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DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

June 18, 1941

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Edwin M. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Watson:

There is being transmitted herewith a comprehensive memorandum reflecting the Communist influence in the recent labor dispute at the plant of the North American Aviation, Inc., at Inglewood, California. It will be noted that this memorandum reflects both the Communist influence in the North American Local of the United Automobile Workers of America and the interest of the Communist Party generally in causing and prolonging this strike.

There is also transmitted herewith a memorandum concerning acts of intimidation by certain employees against other employees during the strike, as a result of which some of these employees were taken into custody by the Military authorities.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

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June 18, 1941

NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INCORPORATED
Inglewood, California

The purpose of this memorandum is to reflect a summary of the information in the Bureau's files concerning those individuals, who, as officials, organizers, and members of Local No. 683, United Automobile Workers of America, CIO, at the North American Aviation, Incorporated, plant at Inglewood, California, were active in agitating for and prolonging the strike at this plant. This memorandum will also reflect the interest of the Communist Party in causing and prolonging the strike, and the Communist Party members and sympathizers who were active in the strike and on the picket line.

It is pointed out at this time that the United States Army authorities presently in charge of the North American plant have succeeded many of the active agitators of the union who were employed at the plant, particularly the members of the rank and file negotiation committee. These individuals will be mentioned hereinafter with such information as appears in the Bureau's files concerning them.

Communist Interest in the Strike

Information has been received from numerous sources to indicate the widespread interest of the Communist Party in the strike at the North American Aviation, Incorporated, plant at Inglewood, California.

A strictly confidential source, which cannot under any circumstances be disclosed, advised that on June 8, 1941, Reverend Owen A. Knox, president of the Civil Rights Federation, a Communist front organization in Detroit, Michigan, received a telephone call from Milton Kemnitz, executive secretary of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, Washington, D. C., another Communist front organization, in which Kemnitz advised Knox that the rank and file committee, the negotiating committee, and the shop stewards at the North American Aviation plant, had a meeting and were strongly in favor of carrying on the strike in spite of the President's statement that he would send troops into the plant if the strike was not settled by Monday morning, June 9, 1941. Kemnitz requested Knox to see that the strikers were wired support from as many people as possible from Detroit as that city is considered one of the most important cities in this situation. Kemnitz requested that the telegrams be sent to Lou Michener at Los Angeles, California. Knox is reported to have advised

Kemnitz that the situation would be bad in Detroit as R. J. Thomas, president of the UAWA, would fight such action. Knox, however, agreed that this action should be taken.

Knox subsequently contacted Ernest Goodman, an attorney in the law office of Maurice Sugar who is well-known in Communist circles in Detroit, and advised that Kemnitz wanted a campaign started at Detroit to support the strikers' position. It was also reported that Knox subsequently recontacted Kemnitz and advised him to be careful of the telegrams so as not to cause an internal struggle in the UAWA, CIO. He also agreed to forward a telegram to the White House condemning the President' anticipated action. Thereafter Knox contacted other individuals, advising them of his conversation with Kemnitz and indicating that Kemnitz was getting in touch with "Barney" in New York and "Adams" in Philadelphia in this matter. It was arranged during one of these conversations that "Pop" Edelen, president of Local No. 155, UAWA, in Detroit, which local is known to the Detroit Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to be definitely Communistic in its tendencies, would also be instructed by Knox to have the local send a telegram.

It was reported that Knox spent practically the entire day on June 8, 1941, telephonically contacting locals of the UAWA throughout the state of Michigan urging them to send wires to the President of the United States and asking that copies of these wires be forwarded to Lou Michener in Los Angeles.

Billy Allen, a reporter for the "Daily Worker," a Communist publication in the Detroit area, has been reported by a strictly confidential source, which under no circumstances can be disclosed, as being busy contacting locals of the UAWA in the Detroit area for the purpose of having them send telegrams to Phillip Murray and R. J. Thomas and to President Roosevelt condemning the use of troops in this strike. It was also determined that Allen received a long distance telephone call from the West Coast from Wyndham Mortimer, during which it was reported that Mortimer requested Allen to contact the Detroit "progressives" for the purpose of having them carry on a barrage of telegrams. The term "progressives" is frequently used in Communist publications to indicate individuals in sympathy with the Communist movement. Allen requested the persons contacted to forward a copy of their telegrams to the office of Reverend Knox. Thomas Ray, an officer of the National Maritime Union in New York, publicly announced that the National Maritime Union had forwarded telegrams supporting the strikers' position.

A strictly confidential source, which cannot under any circumstances be disclosed, advised that Paul Schlipf, secretary of the Alameda County Industrial Union Council, CIO, at San Francisco, a member of the Harry Bridges Defense Committee, and a well-known Communist Party member, sent a telegram to the strikers on behalf of the council supporting them in their strike, as did the local union of the American Communications Association. A confidential informant who attended a meeting on June 9, 1941, of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, Local 1-10, reported that an individual named B. E. Jones, identified by the informant as a Communist although not an officer of the union, offered a motion condemning the action of the President in calling out the Army at the North American Aviation plant, which motion was defeated.

At a mass meeting held on Sunday, June 8, 1941, by the strikers, the militant Communist influence in the UAWA, CIO, aircraft unions was clearly exhibited. Elmer J. Freitag, William J. Pupos, Robert Mallory, William Goodman, and John N. "Scotty" Orr spoke for the rank and file negotiating committees of the union, as outlined in another place in this memorandum. All of these individuals are, or at one time were, members of the Communist Party. Wyndham Mortimer was one of the speakers and was followed by Phillip M. Connelly, president of the state CIO and secretary of the Los Angeles Union Council, CIO. Connelly pointed out that there were ninety affiliated unions within the State Council and they were supporting the strike one hundred per cent. Connelly at this meeting mentioned that he had received a personal message from Harry Bridges advising that the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union would support the strike and its continuance. At this meeting Connelly, Mortimer, and Michener made statements that they would have Frankenstein "kicked out" of the CIO at the next national convention. Mortimer is reported to have stated at this meeting that the CIO organization was built on wildcat strikes and Frankenstein had no reason to complain about the continuance of this strike as he had taken part in several of this type himself. When Frankenstein, who had urged the strikers to return to work and continue negotiations, attempted to speak at this mass rally, he was heckled and was not allowed to continue his talk. While Frankenstein was talking, placards were exhibited behind him with caricatures indicating that he was a "jackass," a rat, and a friend of capital.

William Elconin, president of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, a CIO union, also spoke at this meeting and was followed by Abraham Lincoln Wirin, a Communist Party attorney. Lewis Albert Weinstein, president of the CIO local at the Vultee Aircraft plant, also spoke and pointed out that the strike at the North American Aviation

plant was the second round in the Vultee battle. It will be recalled that the Vultee plant was on strike in December, 1940, in which many of the leaders of the present strike were active. Jack Young, alias Jack Quale, a writer for the "Peoples World", was active at this meeting, as were other Communists.

A confidential informant has advised that Hyman Chait, a known Communist member, was active on the picket line at the North American Aviation plant. Complimentary copies of the "Peoples World", a Communist Party newspaper, were distributed along the picket line. Oscar Fuss, head of the Workers Alliance and a Communist, was also on the picket line.

A confidential source advised that Richard T. Frankenstein, UAWA official, while in contact with national CIO leaders Sidney Hillman, John Owens, and Phillip Murray, after his return to Los Angeles after the strike had been called, advised that the instant strike was caused and called by the Communist Party. Frankenstein is reported to have charged that Lou Michener and Wyndham Mortimer were dealing with the Communist Party group and that they had "double-crossed" him. He also stated that this group was opposed to having the union employees return to work. He further stated that the strike was called without the authority of the national CIO officials and was being instigated by Harry Eridges; Lou Goldblatt, secretary-treasurer of the California CIO Industrial Union Council; Phillip M. Connelly; and Joseph Curran, head of the National Maritime Union with the intention of ultimately forming a new labor organization to be known as the "Pacific Federation of Labor."

In order to further show the interest of the Communist Party in the strike at the North American plant, it has been confidentially reported that the Democratic Youth Federation and the American Peace Mobilization sponsored a dance and entertainment in the CIO Convention Hall in Los Angeles on June 13 to raise funds for the strike committee. Both of these organizations are Communist Party front organizations. Speakers at this affair were from the American Peace Mobilization and from the UAWA, CIO. A further indication of the Communist connection in this instance is reflected by the presence of the following individuals:

Clark Pollard, a Negro who is a registered Communist Party voter in Los Angeles, was ticket-taker. Pollard frequents the home of Kate Rack, wife of Joseph Rack who was the holder of the 1937 Communist Party Membership Book, No. 82859. Kate Rack, according to an informant, is an active Communist organizer.

E. C. Greenfield, alias Claud Munson, who is connected with the International Labor Defense and the Schneiderman-Darcy Defense Committee; and who is an associate of Kate Rack, previously mentioned. Greenfield is prominent in Communist Party forums in Los Angeles.

Lou Rosser, Negro organizer for the Communist Party, and a registered Communist voter in Los Angeles, attended, as did

Hyman Chait, who is president of the United Furniture Workers and a speaker at Communist Party forums in Los Angeles.

Abraham Lincoln Wirin, attorney for the CIO and members of the Communist Party, was present and was in close association with Greenfield and Shibley.

The California Youth Legislature also sponsored this gathering. This organization is active in distributing pamphlets at Army Posts and universities denouncing conscription.

The bulletin announcing the affair attacked the President for using the Army for an offensive against the American people and stated that machine guns, bayonets, and tear gas were used against the people when they exercised their constitutional rights. It was also stated that the Army is being used to operate the North American plant to the profit of the employers. The bulletin urged that protests be made to the President against the use of troops against the strikers.

There is being set out hereafter information relative to individuals reported to be Communists or with Communistic backgrounds who have taken an active part in the North American strike. The information reflecting their connection with the Communist Party will be shown. These individuals are not employed by the North American Aviation, Inc. and are not connected with the North American local of the UAWA, CIO.

PHILLIP M. CONNELLY

Phillip M. Connelly is President of the California Industrial Union Council, CIO, and Secretary of the Los Angeles Industrial Council, and, according to a confidential informant, has been active in the Harry Bridges Defense Committee drive and has urged a defense committee in each CIO local. He has vigorously supported the Mortimer-Michener faction of the North American local of the UAWA in refusing to return to work during the recent strike. This informant further advised that Connelly was a close friend of Hyman Chait, a member of the Los Angeles County Trade Union of the Communist Party, and Harry Bridges.

Information received from a confidential source reflects that Connelly leads the Communist dominated CIO on the West Coast.

Captain William F. Hynes of the Los Angeles Police Department, who has worked on radical matters in Los Angeles for many years, attended the "Peace Assembly" held June 8, 1940, on the steps of the Los Angeles City Hall, which was sponsored by the CIO - Los Angeles Industrial Union Council, the Hollywood Peace Council, and the Resident Board of the California Youth Legislature. Previous to this meeting the following statement was issued by Paul Cline, Los Angeles County Secretary of the Communist Party:

"We Communists are fully in sympathy with the purposes of the people's demonstration against war scheduled for Saturday afternoon at the City Hall steps. We are urging our members to give this demonstration all possible support."

Hynes characterized this meeting and the one which followed immediately at the Olympic Auditorium as a typical Communist rabble-raising affair. He saw Phillip "Slim" Connelly take a leading part in the demonstration and heard him read a resolution which proposed the formation of a national peace organization. Immediately after Connelly spoke, Bob Robertson, a negro Communist, spoke and referring to Connelly's resolution said, "This is the kind of democracy we negroes want. We have had the other kind of democracy since the Civil War and it hasn't gotten us anything. We want, and are willing to fight for this new kind of democracy."

Present at the above described meeting and taking an active part in the program with Connelly were Paul Cline, Los Angeles County Secretary of the Communist Party; Herbert Biberman, a motion picture director and an alleged active Communist worker; Helmer Bergman, a Communist agitator; Bob Robertson, a negro Communist speaker; Dr. Morris Feder, a Communist;

Oscar Fuss, representative of the Workers' Alliance; and others active in radical activities in the Los Angeles area.

To show the background of the Peace Assembly held in Los Angeles on June 8, 1940, in which Connelly took a leading part, the following is set out:

A forum called "A People's Program For Peace" was held on May 19, 1940, at the Assembly Hall, 847 South Grand Street, Los Angeles, California, under the auspices of the "Workers School", a Communist organization at which Paul Cline, Executive Secretary of the Communist Party of Los Angeles presided. At this meeting plans were made and an organization was set up to promote the "Peace Assembly" which was later held on June 8, 1940, on the steps of the Los Angeles City Hall. The chairman of this meeting, Phillip Connelly, presented the proclamation of the American Peace Crusade for discussion. The formation of the Peace Crusade was supported by the leaders of the various Communist dominated organizations which participated in this Peace Assembly.

On June 25, 1940, the American Peace Crusade held a meeting at the Embassy Auditorium, Los Angeles, California, for the purpose of giving instructions on methods of organizing American Peace Clubs. Connelly was among those selected to form a general committee of administration for the organizational activities. It was pointed out at this meeting that the American Peace Crusade was set up in California for the purpose of laying the groundwork for a national organization which would take the place of the American League for Peace and Democracy and to elect delegates to the Mobilization for Peace Convention, which was to meet in Chicago from August 31 to September 2, 1940. Later, the convention in Chicago set up the American Peace Mobilization and specified that the local groups were to be called Peace Mobilization Councils. With the formation of this organization, the American Peace Crusade passed out of existence, its membership being absorbed into the American Peace Mobilization.

Reflecting the Communist interest in the American Peace Crusade, a confidential informant reported that at the regular meeting of Squad 78-K of the San Diego County Communist Party held on the evening of July 26, 1940, leaflets were distributed announcing a meeting to be held at the Roosevelt Auditorium on July 28, 1940, in San Diego, California, for the purpose of organizing a San Diego Branch of the American Peace Crusade. This meeting was held as announced and among the speakers was one Bert C. Leech, also known as Bartholomew Leechermann, a known Communist Party leader in San Diego.

Connelly was listed as a member of the National Council of the American Peace Mobilization Committee in the "Daily Worker" dated September 3, 1940.

Confidential information has been received that Richard F. Frankenstein while in contact with national CIO leaders Sidney Hillman, John Owens, and Phillip Murray, indicated that the North American Aviation strike at Inglewood, California, was caused and called by the Communist Party; that the strike was called without the authority of the National CIO officials, and that it was instigated by Harry Bridges, Lou Goldblatt, Joseph Curran, and Phillip Connelly, with the view of ultimately forming a new labor organization to be known under the proposed name, "The Pacific Federation of Labor".

A confidential informant who is a member of the Communist Party and who attended the mass meeting of the CIO union members of the North American plant on June 8, 1941, advised that Connelly stated that there were 90 affiliated unions within the Industrial Union Council in the State of California; that they were supporting the strike 100 per cent, and that he had received a personal message from Harry Bridges advising that the ILWU was supporting the strike 100 per cent. The informant advised that Connelly stated that he had been informed by Bridges that Lou Goldblatt, secretary-treasurer of the California CIO Industrial Union Council, IUC, was flying to Los Angeles as the Harry Bridges representative.

It is interesting to note that Connelly's wife, Dorothy Connelly, ran for the position of member of the Board of Education in Los Angeles on the Communist ticket during the April 19, 1941, elections.

A highly confidential source reported that Phillip Connelly and A. L. Wirin, an attorney who is closely associated with Communists and is suspected of being a member of the Communist Party, brought political pressure to bear on Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles with the result that the Mayor forced the Police Department to remove Captain William F. (Red) Hynes from the "Red" Squad and to disband the squad entirely. This squad had for some time been charged with the duty of investigating radical activities in Los Angeles and was hated and feared by the Communists.

MALCOLM J. CALDWELL

Mrs. O. Lyman, 2814 - 8th Avenue, Los Angeles, California, stated that Mrs. Malcolm Caldwell told her that she and Caldwell had visited the pickets at the North American Aviation, Inc., and had marched in the picket lines. He is employed by a local utility company at present.

An unknown contributor submitted information under date of September 1, 1940, that Malcolm J. Caldwell, 3615 - 7th Avenue, Los Angeles, California, was a Communist.

A confidential informant included the name of Malcolm Caldwell as a Captain of an assembly district of the American Peace Crusade Clubs in the Los Angeles Section. The purpose of these clubs was to obtain 2,000,000 individuals to refuse to register for any military draft or training and by so doing overcrowd the Federal jails and make the Government feed them. This plan was reported to have been created by the National Central Committee of the Communist Party in New York, New York. Caldwell was described as a Communist Party member and a draftsman in the County Surveyor's Department, Glendale, California.

Caldwell, according to the Los Angeles Police Department, recently received a communication from the Socialist Workers Party of the Young Peoples Socialist League, and was a candidate on the Progressive Party ticket for California State Assemblyman in 1940.

Mrs. Barbara Fritchie, 3814 $\frac{1}{2}$ - 8th Avenue, Los Angeles, California, reported that Caldwell holds numerous meetings in his home which are attended by poorly dressed and dirty people. One person who attended was described as a large fat man in a wheel chair, who is identified as George Watkins, a reputed Communist. Mrs. Fritchie also reported that Caldwell subscribed to and received the People's World, the West Coast Communist paper.

CARL L. CLEMENT

This individual was wounded in the leg by a soldier's bayonet at the time the Army was dispersing the picket line on June 9, 1941. Clement has furnished a signed affidavit in which he denies being a member of the Communist Party but indicates he went on strike for legitimate reasons. He was appointed a Strike Steward by Walter Wittanen.

Clement stated he did not believe there were any Communist in the CIO until after he had been taken to a hospital on June 9, after being injured. While in the hospital he anonymously received a newspaper clipping of the strike on which was the notation, "Thanks for the good work for the Axis. Tell your friends to keep up the work. You are just what we need. Be proud of yourself, you will be rewarded later."

STANFORD H. DOUGLAS

Douglas, who is a CIO organizer, and was active in the strike of the Vultee plant where he is employed, has an automobile with a loud speaker attached which was utilized in both strikes.

It is interesting to note that at a mass meeting at Los Angeles on May 14, 1941, which was sponsored by the Communist Party in Los Angeles, and which was held to demand the repeal of the Poll Tax, Douglas was advertised as a speaker. This reflects an additional tie of the Communist Party to a CIO organizer.

KENNETH ECKERT

Eckert, also known as Eggert, according to a confidential informant had charge of one of the strike ballot boxes at the election held at the North American Plant. Eckert, who comes from Toledo, Ohio, is a representative of the National Association Die Casting Workers Union, a CIO affiliate, and took an active part in the strike at the Harvill Aircraft Die Casting Company, and the strike at the Aluminum Company in Cleveland.

Eckert is a well known Communist in Toledo and was former secretary of the Communist Party in Lucas County, Ohio.

In a publication entitled "Party Organizers", issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party in March, 1938, Volume 11, Number 3, Page 13 is an article entitled, "A Shop Unit Advances Progressive Trade Unionism". This article was written by Ken Eggert, who was described as a Section Organizer in Toledo, Ohio.

WILLIAM ELCONIN

This individual spoke at a meeting of the strikers of the North American Plant on June 8, 1941, and is reported to have given an inflammatory speech.

Elconin is head of the United Electrical Radio Machine Workers, CIO, Los Angeles, which went on strike at the Columbia Recording Corporation in Hollywood, California.

Elconin's wife, Alice, was former chairman of the Defense Committee for Smallman and Webster, two Union men and former Communists who were convicted on April 15, 1941, of second degree murder which was committed in San Pedro on June 24, 1935.

A confidential informant advised that Wyndham Mortimer requested Elconin to be Chairman of the Anti-Jim Crow Committee in Los Angeles. He is reported to attend all meetings of the American Peace Mobilization in Southern California. A confidential informant reported that Elconin and his wife are both members of the Communist Party. Elconin's photograph appeared in the People's World, a Communist publication on January 8, 1941, with that of Bob Robinson, a negro who is Secretary of the National Negro Alliance in Los Angeles. Underneath the photograph was the following: "Our job is to work out a program to smash Jim Crow cooperation in negro organizations now working to end discrimination against the negro people in industry".

Elconin was appointed on an Aircraft Drive Committee of the Los Angeles Industrial Council, CIO, on February 7, 1941. This committee was formed to intensify efforts to organize CIO locals in all aircraft plants in Southern California.

HOWARD GODDARD

Goddard is an International Representative of the United States Mine, Mill and Smelters Workers, an affiliate of the CIO,

and was active in the strike at the North American plant. Goddard was appointed to an aircraft drive committee of the Los Angeles Industrial Council on February 7, 1941. This committee was to intensify efforts to organize a CIO local in every airplane industry in Southern California.

