

REPORT ON
**CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS AS A
COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATION**

INVESTIGATION OF
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES IN THE
UNITED STATES

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REPORT ON CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS AS A COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATION

NOVEMBER 17, 1917.—Committed to the Committee on the Whole House on the
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Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey, from the Committee on Un-American
Activities, submitted the following

R E P O R T

REPORT ON CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

205 EAST FORTY-SECOND STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Murray Hill 4-6640

February 15, 1947

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REPORT ON CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

Having adopted a line of militant skullduggery against the United States with the close of World War II, the Communist Party has set up the Civil Rights Congress for the purpose of protecting those of its members who run afoul of the law. This new project was founded

at a conference held in Detroit on April 27-28, 1946, effectuating the merger of the International Labor Defense and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. The latter organizations had been so badly discredited by repeated exposure as to injure their usefulness in the newly envisaged campaign of Communist lawlessness. It will be found, however, that the sponsors of the Civil Rights Congress in many instances are the same as those of its predecessor organizations.

It has been a time-honored Communist tactic to set up a lute and cry for civil liberties precisely at a moment when boldest attacks upon democracy are intended. Invariably this appeal finds a response among Communist sympathizers, and ingenuous professional bleeding hearts, who would rather sacrifice the interests of their country than do violence to the Communist conception of civil liberties as applied to the United States. For some curious reason these standards are never applied to any territory under the Communist dictatorship.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE

The International Labor Defense was the American section of the International Red Aid, formed by the Communist International in 1922. It was part of an international network of organizations for the defense of Communist lawbreakers. In France it was known as *Secours Rouge Internationale*, in Austria as *Osterreichische Rote Hilfe*, in Germany as *Internationale Rote Hilfe*, in Holland as *Internationale Roode Hulp*, and in Spain as *El Socorro Rojo Internacional*, all operating under the direction of MOPR with headquarters in Moscow. The international head of the organization was Helen Stassova, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Attorney General Francis A. Biddle has properly designated the International Labor Defense as "the legal arm of the Communist Party."

Speaking at the foundation meeting of the Civil Rights Congress, Hon. Vito Marcantonio, president of the International Labor Defense for about 10 years, pledged to carry on within the new organization, in harmony with the history and traditions of the International Labor Defense.

The International Labor Defense has been under investigation by the Committee on Un-American Activities since 1938 when our committee was first established. On October 17, 1939, Benjamin Gitlow, one of the original founders of the International Labor Defense in 1925, and one of its leading officials, testified as follows regarding the character of this organization, which has not changed under its new label:

International Labor Defense is not a national organization, but an international organization * * *. In the second place, the International Labor Defense is not a defense organization in the pure sense of that term; nor is it a civil liberties defense organization. It is the legal defense organization of the Communist Party and the Communist International in this country, and serves, also, as a highly political and propagandist Communist organization.¹

BACKGROUND

The ink was scarcely dry on the Stalin-Hitler pact presaging the disastrous Communist-led strikes in North American Aviation and

¹ Hearings of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, vol. 10, p. 5982.

Allis-Chalmers, the peace strikes in universities, and the fulminations against President Roosevelt as an "imperialist warmonger," when Earl Browder, then general secretary of the Communist Party of the United States and passport forger, sounded the usual warnings about the imminent menace to our civil liberties. Speaking at the National Conference for Civil Liberties in New York City on October 14, 1939, he declared:

The forces which are moving against American civil liberties are the same forces which want this war to go on as long as possible for the sake of the profits they expect to make out of it, and which are preparing to take this country into the war at an opportune moment * * * the forces involving America in the senseless destruction and slaughter of the imperialist war strike first of all against the Communist Party because they see in it the leader and the symbol of all the deepest antiwar and peace sentiments of the masses, which they wish to silence and to crush.²

Thereafter, a maze of organizations was spawned for the alleged purpose of defending civil liberties in general but actually intended to protect Communist subversion from any penalties under the law. Among these organizations were the Committee for Citizenship Rights, the Committee for Civil Rights for Communists, Detroit Bill of Rights Defense Committee, Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights, Michigan Civil Rights Federation, Minneapolis Civil Rights Committee, National Committee for People's Rights, the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, and numerous other special committees under various guises. Former Attorney General Francis A. Biddle characterized the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, the chief national organization on this list, as follows:

The program of the federation parallels closely the Communist Party line of 1940 * * * One of the tactics which they use to attack the (national defense) program was the emphasis on the threat to civil liberties and the rights of labor and of minority groups * * * The defenses of Communist leaders such as Sam Darcy and Robert Wood, party secretaries for Pennsylvania and Oklahoma, have been major efforts of the federation.³

ANTAGONISM TOWARD THE UNITED STATES

Early in 1945, after the close of World War II, the attitude of the Soviet Government changed from one of reserved cooperation with the United States to one of vituperative criticism. This attitude served to cover its own aggressively expansionist designs. The Communist parties throughout the world echoed this sentiment and translated it into positive activities with the United States as the chief target. The Communist Party, U. S. A. (then known as the Communist Political Association) was quick to join this procession. In a resolution of its national board adopted in convention, July 26-28, 1945, dealing mainly with the adoption of the new, belligerent line, it declared:

American capital supported the war against Nazi Germany, not because of hatred of fascism or a desire to liberate suffering Europe from the heel of Nazi despotism, but because it recognized in Hitler Germany a dangerous imperialist rival * * * They are trying to organize a new cordon sanitaire against the Soviet Union * * *⁴

² The Second Imperialist War by Earl Browder (International Publishers, 1940, p. 139).

³ Memorandum of Attorney General Francis A. Biddle prepared for use in administration of the mandate of Public Law 135.

⁴ Political Affairs, July, 1945, pp. 579, 580.

This significant change in approach was expressed in an accentuation of every possible form of civil strife and disruptive interference with the social, economic, and civic affairs of the Nation, carefully disguised in the form of a legitimate effort for the rights of labor and world peace. Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A., recently convicted for contempt of Congress, has outlined these tasks in specific form in his pamphlet, *What America Faces*, embodying his speech before the plenary meeting of the National Committee of the Communist Party held in New York on February 12-15, 1946. He calls for "strike-wage struggles," "growing class consciousness," "a crucial battle against the giant trusts," "fighting spirit * * * of the workers," "united actions of the Negro and white workers, as well as of labor and the veterans * * * into a coordinated drive," and insists that "Communists play a key role in helping shape vital strike strategy and tactics." He reminds his followers that any wage settlements made "can result only in a temporary stalemate or armed truce." He holds out the fear of "considerable unemployment and inflation," and "a great crisis" leading "to a new world war as the way out." He declares that the "American working people will resist" and "fight" these measures. He looks forward to a "definite upsurge" in mass activities and calls upon the Communists "to prepare in time to organize and lead these movements." He calls for a "mass movement which can curb the monopolists" and "the imperialist war makers." He applauds "state-wide demonstrations of labor, the veterans * * * in Albany, Harrisburg, Sacramento, Lansing, and Cleveland" and "the powerful demonstrations of the GI's." From the general tone of these declarations it should be clear that we are faced with another Stalin-Hitler pact period in which Communist hostility to the United States finds expression in a new and more intensified form. Perhaps we had better call this the period of the STALIN-Dimitroff-Tito-Rakosi-Pauker-Fischer-Togliatti-Thorez-Dennis axis with Russia as its chief pole, the period of a strongly reactivated Communist International, in which the Communists are clearly out to raise all the trouble they can. It is a period in which the Communists have drawn upon themselves the following well-deserved characterization of J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation:

