LONDON.
that the US is the only road to peace in the world.

Mrs. Hortense A. Dyer became Second Vice-President of the Institute of
Fellowship of Reconciliation in 1947. Mrs. Dyer is also
associated with the Institute of Reconciliation and the Bandi Civil Liberties Committee. She is
also active in the Christian Cooperative Committee, and she is reported to be a close associate of such
Communists as Adela Kennelly and John B. McLaughlin.

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 Rose Ford and Jack London. Among its
declared objectives was the peacemaking of a solution
to the racial problem. In turn, the Pan-Pacific
Club, with Ford as the driving force, organized the

Pan-Pacific Post Congress which in turn gave birth

Pan-Pacific Post Congress which in turn gave birth
to the Institute for Pacific Relations. In 1920, the

Institute for Pacific Relations, in turn gave birth
to the Institute for Pacific Relations. In 1920, the

to the Institute for Pacific Relations. In 1920, the

a change in policy resulted in the admission of

a change in policy resulted in the admission of

women to the Pan-Pacific Club. This resulted in

women to the Pan-Pacific Club. This resulted in
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105-1191-30 (1), 123-12993-12 (1), 116-306689-9 (1), 123-7048-12 (1),

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