Goddard was reported by a confidential informant to be a former member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. Another informant reported that Howard Goddard of 955 Lakme Avenue, Wilmington, California, joined the Communist Party in 1937, and was issued 1937 membership book No. 56510. Goddard was one of the officials calling the strike at the American Potash and Chemical Company, Trona, California, on March 14, 1941, which is still pending. Strikers from the American Potash and Chemical Company participated in the picket line at the North American plant.

DON R. HEALY

This individual was active in the agitation for the strike at the North American plant. His wife, during a divorce suit, publicly charged that Healy was a member of the Communist Party. Healy is reported to be a close associate of Doctor V. A. K. Tashjain, who is recognized in Los Angeles as the real underground Communist Party leader. Healy is a member of the Executive Board of the American Peace Crusade Club in Los Angeles.

In a report of the California Assembly Relief Investigating Committee for 1940 it was stated Don Healy was identified by Ezra Chase, a former Communist, as having been a member of the Communist Party trade union committee. Healy is reported by a confidential informant to be one of the local sponsors and leaders of the American Student Union, a Communist front organization.

ART KEARNS

Kearns is the driver of the U.A.W.A. - CIO sound truck and has been active with this truck during the strike. He has been prominent in this same capacity in the Vultee, Harvill, and American Potash and Chemical Company strikes. It was confidentially reported that Kearns was brought to Los Angeles by Wyndham Mortimer from Detroit with a sound truck at the time the Vultee plant was first organized. James Freeman, a known Communist Party member, told an informant who was also a Communist that Kearns is a member of the Communist Party. He is one of the individuals whom Richard T. Frankenstein has stated will be purged from the union.

WALTER LAMBERT

Lambert, who is well known as the chief Communist Party organizer from the San Francisco Area, recently told a confidential informant who is also a member of the Communist Party that in connection with the preparation for a strike at the North American Aviation Plant, there must be more positive work before trusting the balloting. This conversation took place prior to the NLRB election at the North American Plant to determine whether the CIO or the AF of L would be designated as the bargaining agent for the employees. Lambert is reported to have stated that there must be one more mass meeting of the CIO before the balloting takes place, and that speakers from the Vultee and the Ryan Plants should be present.

Lambert was a candidate for Congress on the Communist Party ticket and is the State Trades Union Director for the Communist Party. He has been active in organizing Communist units in various airplane factories in California. In the 1938 convention of the Communist Party, according to the bulletin issued by that organization, he stated that the Party should become completely informed on the organizational problems of labor unions and recommended that the Communist Party give intelligent leadership to the unions. Lambert was in Los Angeles at the time of the North American strike.

JEFF KIBRE, alias Barry Wood

A confidential informant has advised that Kibre was active in the North American strike, participated in the picket line, and attended meetings of the strikers at the plant. His picture appeared in the Los Angeles Times on June 12, 1941, with William Elconin, a CIO leader previously described, which shows Elconin speaking to North American strikers.

A confidential informant has advised that Jeff Kibre is a member of the Communist Party, under the Party name of Barry Wood, and in 1937 held membership book number 82703. His 1939 Communist Party registration card reflects that he joined the Communist Party in April, 1935. He is now active in behalf of the International Seamen and Allied Workers Union.

ERNEST MARSH

Marsh is the Vice President of the California State CIO organization and is a member of the Aircraft Membership Committee of the Los Angeles Industrial Council. This committee was organized for the purpose of intensifying efforts to organize CIO Locals in all aircraft plants in Southern California. He was active in the North American strike and is reported by a confidential informant to be very closely associated with members of the Communist group in the CIO in Los Angeles.

HAROLD MEHLING

Harold Mehling is a writer for the "People's World," the San Francisco Communist Party newspaper. On June 4, 1941, a confidential informant saw Mehling, Scotty Orr and Lou Roser at the Center Cafe, which is adjacent to the North American Aviation Plant. Roser is a Communist Party organizer, and according to a confidential informant, held 1937 membership book number 82418. These individuals were in the automobile of Lou Baron, Los Angeles Manager for the "People's World," who was a registered Communist Party voter in 1938 in Los Angeles. Scotty Orr has previously been described as being one of the important officials of the UAWA - CIO. His association with Mehling and other Communists clearly shows the Communist connection with instant strike. The Center Cafe, which is used as CIO headquarters, is owned by Saul Gavurin and Joe Bernstein. Gavurin resides with Max and Esther Suroff, who are registered Communist Party voters in Los Angeles County. Roser is a negro, a registered Communist Party voter in Los Angeles, and has run for public office on the Communist Party ticket.

JACK QUALE

Jack Quale, alias Jack Young, is a registered Communist Party voter in Los Angeles. He was active at the Vultee strike and at the strike at the North American Plant. On May 21, 1941, a confidential informant, who is a member of the Communist Party, identified him as bringing large bundles of the "People's World," a Communist newspaper, to CIO headquarters. Quale attended the mass meeting of the strikers on June 8, 1941, when the CIO Local voted to continue the strike in defiance of the President's request that the strike be settled.

PETE PADOVAN

Padovan was active in the North American strike. He was appointed on an aircraft drive committee of the Los Angeles Industrial Union Council, CIO, on February 7, 1941. This committee was organized to intensify efforts to organize CIO Locals in all aircraft plants in Southern California. Padovan is a brother of Frank Padovan, who has been one of the most prominent members of the Communist Party in the San Pedro Harbor area. Another confidential informant reported that Padovan was an organizer and secretary for the Los Angeles County Communist Party in 1939. He was a registered Communist voter in Los Angeles in November, 1938. He is a subscriber for the "People's World", a Communist publication. Padovan is blind.

Leonard Cahn, a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, crossed the border from Tijuana, Mexico to California driving Frank Padovan's automobile. In the publication "Two Decades of Progress", an official publication of the Communist Party in California, Frank Padovan was listed as organizer of the San Pedro branch of the Party.

GEORGE EDWARD SHIBLEY

Shibley is an attorney in Los Angeles and was active on the picket line at the North American plant. He was one of those who were taken into custody by the Army on the technical charge of interfering with the troops when they were dispersing the picket line.

A confidential informant has advised that Shibley represents the labor unions in the harbor area, is widely known for his communistic activities, and belonged to the Professional Group of the Communist Party. He is reported to openly express his communistic views in speeches at Communist Party forums. Shibley is reported to have a poor credit record.

Shibley was named by another informant, who is a Communist, as being a member of the Communist Party.

Shibley was present at a dance and entertainment sponsored by the Democratic Youth Federation and the American Peace Mobilization, both Communist front organizations, which was held on June 13, 1941, in Los Angeles and which was for the benefit of the strikers of the North American plant.

IRENE SPARKS

This individual is a switchboard operator at CIO headquarters in Los Angeles. She is the wife of Jack Sparks, who, according to a confidential informant, joined the Communist Party in 1933 and held 1937 Communist Party Membership Book No. 53668 and 1938 Communist Party Membership Book No. 60932.

Mrs. Sparks joined the Communist Party in 1934, using the Party name of "Irene Diedler" and according to the informant held 1937 Membership Book No. 53669 and 1938 Membership Book No. 60931. She is a member of the Office Workers Union, an affiliate of the CIO.

Jack Sparks is an organizer for the United Construction Workers, an affiliate of the CIO.

ESTOLV E. WARD

A confidential informant has reported that Ward is one of the most important individuals in the CIO organization in Los Angeles. He is public relations officer and directs many of the CIO activities. His title is that of publicity director, but the informant states he is consulted on most policy-making matters.

He was active in the North American strike and is known to be closely associated with all of the leaders in the strike. He has been named by Richard T. Frankenstein as one of the CIO officials to be purged by the national CIO for his Communistic activities. Through him, the CIO radio broadcast known as "Our Daily Bread" appears over a local station. On this broadcast Ward professes to interview persons who describe "intolerable" conditions in various national defense plants.

The individuals named hereafter are officials of the UAWA-CIO and of Local No. 683 at the North American Plant. The radical tendencies of these individuals is set forth in the memorandum on each individual.

WYNDHAM MORTIMER

According to the "Daily Worker", a Communist publication, issue of August 20, 1937, Wyndham Mortimer was described as a Vice President of the United Automobile Workers of America. The article states he was born at Fairfield, Pennsylvania in 1884, the son of a coal miner. Mortimer worked in the mines at the age of twelve for a period of nine years. When he was twenty-two years of age, he was employed by the United States Steel Company at Lorain, Ohio. The article states that he was fired three years later for union activities, and that in 1928 he became a brakeman on the New York Central, working out of Cleveland, Ohio, becoming a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. He was later conductor on a Cleveland street railway. He was employed by the White Motor Company in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1914 and became engaged in Union work there in a union known as the White Motor Union, which he organized and which later affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Mortimer was President of the local union at the White Motor Company from its inception. This union was one of the first in the automobile industry and achieved the first union contract in the automobile industry after an effective strike in 1934.

A former high ranking Communist stated he had personally written up Mortimer's membership in the Communist Party while both he and Mortimer were engaged in organizing the automobile workers under the old "Red Union" in Cleveland, Ohio. Mortimer was taken into the Communist Party at this time, according to this informant, and served on the Communist Party District Committee in Detroit, Michigan, or Cleveland, Ohio, subsequently. This informant states that Mortimer was reported in 1936 to be on the Central Committee of the Communist Party.

In 1934, Mortimer became Vice President of an Industry-Wide Council of Progressives and pioneered in the campaign to oust Frank Dillon as President of the United Automobile Workers of America, which was then affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and achieved autonomy for the new union. Mortimer was elected Vice President of the United Automobile Workers of America which became a CIO affiliate following the election of Homer Martin to the office of President. Mortimer is said to have taken charge of Martin's campaign for President.

In the November, 1935 issue of the magazine "Soviet Russia Today", which is a Communist publication, Mortimer is reported to have made the following statement while attending an American Federation of Labor convention at Atlantic City:

"I believe that the tremendous advances that the Soviet Union is making show that a system which has real democratic control can still make progress in the world today. The fact that the trade unions are responsible for seeing that the workers work under the best of all possible conditions and that the trade unions handle the wide social insurance system are mighty factors in actually bettering the conditions of the workers."

In 1936, an unknown outside source reported that Mortimer was observed to visit the headquarters of the Communist Party and was seldom away from meetings of the Communist Party members (trade unions) held either at the Communist Party District Office or at the Workers School, Cleveland, Ohio.

In 1937, while Wyndham Mortimer was Vice President of the International Union, United Automobile Workers of America, he neither affirmed nor denied that he was a member of the Communist Party. He was, however, known to follow the Party "line". Mortimer is considered one of the older union members and it is stated that by reason of the fact he did an extraordinary job in the early days of the organization in Flint, Michigan, he and a few of his associates were able to lay the groundwork for what later became a union of 35,000 workers in General Motors Corporation plants. Mortimer was at that time considered a very good friend of John L. Lewis, although not so friendly with Homer Martin. The United Automobile Workers of America was considered to be controlled by Communists in 1937.

A confidential informant stated that in a book entitled "Charges Against Frankenstein, Hall, Mortimer, Et al", published at the time that Homer Martin, President of the UAWA-CIO was suspending several members of the UAWA, a notarized affidavit is contained which was furnished by Howard M. Thompson, an International Representative of the International Union, UAWA, working in the General Motors Corporation, Detroit, Michigan. This affidavit states that in January, 1938, at a conference with General Motors officials,

Mortimer spent one hour extolling the virtues of the Communist Government in Russia, stating it is superior to the American form of Government.

A confidential source indicated that as of June 3, 1938, the Executive Council of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the United States, which is now known as the Politburo, was charged with the carrying out of the "directives" of the Third International with headquarters in Moscow. Mortimer is included on this Central Committee and during convention sessions is generally referred to as Comrade George Baker.

A confidential informant advised that during the summer of 1938, a bitter factional dispute occurred in the UAWA-CIO during which Homer Martin, President, suspended several members including Mortimer. In this connection, a book entitled "Charges Against Richard Frankenstein, Hall, Mortimer, Wells, and Adde, and Affidavits and Exhibits in support thereof", was published. In this book is an allegedly notarized affidavit signed by Thomas L. Hoskins stating that Mortimer asked him and Carl Shipley of the Bendix Local, South Bend, Indiana, to join the Communist Party. This took place at the 55th Convention of the AF of L at Atlantic City in October, 1935. Hoskins further stated that Mortimer gave him some books to read including one which is entitled "Marx's Economics".

A confidential informant furnished a list of the Central Committee of the Communist Party as of June 3, 1938, and the name of Mortimer appears thereon.

An article in the Washington, D. C. Post dated June 14, 1938, stated that Mortimer and other officers of the UAWA-CIO were suspended by Homer Martin, President of that organization, who claimed that he had taken such action because these officials were following a course prescribed by Communist officials. Mortimer and the others were subsequently reinstated.

In an article appearing in the Washington, D. C. Post dated August 14, 1938, it is stated that John P. Frey, Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, stated to the Dies Committee that Mortimer, a Vice President of the UAWA, was elected a member of the Communist Party Central Committee at a recent convention at New York City.

On August 16, 1938, John P. Frey, Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, in testifying before the Dies Committee, stated that Mortimer became a member of the National Committee of the Communist Party while still one of the Vice Presidents of the UAWA and is mentioned in several press reports as having been expelled recently together with several other Communist Vice Presidents of the UAWA. Mr. Frey in his testimony before the Dies Committee repeatedly made reference to Mortimer's Communist Party affiliations.

On October 19, 1938, Ralph Knox, President of Local 212, UAWA, Detroit, Michigan, in his testimony before the Dies Committee stated that Mortimer is a Communist Party member and is a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party. On October 20, 1938, Melvin Kells, a member of the Trade Union Unity League, Detroit, Michigan, testified before the Dies Committee and stated that Mortimer is a well known Communist Party member.

On November 16, 1938, an unknown outside source stated that Mortimer, a member of the Federal Labor Union, No. 18465, Cleveland, Ohio, endorsed the American Youth Act before the Congress of the United States, which act was sponsored by the American Youth Congress, a Communist Party front organization.

On November 28, 1938, Sam Baron, a member of the Socialist Party since 1931, in his testimony before the Dies Committee, stated that at the AF of L Convention in 1935 Jack Stachel, the representative of the Communist movement at this convention, introduced Mortimer to him as a Communist. Baron stated that Mortimer leads the Communist faction in the UAWA.

On December 1, 1938, Homer Martin, President of the UAWA-CIO in Detroit, testified before the Dies Committee that the following statement is substantially correct: "In 1935, Mortimer, according to affidavits in the possession of the UAWA, invited three UAWA members to join the Communist Party. Without a single exception, Mortimer placed Communists in the UAWA office at Flint, Michigan, to work as secretaries and organizers. When Martin visited this office, he thought he was at the headquarters of the Communist Party." In another statement to the Dies Committee, Martin advised that in the Hamtramck, Michigan, election a deal was made in Richard Frankenstein's office in the Griswold Building with Mortimer, Hall, Gilbert, and Weinstene by which Frankenstein was to use the labor movement to elect certain Communist Party leaders to the Council, and it would

have been done had not Martin's faction stated they would blast this attempt with radio publicity.

In the January 5, 1939, edition of the New York Herald Tribune, Mortimer is listed as a delegate to the National Conference to Lift the Embargo Against the Spanish Republicans, a Communist Party front organization. The purpose of this conference was to lift the embargo on arms to Spain.

Information was furnished by an unknown outside source indicating that the minutes of a meeting held by the National Committee of the Communist Party in Detroit, Michigan, on February 16, 1939, at which twenty members of the National Committee were present, reflected, "Elmer Johnson, the Michigan State Secretary of the Communist Party, stated that while the Communists were making advances generally in the anti-Martin campaign, there is serious danger of a blow-up in the ranks of the CIO leadership in the Auto Workers Union, and that he felt that this matter might just as well be brought out in the open while the members of the Political Bureau are in Detroit and while Comrades Wyndham Mortimer and Walter Reuther (both Vice Presidents of the UAWA) are here."

Mortimer's name is contained in a list of names obtained from the office of one Colonel Garanow at the Engineering Exhibit of the Russian Building at the New York World's Fair. This list contains names of certain high officials of the CIO, and Mortimer's name was followed by the remarks, "Party member, good Communist Union man, low I.Q."

A confidential informant stated on September 19, 1939, that Mortimer is a member of the Communist Party.

On October 13, 1939, Maurice L. Malkin of New York City, a Communist Party member from 1919 to 1936, in his testimony before the Dies Committee stated that Mortimer is a member of the Communist Party. On October 14, 1939, Robert Pitcoff, a Communist and for four years manager of the Transportation Control Department of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, stated before the Dies Committee that he had been informed in 1933 that Mortimer was a Communist Party recruit at that time.

Information was received during November, 1939, to the effect

that Wyndham Mortimer, in association with Harry Steinmetz, a professor of philosophy at the California State College, San Diego, contemplated protesting to the Attorney General of the United States in connection with an investigation then being conducted at the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation plant at San Diego by the Federal Bureau of Investigation concerning alleged sabotage activities. The investigation in question, predicated upon a number of complaints by employees of the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, had revealed the allegations of sabotage to be unfounded, and information was received from a number of sources indicating that the original complaints had originated from CIO representatives within the plant in connection with attempts by the union to be recognized as the bargaining agent. Steinmetz, who was allegedly associated with Mortimer on this occasion, is known to be a pronounced Communist sympathizer and exercises a prominent role in connection with labor and political disputes in San Diego and vicinity.

The Washington Post on November 28, 1939, reported that Mortimer was named by Benjamin Stolberg, a former Communist, as one of the union leaders who are Communist Party members or fellow travelers.

At a meeting on March 14, 1940, at San Diego, California, of the Aircraft Division of Local No. 506, UAWA, which is known to be a Communist organization, a letter from Mortimer was read which advised he was regretful that he could not be present and that he could not send the "sound truck" to San Diego for possibly another week. He assured them, however, that the "sound truck" had been purchased and sound equipment installed and that it would be used in San Diego in the near future.

On March 9, 1940, it was reported by a confidential informant that at a meeting of the Aircraft Squad, Communist Party, San Diego Section, at the home of Bronson Parrett, 3605 Kettner Boulevard, San Diego, California, Wayne Downey, Squad Captain, stated that Mortimer was a Communist Party member. The same informant stated that Mortimer is a Communist Party member at large and although he neither affirms nor denies his Communist Party membership, Mortimer follows the Communist Party line.

In March, 1940, it was reported that an important Communist Party meeting had been held in Chicago, and, among other things in the

report made by members of the National and State Committees, was reflected information relative to various local CIO unions' setting up district training schools wherever possible. Mention was made of the fact that the Communists had set up such a school in the town of Chino, California, southwest of Los Angeles and not far from the Mexican border, for migratory agricultural workers, a large percentage of whom are Mexicans. The Communist members were reported to have induced the United Cannery Agricultural Packing and Allied Workers of America (CIO) to sponsor the school.

The training school was to last a month and classes were to be held every day with study and discussions, working four evenings a week. The Director of the school was reported to be Wyndham Mortimer, Vice President of the United Automobile Workers Union (CIO) and a member of the Communist Party National Committee. The purpose of the Communists in these schools is to train all students to be organizers for the union, and the Communists will see to it that they are developed along revolutionary lines so that they can carry on antiwar activity among the migratory workers. Other schools of this nature are reported to have been started in various sections of the United States.

On April 14, 1940, a confidential informant reported that at a meeting of the Squad of the 78th Assembly District Branch, Communist Party, held at the home of Bronson Parrett, San Diego, California, on April 13, 1940, Elmer Larson, employed in the Tool Room of the Consolidated Aircraft plant, San Diego, stated, "I don't know whether or not Mort (Wyndham Mortimer) is still active in the Party but he was active back East when I knew him there." Parrett replied, "Yes, he is still a member and still active."

At the Eleventh National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America, held at New York City from May 30 to June 1, 1940, there were actually two conventions of this organization in progress at the same time, one being known as the Open Convention, held merely for the purpose of "show" and for the edification of the more than 1,800 out-of-town delegates. The other convention was known as the Secret Convention, which was attended by chosen delegates. Wyndham Mortimer was reported to have been one of the delegates to the secret meeting, at which time notations were made following his name that he was former Vice President and organizer of the Automobile Workers Union (CIO), former District Director of the Farm Equipment Workers' Association; Director of the United Auto Workers Aircraft Organization on the West Coast, and Director of the Communist Party School at Chino, California.

At this secret meeting these Communists were urged to make an aggressive campaign against imperialist war, and it was brought out in this meeting that the time might not be far distant when it would be impossible for the Communists to operate legally or in the open. It was stated by D. Z. Manuilsky, who represented the Communist International at the Convention and who is an employee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, as well as a member of the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the Communist International of Moscow, that when the time comes that Communists will be unable to operate in the manner above mentioned, instructions from Moscow are that all "legal" work will be done through agencies not known to be under Communistic influence.