The Communist Party of the United States is a fifth column if there ever was one. It is far better organized than were the Nazis in occupied countries prior to their capitulation. They are seeking to weaken America just as they did in their era of obstruction when they were alined with the Nazis. Their goal is the overthrow of our Government.⁵

Clearly expressed is the underlying outlook of hostility toward the American Government by Civil Rights Congress spokesmen. Joseph Nahem, a Communist veteran who took a leading part in the GI demonstrations in the Pacific area, who was arrested on March 15, 1946, for picketing the New York City Hall on the occasion of the visit of the Honorable Winston Churchill, and who was duly defended by the Civil Rights Congress, has formulated this approach as follows:

The state is an instrument of direct and indirect oppression of one class by another; that the paraphernalia of the state, such as the army, the police and the courts are utilized today by the bourgeoisie for curbing, restricting, and openly suppressing the working class and its parties: These are the cornerstone principles

⁵ Statement of J. Edgar Hoover before the Committee on Un-American Activities, March 26, 1947.

of Marxism-Leninism. * * * We urge that full support be given to the Civil Rights Congress, which has taken over the appeal.⁶

Gerhart Eisler put the matter a little more bluntly. Speaking of the Government which is finally bringing him to justice for passport frauds and contempt of Congress, which constitute a meager portion of his crimes, he declared: "I always had only contempt for my jailers."⁷

PROTECTIVE COMMUNIST MEASURES

Manifestly this incendiary program requires the establishment of a protective buffer as a safeguard against legal prosecution. It was necessary to exploit America's traditional regard for civil liberties in order to allow free play for outright subversion. William Z. Foster, chairman of the Communist Party, United States of America, has clearly described this strategy for protecting Communist leaders and organizers as follows:

In every strike the question of defending the civil rights * * * of the * * * union leaders constitutes an important problem * * *. Defense activities are not only a matter of court action, but especially of mass pressure * * * against the government and the employers * * *. Attacks on the civil rights of the strikers * * * must be militantly resisted * * * through the holding of mass meetings, sending of delegations to the state legislatures and Congress. When injunctions are issued * * * the strikers should follow the traditional American (sic) trade-union policy of ignoring such court orders * * *. Against * * * violators of civil rights * * * the strikers should make active use of all available political institutions (pp. 240, 241).

It's about time, therefore, that red-baiting be knocked on the head in the American labor movement. This Hitlerism slander campaign should be recognized for what it is, the spreading of employer-inspired, imperialist warmonger propaganda in the ranks of the workers (p. 358).⁸

Although Milton Kaufman, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, has issued the usual denial that "the Civil Rights Congress is inspired by or acts as a front for any political party, including the Communist Party," the Congress has mirrored the Communist approach to the letter. In fact, Mr. Kaufman admitted that his organization would not shrink "from the most vigorous defense of Communists" and that it would disdain to join in "the new national sport of Red-hunting."⁹

TECHNIQUE OF DISTORTION

Applying the recognized military strategy of taking the offensive against the "enemy" (as the Communists now refer to the American Government), the Civil Rights Congress does not limit itself to a simple defense of those under charges. In fact, its pronouncements indicate that such a defense is by no means its primary purpose. Instead, this organization concentrates mainly upon attacking the American Government in the most virulent manner with no regard for the truth. Sponsors who have lent their names to the organization in the interests of civil liberties find themselves listed as endorsing the most distorted assaults upon the United States—assaults characteristic of the slanderous attacks emanating from the Soviet Union and its

⁶ Daily Worker, May 20, 1946.

⁷ Pamphlet, Gerhart Eisler, My Side of the Story, published by the Civil Rights Congress, March 1947, p. A-2.

⁸ American Trade Unionism, by William Z. Foster (International Publishers, 1947)

⁹ New York Times, March 13, 1947, p. 26.

agents throughout the world. The "Urgent Summons to a Congress on Civil Rights" held in Detroit on April 27 and 28, 1946, furnishes some glaring examples of this approach:

Today's drive to subvert our democratic liberties is well-organized, well-heeled, insidious. * * * The great war against fascism is won, but the victory is far from secure. * * * Reactionary forces, based on war-rich monopolies, the die-hard union breakers, Red-baiters, and race haters, command the largest surviving fifth column in the world. They are turning the weapons and methods of fascism against the American people. They are prepared to destroy our democracy, even to the establishment of outright fascism.

Outlining its aims and program, the Civil Rights Congress declares that—

All aspects of our political life today are affected by the growing offensive of those who seek to destroy the United Nations unity and who would plunge the world into a new war. These enemies of the peace in our country cannot achieve their sinister purpose unless they split and demoralize the democratic forces. Therefore, they grow more arrogant in their attacks on labor, on the Negro people, and other racial and religious minorities; the Hitlerite tactic of Red-baiting is reaching new heights.¹⁰

In its call to a conference on April 13, 1946, the New York Initiating Committee preparing for the Civil Rights Congress on April 27-28, announced blandly that—

We are getting a taste of the divide-and-conquer technique which in Germany led to fascism, to the human slaughterhouses at Dachau and Maideneck—and to World War II.

The same pamphlet calls attention to an alleged "Fascist offensive * * * on our lives and liberties * * * on the minds of our children" to a "Hitler's white supremacy technique * * * of gun, whip, and rope."

In its May 29, 1946, issue of Action Now, official organ of the Civil Rights Congress, referring to the Presidential message on the threatened railroad strike, we find the headline "Truman bill means fascism in America."

In his speech before the Civil Rights Congress in Detroit on April 27, 1946, George Marshall, former chairman of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, now under indictment after being cited for contempt of Congress, sounded the following dire note:

What has happened since VJ-day is truly ominous. We hear the tread of approaching storm troopers and as of today so close that we must close our ranks to fight—right now.

Referring to the South, where both the AFL and CIO have substantial local unions, the resolutions committee of the Civil Rights Congress at its Detroit convention in 1946 declared:

The Bill of Rights has been treated as a scrap of paper in most of the Southern States insofar as the common people, black and white, are concerned. The right to vote, to join a union, to speak, to write, to move about freely, to a fair trial, are only hollow phrases to a majority of the people in the South.

Other examples of the type of vicious propaganda laddled out by the Civil Rights Congress and reiterated by Communist Parties throughout the world are the following:

LYNCH TERROR STALKS AMERICA * * * Will You Be Next? ¹¹

¹⁰ Worker, May 12, 1946, p. 7m.

¹¹ Civil Rights Congress leaflet advertising a meeting on August 28, 1946, cosponsored by the Communist Party of the West Side in New York City.

Advertising a meeting in behalf of Gerhart Eisler, international Communist agent, one of Moscow's "brain trusters" in its subversive activities in the United States and charged by his own sister with being a "terrorist type" responsible for the death of a number of opponents of the Stalin regime, the Civil Rights Congress declares in the Daily Worker of March 6, 1947 (p. 8):

Gerhart Eisler was denied every civil right by the FBI, the Department of Justice, a Congressional Committee. That means YOUR democratic liberties are endangered.

Again on February 15, 1947, the Civil Rights Congress in its circular letter to Congressmen describes Eisler's appearance before the House Committee on Un-American Activities as follows:

The Chairman then refused to permit him to read, before being sworn, a one-page statement of protest of his arrest.

It is worth recounting the true facts in order to appreciate fully the Communist technique of distortion. Authoritative testimony before this committee supported by documentary evidence shows that Eisler, under the various aliases of Edwards, Brown, Hans Berger, and Samuel Liptzen, using forged passports, carried on his nefarious activities without molestation in 1933 and then from 1941 to 1947. Refusing to be sworn in until he had read his "three minute" statement, Eisler promptly distributed to the press a prepared statement of 23 pages, now reprinted as a pamphlet and widely circulated under the title "Gerhart Eisler—My Side of the Story." On December 27, 1946, he was granted the privilege of the air over the WOR network affording him an opportunity to voice his views before a Nation-wide radio audience. Since his citation for contempt by Congress, he has been addressing meetings in various parts of the country exploiting to the full the unique opportunity we have afforded him as the only agent of the Communist International to be allowed to address public meetings in the United States without resort to subterfuge—all this under a government which is charged with "turning the weapons and methods of fascism against the American people." Convicted by a Federal court and under \$20,000 bail, he continues his activities, writing articles for the Communist press, addressing meetings, and acting as adviser in chief of the Communist Party of the United States. Commenting upon American indulgence toward him, Eisler declared derisively at one of his meetings, "Whoever heard of releasing an atom-bomb spy, foreign agent, an overthrower of government, and a dangerous enemy alien, all in one, for \$20,000?"¹² On another occasion he admitted that he had been well treated and well-fed at the Federal House of Detention.¹³ Certainly his Soviet fatherland would not have been guilty of such overweening lenity.

The coddling policy shown toward Gerhart Eisler is a glaring demonstration of the ineptitude of our law enforcement agencies toward Communist law violators.

In July 1946 the New York branch of the Civil Rights Congress entered upon a campaign of vilification against the police department of that city under the slogan of "Halt Anti-Negro Terror," and "End New York Police Brutality." It charged "a deliberate prov-

¹² Daily Worker, April 24, 1947, p. 12.

¹³ New York Times, April 17, 1947.

ocation by members of the department to incite riots.”¹⁴ This was condemned by Police Commissioner Arthur W. Wallander as a “campaign of calumny.” In a letter dated August 9, 1946, former Congressman Joseph Clark Baldwin refused an invitation to a civil rights meeting on the ground that this committee’s attack on the police commission was “completely unwarranted,” and that its attitude was “one of complete irresponsibility and a fundamental lack of judgment as to the true relation of facts.” The New York World Telegram in its issue of August 9, 1946 (p. 14) called this campaign of the Communists “a new low in civic irresponsibility and deceit.”

STATUS OF CIVIL LIBERTIES IN AMERICA

It is high time that certain phases of our way of life, which we have too long taken for granted, be restated so that we may not become oblivious of their merits in the face of Communist distortion. What about the warmongering charge? We are leaning over backward in our efforts to arrive at peaceful relations with the Soviet Union, some claiming that we are still guilty of appeasement. We have disarmed almost to the point of dangerous impotence. We have no designs for expansion or accession of territorial claims as a result of our recent victory.

What are the sober facts? Contrary to the practice now being enforced at the point of the bayonet in Soviet-controlled areas we are not suppressing political parties—even the Communist Party, despite extreme provocation, has not been outlawed. We have not interfered with free elections. Communists and their stooges are running for office and are even elected in some localities. Contrary to the practice in Soviet-controlled territory, our trade-unions are free and independent organizations constituting an influential section of our body politic. We have no concentration camps or slave labor. Our press is uncensored and we are still devotedly enforcing the right to freedom of speech, press, assembly, travel, and worship, the right to trial by jury, habeas corpus, the right to accept or relinquish a job, to own property, freedom from police surveillance, and the countless other blessings of a democratic society which are absent under a Communist dictatorship.

The New York Times has said the following in regard to the American attitude toward the Negro, which is a favorite topic of Communist vilification:

Around the turn of the century the Negro lynchings in this country were close to 100 annually, and about the same time the Russian czars were sending to Siberia perhaps 10,000 political exiles annually. In the last dozen years our Negro lynchings have been perhaps five a year, and the inmates of the Soviet concentration camps have been estimated at 10,000,000 or higher.¹⁵

There can be no doubt that the standard of living of the average Negro in the United States is far higher than that of the average Soviet worker, under the Communist dictatorship.

The incendiary character of the Civil Rights Congress propaganda is forcefully demonstrated by contrast with the latest estimate made by the American Civil Liberties Union for the period ending July

¹⁴ Daily Worker, August 8, 1946.

¹⁵ New York Times, June 19, 1947, p. 20.

1946. It must be remembered, in this connection, that the ACLU has gone so far in its preoccupation with civil liberties as to defend both Communists and Fascists, sometimes with an almost complete disregard for considerations of national security involved. We quote from this extremely liberal source:

Wholly unlike the period following World War I, the conversion from war to peace in 1945 brought no marked changes in the exercise of American liberties affecting either the majority or minorities. The voluntary wartime censorshipships of press and radio were at once removed; * * * restrictions were gradually removed on enemy aliens * * *. The reason for this striking difference between the aftermaths of the First and Second World Wars is to be found in the comparatively slight record of repressive measures in World War II. Only a few score persons had been prosecuted for speech or publication. Public debate and discussion had remained unrestricted * * *. No wartime hysteria had marked the country. Organized labor had become too strongly entrenched to permit wholesale attacks upon the trade-union movement * * *. Indeed, the gains in civil liberties which had surprisingly marked the war years continued.¹⁶

ORIGIN, EXTENT, AND PURPOSE

According to its own pronouncements, the Civil Rights Congress appears to be dedicated to a most meritorious cause, which is described as follows:

The CRC is a national membership organization formed by hundreds of national and community groups from all parts of the country to provide a well-organized, unified program of action to defend and extend the democratic rights of every American.

It should be noted in this connection that the Civil Rights Congress is not recorded as defending any but Communist or Communist front cases and that the phrase "extend the democratic rights of every American" is time-honored Communist double talk for the idea of utilizing the opportunities afforded by our democracy for the furtherance of Communist propaganda and the ultimate establishment of a Communist dictatorship.

The Detroit conference of April 27-28 was preceded by a conference held on April 13, 1946 (Thomas Jefferson Day) at the Fraternal Club-house, at 110 West Forty-eighth Street, New York City. This building is owned by the International Workers Order, cited by former Attorney General Biddle as "one of the strongest Communist organizations." The conference was called by an "Initiating Committee," whose origin has never been disclosed. The call assured all and sundry that "An enemy offensive is now being waged against the common people of the United States—labor, Negroes, Jewish people, the foreign-born, progressives, and all their organizations—in a relentless drive to establish fascism in our own country." The New York meeting proceeded to elect an organizing committee. Following the Detroit conference, Meyer E. Stern, director of District 6 of the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO), announced through the Daily Worker of May 9, 1946, page 4, the formation of the Civil Rights Congress of New York, formerly known as the New York Conference on Civil Rights. A meeting had previously been held for this purpose at the Hotel Capitol on April 25.

As to the character of the "national and community groups" which constitute the Civil Rights Congress, the pronouncement goes on to state that:

¹⁶ From War to Peace, American Liberties, 1945-46, published by the American Civil Liberties Union, 170 5th Ave., New York 10, N. Y., July 1946, pp. 5, 6.

Into the CRC have been merged the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and the International Labor Defense. The Civil Rights Federation in Detroit and the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee immediately affiliated with the CRC. * * * Local organizations which have merged into the New York CRC include Veterans Against Discrimination and the Metropolitan Inter-faith and Interracial Coordinating Council.

Officially endorsed by the Civil Rights Congress is the newly formed Eisler defense committee, defending Gerhart Eisler, American representative of the allegedly "dissolved" but extremely active Communist International. The congress also voted to reconstitute an Abolish Peonage Committee, claiming in its customary restrained fashion that "The crime of peonage or debt slavery is still rampant in our land."