William Z. Foster at this secret meeting stated that the Communists should concentrate on trade union and factory work and come out openly in defense of the social gains made by labor and make a determined fight against any attempts to reduce wages. He further stated that strikes against concerns building Naval vessels for the Government should be popularized and that there is no reason why labor should not obtain higher wages for all work connected with war preparations. He referred to the strike of the shipyard workers of the Federal Shipbuilding Plant at Kearny, New Jersey, as a healthy sign.

In June, 1940, it was reported that Wyndham Mortimer was then being aided by one Powers Hapgood, also a Communist, in organizing the aircraft workers at the Lockheed factory in Glendale, California. It is reported that the plan of the Propaganda and Agitators Committee of the Communist Party at that time was to retard the work in the airplane factories by creating deficient machinery and discontent among the workers in the various departments of the plant. It was further reported that the United Automobile Workers of America, in the summer of 1940, won a National Labor Relations Board decree, giving it the right to represent workers in the Vultee plant. This reportedly is the first victory of its kind in this particular field.

On July 26, 1940, a confidential informant stated that the local CIO leaders in San Francisco, California, were elated because the same Communists who are the top promoters in the drive among the aircraft plants in California were delegated to the annual convention of the Automobile and Aircraft Workers in St. Louis starting July 29, 1940. Among these was Mortimer.

A confidential informant advised that Sam Darcy, Carl Reeve, and Frank Hellman, all prominent Communists, at a meeting held on August 15, 1940, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, stated it was common knowledge that Mortimer is a Communist Party member.

On September 11, 1940, an unknown outside source advised that a meeting of the State Buro of the Communist Party of Illinois and a group of invited trade unionists was held on August 10, 1940, at the Workers' School, 431 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois. Mortimer was among those present and was identified as the California director of the UAWA, a former member of the UAWA Executive Board, and formerly a member of the national committee of the Communist Party.

A confidential informant has advised that Mortimer is "as red as possible," that he, the informant, knew Mortimer personally in Cleveland, Ohio, being a former CIO man himself, and that he was once at a meeting of the local union there and after a speech which Mortimer had given, the informant got up and accused Mortimer to his face of being a Communist, which the latter did not deny.

On October 10, 1940, the Washington Post carried an article which stated that Maurice Malkin, who said he had been a member of the Communist Party from 1920 to 1938, at which time he was sent to Sing Sing Prison for felonious assault, testified before the Dies Committee that Mortimer was a Communist.

On October 22, 1940, State Secretary Morris Childs of the Communist Party of Illinois stated that one of the leaders in the Communist Party (meaning William Z. Foster, National Chairman) recently had a long talk with John L. Lewis in Washington. As a result of this talk, it was indicated that efforts would be made to bring Mortimer and Ed Hall, former Communist official of the UAWA, into the big centers around Detroit, Michigan, previous to the CIO convention there in an effort to develop sentiment among the workers in favor of John L. Lewis.

On November 28, 1940, a confidential informant stated that Mortimer was a member of the Euclid Unit No. 28 of the Communist Party in 1934 or 1935, of which the informant was a unit organizer. The informant stated that he met Mortimer twice at the home of Carl Baird on Ball Avenue. The informant stated that there were some discussions regarding the fact that Mortimer did not appear at

these meetings, and the informant stated he was told at the Communist Party headquarters that Mortimer's work was of such a nature that, even though he lived in Euclid, he could not very well work in that unit.

It was reported in the Detroit News on November 28, 1940, that at Downey, California, Mortimer announced an immediate campaign to raise the pay throughout the aircraft industry up to automobile wage rates. He was active in the Vultee Aircraft plant at Downey and as a result of a twelve-day strike, an increase in wages for the workers from 50 cents to 62½ cents per hour was secured. It was reported that he planned to take steps to raise the wages at the Ryan Aeronautical Company, San Diego, the North American Aviation plant at Inglewood, the Menasco Manufacturing Company, Inglewood, and the Harvill Aircraft Die Casting Corporation, Los Angeles.

At a meeting of the State Buro of the Communist Party of Illinois in Chicago on December 4, 1940, Mortimer and Harry Bridges were extolled.

On January 19, 1941, a confidential informant advised that Mortimer is Chairman of the anti-Jim Crow, a subcommittee of the California State CIO, which became active in December, 1940. Under the auspices of the anti-Jim Crow Committee, Mortimer addressed the National Negro Congress, a Communist Party front organization, on January 19, 1941.

On March 15, 1941, a confidential informant furnished a list of the members of the Harry Bridges Defense Committee, which included the name of Mortimer.

On April 16, 1941, Mortimer arrived in Seattle, Washington, and began an organizational drive to establish a CIO local at the Boeing Aircraft Company. Mortimer strongly supported the group of radicals and Communists who had been previously suspended from the AF of L local at this plant. Mortimer solicited the support of the Communist labor leaders in Seattle in this effort, and endeavored to cause a jurisdictional strike at the Boeing plant by having a work stoppage in certain key departments.

During the early part of 1941, Wyndham Mortimer, in conjunction with other organizers of the UAWA-CIO in California, was successful in organizing a CIO local. As a result of this effort, the UAWA-CIO was able to obtain a National Labor Relations Board election. On April 14, 1941, the NLRB certified the UAWA-CIO as the official bargaining representative for the NAA employees. This

certification was the result of an election held just previous thereto, at which time the CIO received 3,043 ballots and the AF of L received 2,970 ballots, with 1,500 employees not voting. Immediately upon being certified as the bargaining agency, the UAWA-CIO made demands to the company for wage increases, et cetera. While negotiations were pending in Washington with the National Defense Mediation Board, Wyndham Mortimer remained in California, and on June 4, 1941, a strike was called and a strong picket line established, after which the company closed the plant. It is interesting to note that Richard T. Frankenstein, International Representative of the UAWA-CIO, stated that Mortimer and Lou Michener had "double crossed" him in calling a strike, which was after Mortimer and Michener met with members of the Communist Party. Mortimer has been strongly in favor of continuing the strike in defiance of the President's demand that the strike be settled.

LOU H. MICHENER

Lou H. Michener is Regional Director of the United Automobile Workers of America Union-CIO and was actively in charge of the strike at the North American Aviation, Incorporated, plant, Inglewood, California. He was a member of the negotiating committee for the union which met before the National Defense Mediation Board in Washington, D. C.

A confidential informant advised that Lou Michener joined the Communist Party in 1938 under the name of Lou Herbert. This informant stated that his membership book number was 78,106 and that he attended many Communist meetings.

Similar information concerning the party membership of Michener was obtained from another confidential informant who advised that Michener was assigned to the industrial unit of the Communist Party as a member of the United Automobile Workers of America.

On November 13, 1939, the Bureau received from a confidential source a list of officials of the various unions comprising the CIO, which included the name of Lou H. Michener. This name was followed by the symbol "UAW. P.M. 15OR M.A.L." The entire list had been obtained from the office of one Colonel Coronov at the engineering exhibit in the Russian building at the New York World's Fair. The informant in submitting this list indicated that the symbols indicated the following: UAW, United Automobile Workers of America; P.M., Party member; 15OR, believed to refer to the amount paid by the Communist Party to the individual; M.A.L., probably the name of the "pay-off" man, possibly referring to Peter Malakanoff, a Communist Party official in California.

A confidential informant reported on July 26, 1940, that Lou Michener, among others, was to be a delegate to the annual convention of the automobile and aircraft workers at Saint Louis, Missouri, starting on July 29, 1940. This informant stated that Michener is a member of the Communist Party.

In a news article appearing in the "Evening Star," Washington, D. C., on November 26, 1940, Michener was quoted as denying that he was a Communist. In the same article, Chairman Dies of the Committee on Un-American Activities said that witnesses (not named) had identified Michener, with others, as a Communist.

Lou Michener as Regional Director of the United Automobile Workers of America-CIO is known to have been active in endeavoring to establish a CIO local at the Boeing Aircraft Company, Seattle, Washington, which was operating on a closed shop basis through a labor contract with the American Federation of labor. Michener also took an active part in the successful strike called at the Vultee Aircraft Corporation, Downey, California. He was also the representative for the United Automobile Workers of America-CIO, local No. 683 at the Aluminum Company of America, Los Angeles, California.

A confidential informant advised that Richard T. Frankenstein, International Representative of the United Automobile Workers of America-CIO, during labor negotiations at the Ryan Aircraft Company, San Diego, California, in January, 1941, told him, the informant, that Michener was probably a Communist at the time he associated with Harry Bridges some time ago but that apparently he had given up some of his Communistic ideas. The informant stated that Frankenstein, however, pointed out that because of Michener's previous contacts with the Communist Party, he may be let out of the aircraft organizing work in the CIO.

Michener proceeded to Seattle in April, 1941, and took an active part in attempting to organize a CIO local at the Boeing Aircraft Company. He has strongly supported the group of radicals expelled from the A.F. of L. union at this plant for their radical activities.

JOHN MARSHALL ORR
alias "Scotty" Orr

John Marshall Orr is the International Representative for the U.A.W.A., CIO Affiliate, Aircraft Division, and is not an employee of the North American Aviation, Incorporated, Inglewood, California. Together with L. H. Michener and Wyndham Mortimer, as set out hereinafter, he is a strike agitator and a reported member of the Communist Party.

In a signed statement witnessed by James G. Findlay, a special agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated May 24, 1939, at Los Angeles, California, which statement was obtained in connection with an investigation conducted at the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, at San Diego, California, John Marshall Orr stated that he was born in Paisley, Scotland, July 16, 1896. During the World War he was in the Argyle and Sutherland H.H.S. Infantry with the rank of private. He was trained as a plumber in Glasgow, Scotland, and came to the United States August 9, 1923. He filed a declaration of intention at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on August 9, 1923, and received a certification of naturalization on December 9, 1929.

Orr stated that in 1925 and 1926 he was vice president and president, respectively, of the Plumbers Union, American Federation of Labor, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and from 1926 to 1929 was a member of the Executive Board. He left the building trade and entered into the aircraft industry with the Keystone Aircraft Company, at Bristol, Pennsylvania, where he was in charge of aircraft plumbing until 1932. From October 1932 through March 1933, Orr was engaged in final assembly work at the Belanco Aircraft Company, New Castle, Delaware. Orr engaged in miscellaneous

employment from this time through November 1936, at which time he was employed by the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation at San Diego, California, in the fabrication of piping system, tube bending and metal work, remaining with that company until May 1937.

From May 1937, to July 1938, Orr was the business agent and International Representative of the Aircraft Division and Executive Secretary of the San Diego Industrial Union Council. Orr stated he obtained a temporary job as a third-class metal smith at the Naval Air Station, North Island, San Diego, California, in September 1938, which employment was terminated in November 1939, due to lack of funds.

From January 4, 1939, to February 15, 1939, Orr was employed at the Vultee Aircraft, Incorporated, Downey, California, on final assembly pipeline work. Orr stated he was let out by this company due to reduction of personnel, but that the real reason was the Eleventh Naval District instructed the Vultee Company to "let me out" since this company had contracts with the Government for construction of Army and Navy planes.

On March 12, 1939, Orr stated he was employed by the United States Automobile Workers of America, CIO Affiliate, as Industrial Representative for the Aircraft Division, and as of May 24, 1939, he was endeavoring to organize the aircraft workers into the CIO movement under the supervision of R. J. Thomas, U.A.W.A. President, Fort Shelby Hotel, Detroit, Michigan. Orr stated that he has repeatedly been called a Communist. He neither denied nor affirmed that he was in fact a Communist.

The statement made by Orr relative to his birth in Scotland and his subsequent naturalization at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania has been verified.

Since May 24, 1939, the time at which the above statement was taken, Orr has been engaged as a CIO aircraft industry organizer.

Orr presently resides at 6215 Madden Street, Los Angeles, California.

A report concerning the labor setup in all California aircraft factories was made by Orr to Rudolph Lambert, 161½ 39th Street, Los Angeles, California, the latter individual being known to have joined the Communist Party on April 8, 1938.

In January 1939, a confidential source submitted a report concerning subversive activities on the Pacific Coast, in which he stated that the most prominent of the radical organizations is the Communist Party. He further reported that this party is making rapid progress towards the control of labor unions, especially the CIO, for the purpose of effecting general strikes and wholesale sabotage. He set out that many of the directing heads of these CIO unions are members of the Communist Party, such as Harry Bridges, L. H. Michener, and John M. Orr.

During the spring of 1939, Orr took a prominent part in allegations by members of the CIO union, alleging that sabotage had been committed by Nazi employees at the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, San Diego, California. These allegations of sabotage were furnished to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in an affidavit of Rudolph Faltus, a CIO member. During this investigation it developed that Orr apparently had the counsel of Harry Bridges in this activity and furnished Bridges with the information in Faltus' affidavit so that Bridges could give the same publicity and cause a government investigation to be made. In this investigation the allegations of sabotage proved unfounded and confidential information indicated that the CIO instigated this investigation for the purpose of embarrassing this company and gaining sympathy for the CIO. Further information was received that Orr made three trips to San Francisco, California, to meet Bridges and to furnish him with full reports concerning the progress in this situation.

In connection with this same investigation, Joe Braun, an employee of the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation, who was president of the CIO local union at this time, was interviewed by Special Agent F. E. Wright of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Braun advised that Orr was business agent of the local CIO union. He continued that the CIO union at this time was competing with the American Federation of Labor for control of the plant, and that the CIO board members became so radical in advocating strikes that he, Braun, resigned from the CIO. He stated that the principal reason for his resigning which he had never disclosed to any person before was that

in a conversation with John Orr and James McDermott, CIO leaders, concerning the bad state of affairs of labor in general, they had said, "We are having a tough time. The only way we will ever get any place is to join a real party." Braun asked them what party they meant and they replied, "Use your own judgment." Braun stated he is convinced that Orr and McDermott are both Communists.

Orr is known to have corresponded with Professor Harry Steinmetz, San Diego State College, San Diego, California, a known Communist sympathizer.

Information was received from a member of the United States Naval Reserve in June 1939, that upon the occasion of a meeting of the CIO local union and in a conversation between John Orr and another individual, this individual asked Orr why Steinmetz was not "at the last meeting," to which Orr replied that it was not supposed to be known that Steinmetz was a Communist. This Naval Reserve Officer stated that his information is that Steinmetz is not a present member of the Communist Party, but that John M. Orr is a member, and that through the latter's strong labor position he is assisting the Communists to infiltrate into and dominate the CIO union.

In June 1940, a confidential source who is a member of the Communist Party advised that a mass organizational drive in the aircraft industry in Southern California was under way; that this drive was being initiated by the Communist Party and that important figures in this drive to organize all plant workers were Wyndham Mortimer and John M. Orr.

Information taken from the files of a high-ranking, retired Army officer in July 1940, reflected that John Marshall Orr of Los Angeles, California, was an active member of the Communist Party and an organizer for the CIO in the aircraft industry.

In July 1940, a confidential informant who is a member of the Communist Party reported that the local CIO leaders in San Francisco were very much enthused over the annual convention of the Automobile and Aircraft Workers in St. Louis, Missouri, starting July 29, 1940. The reason for this enthusiasm was that the same crowd of Communists who were the top promoters in the drive among the workers in the aircraft plants in California were the delegates to this convention. The informant further reported that the delegates

were Lou Michener, William Goodman, Scotty Orr and Wyndham Mortimer, all of whom are members of the Communist Party.

In November 1940, during an investigation in connection with the strike at the Vultee Aircraft, Incorporated, Downey, California, information was received that Johnson G. Orr, a member of the editorial staff of the "Aircraft Organizer," a CIO publication, was participating actively in this strike, as was his father, Scotty Orr, a CIO organizer. Scotty Orr was engaged in this strike along with Wyndham Mortimer. It further developed through this investigation that Scotty Orr came to Los Angeles from Detroit with Wyndham Mortimer, the latter being an international official of the United Automobile Workers Union, and a known Communist.

In January 1941, a confidential plant informant at the United Aircraft Products Company secured a list of the names of Communists employed in aircraft and automobile industries, which list was prepared by George Coleman, a former CIO organizer. Coleman had furnished this list to Fred Wilkins, the general manager of United Aircraft Products, who in turn furnished the list to the plant informant. The name of Scotty Orr appears on this list as a CIO organizer and a member of the Communist Party.

In connection with the strike at the North American Aviation, Incorporated, Inglewood, California, Scotty Orr, along with Wyndham Mortimer and Lou H. Michener, known Communists, was active in directing this strike and in all union negotiations with this company. Orr advised a confidential informant of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who is a prominent member of the Communist Party, that the union was not going to strike as soon in the North American strike as it did in the Vultee strike because they wished first to be in public favor by a refusal of the plant to pay good scale wages. On April 21, 1941, Orr spoke over radio station KMTR, Long Beach, California, for the purpose of winning public opinion or favor to the workers' side prior to any strike. On June 8, 1941, Scotty Orr addressed a mass meeting of the CIO union at Inglewood, California, at which he advocated the continuance of the strike.

* * * * *

The following information has been received concerning Johnson G. Orr, who is the son of John M. "Scotty" Orr:

In September 1938, a retired, high-ranking Army officer advised

that Johnson Orr was editor of the San Diego Workers Alliance "Organizer." This officer further reported that all the Communists in the San Diego district had received orders to join the Workers Alliance. He therefore drew the inference that since all the members of the staff of this publication were Communists, Johnson Orr was also a Communist.

A confidential informant who is a prominent member of the Communist Party in April 1941, reported that Johnson G. Orr was editor of the "Aircraft Organizer" publication, which was last published on April 16, 1940. Louis H. Michener was the regional director, and Wyndham Mortimer was the sub-regional director connected with this publication. The Aircraft Organizer has been a great supporter of Harry Bridges, and the February 19, 1941, issue published an article on Harry Bridges under the caption "Must he be acquitted every year?" Information was also received that Johnson Orr participated actively in the strike at the Vultee Aircraft, Incorporated, Downey, California, and in the strike at the North American Aviation, Incorporated.

HENRY KRAUS, with aliases,
Henry Kreis, H. S. Grant

Kraus has been active as an organizer for the United Automobile Workers of America, CIO, in southern California. He is closely associated with Wyndham Mortimer who requested him to do publicity work in this strike. He professes to have been previously employed in the publicity department of the CIO in Detroit.

Kraus was among those arrested by Army authorities on June 9, 1941, when the Army took over the North American Aviation plant. He is known to have taken a very active part in the strike and to have made a particularly vicious speech after the President stated that troops would take over the plant if the strike was not settled by June 9, 1941. Moving pictures taken at the time of the riot on June 9 reflected Kraus was in the center of agitation and activity.

A strictly confidential source which cannot under any circumstances be disclosed revealed that Kraus was closely associated with Wyndham Mortimer during April and May of 1941 in an endeavor to organize a rival UAWA, CIO, local at the Boeing Aircraft plant. This source reflected that in a conversation with Mortimer, Kraus said that he would like to have been present in Moscow on May Day.

According to information furnished by Kraus to Army officials when taken into custody on June 9, he graduated from Western Reserve University with A. B. and M. A. degrees. He stated he had lived in Europe for several years while his wife was studying music, during which time he did some writing. He claims to have written articles for "New Republic" and "Nation" under the pen name of H. S. Grant.

At the time he was taken into custody he had a card in his possession on which was written the following message: "Vultee mass meeting at 11:00 a.m. Bob wants one more speaker, preferably Wiitanen."

It is definitely known that the same labor organizers who took part in the Vultee strike in December, 1940, were responsible for the organizing of a CIO union at North American, and for the instant strike. Officials of the Vultee local UAWA during the strike offered their support to the North American local.

A feature article in the New York Times, dated Sunday, November 28, 1937, by Louis Stark depicting the factional struggle between Homer Martin with the union leaders in Flint, Michigan who follow the Communist Party line stated: "The editorship of the union paper in Flint, Michigan went to Henry Kraus, a Communist Party follower", after Communists and Communist sympathizers gained control of the Flint local. The article indicates that when Martin attempted to purge the "red" influence he dismissed Kraus as editor.

Kraus was arrested on January 17, 1937, at Flint, Michigan, on a charge of malicious destruction of property. This arrest arose out of the strike at the Fisher Body Company Plant No. 2 at Flint. These charges were dismissed.

WILLIAM JAMES BACKMAN

William James Backman, an employee, was a member of the rank and file Negotiating Committee for the strikers at the North American Aviation, Incorporated, Inglewood, California.

According to the Washington Evening Star of June 11, 1941, Backman was a graduate of the Santa Barbara State College (California).

William James Backman, #FBI 1571427, was arrested on June 30, 1936 by the Eureka, California, Police Department on a charge of petty theft, on which charge he was given a sentence of 180 days. The fingerprints of Backman as an employee of the North American Aviation, Incorporated, were submitted by the Police Department of El Segundo, California, on August 2, 1938. This fingerprint card shows Backman's address as 1408 West Second Street, Santa Ana, California, and that he was born at Pasadena, California, on February 12, 1917.

At a mass meeting of the employees of the North American Aviation, Incorporated, on Sunday, June 8, 1941, Backman spoke from the platform as a representative of the rank and file Negotiating Committee of the Union, according to a confidential informant, and supported Wyndham Mortimer in urging a continuance of this strike. Other than Backman's association with Mortimer, Puppos, and other known radicals there is no information that Backman is a Communist.

ELMER J. FREITAG

Elmer J. Freitag is president of the United Automobile Workers of America union local at North American Aviation, Incorporated, and was a member of the negotiating committee during the strike. Freitag was formerly employed at the Vultee Aircraft Company at Downey, California, and was prominent in a recent strike there.

Elmer J. Freitag was registered as a Communist Party voter in Los Angeles County, California, on January 8, 1938, and resided at 312 East Hazel Street, Inglewood, California.

In June, 1939, Elmer J. Freitag, then residing at 953 South Truso Avenue, Inglewood, California, was interviewed by a Special Agent of the Bureau at which time he stated he had been employed at the North American Aviation, Incorporated, plant at Inglewood since June, 1936, as a mechanic. Freitag stated he had been previously employed by this company's predecessor at Dunkirk, Maryland.

Information was received on July 24, 1940, from a confidential informant that the Communistic trend of the conversation and talk of Elmer Friethe, alias Elmer Freitag, definitely place him as a person to be constantly watched.

At a mass meeting of the strikers held on Sunday, June 8, 1941, Elmer J. Freitag acted as chairman of the platform and was the first speaker as a representative of the negotiating committee. He urged the employees to support Mortimer in continuing the strike.

WILLIAM PETER GOODMAN

William Peter Goodman is a member of the Negotiating Committee of the CIO - UAWA, which carried on negotiations at the North American Aviation Plant. He actually issued the call for the strike.

In August, 1939, Goodman was interviewed by a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at which time he stated that he commenced to work at the North American Aviation Plant as a machinist on October 4, 1937, and later became Secretary of Local 228 of the UAWA of the AF of L.

The Los Angeles Industrial Union Council, CIO, held a special meeting at their headquarters, 5851 Avalon Boulevard, on the night of February 7, 1941, at which meeting one Ralph Dawson was Chairman. At this special meeting it was stated that on February 19, 1941, the CIO would at the North American Plant attempt to put on the most gigantic demonstration ever put on in Southern California. At this special meeting on February 7, 1941, Dawson appointed an Aircraft Drive Committee of twenty-four individuals. Goodman was appointed on this Committee.

During the election between the CIO and the AF of L as bargaining agent at the North American Plant, the AF of L put out a circular endeavoring to expose the Communist leaders in the CIO - UAWA Union. In their four page dodger, the AF of L claimed that Goodman was formerly a Treasurer of Local 228 of the UAWA of the AF of L, and that while holding a trusted position he was expelled for refusing to account for the members' money which was entrusted to his care. It was further claimed that Goodman refused to allow the books of the Local to be audited by an Auditing Committee selected for that purpose, and that Goodman also refused to turn over to the Board of Trustees the property of the local which had been placed in his charge.

At the mass meeting held on Sunday, June 8, 1941, Goodman was one of the speakers. This meeting was near the North American Plant.

In a signed statement executed by Mark K. Leonard, an employee of the North American Aviation Plant, Leonard stated that Goodman is a radical and uses every moment to agitate and further Union activities among plant employees. He also stated that Goodman threatened to do physical harm to him because he, Leonard, would not fully cooperate with him. Leonard also stated that Goodman incited hatred among the employees against the plant management and that Goodman was prominent in speaking to strikers at mass meetings within the past several weeks.

WALTER R. HATHCOCK

Walter R. Hathcock, a plant employee, was a member of the rank and file negotiating committee in the North American Aviation strike. He was suspended by Army officials after the Army assumed control of the plant. The Los Angeles Field Division has been informed that Hathcock voluntarily resigned his position on June 11, 1941, after he was suspended.

No information has been received to indicate that Hathcock has engaged in radical activities. It is known, however, that he actively supported the Mortimer-Michener group in seeking to prolong the strike in defiance of the President's request that the strike be settled.

William J. Pupos, a known Communist who has been previously reported upon, in a speech on June 9, 1941, stated that he had enlisted all but one member of the negotiating committee into the CIO which included Hathcock. Other than Hathcock's association with Mortimer, Pupos, and other known radicals there is no information that Hathcock is a Communist.

ROBERT MALLARY

Robert Mallary was a member of the negotiating committee for the strikers at the North American Aviation, Incorporated.

Mallary was born at Toledo, Ohio, on December 2, 1917, and is the son of Prof. Benjamin Elishia Mallary of the University of California. Benjamin Mallary was appointed as a member of the California State Personnel Board on April 28, 1939, by Governor Colbert Olson. Benjamin Mallary testified as the only character witness for Harry Bridges, although he was not personally acquainted with Bridges. He is listed as an organizer of the California Federation Political Unity, and a sponsor of the J. Lubin Society of California, according to a confidential informant. This informant further advised that Robert Mallary was a subscriber in 1938 to the "People's World", the Communist newspaper.

Mrs. Grace G. Long, Berkeley, California, advised she has known the Mallary family for 14 years and that Robert Mallary was a "rabid Communist". Mrs. Long stated that Mrs. B. E. Mallary told her, "Bob is the head of the Young Communist and is financing his trip to New York by selling his drawings." Mrs. Mallary later told Mrs. Long that Robert had attended the Young Communist League Conference held in New York City in 1937 or 1938, and that while en route Robert stopped to see Earl Morten in St. Louis, Missouri. Mrs. Long further stated that the entire Mallary family is radical and that Robert spent several months in Mexico during 1939 for the purpose of studying music.

Earl F. Morten, 7582 Warner Street, Richmond Heights, Missouri stated on June 14, 1941, that he has known Robert Mallary and the Mallary family since about 1925 when they were neighbors in Berkeley, California. Morten stated that in the early summer of 1937, Robert spent one night with him in St. Louis at which time Robert stated he was en route by special bus to the East on an art project. Mallary told Morten that he was traveling with a group who were going East for a Sunday School Conference, but Mallary claimed he was merely an extra passenger and was not connected with this group.

Gilbert T. Nealan, 1235 Bay Street, San Francisco, California, advised that a young man well acquainted with Robert Mallary, whose name Nealan declined to disclose, had told Nealan substantially the same information concerning Mallary as was furnished by Mrs. Grace G. Long of Berkeley, California.

E. J. Bamrich, United States Army Air Corps Protection Officer at the Vultee Aircraft Company, Downey, California, advised that Mallery was one of the organizers of the Young Communist League on the University of California Campus at Berkeley, California, and that he attended a Young Communist League Convention in New York City in 1937.

At a mass meeting of North American Aviation employees held on Sunday, June 8, 1941, Robert Mallery spoke from the platform as a representative of the rank and file of the negotiating committee. According to a confidential informant, he was one of the most vicious speakers who urged the employees to support Mortimer, and to continue the strike.

WILLIAM PRESTON McLAUGHLIN

This individual is an employee of the North American Aviation, Inc., and has been described by J. F. Ludwig, Night Superintendent of the plant, as an organizer for the UAWA-CIO for about one year. Ludwig described McLaughlin as a very demanding individual and definitely a radical. Jefferson H. Sutton, a member of the plant police force, has reported that McLaughlin acted as a strike captain on the picket line for the union. He stated that before the arrival of the troops, McLaughlin was the leader of a "goon" squad and was active in inciting the strikers on the picket line to riot.

Stella H. Thaw, by a letter to the Los Angeles Field Division on June 10, 1941, forwarded to the Los Angeles Field Division a notebook found in the home of McLaughlin just after he had moved. This notebook contains definite Communist Party statements, such as, "This day of freedom may die . . . when war comes we abdicate as citizens whether we like it or not . . . the picket line will be outlawed . . . it is our responsibility to organize the power of the people across the entire country . . . peace for opportunity to promote progressive measures at home." In this same notebook under a caption "Labor's Non-Partisan League" is a list of attendance at meetings of the League.

McLaughlin joined the Communist Party in 1937 and held Communist Party Book No. 80,321 for that year and Book No. 58,752 for 1938. He was assigned to the Special Aircraft Section in Douglas Plant No. 1, and was listed as a member of the UAWA-CIO Union. Goldie McLaughlin, his wife, also joined the Communist Party in 1938 and was a member of the Industrial Aircraft Section.

WILLIAM JOSEPH PUPOS

William Joseph Pupos is a member of the Communist Party and is on the CIO Executive Committee. He resides at 2920 1/2 South LaBrea Avenue, Los Angeles, California, and since January 4, 1940, has been employed at the North American Aviation Plant, Inglewood, California, as a sheet metal worker and operates a milling machine.

In 1937 O. F. Duke, an employee at the North American Plant, reported to the Plant Protection Department of the company that Pupos endeavored to enlist him and his wife in the Communist Party.

From a confidential source it was ascertained that Pupos had formerly been employed as a longshoreman. About January 9, 1937, Pupos, while in a conversation with O. F. Duke and Mrs. Duke, admitted that he was a Communist and explained to Mr. and Mrs. Duke that Russia was his ideal, where everything is for the people. Pupos endeavored to interest Duke in joining the Communist Party, explaining that in this country he did not have even the price of cigarettes. At that time Pupos was living with his aunt and apparently he could not, or did not want to, get work. He advised Duke that he had to leave the Longshoremen's Association because he was unable to pay his dues. According to the same source, Pupos has been actively engaged in labor organizing since 1937, when Duke first became acquainted with him. Pupos approached Duke on repeated occasions to explain the advantages of union membership and endeavored to get Duke to organize the Engineering Department at the North American Plant.

Some time during the middle of the summer of 1940, Duke requested Pupos to stay away from his home. Despite this, Pupos again approached Duke about the middle of February, 1941, in front of Duke's residence and told Duke that he and the engineering personnel were "awful suckers not to get on the band wagon" by organizing the Engineering Department and joining the Union.

Information obtained from another confidential source is to the effect that Pupos was one of the speakers at the CIO - UAWA Union meeting near the North American Plant on Sunday, June 8, 1941. Pupos was one of the principal speakers and made a vicious speech at this strikers' meeting. He stated in his speech that he had caused to be recruited into the CIO Union all members of the present negotiating committee except Elmer J. Freitag.

Pupos is a member of the Communist Party and belonged to the Industrial Section. In 1937, he held Communist Party Membership Book No. 75736 and recruited into the Party one Lester Davis, who held 1937 Communist Party Book No. 54360, and who in 1937 resided at 206½ Sixth Street, San Pedro, California.

Pupos is twenty-six years of age and was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 29, 1914. On February 25, 1939, he married Zipporah Levitt in Los Angeles, California. His father, Joseph Pupos, was born in Budapest, Hungary, and his mother, nee Anna Szabo, was born in Vasarhely, Hungary. His mother died in 1924.

DAVID SIMPSON

David Simpson is a member of the rank and file negotiating committee for the strikers at North American Aviation, Incorporated. The Washington Evening Star of June 11, 1941, stated that David Simpson was from Gladstone, Michigan, and took two years of high school at St. Jean Baptiste, Duluth, Minnesota.

At a mass meeting of the strikers held on June 8, 1941, David Simpson spoke from the platform as a representative of the rank and file employees in favor of the strike, according to a confidential informant. He strongly urged the employees to support Mortimer in continuing the strike. Other than Simpson's association with Mortimer, Pupos, and other known radicals there is no information that Simpson is a Communist.

ERWIN J. SMITH

Erwin J. Smith, an employee, is a member of the local CIO rank and file Negotiating Committee in the North American Aviation strike.

A confidential informant, who is a member of the Communist Party, advised that in the mass meeting of June 8, 1941, William J. Pupos, a member of the Communist Party who belonged to the Industrial Section and held 1937 Communist Party membership book No. 75736, spoke and stated that he had brought into the CIO Union all of the group on the Negotiating Committee except Elmer Freitag. This statement is significant with reference to Smith due to the activities of Pupos and his membership in the Communist Party.

The confidential informant advised that Smith was a Communist Party member using the name of Herbert Jefferson and was assigned to the Industrial Section of the Party in June 1938, Los Angeles County.

Erwin Smith has been employed in the North American Aviation, Incorporated, and is presently suspended.

TOIVA WALTER WIITANEN

Toiva Walter Wiitanen, FBI No. 2058718, an employee and a member of the rank and file Negotiating Committee of the U.A.W.A. Local at the North American Aviation, Inc. plant, was born January 20, 1911, at Trout Creek, Michigan.

On May 28, 1932, he was arrested in Marquette, Michigan, charged with larceny and received a sentence of from three to fifteen years. On August 8, 1934, he was paroled, and on August 26, 1935, he was discharged from his parole.

Wiitanen was reported by William A. Smith, an employee at the North American Aviation plant in a signed statement to have threatened the life of William Bischoff, a fellow employee. Smith described Wiitanen as the real leader of the agitation at the North American Aviation plant and extremely active on the picket line during the strike. He was one of the strike leaders who strongly urged the strikers to refuse to return to work.

June 18, 1941

MEMORANDUM

The following information received from various sources, reflects the names of employees at the North American plant who were reported to be engaged in acts of intimidation against other employees at the plant, and their activity during the strike, as a result of which some of these employees were taken into custody by the Military authorities:

WINFIELD S. BEAVER

Beaver was dismissed from his employment at the plant by Army officials on June 14, 1941, due to the fact that he threatened to "crack the head" of L. F. Barnes, plant employee, if he returned to work.

JOHN DAVID BOEHM

Boehm, a plant employee, was taken into custody on June 9, 1941, by the Army authorities, charged with interference with troops in the performance of duty, and was later released.

STACY J. BOTJKIN

Botjkin, a plant employee, was taken into custody on June 9, 1941, by the Army authorities, charged with interference with troops in the performance of duty, and was later released.

WYOTT WALTER BOTKIN

Botkin, a plant employee, was taken into custody on June 9, 1941, by the Army authorities, charged with interference with troops in the performance of duty, and was later released.

HARRY BRUCKER

C. A. Walterhoefer, plant foreman, submitted a signed statement in which he advised that Richard Thasis, his lead man, stated that Harry Brucker, plant employee, slowed up production and spoiled material for a week before the strike. Brucker is shown in motion pictures in the possession of the Army authorities being closely followed by Henry Kraus through the crowd during the latter's intense activity on the picket line. Brucker is shown to frequently converse with Kraus. A confidential informant furnished a list of the members of the Communist Party Aircraft Section, which contained the name of Harry Brucker, whose party name was shown to be Harry Dunlap.

CARL L. CLEMENT

Clement, a plant employee, furnished a signed statement in which he advised that he is a member of the CIO Union of the UAWA and was on the picket line when the Army authorities moved in on June 9, 1941. Clement was injured with a bayonet and was taken to the hospital for treatment. He denies that he was a Communist and stated that the reason he went on the strike was because the men were underpaid.

DAVID JOHN COX, JR.

James M. Rice, plant employee, advised in a signed statement that Cox asked him on June 10, 1941, for a list of all the men who came to work at the plant on Monday evening, June 9, 1941. Rice is a time-keeper and would have had such information. Cox stated to Rice that he desired to take this list to the CIO headquarters. Cox was a CIO steward in his department and was a strike captain during the strike, according to a UAWA-CIO strike bulletin.

HAROLD R. CRAWFORD

Robert Earl Farmer, plant employee, furnished a statement to the effect that Crawford, also an employee, called him "scab" on June 10, 1941, for coming back to work on the first day, adding that if he had not come back and all others had stayed out, they would have had the thing licked. Later on this same day, Crawford challenged Farmer to a "fist fight" but no encounter took place. Farmer stated that at 3:20 a.m. on the following day a car similar to that of Crawford appeared at the Farmer home and someone halloed, "Scab, come out and fight."

ERNEST OKLEY DENNINGTON

Dennington, a plant employee, was taken into custody on June 9, 1941, by the Army authorities charged with interference with troops in the performance of duty and was later released.

JACK DYKMAN

Dykman, a plant employee, was taken into custody on June 9, 1941, by the Army authorities charged with interference with troops in the performance of duty and was later released.

HERBERT IRA EVANS

Evans was a plant employee and, according to confidential informants, is identical with Herbert Evans, who held 1937 Communist

Party Membership Book No. 58234. Evans is a member of the CIO Union of the United Automobile Workers of America.

A confidential informant furnished a list of the members of the Centinela Valley Local 46 of the Communist Party which contained the name "Herb" Evans.

JOE FIGUERAOUS

William A. Smith, plant employee, submitted a signed statement and advised that he heard Figueracos threatening to get even with Allan Struer and John Hyatt, also plant employees, for attempting to return to work on Monday, June 9, 1941.

EDWARD LEROY HAMILTON

Hamilton, a plant employee, according to a confidential informant, is believed to be identical with a member of the Communist Party of that name who held a Communist Party membership book in 1937, the number of which is not presently known.

DELBERT HOVATTER

William A. Smith, plant supervisor, in a signed statement advised that Hovatter was a slowdown striker by himself and persuaded others to do likewise. He continually praised Earl Browder and stated that the CIO would collect one dollar from each member for Browder's defense. Clarke Renn, a plant employee, stated that Hovatter told him that the United States Government was persecuting Bridges. Renn also stated that Hovatter became engaged in a fight with plant employee Eugene Profit over the Browder case. Hovatter voluntarily left the employment of the North American Aviation, Incorporated, on June 11, 1941.

WILBERT LYFORD KILLEN

Killen, a plant employee, was taken into custody on June 9, 1941, by the Army authorities charged with interference with troops in the performance of duty and was later released.

ANTHONY R. KILKER

Francis Mulligan, plant employee, stated that when notice was sent to all the employees concerning their return to work, Kilker, also an employee, came into the tool crib and, upon seeing the notice, patted his CIO button and said, "I think more of this badge than I do of the American flag". Mulligan also advised that Kilker

stated that the union would not stand for the Army taking over the plant and that there would be trouble again the next day.

FRANCIS MALONEY

Charles H. Furman, plant employee, in a signed statement advised that Maloney, also an employee, admitted that when the police threw gas grenades, he took part in throwing these grenades back at the police.

RICHARD EASTON MORRISON

Morrison, a plant employee, was taken into custody on June 9, 1941, by the Army authorities charged with interference with troops in the performance of duty and was later released.

LEROY F. OATES

Oates, a plant employee, was taken into custody on June 9, 1941, by the Army authorities charged with interference with troops in the performance of duty and was later released.

RUSSELL PALMER

T. R. Brecto, plant employee, stated that he was advised by Palmer, also a plant employee, that he, Palmer, threw the gas grenades back at the officers during the strike.

GEORGE LESTER PEASE

Pease, a plant employee, was taken into custody on June 9, 1941, by the Army authorities charged with interference with troops in the performance of duty and was later released.

Lonnie W. Smith, plant employee, advised plant officials that Pease, whom he identified as one carrying a gas mask on the picket line, endeavored to enlist him, Smith, in the Communist organization several years ago when Smith resided with Pease.

DONALD L. PERRY

Perry, a plant employee, was taken into custody on June 9, 1941, by the Army authorities charged with interference with troops in the performance of duty and was later released.

CHARLES QUINTARD

Quintard, a plant employee, was chairman in charge of the picketing at the plant during the day, according to a UAWA - CIO strike bulletin. He was in charge of the picketing at the time when a riot on the picket line led the Army to take action against the pickets and to assume military control over the plant.

CLAUDE SIDNEY RENFRASC

Renfrasc, a plant employee, was taken into custody on June 9, 1941, by the Army authorities charged with interference with troops in the performance of duty and was later released.

GEORGE SANDERS

T. R. Brecto, plant employee, identified Sanders in motion pictures as a person in the middle of a fight where several pickets were beating a worker attempting to enter the plant.

CHESTER N. RUSH

Robert Hazelhurst, plant employee, in a signed statement advised that he was told not to come to work on June 10, 1941, by the occupant of a car, the license of which is registered to Rush, who is also an employee of the plant.

CARL W. SIMPSON

Simpson was appointed as chairman of the chiseling committee for the picket line, which committee functioned to obtain financial and food assistance for the pickets, according to a UAWA - CIO strike bulletin.