Also represented at the CRC were the Nassau County (N. Y.) Conference for Human Rights, the St. Louis Committee for a Fair Employment Practice Ordinance, the United Citizens for Democracy of Houston, Tex., the Mass Movement League of Toledo, Ohio, the Wisconsin Committee for a Permanent FEPC, the New York Committee for Justice in Freeport, the Southern Negro Youth Congress, and the National Negro Congress. Other typical regional organizations are the Texas Civil Rights Congress, West Bronx Civil Rights Congress, Albany Civil Rights Congress, Upper West Side Civil Rights Congress, Illinois Civil Liberties Committee, Eisler Defense Committee, Greenwich Village Civil Rights Congress, etc.

Of the above organizations the following have been cited as Communist front organizations by former Attorney General Francis A. Biddle: International Labor Defense, the "legal arm of the Communist Party"; the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; Michigan Civil Rights Federation; National Negro Congress. The following have been previously cited as such by the Committee on Un-American Activities on one or more occasions: International Labor Defense, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, National Negro Congress, Michigan Civil Rights Federation, Southern Negro Youth Congress. The Chicago Civil Liberties Committee should not be confused with the American Civil Liberties Union, from which it seceded in repudiation of the policies of the latter organization. All merged into the new organization pledged by the former head of the International Labor Defense to carry on the history of the latter, notorious, Communist front.

The Detroit conference claimed 415 delegates with 38 observers from 23 States and the District of Columbia. Of this number, 258 came from the Midwest, 35 from the East, 70 from the West, and several from the South. It should be noted, however, that the ringleaders like Milton Kaufman, George Marshall, Louis Colman, and others came from New York where Communist Party headquarters are located. Conference figures show 119 labor delegates, 2 from fraternal organizations, 26 Negroes, 21 from civic and political organizations, 9 from religious organizations, 20 women organizations, 24 foreign-born, 5 youth, 3 veterans, 3 educators, and 5 lawyers. The decision to form the Civil Rights Congress was adopted unanimously and a continuations committee (a term typical of Communist front organization procedure) was authorized to pick an executive committee.¹⁷

Dues are set at \$1 per year for general membership, \$3 for associates, \$5 for subscribers, \$10 for sustaining members, and \$25 for supporters.

¹⁷ Daily Worker, May 12, 1947, p. 7m.

Subsequently the Civil Rights Congress pledged itself "to act against the Schwellenbach proposal to outlaw the Communist Party,"¹⁸ denounced "punitive measures directed against the Communist Party," opposed proposed loyalty investigations of Federal employees as "the most dangerous and undemocratic proceeding that could be conceived,"¹⁹ urged President Truman "to effect immediate release of Gerhart Eisler,"²⁰ and announced that it would "undertake full responsibility for the defense, in and out of court, of Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party, and Leon Josephson,"²¹ a leading party member identified with espionage activities and passport frauds.

Among its activities is also the defense of Howard Fast's *Tom Paine*, with a demand that it be restored for use in the public high schools.²² This book is a fictionalized, sugar-coated, but thinly disguised, exposition of Communist theory and practice including the advocacy of overthrow of government by force and violence. Its clear implication is that we must carry over the revolutionary tactics used against the British Government in colonial times as described by Mr. Fast, to the present against our own Government. The following passages are typical:

Quoting Benjamin Rush: "We had no precedent, but only a theory, and that theory is that strength lies in the hands of the armed masses. * * * But there was never in this world, a technique for revolution. * * * The strength of many is revolution" (p. 116).

Quoting Tom Paine: "Revolution is a method of force by a party not in power as we understand it, by the party of the people, which has never been in power in the history of this earth" (p. 197).

Then, with startling suddenness, it came to an end. All the carefully organized revolutionary cells, miners in Wales, cutlers in Sheffield, the dock workers at Liverpool and Tyne, the potters and the wheelwrights—all those who had looked for Paine's leadership—were cracked wide open by the government * * * before the thin threads of revolution were even in shape to be drawn together (p. 247).

The Civil Rights Congress has been active in behalf of Paul Robeson, who was denied the right to speak in Albany and Peoria. The Albany branch was headed by Mrs. Vivian Schatz, with headquarters at 63 South Pearl Street. Paul Robeson will be remembered as one who has been outspoken in his defense of the Communist Party on numerous occasions as cited in the following issues of the *Daily Worker*: July 23, 1940, page 1; March 5, 1941, page 2; March 18, 1945, page 3; April 22, 1947, page 5; April 30, 1947, page 11. He has defended Gerhart Eisler and Leon Josephson, active international Communist agents.²³ While refusing to affirm or deny membership in the Communist Party, he has participated in official Communist gatherings on March 17, 1941, March 17, 1947, and on May 8, 1947. He has long been an ardent apologist for the Soviet Union, where his son resided and was educated.

In Los Angeles, the Civil Rights Division of the Mobilization for Democracy affiliated with the Civil Rights Congress, cooperated with the Progressive Citizens of America in seeking to reverse the decision of the directors of the Hollywood Bowl barring Henry A. Wallace from speaking.²⁴

¹⁸ *Daily Worker*, March 15, 1947, p. 12.

¹⁹ *Daily Worker*, May 19, 1947, p. 3.

²⁰ *PM*, March 3, 1947, p. 20m.

²¹ *Daily Worker*, May 23, 1947, p. 3.

²² *Daily Worker*, March 20, 1947; Civil Rights Congress release, March 11, 1947.

²³ *Daily Worker*, April 28, 1947, p. 4.

²⁴ *Daily Worker*, April 28, 1947, p. 4.

INTERLOCKING RELATIONSHIPS

The fact that the Civil Rights Congress is not based primarily upon a desire to defend civil rights is brought out sharply by the number of its sponsors and officers who have been associated in one way or another with the American Peace Mobilization, formed at the time of the Stalin-Hitler pact in order to sabotage our national defense program and culminating in a mass picket line around the White House lasting until a few days before Adolf Hitler attacked Russia. A list of those 43 individuals to be found in both organizations follows:

INDIVIDUALS CONNECTED WITH BOTH THE CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS AND THE AMERICAN PEACE MOBILIZATION

Adelman, Meyer	Henderson, Donald	Refregier, Anton
Bay, Howard	Hughes, Langston	Reich, Harry
Berne, Lewis Alan	Jurich, J. F.	Robeson, Paul
Billings, Warren K.	Lee, Canada	Robinson, Earl
Burt, Sam	Leicester, Robert	Robinson, Reid
Connelly, Philip M.	Marshall, George	Selly, Joseph P.
Connolly, Eugene P.	McMichael, Jack	Shore, Jerome
Curran, Joseph	McWilliams, Carey	Soyer, Raphael
Dehn, Adolph	Merrill, Lewis	Stewart, Donald Ogden
DeLaey, Hugh	Oakes, Grant W.	Ward, Courtney D.
Dodd, Bella V.	Powell, Hazel Scott	Ward, Harry F.
Dutto, Frank	Quill, Michael J.	Weinstock, Louis
Empak, Julius	Rathborne, Mervyn	Wilkerson, Doxey
Gainer, Morris	Rautenstrauch, Walter	Yergan, Max
Hammitt, Dashiell		

It will be remembered that during the days of the infamous Soviet-Nazi pact, the Communists built protective organizations known as the National Emergency Conference, the National Emergency for Democratic Rights, which culminated in the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties. It cannot be accidental that the following 83 individuals supporting one or more of these organizations have also aided the Civil Rights Congress:

Ackley, Charles B.	Field, R. D.	Poteat, Edwin McNeill
Adamic, Louis	Flynn, Elizabeth G.	Pressman, Lee
Allen, James Egert	Fritchman, Stephen H.	Quill, Michael J.
Anderson, William A.	Gallagher, Leo	Rathborne, Mervyn
Arndt, Elmer J. F.	Gimbel, Elinor S.	Rautenstrauch, Walter
Balokovic, Zlatko	Gregg, J. A.	Refregier, Anton
Bay, Howard	Hammitt, Dashiell	Robeson, Paul
Bell, Thomas	Harvey, Arthur J.	Robinson, Edward G.
Benet, William Rose	Henderson, Donald	Robinson, Reid
Benson, Elmer A.	Hill, Charles A.	Schieffelin, William J.
Berne, Lewis Alan	Hughes, Langston	Schlesinger, A. M.
Bethune, Mary McLeod	Jack, Hulan E.	Schneirla, T. C.
Bowie, W. Russel	Jurich, J. F.	Selly, Joseph P.
Bradley, Lyman R.	Kahn, Albert E.	Sorrell, Herbert K.
Brewer, James L.	Kemnitz, Milton	Spofford, William B.
Brodsky, Joseph R.	Kent, Rockwell	Stefansson, Vilhjalmur
Brown, Charlotte H.	King, Carol	Stern, Bernhard J.
Burnham, Louis E.	Marshall, George	Stevens, Hope R.
Colman, Louis	Mather, Kirtley F.	Stevenson, A. E.
Connolly, Eugene	Matthieson, F. O.	Stewart, Donald Ogden
Corwin, Norman	McConnell, Francis J.	Struik, Dirk J.
Curran, Joseph	McMichael, Jack	Talbott, Glenn J.
DeLacy, Hugh	McWilliams, Carey	Ward, Harry F.
Dickerson, Earl B.	Merrill, Lewis	Weber, Max
Dodd, Bella V.	Nordstrand, Josephine	White, Wayne
Dunn, Robert W.	Oakes, Grant W.	Wilkerson, Doxey
Fairchild, Henry P.	Parsons, Edward L.	Yergan, Max
Feuchtwanger, Lion	Pettus, Terry	

Reexploiting a limited circle of pro-Communist sponsors, the Civil Rights Congress counts for support upon the following 40 individuals also found on statements or committees supporting the release of Earl Browder, former general secretary of the Communist Party, U. S. A.:

Adelman, Meyer	Gallagher, Leo	Reich, Harry
Alexander, Raymond Pace	Guinier, Ewart	Robeson, Paul
Bay, Howard	Hammett, Dashiell	Robinson, Reid
Chodorov, Edward	Henderson, Donald	Shore, Jerome
Collins, Charles	Jack, Hulan E.	Smith, Ferdinand
Connelly, Philip M.	Jurich, J. F.	Spofford, William B.
Connolly, Eugene P.	Kent, Rockwell	Stefansson, Vilhjalmur
Curran, Joseph	LeSeuer, Arthur	Stevens, Hope R.
DeLacy, Hugh	McWilliams, Carey	Ward, Courtney D.
Dickerson, Earl B.	Merrill, Lewis	Ward, Harry F.
Dunn, Robert W.	Oakes, Grant W.	Weber, Max
Flynn, Elizabeth G.	Quill, Michael J.	Yergan, Max
Fritchman, Stephen H.	Rathborne, Mervyn	
Gainer, Morris	Rautenstrauch, Walter	

The Civil Rights Congress has received the support of numerous Communist front organizations and has cooperated with such organizations on frequent occasions, of which the following are typical:

On August 28, 1946, the Upper West Side Civil Rights Congress of New York City held a meeting at the Pythian Temple, 135 West Seventieth Street, which was cosponsored by the Communist Party, West Side; American Labor Party; American Youth for Democracy; United Negro and Allied Veterans of America; and the International Workers Order, Lodge 572.

Tickets for the Civil Rights Congress meeting on March 20, 1947, in behalf of Gerhart Eisler were on sale at Club 65 Bookshop, 13 Astor Place; International Workers Order, 80 Fifth Avenue; Jefferson Bookshop, 575 Sixth Avenue; Forty-fourth Street Book Fair, 133 West Forty-fourth Street; Worker's Bookshop, 50 East Thirteenth Street; American Youth for Democracy, 150 Nassau Street; the German-American, 305 Broadway—all well-known Communist centers.²⁵

Participating organizations in the Eisler defense committee, an offshoot of the Civil Rights Congress, are the following Communist-dominated fronts: American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; Friends of the German-American; German-American Labor Council.²⁶

Subscribers to the pro-Communist gossip and scandal sheet, *In Fact*, have been placed on the mailing list of the Civil Rights Congress.²⁷

On August 1, 1946, the Daily Worker announced a Madison Square Park demonstration in which the Civil Rights Congress, the Communist Party, and the American Labor Party participated. John Williamson, member of the top secretariat of the Communist Party, U. S. A., was a speaker.

People's Songs, a group which has been identified by its appearance on the programs of Communist organizations, furnished the talent for a Civil Rights Congress affair on September 15, 1946.

²⁵ Daily Worker, March 6, 1947, p. 8.

²⁶ Pamphlet, *Eisler Hits Back*, published by the German-American, 1947, p. 15.

²⁷ New York World Telegram, December 11, 1946.

KEY INDIVIDUALS

The character of the Civil Rights Congress is amply demonstrated by the Communist affiliations of its leading officers and supporters:

JOSEPH R. BRODSKY, member of initiating committee and New York board of directors of Civil Rights Congress; cited by Benjamin Gitlow as "a member of the Communist Party holding a position of the highest confidence * * * the party's main legal adviser * * * who handled confidential matters and money matters";²⁸ listed as pay-off man for Moscow by the British Government;²⁹ attorney for the International Labor Defense, the International Workers Order; attorney for the Communist Party in 1936, 1940, 1942, 1946, and 1947. After his death on July 28, 1947, the Communist Party announced that he had been a charter member of the organization. In September, 1939 Brodsky had denied party membership under oath.

LOUIS COLMAN, member, initiating committee; executive secretary, New York branch; member of national staff of Civil Rights Congress; assistant national secretary, International Labor Defense, the "legal arm of the Communist Party"; supporter of Communist candidate for President in 1932.

THELMA DALE, member, initiating committee of Civil Rights Congress; member, New York State committee of the Communist Party, U. S. A., in 1945; speaker for the International Labor Defense, Japanese-American Committee for Democracy, Congress of American Women.

HUGH DE LACY, convention speaker, sponsor of Civil Rights Congress; cited as one who is "beloved, long beloved, and deeply cherished by the Communist Party";³⁰ signer of protest against barring Communist Party from ballot in 1940; defends Communists Sam Darcy, Harry Bridges, William Schneiderman, Morris U. Schappes, Earl Browder, Ernest Fox, Oklahoma Communist Party leaders; closely associated during a plenary meeting of the executive committee of the Communist Party, U. S. A., in January 1944 with Carl Reeve and Henry Huff, chairman and secretary of the Communist Party of the State of Washington, respectively.

JULIUS EMSPAK, member, initiating committee of Civil Rights Congress; cited by Louis F. Budenz as "Comrade Juniper," a secret member of the Communist Party, U. S. A., in 1947; sponsor of the American Peace Mobilization and its successor, the Win-the-Peace Conference.

ELIZABETH GURLEY FLYNN, sponsor, Civil Rights Congress; member, national committee, Communist Party, U. S. A.; and head of a number of committees set up to defend Communists.