James H. Barton, plant employee, in a signed statement advised that on June 9, 1941, he saw and heard Simpson, also a plant employee, addressing a group of workmen who were ready to go to work. Simpson asked these men why they wanted to return when the company did not pay them the wages demanded and requested these men to remain out. At this time, Simpson wore numerous union buttons on his person. Barton also stated that at 4 P.M. of the same day he saw Simpson across the street from the parking lot in front of the Airway Cafe near the plant taking down license numbers of cars stopped by Barton in the course of his duties. According to Barton, if these cars hesitated when going into the parking lot, Simpson

stated, "Don't go in there," or "You had better not go in there," and after these cars had turned into the lot he remarked, "That is one we will get."

WILLIAM B. WORTH

Kenneth McIlroy, plant guard, stated that he heard Worth, a plant employee, remark, when boasting to fellow workmen, that when the Los Angeles City Police were throwing gas bombs, he was throwing them back at the police. Worth was also complaining about the wages and remarked that the Federal Government should pay more money to the employees rather than paying the Army. McIlroy reported Worth to be a union member.

WILLIAM WALLACE WYLE

Wyle, a plant employee, was taken into custody on June 9, 1941, by the Army authorities charged with interference with troops in the performance of duty and was later released.

Hector Holleck, a plant employee, advised that he recognized one Shumway in the motion picture as an individual in the midst of the fighting. Holleck also stated that one Myerby, a plant employee, stated to another employee's wife that he kicked a worker in the face while this worker was down during the riot and that he threw tear gas at the police.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

June 19, 1941

PERSONAL AND [REDACTED]
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Edwin M. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Watson:

Reference is made to my letter of June 9, 1941, transmitting a memorandum concerning a meeting held by the Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in Washington, D. C., on June 3, 1941, to hear charges that several members of the Executive Board of Local No. 544 of the General Drivers Union in Minneapolis, Minnesota, were Trotskyites and members of the Socialist Workers Party.

Supplementing this information, I am enclosing an additional memorandum relative to the situation in this union.

With assurances of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 5(E)(2)
Justice Dept. letter, 9-21-72
By DBS, NLR, Date APR 3 1975

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10-B

834

June 19, 1941

M E M O R A N D U M

Information has been received from several confidential informants indicating that at a membership meeting held June 9, 1941, at which approximately 2,000 members were present, Local No. 544 of the AF of L General Drivers Union, Minneapolis, Minnesota, voted to affiliate itself with the CIO. It is reported that the leaders of Local No. 554 are Trotskyites, while the CIO leaders are Stalinite Communists, indicating a merger of Stalinite Communists with the Trotskyites.

It is further reported that William Dunne, an alleged official of the Communist Party, has permitted his brothers, Vincent R. and Miles Dunne, both officials of Local No. 544, to join the CIO, thus indicating Communist Party control of the CIO in Minneapolis. It is indicated that there is a strong possibility of the CIO obtaining complete control of all labor in the state of Minnesota.

One informant states that unless the employers negotiate with the new CIO union which will be formed from members of AF of L Local No. 544 a general labor strike may take place in Minneapolis, Minnesota, and thereby cause a tie-up of materials flowing to and from plants in that vicinity having National Defense contracts.

On June 11, 1941, Dave Beck, officer of the AF of L International Brotherhood of Teamsters, arrived in Minneapolis to take over Local No. 544, including its funds, contracts, and property, having been designated to do this by Dan Tobin, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. A jurisdictional dispute is expected to develop between the AF of L and the present Trotskyite leadership of Local No. 544. It is anticipated that both the CIO leaders of the new Local No. 544 and the AF of L leaders of Local No. 544, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, will each desire to dominate the trucking industry in Minneapolis and demand that the employer companies secure contracts only with their respective unions, thus causing the jurisdictional dispute which will affect National Defense industries.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

June 19, 1941

PERSONAL AND [REDACTED]
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Edwin M. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Watson:

I am transmitting herewith as of possible interest to the President and you a memorandum concerning A. Phillip Randolph, a Negro leader in the United States and former head of the National Negro Congress, who has organized a "Negro March on Washington" which is to take place on July 1, 1941.

With assurances of my highest regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

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June 18, 1941

MEMORANDUM

Information has been received to the effect that A. Phillip Randolph, a Negro leader in the United States and former head of the National Negro Congress has organized a "Negro March on Washington" which is to take place on July 1, 1941. The object of this March is to make a "tremendous demonstration against jim-crowism and imperialist war."

Randolph's "Negro March on Washington Committee" is calling for 100,000 Negroes to join in the March to demand abolition of jim-crowism against Negroes in government departments and in national defense industries.

Of particular significance is the attitude of the Communist Party concerning the proposed March. It is to be noted that A. Phillip Randolph in April 1940 severed his connection with the National Negro Congress because of its alleged control and domination by the Communist Party. It appears that the Communist Party has not been invited to participate in this March. The Party, however, has expressed a very real interest in the proposed undertaking. James W. Ford, leading Negro member of the Communist Party and three times its candidate for Vice President of the United States, has issued numerous statements in support of the said March. In speaking of the March, Ford declared:

"It reflects the trends of militancy to be observed at the present moment--trends which go far beyond the intent and purpose of those who initiated the March on Washington."

Ford also alleged that the March unquestionably

"reflects the bitterness which a large section of the Negro people has expressed against jim-crowism as a national policy.

It also reflects the deep concern of progressive trade unions and other similar forces among the whites over the situation of the Negro in the United States today."

The purpose to which the March will undoubtedly be put by the Communist Party is indicated by the following statement recently issued by Ford:

"The Communist Party endorses all efforts of the Negro people to fight against this jim-crowism, which is now the national policy of the government. The Negro people want jobs, democracy, and a decent standard of living; they want healthy bodies, the right to vote in the deep South, passage of the anti-lynching bill and the abolition of jim-crow as a national policy. The Communist Party supports 100 per cent the Negro people in their demands for economic security, full equality, and a happy life in this country."

There is some indication that the Communist Party will endeavor to convert the March into a Communist demonstration. This is indicated by Ford's statement to the effect that the program of A. Phillip Randolph who is organizing the March calls for "complete support of a war program." He further alleged that Randolph's aim is "without a doubt to head off any real struggle of the Negro people against this war program." Without this struggle, Ford declared there can be no successful elimination of discrimination.

Ford finally recommended:

"The Negro people, together with their white friends and allies, should use the occasion of the March on Washington to make a tremendous demonstration against jim-crowism and the imperialist war."

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

June 20, 1941

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10-B

PERSONAL AND [REDACTED]
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Edwin M. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Watson:

Information has been received that a decision was made at midnight on June 19, 1941, to place a picket line in front of the White House on June 20 and 21, 1941. It is understood that a delegation of one hundred Work Projects Administration workers departed from New York City for Washington last night in chartered busses from headquarters of the Work Projects Administration Teachers Union, Local #453, located at 28 West 31st Street, New York City.

William Levner, President of Local #453 of the Work Projects Administration Teachers Union, declared that the picketing would take place unless a majority of the United States Senators would vote an increase in the Work Projects Administration appropriation recommended by the President and approved by the House of Representatives.

It is reported that groups of delegates will call upon members of the Senate urging support for the appropriation of \$1,250,000,000 which was recommended by

Major General Edwin M. Watson

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the Congress of Industrial Organizations through its President, Philip Murray. It is planned that one group of delegates will visit the office of Mr. Sidney Hillman, Associate Director of the Office of Production Management.

I thought that the President and you would be interested in having these data brought to your attention.

With assurances of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

June 20, 1941

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Edwin M. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Watson:

I am transmitting herewith for the information of the President and yourself a memorandum concerning the radical influences existing in connection with the strike situations at the Western Electric Company, Kearny, New Jersey, and Babcock-Wilcox, Bayonne, New Jersey, being promoted by the C.I.O. Union of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America.

With assurances of my highest regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

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June 20, 1941

Re: STRIKE SITUATIONS
WESTERN ELECTRIC COMPANY
Kearny, New Jersey

BABCOCK-WILCOX
Bayonne, New Jersey

On May 19, 1941, an independent union, operating at the Western Electric Company, Kearny, New Jersey, induced employees to refuse to work overtime. Officials of this company advise that approximately 9,000 employees are affected, and that 360,000 man hours have been lost, resulting in a twenty per cent slowdown in production of forty million dollars worth of Government contracts. The officials of this company do not anticipate settlement of this overtime strike in the immediate future.

This independent union is headed by Albert De Maio, who is a brother of E. De Maio, who is an organizer for the C.I.O. United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America and a reputed Communist. Albert De Maio is reported to be attempting to bring the C.I.O. United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers into the Western Electric Company plant.

On June 10, 1941, Neil Brant, International Representative of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America C.I.O., appeared at the Western Electric plant and directed distribution of handbills and engaged in soliciting memberships in the C.I.O. Union. Officials of the firm of Babcock-Wilcox, Bayonne, New Jersey, advised the Newark Office of the Bureau that Brant's C.I.O. Union has threatened to strike at Babcock-Wilcox four times since a strike effected in January of this year. Brant is reported as constantly making unreasonable demands, and these officials fear a strike at any time. The Babcock-Wilcox firm is engaged in making ninety per cent of all naval boilers, according to the officials of this company.

With reference to Neil Brant, International Representative of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America C.I.O., the Newark Office of the Bureau advised on March 7, 1941, that this union was threatening strikes at four Edison manufacturing plants in

New Jersey; further, that previous strikes had been promoted by Brant in four national defense industries in New Jersey, and he was at that time active in organizing strikes in four other national defense industries.

Neil Brant, with aliases Neal Brant, Neal Brandt, and Neil Brandt, was first reported to the Newark Field Division of the Bureau on June 21, 1935, as Neal Brandt, to the effect that he was a German whose father was reported to be a Master on the S. S. BREMEN. Since that time Brandt was reported to have become the leader of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers and to have been the chief instigator of strikes at several national defense plants in New Jersey. A confidential informant reported Brant is a companion of James Lustig, James Matles and Leonard H. Goldsmith, and is very close to William Ross, known to be the Communist leader in the plants located in the Essex and Hudson County territories. Ross is the Secretary of the Peace Mobilization Group, a Communist front organization, and Goldsmith is the Executive Secretary of the New Jersey C.I.O., and has spoken at meetings of the American Peace Mobilization on the same platform with well known Communists.

The Newark Star Ledger, February 14, 1941, carried a story under date line from Carteret, New Jersey, which stated that Neil Brant, C.I.O. Field Representative, who was directing a strike which has halted work on over \$300,000 in national defense contracts at the Foster-Wheeler Corporation, had been booked as a violator of an old New Jersey law concerning offenses against the American flag. This article stated that Brant was charged with mutilating and defiling the flag by placing it on a table and striking it with a mallet, and also by resting his hands and leaning on the flag during a union meeting.

The Elizabeth, New Jersey, Daily Journal, on Monday, December 6, 1940, carried an item which stated that Neil Brant, C.I.O. Union organizer, who had been named as a Communist by the Dies Committee, defiantly defended Communist influence in labor unions in a vain attempt to prevent its denunciation by the New Jersey State C.I.O. This article further stated that Brant, who is termed a "left wing" by other C.I.O. unions, told delegates at this meeting that there are Communists in the labor movement and Communists in many of the locals represented. It further stated that the attack on Communism was just "red-baiting." It also stated that the Communists have fought to do a good job. This article further stated that on another occasion Brant stated that there are plenty of Communists in his union and in other unions, and that many of the most ardent and militant workers for labor are Communists.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

June 20, 1941

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Edwin M. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Watson:

There is attached herewith a memorandum concerning the possibility of a strike at San Francisco, California, due to the taking over of several American President Line steamships by the Army and Navy which I felt might be of interest to you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

June 20, 1941

MEMORANDUM

A strictly confidential source has advised that the following information has been furnished by Walter Stack, a well-known Communist with a long record as a violent labor agitator on the Pacific Coast, to John Broman, a columnist and writer for several Communist Party publications, including at present "The People's World." Stack is the business agent for the Marine, Firemen, Sailors, Water Tenders, and Wipers Union.

The United States Army has taken over the American President Line Steamships the Presidents Cleveland, Pierce, Taft, and Hayes, and the United States Navy is taking over the Presidents Adams and Jackson. The Army Transport Service will place its own crews on these ships from its own rolls of personnel and their pay is less than union pay. The Army plans to place Filipinos on the President Taft at reduced wages, which means the denial of the right to collective bargaining and the loss of overtime which amounts to one-third of the wages ordinarily obtained by the MFOWW Union. The replacement will affect 302 members of the Stewards' Union, approximately 250 firemen, and 200 sailors. It will also completely depress employment of firemen in the city of San Francisco. Secretary Malone of the MFOWW Union has wired the War and Labor Departments about this situation and has met with Major R. N. Wylie, Quartermaster Corps, United States Army.

It is reported that Oldenburg, first name unknown, and Malone of the MFOWW met with Major Wylie at his office and generally complained of the fact that the Army was taking over the ships and displacing union men. Major Wylie has indicated that he does not anticipate any trouble since the only complaint made by these men was a desire by Malone to place a large number of union men on the ships.

Information has been received by this Bureau that the Communist Party in New York has ordered Stack to strike for the waterfront or they would get someone who would. In addition, information

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has been received that there are many Negroes coming into the waterfront at San Francisco and when a non-Communist comes near, the known Communists will split up their little groups.

The Presidents Coolidge, Cleveland, and Pierce are presently still at sea under the American President Lines but will arrive at the port of San Francisco within thirty days and the Army will then take them over. The President Taft is under charter and is at present being manned by Filipinos.

It is suggested that consideration be given to the possibility of a strike being called on the ships while still at sea.

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

June 21, 1941

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Edwin M. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Watson:

I am transmitting herewith a memorandum concerning a meeting of the Illinois State Executive Committee of the Communist Party on June 10, 1941.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

June 21, 1941

MEMORANDUM

A confidential informant has furnished information to this Bureau to the effect that the Illinois State Bureau (Executive Committee) of the Communist Party met at the Workers' School, 231 South Wells Street, Chicago, Illinois, on Tuesday, June 10, 1941. This session continued from 9:30 P.M. until 12:15 A.M., and the following individuals were present:

Philip Bard, formerly State Secretary, Communist Party of Indiana, replacing Ed Brown as Organizational Secretary in this district (Illinois-Indiana)
Morris Childs (Chilovsky), State Secretary, Communist Party of Illinois
Romania Ferguson (colored), instructor at Workers' School, Chicago
Ray Hansbrough (negro), member of Communist Party National Committee and instructor at Workers' School, Chicago
Donald Henderson, President, Union Cannery, Agriculture, Packing and Allied Workers (CIO)
Irving Herman, Secretary of Cook County Communist Committee
Claude Lightfoot (negro), Communist Party Section Organizer in "Black Belt," and instructor at Chicago Workers' School
Jack Martin (Philip Kossoff), Educational and Campaign Director, Communist Party of Illinois
David Mates, Trade Union Director, Communist Party of Illinois
John Schmies, Chicago Organizer, United Cannery, Agriculture, Packing and Allied Workers (CIO)
Harry Shaw, Communist Party Section Organizer, South Chicago and Chicago Heights
Alfred Wagenknecht, Illinois State Chairman, Communist Party
Otto Wangerin, Railway Clerks' Union (AFL), director of Communist Party work among railroad workers

The informant advised that Morris Childs, Illinois State Secretary of the Communist Party, opened the discussion with an address which he read from a paper that evidently had been prepared by the national office of the Communist Party in New York City. This address dwelt considerably upon the strikes throughout the country and the action taken by the Federal Government. It was stated that it is evident that

there is a concerted drive to force Communists from the leadership in the trade unions and that the chief significance of the Los Angeles strike (North American Aviation, Inc.) is the demonstrated fact that President Roosevelt has dropped all pretense of maintaining democratic principles and has come forward as an open tyrant, using methods not dissimilar from the Fascists and Nazis. Childs charged that the whole governmental machine is now geared to carry on a war against the workers and all others who may impede war preparations. It was stated that the Political Bureau of the Communist Party in New York City has concluded that Roosevelt has adopted the Fascist technique of warring against the progressive elements at home, especially in the labor movement, in order to plunge the nation into the war. Childs reported that the Political Bureau is urging that a flood of protests from all unions and mass organizations against the use of armed forces in strikes be sent to Washington. He expressed dissatisfaction over the poor results of the work by Communist members in the United States armed forces, and said that the Communist Party must plan and carry out systematic propaganda among the armed forces, urging them to refuse to be used as strike-breakers. Childs said that this would be difficult and would take time but that each district can prepare leaflets for distribution among the soldiers at camps in their territory, explaining the abuse of the conscription army in requiring men to fight against their own brothers, fathers, sisters, and friends, as demonstrated in the recent conflict in the California aircraft strike. Childs is reported to have emphasized that this dissemination of Communist propaganda among the armed forces must become a major Communist Party undertaking. It was pointed out that this was made difficult by the Army's policy of sending conscripts to camps in states far removed from their homes, necessitating the organization of groups of correspondents who will write from their own homes to the boys in the camps, urging them to study and analyze Communist reports of what is happening in the disposition of labor disturbances. It was stated that it is imperative that Communists in the armed forces keep in touch with other Party members in localities where they are encamped so they can raise and focus attention of other soldiers on local problems in the camp. Childs said that trade unions under Communist domination can aid by seeing to it that their halls are thrown open for soldiers' recreation; that dances and parties are arranged and soldiers from the nearby camps invited to attend. He said that then it would be possible to talk directly to the soldiers about labor problems. He mentioned that the Rockford (Illinois) unionists were following closely the affairs of Camp Grant and inviting the soldiers to come to the Central

Trades Council hall when off duty.

During his talk, Childs took the occasion to criticize Organizer Richard T. Frankenstein and President R. J. Thomas of the United Automobile Workers Union, CIO, for taking advantage of the situation in the North American Aviation strike to fire Wyndham Mortimer, stating that Mortimer, Nat Ganley (Kaplan), D. K. Gebert, Roy Hudson, and Elmer Johnson (then Secretary of the Michigan Communist Party district), all of whom are Communists, had made it possible for Frankenstein to remain in the leadership when former President Homer Martin was ousted from the UAWA. Childs stated that Frankenstein was one of the last to desert Martin, and that when he made this decision he appealed to the known Communists to support him. Childs further stated that a mistake had been made in Michigan by taking into the meetings of leading Communist committees, people of such uncertain caliber as Frankenstein and the Reuther brothers - Roy, Victor and Walter. Childs stated that all of these men, whom the Communist Party leaders trusted, have since become "red-baiters" although he stated that Walter Reuther was a Communist Party member for a short time. He stated that this experience has proved to the Communists the folly of inviting men to the meetings who support the Communist Party only because they have an axe to grind, that is, to save their job.

Childs was reported to have spoken bitterly concerning the attack made upon Harry Bridges by the CIO right-wing leaders at a time when the Government is making its second attack upon Bridges within a year. He said that a similar attack is now being made on the officers of the Die Casters' Union (Alex Balint and Paul Martin) in connection with the strike of the workers at the Aluminum Company of America in Cleveland, Ohio.

Alfred Wagenknecht, Illinois State Chairman of the Communist Party, related during this meeting, according to the informant, that during the last war the left-wing Socialists and IWW's issued special leaflets with which they flooded trains carrying soldiers. It was decided at this meeting that the Educational Commission of the Communist Party, which is headed by Jack Martin (Philip Kossoff), Educational and Campaign Director of the Illinois Communist Party, be instructed to contact all Communist Party organizations during the next two weeks and instruct them in a program of concrete work to be carried out among the armed forces.

Ray Hansbrough, negro member of the Communist Party National

Committee and an instructor at the Workers' School, Chicago, Illinois, made a report on Communist Party recruiting especially among the negroes. Hansbrough said that the Communist Party, by stressing jobs for negroes in all industries, is proving very effective and that negroes have responded by joining the Communist Party in larger numbers than at any time since the beginning of the depression. He stated that the Political Bureau at New York City has decided that the so-called "march" to Washington of negroes looking for jobs, which has been organized by A. Philip Randolph, head of the Pullman Porters, and which is scheduled to take place on July 1, should have the support of the Communist Party, the National Negro Congress, and all other Communist groups working among negroes. Hansbrough said that the Communist Party connection should enable its leaders to take the affair out of Randolph's hands and make it a real expression of negro militancy and determination to fight against race discrimination in all forms.