STEPHEN H. FRITCHMAN, sponsor of Civil Rights Congress; ousted as editor of the Christian Register because of charges of Communist sympathies; supporter of the following Communist fronts: Congress of Youth, Committee To Defend America by Keeping out of War, North American Spanish-Aid Committee, New Masses, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Win-the-Peace Conference, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; "sponsored no less than 22 pro-Soviet organizations";³¹ signer, Communist Party election petition, August 22, 1940.

²⁸ Hearings of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, vol. 7, p. 4554.

²⁹ Documents Illustrating the Hostile Activities of the Soviet Government and the Third International Against Great Britain. Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty. Command Paper No. 2874. 1927.

³⁰ Congressional Record, December 7, 1945, p. 11875.

³¹ Congressional Record, May 28, 1947, p. A2680.

LEO GALLAGHER, sponsor of Civil Rights Congress; Communist candidate in Los Angeles in 1933, 1934, 1938; attorney for the Communist Party, 1934, 1940; attorney for the International Labor Defense, 1930, 1934, 1936, 1937; subject of disbarment proceedings in 1936.

DONALD HENDERSON, sponsor of Civil Rights Congress; Communist Party official and writer for the Communist press; expelled from faculty for Communist activities in Columbia University in 1933; signer of statement in behalf of Communists Earl Browder, Gerhart Eisler, Sam Darcy, Eugene Dennis, Luis Carlos Prestes, George Dimitrov; member of numerous front organizations.

LANGSTON HUGHES, sponsor of Civil Rights Congress; member, Communist Party, U. S. A.; signer of statement in behalf of Communists George Dimitrov, William Z. Foster, Don West, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; contributor to the Communist press.

J. F. JURICH, sponsor of Civil Rights Congress; signer of statement in behalf of Communists Earl Browder, Sam Darcy, Harry Bridges, and Communists in the Army.

ALBERT E. KAHN, member, initiating committee, Civil Rights Congress; New York State Communist Party leader; signer of statement in behalf of Communists Gerhart Eisler, George Dimitrov; editorially associated with the following Communist publications: The Hour, New Currents, Jewish Life, New Masses.

MILTON KAUFMAN, executive secretary, Civil Rights Congress; leader of left-wing in the American Newspaper Guild; signer of statement defending the Communist Party, April 16, 1947; sponsor of the following Communist fronts: American League for Peace and Democracy, Joint Committee for Trade-Union Rights, Greater New York Emergency Conference on Inalienable Rights.

JACK McMICHAEL, member, initiating committee, Civil Rights Congress; defended the Communist Party on October 28, 1940, December 19, 1940, March 5, 1941, March 18, 1945, April 29, 1947, May 20, 1947; signer of statement in behalf of Communists Earl Browder, Gerhart Eisler, Morris U. Schappes, Sam Darcy; supporter of the following Communist fronts: American Peace Mobilization, American Youth Congress.

HERBERT MARCH, sponsor, Civil Rights Congress; member, national committee, Communist Party; former organizer, Young Communist League.

GEORGE MARSHALL, chairman of the board of the Civil Rights Congress; signer of statement in behalf of Communists—Mrs. Raissa Browder, Luis Carlos Prestes, Gerhart Eisler; signer of statement defending the Communist Party on August 8, 1940, March 5, 1941, March 18, 1945, April 16, 1947; cited for contempt of Congress.

SAUL MILLS, sponsor, Civil Rights Congress; signer of statement in behalf of Communists Earl Browder, Morris U. Schappes, and Communists in the armed forces; opposes President Truman's loyalty program; supporter of the following Communist fronts: American Peace Mobilization, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, Washington Committee for Democratic Action, Stage for Action.

SAMUEL A. NEUBURGER, member, initiating committee, and New York director, Civil Rights Congress; attorney for Communist defendants, October 1940, May 1947; attorney for International Labor Defense.

GRANT W. OAKES, sponsor, Civil Rights Congress; signer of statement in behalf of Communists Earl Browder, Jack Johnstone; signer of statement in defense of Communist Party, March 18, 1945, May 25, 1947; supporter of Communist publications Daily Worker, Chicago Star; sponsor, American Peace Mobilization and Chicago May Day Committee.

IRVING POTASH, sponsor, New York Civil Rights Congress; member, political committee and national board, Communist Party.

MICHAEL J. QUILL, sponsor, Civil Rights Congress; cited by former members of the Communist Party as a fellow member; signer of statement in behalf of Communists Earl Browder, Simon Gerson, Morris U. Schappes, George Dimitrov; supporter of following Communist fronts: American Peace Mobilization, Jewish People's Committee, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, American League for Peace and Democracy, International Labor Defense, Washington Committee for Democratic Action, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, National Negro Congress.

WALTER RAUTENSTRAUCH, member, initiating committee, Civil Rights Congress; signer of statement in behalf of Communists Luis Carlos Prestes, Harry Bridges, George Dimitrov, Earl Browder; supporter of the following Communist fronts: American Peace Mobilization, American League for Peace and Democracy, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, American Youth Congress, Council for Pan-American Democracy, Committee for Citizenship Rights, Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, Jefferson School of Social Science, League of American Writers, New Masses, School for Democracy, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

EARL ROBINSON, also known as Robert Earl, sponsor, Civil Rights Congress; furnished music for Communist Party according to Daily Worker of January 20, 1938, February 9, 1938, January 30, 1939, December 20, 1942, January 20, 1947; acted in behalf of Communists Ella Reeve Bloor, Harry Bridges, Morris U. Schappes; supported the following Communist fronts: Abraham Lincoln Brigade, American Artists School, American Friends of the Chinese People, American Peace Mobilization, China Aid Council, International Labor Defense, International Workers Order, League of American Writers, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, New Masses, School for Democracy, Soviet Russia Today, United American Artists, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, People's Songs, Jefferson School of Social Science, and the Young Communist League.

REID ROBINSON, sponsor, Civil Rights Congress; signer of statement in behalf of Communists Earl Browder, Harry Bridges; signer of statement defending the Communist Party, September 24, 1940, and March 18, 1945; held incommunicado by the Canadian Government in 1941; supporter of the following Communist fronts: All-California Conference for Defense of Civil Rights, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, American Council on Soviet Relations, American League for Peace and Democracy, American Peace Mobilization, American Youth Congress, Committee To Defend America by Keeping out of War, First Congress of the Mexican and Spanish-American Peoples of the United States, Galena Defense Committee, International Labor Defense, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Second Northwest Congress Against War and Fascism, New Masses, Council for Pan-American Democracy.

JOSEPH P. SELLY, member, initiating committee, Civil Rights Congress; acted in behalf of Communists Morris U. Schappes, Harry Bridges, Francisco Perez Leiros, Murray Winocur; supporter of following Communist front organizations: Council for Pan-American Democracy, International Labor Defense, American Council on Soviet Relations, American Peace Mobilization, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

FERDINAND C. SMITH, member, initiating committee, Civil Rights Congress; Communist Party member; acted in behalf of Communists Earl Browder, Morris U. Schappes, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Israel Amter, George Dimitrov; supporter of the following Communist fronts: Council on African Affairs, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, National Negro Congress, New Masses, United May Day Committee, Stage for Action, George Washington Carver School.

HOPE R. STEVENS, member, initiating committee, Civil Rights Congress; acted in behalf of Communists, Earl Browder, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Luis Carlos Prestes, Sam Darcy, Harry Bridges, George Dimitrov; signer of statement in defense of the Communist Party, September 16, 1940, March 5, 1941; supporter of the following Communist fronts: Lawyers Committee to Keep the U. S. out of War, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, National Negro Congress, Council for Pan-American Democracy, West Indies National Emergency Committee, Jewish People's Committee.