The informant further advised that Otto Wangerin, a member of the AF of L Railway Clerks' Union and director of the Communist Party work among railroad workers, gave a talk on the demands of the railroad unions for pay increases, during which he said that all progressive members in these unions will support the demand for wage increases, vacations with pay, shorter hauls on freight, extra crews for long hauls, et cetera. He advised that at the Chicago and Northwestern Shops, there is a Communist unit of eight members who are fighting in their lodges for immediate action instead of waiting for the slow-moving strike-breaking machinery of the Railway Labor Board to get into action. Wangerin stated that with the soaring living costs, even the "Big Four" members are becoming militant, and then Wangerin stated that now is the opportune time to break down the paralyzing legalism of their control over railroad workers. He advised that the Communists are urging the establishment of rank-and-file roundhouse and shop committees and demanding that they be recognized by the executives of their respective unions. He advised that this would bring more workers into the struggle, a thing that the "bureaucrats" at the head of the "Big Four" fear.

According to the informant, Jack Martin, previously mentioned, gave a talk on legislation to outlaw the Communist Party which was recently proposed in Illinois. It was decided to protest the action of Illinois politicians in fostering such legislation and to conduct a campaign against its enactment. Martin admitted that many such laws are likely to be passed but a vigorous fight must be made against them

and court action must even be anticipated. He asserted that since the Communist Party is legal nationally, test cases can be forced in several states and reversals of such laws may result. However, Martin reportedly stated that the main Communist task is not legislative action but mobilization for a militant struggle in the industrial field.

The informant advised that Dave Brown, whose real name is Rijak, a member of the Die Casters' Union, CIO, and the Chicago Communist Party Section Organizer, was not present at this meeting in view of the fact that he was assisting in the Die Casters' Union strike among the aluminum workers at Cleveland, Ohio.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

June 21, 1941

PERSONAL AND [REDACTED]

Major General Edwin M. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Watson:

Information has been received confidentially to the effect that approximately twenty-five thousand Negro delegates will participate in a "March" on Washington during the week-end of June 21, 1941. It is reported that the demonstrators will picket the White House in protest against racial discrimination against Negroes in National Defense industries and against the possible participation of the United States in the European conflict.

The following organizations are sponsoring the "March" and are sending delegations:

American Peace Mobilization
Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade
National Maritime Union
International Workers Order

I thought that the President and you would be interested in receiving these data.

With assurances of my highest regards,

Sincerely yours,

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

J. Edgar Hoover

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

June 21, 1941

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PERSONAL AND [REDACTED]
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Edwin M. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Watson:

As of possible interest to the President and you, I am transmitting herewith a memorandum of information of a confidential character received with reference to the attitude of members of the Japanese Consulate, San Francisco, toward the recent order that all German Consulates in the United States be closed by July 10, 1941.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

June 20, 1941

MEMORANDUM

Information of a confidential character has been received to the effect that Yokio Muto of the Japanese Consulate, San Francisco, on June 18, 1941, had remarked, as a result of the recent request made upon the German Embassy to have the members of the German Consulates leave the United States, that the Japanese would not wait to be "kicked out". He further stated that if members of the Italian Consular Service are ordered to leave the United States, the Japanese will voluntarily leave. Muto is said to have remarked that the Japanese are different mentally from the Germans and Italians, and consequently the Japanese do not desire to be insulted.

Subsequently, on June 19, 1941, information was received from the same source to the effect that the Japanese have changed their minds and will not close their consular offices in the United States if the Italian consular officials are requested to leave this country. Apparently this change of mind by these Japanese officials is predicated upon the fact that since Italy has ordered the United States consular officials to leave Italy, the Japanese now believe the onus is upon the Italians.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

July 21, 1941

PERSONAL AND [REDACTED]
SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Edwin M. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Watson:

Reference is made to your memorandum dated June 23, 1941, forwarding a copy of a telegram addressed to the White House by one D. Luckner. The telegram was sent from New York City on June 21, 1941, and indicated that the brother-in-law of the sender has charge of seven German naval bases and suggested that rather drastic action be taken concerning Germany.

It has been determined that the telegram was sent from the Western Union Office in the Grand Central Station Annex in New York City. Exhaustive inquiry in connection with the matter indicated that apparently an individual using the name D. Luckner telephoned the telegram to the telegraph office requesting that the message be charged to some unknown telephone account. It has been absolutely impossible to locate the original of the telegram involved in complete absence of any information whatsoever as to the identity of the telephone account to which the wire was charged or the telephone from which the call was placed. It should be noted, of course, that no wire was charged to any individual named D. Luckner on or about the time in question.

With assurances of my highest regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

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June 23, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR: Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Dear Edgar:

This intrigues me. Perhaps you would
want to get a little more information on the
sender.

Yours,

EDWIN M. WATSON
Secretary to the President

Telegram from D. Luckner, New York, N. Y., June 21, 1941;
to the President, urging that we not lose any time in
occupying strategic Atlantic islands.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

June 24, 1941

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Edwin M. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Watson:

Permit me to refer to my letter to you of June 18, 1941, with which I transmitted memoranda in connection with the labor dispute at the North American Aviation, Inc. plant, Inglewood, California. With reference to the memorandum furnished to you concerning the acts of intimidation by certain employees who were members of the CIO local against other employees of the plant, I am transmitting herewith a summary of additional information in this regard which has been furnished to the Los Angeles Field Division of this Bureau.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

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June 24, 1941

MEMORANDUM

The following additional information has been received from various sources reflecting the names of employees at the North American Aviation, Inc., Inglewood, California, who have been reported to have made threats or engaged in acts of intimidation against other employees at the plant, together with information indicating their radical tendencies:

M. BABOCK

Babock, an inspector at the plant, is reported by Anthony J. Homey to have stated that he observed the Army move in and saw "red" due to the manner in which the workers were treated. He stated the Army had no right to act in the way it did as the strikers were engaged in peaceful picketing.

M. J. BAYLISS

This individual is employed at the North American Aviation, Inc., and was engaged in organizing the pickets and encouraging them to hold the line, according to Arthur Daggett, another employee, who advised that Bayliss seemed to be one of the picket captains.

HARRY E. BRUCKER

This individual was referred to in the previous memorandum submitted in this matter. Additional information has been received from Francis Joseph Perry, who stated he has seen Brucker in possession of Communist literature and associating with individuals known to Perry to be Communists, including William McLaughlin, who personally advised Perry that he was a member of the Communist Party. Information concerning McLaughlin has been previously furnished in this matter.

GEORGE P. CLARK

William Delk, an employee at the North American plant, has advised that he has been in contact with Clark and Russell Lange since

the strike. Delk stated that both Clark and Lange have been active in CIO affairs in the past. On June 10, 1941, while riding in an automobile with Delk, they advised him that he did wrong in returning to work on Monday when the Army assumed control of the plant. They stated that the workers could never get anywhere unless they stuck together. Clark is reported to have stated, "Ten days after the Army gets out the union will be stronger than ever. We'll make it so tough for you guys that you will have to move on. As soon as we are together again we'll pull another strike."

JACK ELSEY

Willis Beatty advised that on June 11, 1941, Jack Elsey, an employee of the plant, requested him to furnish a list of all the men in Department 55 and the day that each man returned to work. Elsey at that time wore a union steward badge. When he was questioned as to why he desired this information, Elsey stated, "I want to know who the scabs are in the Department."

CARROLL T. GAMBLE

Gamble, an employee at the plant, according to George S. Laughlin, another employee, on June 11, 1941, asked for a list of all persons who "scabbed", which request Laughlin refused.

THEO GERBER

Arthur B. Daggett, a plant employee, saw Gerber on the morning of June 9, 1941, pick up a tear gas can and throw it at a police house where Los Angeles police and company guards were standing. Gerber has denied that he belongs to a union, but other employees at the plant state that he is a member.

WILLIAM GOODMAN

Goodman was president of the North American Local and actually called instant strike. Information concerning him has been furnished in previous memoranda. Axel E. Wadman advised that in his presence Goodman on many occasions advocated a strike at this plant. Wadman joined the union through Goodman's solicitation. He has heard Goodman state that he did not care if he never received a raise as long as he was able to pull a strike at the North American plant.

MAIER HOSLEY

Shapleigh Maule heard Hosley, a plant employee, make the statement, "Technocracy will disrupt in every legal way the operation of the Government to hasten its fall and then technocracy will take over the country." The Los Angeles Sheriff's Office has investigated Hosley and has reported that he has expressed technocracy leanings and made pro-Nazi statements to Inez Tillotson of Los Angeles.

RAY HOVALTER

Hovalter, according to Arthur P. Bonfert, is a member of the Grievance Committee of the North American Local and actually spent most of his time doing this work at the plant. Bonfert works in the same department as Hovalter, and stated he was a troublesome employee and his work was considerably below average. Eugene Lee Prophet has advised that he and Ray Hovalter had an argument over a newspaper article which came out in the local press to the effect that Communists had requested the CIO members to give a day's wages to get Earl Browder out of jail. Prophet had posted this newspaper article on a bulletin board, which Hovalter resented. They had an argument about Browder's being confined in a penitentiary. Prophet also advised that while he was on the picket line he heard Hovalter state that no one should go back to work until the strikers' demands were met, soldiers or no soldiers. Prophet also heard him say, apparently referring to someone who wanted to go back to work, "We will get him tonight." Prophet thought this statement may have referred to him.

ANTHONY R. KILKER

Kilker, an employee, was reported upon in a previous memorandum. Theodore Gee verified the previous information received concerning Kilker to the effect that he had stated his union steward's button meant more to him than the American flag ever would. Gee also heard Kilker mention in the presence of Joe Riccard, which statement Riccard substantiates, that "These Army men are tough compared to the National Guard", whom he had encountered previously in other strikes around the country.

RUSSELL LANGE

William Delk, an employee at the North American plant, has advised that Russell Lange, another employee, has been active in CIO

affairs at the plant. Delk advised that while riding in an automobile with Lange and George P. Clark he was advised by them that he did wrong in returning to work on Monday, June 9, as they would never get anywhere unless they stuck together. In this conversation, Clark stated, "Ten days after the Army gets out, the union will be stronger than ever. We'll make it so tough for you guys you'll have to move on. As soon as we're together again, we'll pull another strike."

FRANCIS MALONEY

Maloney, an employee at the plant, according to William Delk, another employee, advised that he had thrown a tear gas bomb during the riot on June 9. According to Delk, Maloney has a reputation among the workmen of being a radical agitator, and he complained to Delk on June 11 that "You can't organize anything without the Army stepping in." Charles H. Furman advised that he heard Maloney say on June 12 that he had a lot of fun during the riot on June 9 and that he threw a tear gas bomb. According to the informants, Maloney indicates radical tendencies, and at lunch periods he speaks before small groups of men.

CLIFFORD MAYLER

Francis J. Perry advised that Clifford Mayler, an employee at the plant, had informed him that he had assisted the employees of the Vultee Aircraft plant while the latter were on strike by taking a place in their picket line in the daytime while he was working nights at the North American plant.

- - - MYERS

R. G. Anderson has advised that an individual he knows only as Myers and who is employed at the plant, had informed him that he had switched from the AF of L Local to the CIO Local between the first and second votes at the plant and had caused approximately 200 men to do the same. He claimed that after making this change he was transferred to the night shift. Anderson reported that after this transfer, many small incidents causing delay and destruction of small amounts of material periodically, suddenly ceased.

WILLIAM J. PUPAS

Pupas was the subject of an individual memorandum reflecting

his radical connections and his activity in instant strike. F. J. Perry, another employee, has advised that he heard Pupas make the following statement after the President's declaration of an unlimited emergency: "Boys, we put the brakes on this plant. Next Tuesday is absolutely the deadline regardless of the President's declaration of a national emergency."

CHARLES R. QUINTARD

Quintard, an employee of the plant, has been mentioned in a previous memorandum. Edward Truedson, another employee, advised that on June 13, 1941, Quintard asked him his name and stated, "The boys are going to visit you scabs."

- - - RYAN

R. G. Anderson, a plant employee, advised that on June 9 he saw another employee whom he knew only as Ryan but whose identity is being determined, pick up tear gas bombs thrown by the police and throw them back. Ryan later showed the informant his fingers which were scorched by the bombs.

CHARLES SINGLETON

Singleton, an employee at the plant, was heard to make a statement in the presence of another employee, Arthur B. Daggett, during the riot on June 9 that if more gas were thrown by the police the strikers were going through the gates of the plant. According to Daggett, Singleton was a leader on the picket line and silenced the crowd so that the Mayor and the Chief of Police could talk to the crowd. Another employee, Wallace Keown, was told by Singleton during the riot that if any more tear gas were thrown, they would break down the gates and storm the plant. He admitted to Keown that he had thrown tear gas bombs back at the Los Angeles police.

- - - THACKER

Francis J. Perry, an employee, advised that another employee named Thacker had recently admitted to him during a lunch period that he was a Communist and he endeavored to get sympathy for the Communist Party by describing the work of that organization.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
June 25, 1941

844
10-B

PERSONAL AND [REDACTED]
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Edwin M. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Watson:

As of possible interest to the President and to you, I am pleased to submit the following information which has been recently received from a reliable, confidential source and concerns activities in Spain.

Three prominent Spaniards, respectively, a general, a high official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and a high Falangist, remarked on separate occasions on April 24, 1941, that up until noon on the 23rd the situation was very grave and that the adherence of Spain to the Tripartite Pact was a "practical certainty". However, Franco succeeded in obtaining a respite at the last moment.

The Falangist mentioned above added that the Germans had been persuaded that Spain should be left alone until after the harvest and until the arrival of substantial quantities of Argentine wheat, which meant that there was a prospect of reasonable stability until August.

Likewise, on the 22nd of April, 1941, a Government order was issued to stop all Spanish shipping destined for North or South America from leaving port. At noon on the 23rd, this order was cancelled and shipping allowed to proceed normally. It has also been reliably reported that a Spanish aristocrat, on personal terms with Franco, remarked on the 24th of April that he was still of the opinion that the result of the Suez campaign would be the deciding factor for the future of Spain. However, the German demands on Spain were undergoing a modification and would only consist of a request for the passage of troops or for a corridor to Portugal. The Germans considered it would take them eight days to reach and occupy Portugal, which would then be held in a "state of pacific siege" and the straits blockaded by German aircraft and warships based on Portugal. In addition, it was reported that on the evening of April 22nd, Franco told the German Ambassador that Spain would consider the Pact when the Germans reached the Suez Canal.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

845

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

June 26, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Edwin M. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Watson:

There are being transmitted herewith for your additional information memoranda reflecting activities in connection with the labor dispute at the North American Aviation, Inc. plant at Inglewood, California. One memorandum reflects additional individuals who have been named as having engaged in the riot at the North American plant or in threatening and intimidating other employees who returned to work. The other memorandum reflects the present activities of Michener, Mortimer, and other Communist labor leaders to retain control of the CIO local at this plant.

I shall be pleased to keep you advised of any subsequent developments in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures

June 26, 1941

MEMORANDUM

Re: NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC.
Inglewood, California

The following information has been received from various sources reflecting the names of employees of the above plant who engaged in the riot at the North American Aviation plant on June 9, 1941, and who have engaged in acts or threats of intimidation to those employees who returned to work on June 9 and 10, 1941:

JOHN BEUTLER, an employee of the North American plant, informed John S. Gubbins, a fellow employee, that he was a picket at the time of the riot and that it was a good thing the tear gas battle with the police did not continue as "we had a lot of tear gas too".

J. B. BOEHM, an employee, called George Robert Warner vile names on the morning of June 9, 1941, when the latter entered the plant through the passage made by the troops. Boehm roughed Warner's face with the palm of his hand and knocked the latter's glasses off. Raymond M. Taylor, another employee, heard Boehm calling the men who returned to work "dirty scabs" and profane names. Taylor stated he saw Boehm hit Warner and knock his glasses off.

HARRY BRUCKER, an employee, according to James D. Brengman, a fellow employee, has spent about two-thirds of his time since December, 1940, away from his work soliciting membership in the CIO. Brengman advised that Brucker spoiled so much work he considered the spoilage deliberate. He has also heard Brucker tell others not to buy Government bonds as he had bought them during the last war and he lost sixty per cent of his money.

NORMAN BURNETT, an employee, is reported by Clarence M. Thornton, another employee, to have called the latter foul names on June 10 and 11, 1941. Thornton claims he told Burnett on three occasions to leave him alone. Burnett threatened to beat Thornton up and they finally got into a fight. Thornton advised that he heard Burnett say he had thrown tear gas bombs back at the police and had roughed up a soldier.

ERNEST DENNINGTON, a company inspector, told John Whitcomb, another employee, "The cops couldn't get the non-strikers in. It took the Army to do it, and I sure socked one of them on the jaw as he was turned sideways." Dennington was one of the pickets taken into custody by the Army officials.

C. F. FOURNIER, an employee, was on the picket line on June 9, and while John Guthrie, a foreman, was passing through the line Fournier yelled, "Get that foreman." Guthrie advised that after he was through the line he heard Fournier remark, "I will get him later and we will lynch him."

DON GOODHALL, a plant inspector, told John Whitcomb that he, Goodhall, was on the picket line, and made the following statement relative to the riot which occurred on June 9, 1941, "Talk about the cops, when they started throwing tear gas at us, we picked them up and chucked them back."

KENNETH LEFTWICH, an employee, was named by John S. Gubbins, a fellow employee, as having cursed him for going through the picket line with his automobile and for running over a woman in doing so. Gubbins stated that when he attempted to drive his automobile to the plant on June 9 an unidentified group of pickets tried to tip his car over. In order to get away, he stepped on the gas, and believes that he might have hit a woman who was in the crowd. It was only after Leftwich cursed him for entering the plant that he realized Leftwich was in the group that attempted to turn his car over.

RAY HOVALTER, an employee, told Allyn F. Streur that if the latter returned to work on June 9 he, Hovalter, and Joe Figueras would take care of him some night. Streur also advised that he knew Hovalter and Figueras were in a group of men who beat up an unidentified man when the latter started into the plant to work.

HENRY KRAUS was observed by H. Norfleet, a plant guard, attempting to keep men from entering the plant on June 9, 1941. Norfleet saw unidentified pickets take hold of and raise off the ground two wheels of Colonel Branshaw's automobile when the latter attempted to enter the plant area. A touring car carrying mail was refused admittance to the plant by the pickets, according to Norfleet. This statement is being checked.

CHARLES J. McLUCAS, an employee, was observed on the picket line by J. B. Buttrick, another employee, carrying an American flag and en-

couraging the pickets along. Buttrick heard McLucas say, "Let's keep the line closed up and throw a picket line around the Army."

RICHARD E. MORRISON, an employee, was seen by George Tichenor on the picket line just prior to the arrival of the troops, shoving workers and spectators around and asking them impertinent questions as to why they were there. Several unidentified persons had their clothing torn by Morrison as he laid hands on them and, according to Tichenor, the local police took little interest in his actions. Tichenor subsequently heard Morrison threaten the troops with profane language. On June 11, 1941, Tichenor heard Morrison say while the latter was sitting at his bench, "We made a hell of a mistake coming back to work but they won't get any work out of me." H. Norfleet, a plant guard, observed Morrison in company with Henry Kraus attempting to keep workers from entering the plant on the morning of June 9, 1941.

CHARLES PARSONS, an employee, took part in the riot on June 9, according to another employee, Alfred T. Marsden, who observed him throwing a gas bomb at the local police on June 9, 1941.

FRANK PETERSON, an employee, according to Harry Bainbridge is an agitator and is reported to have stated he wished the plant would be blown up, and if his foreman did not "lay off" him he would wreck a piece of machinery and let the foreman take the blame. Peterson, according to Bainbridge, stated that if the plant blew up it would be a good excuse for a vacation as he was sick of working. Peterson was reported active in soliciting membership for the CIO.

JACK POSTMA, an employee, was heard by Charles N. Scott, another employee, call employees of the plant "scabs" and other names after Postma had unsuccessfully tried to get them to join the picket line. Postma was named by H. Norfleet as assisting Henry Kraus and others in attempting to keep workers from entering the plant on the morning of June 9.

AL SIMPSON, a CIO steward at the plant, telephoned Carl Reed on June 10, 1941, and asked him not to return to work that day.

CARL W. SIMPSON, an employee, on June 9, 1941, urged the employees not to return to work, according to James Barton, a plant policeman. Simpson called these employees "scabs" and "rats", and was heard by Barton to say, "We will get you for this." Simpson was noted recording the license numbers of the automobiles of the workers who returned to work.

IRVIN J. SMITH, an employee, was seen by Robert J. Mell, another employee, taking an active part in the riot on June 9. Mell advised he noticed Smith had asbestos gloves on and was catching tear gas bombs and throwing them back at the police.

RICHARD THOMAS was heard by MacGaines Shoemaker to say after pointing out another employee, Al Marsden, "There goes one of the scabs now. We can burn his house down. We can't do it but we can get others to do it."