DONALD OGDEN STEWART, member, initiating committee, Civil Rights Congress; supporter of the following organizations defending individual Communists or the Communist Party: American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, International Labor Defense, National Committee for People's Rights, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights; signer of statement in behalf of Communists Sam Darcy, George Dimitrov, Harry Bridges; supporter of the following Communist fronts: American League for Peace and Democracy, League of American Writers, Committee for a Democratic Far-Eastern Policy, Consumers Union, Friends of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, Motion Picture Democratic Committee, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, New Masses, Soviet Russia Today, Theatre Arts Committee, American Council for a Democratic Greece.

DIRK J. STRUIK, sponsor, Civil Rights Congress; signer of statement in behalf of Communists Earl Browder, Harry Bridges, Morris U. Schappes, George Dimitrov; supporter of the following Communist fronts: Jefferson School of Social Science, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Science and Society (magazine), New Masses (magazine), Committee To Defend America by Keeping out of War, Conference on Pan-American Democracy, American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, Massachusetts Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Committee for Citizenship Rights.

COURTNEY D. WARD, sponsor, Civil Rights Congress; signer of statement defending the Communist Party, March 13, 1947, May 25, 1947; endorser of Daily Worker; supporter of the following Communist fronts: American Peace Mobilization, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee; participant in banquet for Ella Reeve Bloor, leading Communist, June 1947.

HARRY F. WARD, chairman, Civil Rights Congress; signer of statement in behalf of Communists Harold Pritchett, Simon Gerson, Sam Darcy, Ella Reeve Bloor, Luis Carlos Prestes, Harry Bridges, Morris U. Schappes, Gerhart Eisler, Earl Browder; signer of statement in defense of the Communist Party, March 5, 1941, April 19, 1947; supporter of the following Communist publications: New Masses, Soviet Russia Today, Daily Worker, Midwest Daily Record; endorser of statement in defense of the Soviet Union, October 4, 1933, June 20, 1936, September 1939, August 1941, March 18, 1946, June 15, 1947; supporter of the following Communist fronts: American League Against War and Fascism, American League for Peace and Democracy, American Peace Mobilization, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, American Friends of the Chinese People, American Friends of Spanish Democracy, American Youth Congress, League of American Writers, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, National Negro Congress, American Student Union, International Labor Defense, American Youth for Democracy, League of Women Shoppers, Council for Pan-American Democracy, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee.

MAX WEBER, sponsor, New York Civil Rights Congress; signer of statement in behalf of Communists Earl Browder, James Ford, Sam Darcy, Harry Bridges, George Dimitrov, Israel Amter, Gerhart Eisler, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; signer of statement in defense of the Communist Party, March 18, 1945, April 16, 1947, May 20, 1947; signer of statement in defense of the Soviet Union, March 1937, November 1937, April 28, 1938, September 1939, March 18, 1946; supporter of the following Communist fronts: American Artists Congress, Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, New Masses, Soviet Russia Today, United American Artists, International Workers Order, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

LOUIS WEINSTOCK, member, initiating committee, Civil Rights Congress; member, national committee, Communist Party; signer of statement in behalf of Communists Earl Browder, Ella Reeve Bloor, Abraham Markoff, George Dimitrov, Stanley Nowak, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Robert Thompson; numerous other front connections.

GENE WELTFISH, member, initiating committee, Civil Rights Congress; signer of statement in behalf of Communists Gerhart Eisler, Ella Reeve Bloor; condemns "Red-baiting," September 25, 1946; supporter of the following Communist fronts: American Committee for a Democratic Greece, Committee for a Democratic Far Eastern Policy, Congress of American Women, Jefferson School of Social Science, American Youth for Democracy, Council on African Affairs.

MAX YERGAN, member, initiating committee, Civil Rights Congress; signer of statement in behalf of Communists Earl Browder, Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., George Dimitrov, Harry Bridges, Ella Reeve Bloor; signer of statement in defense of the Communist Party, September 16, 1940, April 26, 1947; supporter of following Communist fronts: National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, American League for Peace and Democracy, American Peace Mobilization, Win-the-Peace Conference, American Committee for Protection of Foreign-Born, Committee for a Democratic Far-Eastern Policy, National Negro Congress, American Student Union, American Youth Con-

gress, China Aid Council, Committee for Citizenship Rights, Committee To Defend America by Keeping out of War, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, Council on African Affairs, Council for Pan-American Democracy, International Committee on African Affairs, International Labor Defense, International Workers Order, New Masses, School for Democracy, George Washington Carver School, Jefferson School of Social Science, People's Radio Foundation.

Of the above 34 key individuals guiding the policies of the Civil Rights Congress, 12 are outright leading members of the Communist Party, 25 have aided one or more leading Communists on occasion, and 14 have signed statements in support or defense of the Communist Party. Due allowance should be made for the fact that important party members are known to keep their membership secret. It is therefore safe to assume from the pattern of loyalty to the party-line that there are more party members among these 34 key individuals.

It is worthy of note that subsequent to the formation of the Civil Rights Congress in Detroit on April 27-28, 1946, and the enlistment of additional sponsors, the names of a number of members of the initiating committee, having served their decoy purposes, disappeared from the organization's letterhead, among them being Zlatko Balokovic, Elmer A. Benson, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Edward Chodorov, Norman Corwin, Julius Emspak, Jess Fletcher, Clark Foreman, Carey McWilliams, Kirtley F. Mather, Bishop Edward L. Parsons, James G. Patton, Dr. Edwin McNeill Poteat, Paul Robeson, Edward G. Robinson, Wesley E. Sharer, Prof. John F. Shepard, Johannes Steel, and Donald Ogden Stewart. This seems to be a favorite device of Communist front organizations.

CONCLUSION

From the facts cited above it should be clear that the Civil Rights Congress is an organization dedicated not to the broader issues of civil liberties, but specifically to the defense of individual Communists and the Communist Party, that the organization is controlled by individuals who are either members of the Communist Party or openly loyal to it, and that in carrying out its defense aims, the organization has at the same time engaged in a campaign of vilification against the American Government.

Beginning on page 40 is a list of contributions and expenditures of the Civil Rights Congress and its New York branch, as submitted to the Clerk of the House of Representatives in accordance with the Lobbying Act. These figures show the enormous financial income which this organization defending the Communist Party and its officials, whose activities are clearly directed against the interests of the United States, has been able to accumulate. In some cases this income has been drawn from sources frankly in sympathy with the Communist Party such as the International Fur and Leather Workers Union (CIO), the United Electrical, Radio, and Machine Workers of America (CIO), the Communist Party of the United States, George Marshall, Dashiell Hammett, Louise Bransten, Lement Harris, Paul Crosbie, and others. In some cases they have been secured on the basis of a spurious appeal in behalf of civil liberty. The report will further show the maintenance of a huge legal and administrative staff including persons with known Communist records.

APPENDIX

YOU ARE CALLED INTO ACTION TO SAFEGUARD CIVIL, LABOR, AND MINORITY RIGHTS IN NEW YORK ¹

A conference will be held on Thomas Jefferson Day Saturday, April 13, 1946, at 1 p. m., at Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 West Forty-eighth Street, New York City.

The war against fascism is not ended. An enemy offensive is now being waged against the common people of the United States—labor, Negroes, Jewish people, the foreign-born, progressives and all their organizations—in a relentless drive to establish fascism in our own country.