VERNON YOUNG, an employee, was quoted by Frank Peterson to Harry Bainbridge, both employees, as stating that he would never serve in the Army, and made disparaging remarks about those who did.

On June 10, 1941, Keith L. Scott, an employee, received an unmailed anonymous written note advising him that if he did not want to be beaten up he should not return to work on Tuesday night.

Warren F. Spayth, an employee, reported that unknown persons grabbed him and attempted to beat him up as he attempted to enter the plant on the morning of June 9, 1941.

Mrs. Hazel M. Rose, of 1446 West 67th Street, Los Angeles, a neighbor of Walter Cason, a North American employee, advised in an affidavit that on the night of June 17, 1941, a cement water meter cover was thrown through the window of her home. She stated that both she and Cason believe the missile was intended for Cason's home because of difficulties he had at the plant with the union.

Keith H. Randolph, an employee, recently overheard a conversation by unknown individuals at the plant who stated that all of the men who returned to work on June 9, 1941, were known and "would be taken care of".

June 26, 1941

MEMORANDUM

Re: NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC.
Inglewood, California

Lou H. Michener and Wyndham Mortimer, suspended UAWA-CIO officials, according to a confidential informant are fighting to retain control of the union membership at the above plant. A meeting was held at the CIO Headquarters in Los Angeles on the evening of June 22 to determine the strength of this group, which includes the members of the rank-and-file negotiating committee who were also ousted by Richard T. Frankenstein. The informant advised that a considerable number of North American CIO union members prefer the leadership of Michener and Mortimer because of their insistent fight for wage increases. Michener also spoke at a meeting at Townsend Hall, Glendale, California, on June 20, 1941.

On June 17, 1941, there was a mass meeting at the Embassy Auditorium in Los Angeles which was held under the auspices of the National Federation of Constitutional Liberties. At this meeting, Michener, Mortimer, John M. "Scotty" Orr, and Art Kearns were introduced to the audience. Michener made an address to the assemblage. To reflect the Communist character of this meeting, the confidential informant has advised that one of the speakers was Dalton Trumbo, a known Communist writer from Hollywood; George Edward Shibley, known Communist attorney and one of the group arrested by the military authorities on June 9 for his activities on the picket line at the North American plant; Abraham Lincoln Wirin, Communist Party attorney, and William Bachman, a suspended strike negotiator. Other Communists present at this meeting were Jack Watherwax; Ed Robbin; Harold Mehling of the "People's World", the Communist publication; Allen Bryan, Communist Party organizer; Herman Steffens, caretaker of the Communist Party Forum; Howland Chamberlain, manager of a Communist Party bookstore; and Clark Pollard, Negro Communist Party organizer.

It was also ascertained from a confidential source that during lunch period at the North American plant on June 23, 1941, a group of 125 employees gathered together and were informed that members of the rank-and-file negotiating committee were to travel throughout the United States and explain the true strike situation to other CIO unions. It was reported that Walter Wiitenen and William Mallary, committee members, are to be sent East in an attempt to discredit Frankenstein.

Information has been contained in previous memoranda in this matter reflecting the activities of the CIO organization in sponsoring a radio broadcast known as "Our Daily Bread". An investigation of some of the persons supposedly interviewed during this broadcast has been made. This investigation reflected that on April 16, 1941, an announcer, Johnny Johnson, of the Radio Station KMTR, announced that Lawrence Wilson, an employee of the North American Aviation, Inc., had just spoken to the radio audience. An examination of the personnel records at the plant failed to reveal that anyone by that name was ever employed by the company.

On April 17, 1941, Johnson announced over the same station that Lou Katz, an employee at North American, had just spoken. A signed statement has been obtained from the only Lou Katz employed at this plant in which he states that he has never spoken over the radio or authorized the use of his name on the air.

On April 18, 1941, Johnson announced that Kelly Gamble, an employee of the North American plant, had just spoken to the radio audience. The personnel records at the plant fail to indicate any employment for this individual.

On June 4, 1941, Johnson announced that Mrs. Charles Howe, wife of a North American employee, was a guest speaker on the program. There is no record of Howe in the personnel records at the plant.

On June 5, 1941, Johnson announced that Howard Huma, an employee at the North American plant, had appeared on the picket line carrying a baby girl and a sign reading, "Baby needs new shoes, but papa works at North American." There is no record of Huma's ever having been employed at the North American plant.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

June 26, 1941

546

10-B

PERSONAL AND [REDACTED]
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Edwin M. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Watson:

I thought the President and you would be interested in the facts set forth below. Although the reliability of this informant cannot be vouched for, the information is being forwarded to you since he has advised he secured it from a personal friend of Franz Von Papen.

The source of this information alleges that peace talks are now going on in a hotel in Luzern, Switzerland, between Lord Runcicum and General Von Lentz. He states that these negotiations are the outcome of Rudolph Hess' flight to England.

The informant further advises that in these peace talks the British are insisting that Hitler, Goebbels, and Himmler be removed from the German Government, and will agree to replace the German merchant and naval tonnage lost to date in this war and to return some of the German colonies. The German demands on the other hand are for the partial scrapping of the British Navy and the inclusion of Great Britain into the Continental plan along the lines advocated by the present German regime.

With assurances of my highest regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

June 27, 1941

847
10-B

PERSONAL AND [REDACTED]
SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Edwin M. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Watson:

Information has been received from a confidential source close to the Italian Consulate in New York City that Italian Consul General Vecchiotti has remarked that during a recent conversation had with Marchese Alberto Rossi Longhi, Minister Counselor at the Italian Embassy, while in Washington, Longhi told him that the Italian Government feared that the vessel returning to Italy with officials of the closed Italian Consulates would be stopped at sea by the British based upon information which would be furnished by this Government.

Longhi told Consul General Vecchiotti that Italian strategy to prevent this will be to wait until shortly after the Italian consular officials have sailed and then inform this Government that American consular officials in Italy will not be allowed to leave there until the Italian officials arrive safely and unmolested in Italy.

With assurances of my highest regards.

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Hoover

848

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

June 27, 1941

PERSONAL AND [REDACTED]
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Edwin M. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Watson:

As of possible interest to the President and you,
I am transmitting herewith a memorandum containing infor-
mation with respect to sympathies expressed by persons acting
for the Japanese Government.

It should be borne in mind that the informant is
not in possession of complete details, but in view of the
importance of this matter it is considered advisable to bring
these data to your attention.

With assurances of my highest regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

June 27, 1941

MEMORANDUM

The following information, which it will be noted is of a somewhat indefinite nature, was received from a strictly confidential source.

Paul Wikawa, who has been associating with members of the Japanese Embassy, recently conferred with Father Drought, who is a contact of the Japanese in this country and is apparently associated with them with respect to international affairs. According to information available to the informant, this discussion concerned negotiations being conducted between the United States Government and Japan.

The informant indicated that the comments concerned the difficulties entailed in coming to an understanding. Particular mention was made of the delicate relations involved and the Chinese problem, which these persons indicated was of no significance to the United States Government. The exchange of correspondence which had been carried on concerning minor details was considered objectionable and it was decided that three definite points would be submitted for final decision.

As of possible significance, it was noted that subsequent to this conference fifteen men conferred at the Japanese Embassy for at least three hours. The informant was unable to furnish the identities of these persons.

The day following the afore-mentioned conference, another meeting between Wikawa and Father Drought took place. At this time it was indicated that certain small people were making objections to points in the negotiations which had been concluded by great diplomatic effort some months ago. According to the informant, Wikawa stated that these objections emanated from information which had been obtained from espionage and diplomatic sources, although the Japanese indicated that little credence could be given to this information.

The following points were mentioned as being pertinent in any further negotiations which would be conducted:

- (1) The relation between the treaty and the understanding, and how self-defense would be interpreted.
- (2) The annulment of Article Three of the treaty.
- (3) The attitude of America on future Chinese-Japanese relations, relying upon a statement that no monopoly would be formed nor new trade agreement made.

Information has allegedly been furnished to Wikawa from an admiral, from unnamed business men and from a person described as the number one statesman of the United States that if the matter were presented to the Department of State it would be destroyed. It was therefore decided that because of the insistence upon written assurances the proper method of procedure would be to present the final draft to the Japanese Government for approval without submitting it to the State Department for any change. It was indicated that unless this action was taken the Japanese Government would doubt the sincerity of the persons in this country.

The possibility of taking the matter up directly with President Roosevelt was discussed, but it was decided that such action should not be taken as it might prove embarrassing.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

June 28, 1941

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Edwin M. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Watson:

There is transmitted herewith a memorandum pertaining to a possible strike by the Butte Miners' Local #1 of the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in Butte, Montana, in which I thought you might be interested.

With assurances of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Hoover

Enclosure

849

EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

June 28, 1941

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Edwin M. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Watson:

There is transmitted herewith a memorandum pertaining to a possible strike by the Butte Miners' Local #1 of the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers in Butte, Montana, in which I thought you might be interested.

With assurances of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

WASHINGTON, D. C.
JULY 15 1941
DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
RECEIVED
JUL 15 1941
DIRECTOR

DIRECTOR
JUL 15 1941

June 28, 1941

MEMORANDUM

Information has been received from a confidential source indicating that the Butte Miners' Local #1 of the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers is expected to take a strike vote on July 15, 1941, in the event demands which the local plans to make are not granted. Reid Robinson is International President of this union.

The contract between Local #1 and the Anaconda Copper Mining Company does not expire until some time in September, 1941, and any new contract would be effective on or about October 1, 1941. During the time between July 15 and about October 1, the matter of negotiating a new agreement would be left in the hands of a committee composed of such individuals as Arvo Fredrickson, William Mason, Joe Mason, Glen Zorn, Leo Garnet, or individuals dominated and controlled by them. It is indicated that the above-named individuals are members of the Communist Party.

It is expected that the union will demand that the present \$1.00 hospital fee take care not only of the miner but of the miner's family; that the stagger system of reporting for work be changed; that a \$1.00 per day raise in base pay be granted, although the base pay now amounts to \$6.00 per day, as figured on the price of copper, which has been frozen at 12 cents per pound, whereas if the miners' base pay were \$7.00 per day copper should be selling at about 20 cents per pound; that the miners be granted two weeks' vacation with pay and two weeks' sick leave with pay.

The miners work forty hours per week and the Anaconda Copper Mining Company has attempted to secure overtime work from them, but the union assesses a \$10 fine on any member who works over forty hours per week. It is reported that a recent article in the press stated that the copper miners of Butte would be granted deferment from conscription under the Selective Service Act because of their occupation.

849-A

(10-B)

July 2, 1941

Dear Edgar:

Both the charts were most interesting and valuable. I am keeping them and will show them to the President on his return.

Many thanks.

Yours,

EDWIN M. WATSON
Secretary to the President

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

June 28, 1941

Personal and
~~Confidential~~

Major General Edwin M. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear General Watson:

I thought the President and you might be interested in the attached volume of charts dealing with prominent figures in the principal organizations engaged in Un-American or subversive activities in the Chicago area. I wanted to point out in connection with this group of charts that similar charts are prepared and maintained in an up-to-date manner at all times in each of the Bureau's fifty-four regional offices. Of course, the primary value of these charts is that they portray graphically the various nationalistic setups in each of the metropolitan areas. The contents of these charts are, of course, most confidential.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Attachment

By special messenger

849-A

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.
June 30, 1941

850
10B

PERSONAL AND [REDACTED]
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Edwin M. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Watson:

As of possible interest to the President and to you, I am pleased to submit the following information which has been recently obtained from a reliable, confidential source concerning relations of Germany with Spain and Portugal.

A report to Lisbon from the Portuguese Military Attache in Madrid, dated the second week in April, indicated that Suner was pressing for adhesion to the Three Power Pact. The idea was that it should have followed the Yugoslav signature, but events in Yugoslavia had caused a postponement. It was revealed that everything possible was being done to incite the Spanish people against Portugal and to give the young people in Spain the idea that Portugal was to be absorbed. In view of the probable inability of Spain to obtain territorial compensation in French Morocco, it was believed that violent Spanish action was imminent.

The following is a resume of remarks made by a senior Spanish officer in Barcelona on April 8, 1941:

The Spanish military were replying to German pressure by pointing out that the military preparations proceeding in the Campo of Gibraltar would not be ready until the middle of June. The Germans, however, were impatient of so much delay and wanted affirmative action.

The Spanish General Staff reckoned with the possibility that in the event of hostilities against Gibraltar their communications with Morocco might for a time be cut. Accordingly, troops and provisions were being sent to Morocco, to enable the latter to carry on for a certain space of time independently of the Peninsula. The Government had requisitioned ships to transport large quantities of cement to Morocco. One hundred thousand tons were to be sent from Catalonia alone.

In addition, the Rationing Headquarters in the Province of Barcelona was studying means for supplying the entire crop of beans, after drying, to the Army Supply Corps, for transportation to Morocco. It was also rumored that the rice and chick pea rations were to be suppressed for the civilian population, in order to increase the stocks for the army in Morocco.

In spite of all the attention focused on Southern Spain and Gibraltar there was always the possibility of German troops being rushed through Spain to carry out a surprise attack on Portugal. German activity might be classified as of two kinds, one official and the other unofficial. As regards the official side, great pressure had been exerted during recent months to persuade Spain finally and definitely to adhere to the Tripartite Pact. The last meeting of the Council of Ministers had been very stormy. Suner had presented the question of adherence as something which was inevitable. The unofficial side of German activity was partly concerned with purchasing. A special Commission came especially from Germany and was plundering all the stocks of the textile factories at Tarrasa and Sabadell. They paid in bank notes printed in Germany, and required a discount of 10% on the standard price. Spanish manufacturers were alarmed and if purchases continued on such a large scale, they foresaw that not a thread of wool would remain in Spain for next winter.

The advent of this Commission had surprised and annoyed the Committee of the German Chamber of Commerce in Barcelona, who maintained that the work could well have been done by the German Chamber of Commerce. Neither the Spanish army nor the Spanish people wanted war. This was clear throughout the Peninsula. Recently the Secretary to the Ministry for Press and Propaganda in Madrid, Senor Tobar, made a speech in Barcelona in which he said that Spain had the Falange to thank for her present position, which kept her farther from the threat of war and invasion than any other country in Europe. This raised the paradox that no one in the Iberian Peninsula wanted war, much less at the side of Germany, that Spain's exhaustion after the Civil War would not permit her to harbor warlike intentions, but nevertheless, that military preparations favorable to the Germans were being carried out, particularly in the South of Spain.

This paradox was further complicated by the fact that the above preparations were hampered by manifest technical incapacity, by the lack of material and armament, by the primitive transport system and by the total lack of enthusiasm on the part of the troops and labor battalions. It has also been ascertained that the French Intelligence in Morocco has been much impressed by evidence of recent work on aerodromes in Southern Spain, presumably a prelude to German air action.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



**Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.**

June 30, 1941

PERSONAL AND [REDACTED]
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

851
10-B

Major General Edwin M. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Watson:

As of possible interest to the President and to you, I am pleased to submit the following information which has recently been obtained from a reliable, confidential source and concerns activities in French North Africa. The basis of this material has been activities which occurred during the month of April, 1941.

In April, the Armistice Commission at Marseilles refused to give permission for the embarkation of young volunteers for service in North Africa, which tends to confirm the statements that the Armistice Commission at Marseilles has been preventing the French from sending reinforcements to North Africa.

It has been ascertained that about April 8, 1941, as a result of protests by General Weygand and General Nogues against the increasing German infiltration, the German Armistice Commission agreed to a temporary suspension of this infiltration. Additional information dated April 18, 1941, from a French officer in North Africa indicated that one hundred and fifty additional Germans, for whose entry into French Morocco to reinforce the Armistice Commission, the Germans had been pressing, would in spite of opposition in Rabat and Algiers, be shortly entering French Morocco.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

859

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

7-2-41

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. EARLY:

Dear Steve:

Here is something on our friend,
Fred Storm, furnished by J. Edgar Hoover,
and transmitted to you for your information.

E. M. W.

6-30-41 - Frederick A. Storm represents
"Norristown Press", owned by Ralph Beaver
Strassburger, alleged co-publisher with
~~Manfred Zapp~~ Howell Soskin and Co. of the
"German White Paper"

MEMORANDUM
FOR THE DIRECTOR

EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

June 30, 1941

PERSONAL AND
CONFIDENTIAL

*Noted - to
Return to
Ernow
J.S.*

Major General Edwin M. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Watson:

For your information, I am transmitting herewith a memorandum concerning Frederick A. Storm, a Washington newspaper man.

It is believed that this information will be of interest to you in view of the fact that Storm has been a White House correspondent for several years.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosure

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

June 30, 1941

MEMORANDUM

Re: FREDERICK A. STORM

During the course of the investigation of Manfred Zapp of the Transocean News Service for violation of the Registration Act, it was ascertained that Ralph Beaver Strassburger, a millionaire publisher of Norristown, Pennsylvania, and owner of the Norristown Press, was a recipient of the Transocean News Service. Strassburger has been mentioned on numerous occasions as the associate of Manfred Zapp who assisted in the financing and publishing of the German White Paper. The first edition of the German White Paper was printed by Howell Soskin and Company of New York City, and it has been alleged that later editions of this publication were printed by the Norristown Press. It is known that Strassburger is bitterly opposed to the present administration, and it has been reported that he assisted in the financing of the German White Paper for the purpose of embarrassing the New Deal. Strassburger has also been accused of possessing pro-Nazi sympathies.

In the Zapp investigation it was learned that Frederick A. Storm, a Washington newspaper man, is a representative of the Norristown Press and publicity adviser to Strassburger. It has been reported that Strassburger is a very ambitious person who desires to hold some diplomatic post or to obtain a high position in one of the national defense agencies. The opinion has been voiced that Storm is endeavoring to use whatever influence he can with the present administration for the purpose of furthering his employer's ambitions. Storm is reported to have stated that a number of years ago he and Ralph Strassburger worked as shipmates on an ocean liner. Storm later took up a newspaper career and worked as a United Press representative in the State of New York prior to 1932. He is also believed to have held other newspaper positions in New York State during this period.

It has been reported that Storm resigned his position with the United Press during 1933 and for a time was given employment in connection with the Warm Springs Foundation or the President's Birthday Ball. Storm then became a White House correspondent and in February of 1935 was elected an officer of the White House Correspondence Association. From 1933 to February, 1939 his Washington office was located at Room 714, National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

It has been reported that in 1939 Storm went to Hollywood as a publicity man in the motion picture industry. While in California, he is stated to have renewed his acquaintance with Strassburger and to have returned to Washington about November of 1939 as a representative of the Strassburger enterprises. It is reported that he receives an estimated income of approximately \$6,000 a year from this source. Storm is married, his wife's name is Dorothy, and his last known Washington address is 1616 34th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

June 30, 1941

852-A
10-B
Fli
PERSONAL AND [REDACTED]
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Major General Edwin M. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Watson:

I thought you might be interested in the preventive steps which have been taken in connection with national defense in the Calumet region in Indiana, as an illustration of what is being accomplished throughout the country.

As you know, steel, cement, oil, guns, and tanks are made in the Calumet region, which has undergone a decided change in recent months to prevent sabotage aimed at defense production. Officials of the various manufacturing establishments having defense contracts have worked in the closest of cooperation with the FBI and local law enforcement agencies in a general tightening up and in safeguarding points of vulnerability. The precautionary measures which have been taken already exceed those taken during the first World War.

FBI Agents have made detailed surveys of the protective facilities of manufacturing establishments and have made recommendations as to how the plants can best protect themselves against violence from saboteurs. Police guards have been doubled, double locks have been installed in such key points as power plants, and floodlights have been installed throughout the industrial area. Recently the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company sent letters to its some thirty thousand employees urging the utmost vigilance and requesting the employees to cooperate in the detection of possible saboteurs. The various industrial plants have plans

Major General Edwin M. Watson

-2-

under way to fingerprint their employees and to have photographs taken in order that identification might be more thorough. Sight-seeing tours in defense producing factories have been canceled. The Coast Guard has assigned two cutters which are constantly patrolling the harbors on Lake Michigan.

Recently a 100-foot barge was discovered sinking at a crucial point in a ship canal. The barge was saved by the Coast Guard after six feet of water had entered the hold. Had the barge sunk it would have tied up the canal's traffic for months. The FBI has been called upon to investigate the details surrounding the sinking of the barge.

With best wishes and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

853

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

10-B

7-18-41

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

You asked me to have the War Department and J. Edgar Hoover look into the matter of the situation at Los Angeles harbor concerning which Charles E. Blake wrote to McIntyre. Their reports are attached.

E. M. W.
E. M. W.

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

July 11, 1941

PERSONAL AND

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL
MESSENGER

Major General Edwin M. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear General Watson:

With reference to your letter of July 2, 1941, with inclosures, in regard to the matter of guarding the facilities of Los Angeles Harbor, I thought you would be interested to know that this matter has previously been discussed at the Interdepartmental Intelligence Conference of the Military Intelligence Division, the Office of Naval Intelligence, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at which time the Navy advised that considerable information had been received in connection with this matter and that, as a matter of fact, a definite risk, particularly with regard to fire, does exist. Captain Alan G. Kirk, Director of the Office of Naval Intelligence, advised that proposals are now before the President from the Navy Department with respect to the possibility of having this area included in a defensive sea area, so proclaimed by the President, which will permit complete control thereof. It was pointed out that by joint Army and Navy action, the President could, if he saw fit, proclaim a defensive coastal area under the control of the War Department extending up to the water line, and a defensive sea area to begin thereat, so as to permit Army and Navy control with regard to an entire area of this kind both on land and sea.

In further connection with this matter, I wish to advise that it was referred to the Administrative Division of the United States Department of Justice, which has now informed that Section 1, Title 33, United States Code, devolves upon the Secretary of War the duty of prescribing such regulations for the use, administration, and navigation

Major General
Edwin M. Watson

Page 2

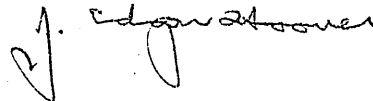
of navigable waters of the United States as in his judgment the public necessity may require for the protection of life and property, or of operations of the United States in channel improvements "covering all matters not specifically delegated by law to some other executive department." The Administrative Division pointed out that this is a plenary and comprehensive authority, not being an emergency power but a permanent power which may be exercised at any time, and that the phrase "for the protection of life and property" is sufficiently broad to cover all phases of national defense, inasmuch as national defense is for the protection of life and property. The Administrative Division further advised that the Secretary of War may regulate the use, administration, and navigation of any navigable waters of the United States in the interests of national defense, and that such navigable waters include all waters adjoining the coast of the United States, as far out as the three-mile limit, and also comprise all inland bays and navigable inland lakes, as well as all navigable rivers to the point upstream at which they cease to be navigable.

The Administrative Division informed that there is no corresponding authority in the Federal Government to regulate the use of any land areas in connection with national defense, except, of course, as to Federal reservations.

If there is any further action which you wish this Bureau to take relative to this matter, I hope that you will communicate with me.

With assurances of my highest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Edwin M. Watson

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
WASHINGTON

June 27, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR GENERAL WATSON:

Subject: Letter from Mr. Charles E. Blake on
Protection of Los Angeles Harbor.

I asked our G-2 people to take this letter up for consideration at the Interdepartmental Intelligence Committee Conference on June 25. At this conference it developed that the Navy is concerned over the protection of the port of Los Angeles and has had the matter under study for some time. There is pending for the President's consideration measures to declare this port a defensive sea area, which would make the Navy responsible for all waterborne traffic and installations. We have sent a copy of Mr. Blake's letter to G-2, Ninth Corps Area, for investigation and recommendation in coordination with the Commandant of the 11th Naval District, and are also sending a copy to Mr. LaGuardia's Civil Defense Committee. Whatever measures are taken, the active cooperation of FBI will be necessary.

W.B.S.



LOS ANGELES

June 6th
1941.

Charlie Blake

Col. Marvin H. Mc Intyre,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

Mac: Take a deep breath--
This will be lengthy but
I am sure a vital epistle.
Charlie Blake.

Dear Mac:-

One of the happiest messages I have ever received was yours of May 27th wherein you say that you are "almost my old self again".

GREAT and CONGRATULATIONS and STAY THAT WAY !!! Your thousands of true friends are most grateful.

As you know, Mac, I am most anxious to do my part and give everything I have or may have to the President and his wishes.

Maybe I have found something that should be immediately brought to the attention of the proper authorities.

In my humble estimation it is urgent and important and calls for action.

It is the vital Los Angeles Harbor with its 40 miles of docks, wharfs, dry docks, ship building yards, oil reservoirs, warehouses, etcetera.

Here are the ONLY DRY DOCKS between Panama and San Francisco; here is the largest single oil reservoir in the world.

Here is the vital Terminal Island with its Naval Air Base; Federal Prison; Japanese Fishing Colony; Ship Yards; Lumber Yards; Edison Power Plant; Oil Refineries; Oil Wells; and again etcetera.

Frequent and ever-present visitors in this harbor are Jap, Russian, British, Dutch, South American and other ships - loading and unloading.

The harbor represents an investment of some \$350,000,000 in addition to the oil, supplies, lumber, ships and the millions of dollars worth of ship building and other defense projects under way. Destroyers, cruisers, submarine tenders, merchant ships and other defense craft are being built in this harbor.

In other words it is a most vital defense port - particularly as to the three and only dry docks in the 3,000 mile spread between Panama and San Francisco.

(more)

Page Two.
MEM
6-6-41.
CEB



LOS ANGELES

Bas E. Blake

Three Sundays ago I became interested in the harbor after driving around it and criss-crossing Terminal Island. Oil-Lumber-Supplies-Ship Yards-Dry Docks spread all around me.

And in the entire half days drive I did not find a single police officer- NOT ONE.

I went back at night and nosed around to discover that even an amateur could destroy millions of dollars worth of vital oil, lumber, shipping and other supplies.

Then on Memorial Day came the nation-wide sabotage scare.

So, I made a one-man investigation.

The sole 4-lane bridge connecting the main land with Terminal Island is completely unprotected and unguarded. It could be destroyed with simplicity and ease.

I found that this Los Angeles City-owned harbor and Island is without benefit of police protection because of a clash between the City Harbor Commission and the City Police Department. The Police claim lack of jurisdiction; the Harbor Commission declares their guards are not subject to police powers.

An inadequate city fire system is in attendance on the harbor. The sole water front policing is done by the under-manned, hard working, reduced and worn Coast Guard.

I took a trip through the harbor between the hours of 7:30 Wednesday night, June 4th, and midnight. Using a single five gallon can of fuel oil on each job, I could have easily started gigantic fires at three - possibly four - totally unguarded and unlighted lumber yards adjacent to tremendous oil ~~reservoirs~~ reservoirs.

Two five gallon cans of fuel oil would have destroyed the 13,000 ton wooden dry dock of the Los Angeles Ship Building Co. No guards stopped me as I approached it from the land; none were in evidence from the harbor side.

I walked in and through and around three ^{tremendous and} unlighted lumber yards without being challenged.

Inquiry revealed that a foreign tanker docked in the vital West Basin could release its oil and cover the basin with 8 inches of oil. A consequent fire would destroy untold thousands of gallons of oil; thousands of feet of lumber; at least one dry dock; at least one great new ship building yard. *CB*

Page Three.
MHM
6-6-41
CEB



Don E. B...

I have definite knowledge that Capt. Louis L. Bennett and Lieut. Commander Higbee, Captain of the Port - both of the Coast Guard - have exerted every influence to arouse municipal interest in giving proper and ample protection to this vital West Coast Defense port.

I know that Mayor Fletcher Bowron has been made well aware of the conditions.

To no avail !

The only protected properties in this 40-miles of harbor are the Oil Company properties which are to a great extent properly lighted and patrolled by private watchmen.

But, the great majority of the water front, owned by the city and leased to various concerns, is absolutely unguarded and without illumination of any sort.

I hope I sound like an alarmist because anything I might set forth here only scratches the surface.

From my own personal day light and night inspection - without credentials of any kind - I personally could destroy the entire port; I could set fire to lumber yards, dry docks, wharfs, warehouses etc and cause the great oil reservoirs to go up in a total loss. Further, I could do it and make my complete escape.

And it is getting worse. Only the Coast Guard stands between total destruction, and as you well know this great organization has neither the men nor the ships to furnish the essential protection. Nor are they authorized to do it.

Personally, I believe the Nation has Capt. Bennett and Lieut. Commander Higbee to thank for the fact that there is a Los Angeles Harbor at all.

Mayor Bowron seems slow to act in spite of the fact he knows at first hand of this deplorable condition.

May I suggest that the President, the Secretary of the Navy or the Secretary of War immediately take steps to assume complete control of Los Angeles Harbor. There should be a Federal Co-ordinator appointed AT ONCE to protect this vital defense harbor and the millions of dollars worth of defense projects.

(more)

Page Four.
MHM
6-6-41
CEB



Don E. B. 10
(to anyone else)

Naturally, the story of the Los Angeles Harbor would make sensational reading - particularly when I, alone, can go almost anywhere in the harbor at night and set it afire. It would make sensational stories and pictures.

However, I have not even mentioned it to anyone as I believe such exploitation might carry an invitation to enemies of our nation.

If you believe that the spot light of publicity should be turned on this subject - I will do it. But only with the approval of yourself.

I can write these facts to you, Mac, because you should know that I am not an "alarmist" and can readily realize true facts.

Terminal Island should AT ONCE be taken over by the Navy - Marine Guards should guard it; a Navy patrol should at once take over the water-side protection of the Island and the entire Los Angeles Harbor. A Co-Ordinator should be named to organize the policing and fire protection of the Harbor in conjunction with the Navy, the Coast Guard and the City police and fire powers of the Los Angeles Harbor Commission, the City of Los Angeles, the County of Los Angeles, the cities of Long Beach and other adjacent municipalities.

Believe me, Mac, Los Angeles Harbor represents a most vital and dangerous situation.

It calls for quick and drastic action before something happens - let us not be "Too British" and get there too late with not enough.

As for me - this might be a chance to "do my part" and I can guarantee full protection here as a "Federal Co-ordinator" for the fire and police protection of Los Angeles Harbor. (a bit selfish?)

However, the urgent and important thing is to GET ACTION and GET IT QUICK.

It is my impression that Washington is almost as aloof to the West Coast as is the West Coast to the National Emergency on the East Coast.

more

Page Five.
MHM
6-6-41.
CEB



Charles E. Blake

I have tried to "boil" this letter down - and after glancing back over it, I find I have not in any way portrayed the real vital need essential for Los Angeles Harbor protection. Nor have I pictured how very easy it would be for a single person, operating from land or from a small boat in the harbor, to completely demolish the vital dry docks, oil supplies, lumber yards, shipping and other vital defense necessities.

I agree that it is a "Municipal job" - a Civilian Defense job.

But even after the Memorial Day sabotage "scare", neither the City of Los Angeles nor the county, nor the Los Angeles Harbor Commission have done a single, solitary thing to protect this most vital defense center.

In addition - I can PERSONALLY destroy the vital and only Terminal Island bridge; I can PERSONALLY destroy the Interurban bridge that crosses over the entrance to the West basin so that fire boats would be unable to enter. I can personally ruin the entire harbor.

And I am not an expert.

The thought of what expert saboteurs might do at any moment to this essential defense harbor forces me to shudder.

God knows something should be done and done AT ONCE. Well do you know of the vast array of potential enemies of our Nation who reside in this area.

I Pray, Mac, that you will get action on this. And you have my complete approval to place this letter in the proper hands.

Take care of yourself and give my regards to everybody. If you should see Col. Knox or Lieut. Commander Hal O'Flaherty please remind them that my application is still on file for any duty or position where my services can be of use.

I am exceedingly happy Mac that you are on your feet and I wish you would come out here for a rest where I could show you at first hand what I have endeavored to describe to you.

As ever and most sincerely,
Charles E. Blake
Charles E. Blake.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

7-18-41

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT:

You asked me to have the War Department and J. Edgar Hoover look into the matter of the situation at Los Angeles harbor concerning which Charles E. Blake wrote to McIntyre. Their reports are attached.

E. M. W.

853

July 2, 1941

Dear Edgar:

The President wanted the Army and you to look into this. A copy of the Army's report is attached. Will you be good enough to follow this up?

Regards.

Very sincerely yours,

EDWIN M. WATSON
Secretary to the President

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

JJ

Attachments: Letter to Col. Marvin H. McIntyre, June 6th, 1941, from Charles E. Blake, Jonathan Club, Los Angeles, Calif., in re conditions at Los Angeles Harbor; copy of report from WBS to General Watson, June 27th, 1941, re their action taken on Blake's letter.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 11

BY *BAC* DATE MAY 29 1973

G-2/10313-215

June 26, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL WALTER B. SMITH:

Subject: Letter from Mr. C. E. Blake.

1. This letter was presented for consideration at the Interdepartmental Intelligence Committee conference on June 25, 1941.
2. It was brought out by the Director, Office of Naval Intelligence (Captain Kirk), that the protection of the port of Los Angeles has been under study for some time and that there is presently pending for the President's consideration measures to have this port declared a Defensive Sea Area, by which the Navy would be responsible for all water-borne traffic and installations.
3. This Division will send a copy (photostats having been made) of Mr. Blake's letter to G-2, 9th Corps Area, for investigation, coordination with the Commandant of the 11th Naval District, and for recommendation.
4. A copy of Mr. Blake's letter will be furnished, through G-3, to Mr. LaGuardia's Committee on Civil Defense for such action as that committee considers appropriate.

For the Acting A. C. of S., G-2:

RALPH C. SMITH,
Lieut. Col., General Staff,
Executive Officer, G-2.

Enclosures:
Memo fr. TAG
Ltr. fr. Mr. Blake

005/14345-51

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 23, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR

GENERAL WATSON

Will you check on this
with Colonel Walter B. Smith
and also with Edgar Hoover?

F. D. R.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 19, 1941

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

This letter is from an old newspaper man, for many years one of Hearst's sensational boys. In the old days he would have made a sensational expose out of the subject matter of his letter instead of bringing it to the attention of Government officials.

Incidentally, I have no intention of sending the reply suggested by General Adams since I have talked with FBI and Hoover's office wants to see his letter.

MEM

WAR DEPARTMENT
WAR DEPARTMENT GENERAL STAFF
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION G-2
WASHINGTON

G-2/10313-215

June 26, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR COLONEL WALTER B. SMITH:

Subject: Letter from Mr. C. E. Blake.

1. This letter was presented for consideration at the Interdepartmental Intelligence Committee conference on June 25, 1941.

2. It was brought out by the Director, Office of Naval Intelligence (Captain Kirk), that the protection of the port of Los Angeles has been under study for some time and that there is presently pending for the President's consideration measures to have this port declared a Defensive Sea Area, by which the Navy would be responsible for all water-borne traffic and installations.

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For the Acting A. C. of S., G-2:

RALPH C. SMITH,
Lieut. Col., General Staff,
Executive Officer, G-2.

Enclosures:
Memo fr. TAG
Ltr. fr. Mr. Blake

T. E. Roderick
T. E. RODERICK
Lt. Colonel, U.S.G.
Asst. Executive Officer, G-2

JUN 26 1941

14345-51



R
IN

WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF STAFF

WAR DEPARTMENT

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

WASHINGTON

IN REPLY
REFER TO AG 381-Natl. Def.
(6-10-41)MB

ESA

June 12, 1941.

MEMORANDUM for the Secretary, General Staff (Attention: Colonel
Walter B. Smith).

Subject: Communication addressed to Mr. M. C. McIntyre,
Secretary to the President, by Mr. Charles E.
Blake.

There is transmitted a proposed reply for the signature
of the Secretary to the President, responsive to a communication
from Mr. Charles E. Blake, Jonathan Club, Los Angeles, California,
with regard to the defense of Los Angeles Harbor.

2 Inclosures.

E. S. Howard
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

005/14345-51

AG 381-Natl. Def.
(6-10-41/MB)

ESA
JNB:pk

June 12, 1941.

MEMORANDUM for the Secretary, General Staff (Attention: Colonel
Walter B. Smith).

Subject: Communication addressed to Mr. H. C. McIntyre,
Secretary to the President, by Mr. Charles E.
Blake.

There is transmitted a proposed reply for the signature
of the Secretary to the President, responsive to a communication
from Mr. Charles E. Blake, Jonathan Club, Los Angeles, California,
with regard to the defense of Los Angeles Harbor.

E. S. ADAMS.

Major General,
The Adjutant General.

2 Inclosures.

G-2/10313-215

June 26, 1941.

Subject: Conditions at the Port of Los Angeles.

To: A. C. of S., G-2, Ninth Corps Area, Presidio of San Francisco, California.

1. Attached hereto is a photostatic copy of a letter from one Charles E. Elako, a newspaper man who was with the Hearst papers for some years.

2. It is requested that you confer with representatives of the local Naval Districts concerning the allegations contained in the letter referred to and submit your recommendations to this Division without delay.

For the Acting A. C. of S., G-2:

RALPH C. SMITH,
Lieut. Col., General Staff,
Executive Officer, G-2.

Enclosures:

Ltr. fr. C. E. Elako
Copy Memo to Col. W. B. Smith

Copy for Secretary, General Staff

JUN 26 1941

14345-51



WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF STAFF

DECLASSIFIED

EO. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)

OSD letter, May 3, 1972

By RHP, NARS Date MAY 29 1973

G-2/10313-215

June 26, 1941.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE A. C. of S., G-3:
Attention: Col. W. P. O'Brien.

Subject: Conditions at the Port of Los Angeles.

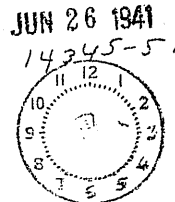
1. Attached hereto is a photostatic copy of a letter from one Charles E. Blake, formerly newspaper man with the Hearst syndicate.
2. This Division has addressed a letter to G-2, 9th Corps Area, requesting recommendations after conference with the 11th Naval District.
3. It is suggested that consideration be given to furnishing this information to Mr. La Guardia's committee since it has a bearing on matters contained in a letter recently received in this Division from Mr. La Guardia.
4. Information received from the 9th Corps Area will be furnished G-3 on receipt.

For the Acting A. C. of S., G-2:

RALPH C. SMITH,
Lieut. Col., General Staff,
Executive Officer, G-2.

Enclosure:
Photo. copy of ltr. fr. Mr. Blake.

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 11652, Sec. 3(E) and 5(D) or (E)
OSD letter, May 8, 1972
By RHE/ NARS Date MAY 29 1973



WAR DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Copy for Secretary, General Staff

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Respectfully forwarded to the President

E. M. W.

*file
in page*

CONFIDENTIAL - INFORMATION TO BE KEPT SECRET

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J. EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

July 3, 1941

Major General Edwin M. Watson
Secretary to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

PERSONAL AND
[REDACTED]

Dear General Watson:

I thought you might be interested in knowing that it has been ascertained from a highly confidential source that one M. Cartier, Room 315, 653 Fifth Avenue, New York, on May 29, 1941, sent the following written communication to Vichy, France:

"It is most important that we should use all the means at our disposal to support the Marshal's policy. I shall therefore be grateful if you will arrange to send me any news or information which might interest President ROOSEVELT. It will be of considerable assistance to me in trying to counteract the unfortunate influence of some of our fellow countrymen of the other party.

"My views with regard to WASHINGTON are similar to yours. President ROOSEVELT holds the fate of the world in his hands. I am convinced too that he would like to dictate the peace -- although not, as you suggest, in 1942 or 1943. I should think it would be in the best interests of FRANCE, the UNITED STATES and ENGLAND if such a peace were arranged sooner.

"If Germany could be brought to make the first advance, what in your opinion would form the basis for a peace negotiated at her request? Do you think that if she had a free hand in RUSSIA she would sign an armistice with the Western Powers, leaving the French and British Empires intact and agreeing to a continuance of the present economic supremacy enjoyed by the U.S.A. in South AMERICA?

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Major General Edwin M. Watson

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"As you are privileged in the matter of frequent meetings with the Marshal and those immediately around him, could you perhaps mention to him the idea of a negotiated peace and let me know how he reacts to such a suggestion? It would be very easy for me to pass the information on to higher authorities and by our joint efforts we might manage to achieve something."

With the assurances of my highest regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Hoover

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

July 7, 1941

PERSONAL AND
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

File

My dear General:

The F.B.I. has picked up a letter from
M. Cartier of 653 Fifth Avenue, New York, reading
as follows:

"It is most important that we should
use all the means at our disposal to sup-
port the Marshal's policy. I shall there-
fore be grateful if you will arrange to
send me any news or information which might
interest President ROOSEVELT. It will be
of considerable assistance to me in trying
to counteract the unfortunate influence of
some of our fellow countrymen of the other
party.

"My view with regard to WASHINGTON
are similar to yours. President ROOSEVELT
holds the fate of the world in his hands.
I am convinced too that he would like to
dictate the peace -- although not, as you
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it

Major General Edwin M. Watson,
Secretary to the President,
The White House.

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M. C. B. B. B.
U.S. CONSUL
MAY 1945

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MAY 1945

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I am having Cartier looked up because, as you see by his letter, he claims that he can send information to the President.

Very truly yours,

Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Adolf A. Berle, Jr.
Assistant Secretary