INITIATING COMMITTEE

James Egert Allen, president, New York State Conference of NAACP Branches
Zlatko Balokovic, president, American Slav Congress of Greater New York
Joseph Brodsky
Charles Collins, vice president, Local 6, Hotel and Club Employees, A. F. of L.
Louis Colman, secretary, International Labor Defense
Joseph Curran, president, National Maritime Union
Miss Thelma Dale, field secretary, National Negro Congress
Miss Katherine Earnshaw, coordinator of activities, Greater New York CIO Council
Rabbi Max Felshin
David Freedman
Leonard Golditch, secretary, National Committee To Combat Anti-Semitism
Abner Green, executive secretary, American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born
David Greene, executive secretary, International Workers Order, New York
Rev. Walter Houck, editor, Pilgrim Interfaith Forum
Assemblyman Hulan E. Jack
Mrs. Ada B. Jackson, Brooklyn Interracial Assembly
Albert E. Kahn
Milton Kemnitz, executive secretary, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties
Judge Anna M. Kross
Canada Lee
Representative Vito Marcantonio, president, International Labor Defense
Lewis Merrill, president, United Office and Professional Workers of America
Rev. Jack R. McMichael, executive secretary, National Federation for Social Service
Saul Mills, president, Greater New York CIO Council
Samuel Neuberger
Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.
Mrs. Hazel Scott Powell
Leon Quat, executive secretary, Metropolitan Interfaith and Interracial Coordinating Council
Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch, Columbia University
Bernard Reswick, president, Brooklyn Council for Social Planning
Lawrence Rivkin, chairman, Veterans Against Discrimination
Miss Rose Russell, legislative secretary, Teachers Union
William Jay Schieffelin
Joseph P. Selly, president, American Communications Association, CIO
Miss Lisa Sergio
Johannes Steel
Hope R. Stevens
Ferdinand Smith, vice president, National Maritime Union
Palmer Weber, research director, CIO Political Action Committee

¹ Program, Civil Rights Congress, April 13, 1946.

Dr. Gene Weltfish, department of anthropology, Columbia University
 Louis Weinstock, secretary-treasurer, district council No. 9, Brotherhood of
 Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America, A. F. of L.
 Rev. Wayne White, president, Bronx Clergy Association
 Max Yergan, president, National Negro Congress

(Organizations listed for identification only.)

INITIATING COMMITTEE FOR A CONGRESS ON CIVIL RIGHTS, 205 EAST FORTY-
 SECOND STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.²

Elmer A. Benson, Chairman, Executive Council, National Citizens PAC.
 Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president, Palmer Institute.
 Col. Evans Carlson, Escondido, Calif.
 Edward Chodorov, New York City.
 Norman Corwin, New York City.
 Julius Emspak, secretary-treasurer, United Electrical, Radio, and Machine
 Workers, CIO.
 Jess Fletcher, vice president, Building Service Employees International Union,
 AFL.
 Carey McWilliams, Los Angeles, Calif.
 George Marshall, chairman, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties.
 Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, Cambridge, Mass.
 Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse College.
 Bishop Edward L. Parsons, San Francisco, Calif.
 Dr. Edwin McNeill Poteat, president, Colgate-Rochester Divinity College.
 Paul Robeson, New York City.
 Edward G. Robinson, Hollywood, Calif.
 Wesley E. Sharer, co-chairman, Chicago Civil Liberties Committee.
 Prof. John F. Shepard, president, Michigan Civil Rights Federation.
 Johannes Steel, New York City.
 Donald Ogden Stewart, Cambridge, Mass.
 Milton Kaufman, executive secretary.

(Organizations listed for identification only.)

URGENT SUMMONS TO A CONGRESS ON CIVIL RIGHTS

In Detroit, April 27 and 28, 1946, to organize an offensive against the rising
 Fascist aggression in the United States.

Today's drive to subvert our democratic liberties is well-organized, well-heeled,
 insidious. It presents an emergency that emergency measures alone can meet.

The great war against fascism is won, but the victory is far from secure. Only
 a coalition of all the forces of the people, through united action, can prevent its
 destruction.

INITIATING COMMITTEE

Zlatko Balokovic, vice president, American Slav Congress
 Elmer A. Benson, chairman, executive council, National Citizens PAC
 Mary McLeod Bethune
 Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president, Palmer Institute
 Col. Evans Carlson
 Edward Chodorov
 Norman Corwin
 Julius Emspak, secretary-treasurer, United Electrical, Radio, and Machine
 Workers, CIO
 Jess Fletcher, vice president, Building Service Employees, International Union,
 AFL
 Clark Foreman, president, Southern Conference for Human Welfare
 Carey McWilliams
 Rep. Vito Marcantonio, president, International Labor Defense
 George Marshall, chairman, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties
 Dr. Kirtley F. Mather
 Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president, Morehouse College

² Letterhead, March 9, 1946.

Bishop Edward L. Parsons
 James G. Patton, president, National Farmers Union
 Dr. Edwin McNeill Poteat, president, Colgate-Rochester Divinity School
 Paul Robeson
 Edward G. Robinson
 Wesley E. Sharer, co-chairman, Chicago Civil Liberties Committee
 Prof. John F. Shepard, president, Michigan Civil Rights Federation
 Johannes Steel
 Donald Ogden Stewart
 Milton Kaufman, executive secretary

SPONSORS

(Partial list)

Joseph Curran, president, National Maritime Union
 Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., New York City
 Adolph Dehn
 Representative Hugh DeLacy, Washington
 Hon. Earl B. Dickerson, president, National Bar Association.
 Catherine Dunham
 Roscoe Dunjee
 N. H. Eagle, Director of Organization, United Rubber Workers
 Prof. R. D. Feild, Tulane University
 Lion Feuchtwanger
 Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
 Eleanor Fowler, secretary, Congress of Women's Auxiliaries
 Stephen H. Fritchman, editor, Christian Register
 Leo Gallagher, Los Angeles
 John Garfield
 Sander Genis, manager, Twin City Joint Board, Amalgamated Clothing Workers
 Elinor S. Gimbel, New York City
 Leonard Golditch, secretary, National Committee to Combat Anti-Semitism
 Rabbi Solomon Goldman, Chicago
 L. A. Gossett, secretary, Georgia State CIO Council.
 Bishop J. A. Gregg, Kansas City, Kans.
 Abner Green, secretary, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born
 Mel J. Heinritz, secretary, Wisconsin State CIO Council
 Donald Henderson, president, Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers
 Rev. Charles A. Hill, president, Detroit NAACP.
 James M. Hinton, president, State Conference of NAACP for S. C.
 Langston Hughes
 Rev. Kenneth deP. Hughes, president, Boston NAACP
 Hosea Hudson, local president, United Steel Workers, Birmingham
 Rabbi Ferdinand M. Isserman, chairman, Justice and Peace Commission, Central
 Conference of American Rabbis
 Dr. D. V. Jemison, president, National Baptist Convention
 Dr. Rufus M. Jones, Haverford, Pa.
 J. F. Jurich, president, International Fishermen and Allied Workers
 Louis Adamic
 Meyer Adelman, district director, United Steelworkers, Milwaukee
 Raymond Pace Alexander
 James Egert Allen, president, New York State Conference, NAACP branches
 Representative Charles W. Anderson, Kentucky State Legislature
 Judge William A. Anderson, Minneapolis
 Susan B. Anthony II, secretary, Congress of American Women
 Elmer J. F. Arndt, chairman, Committee for Christian Social Action, Evangelical
 and Reformed Church
 Bishop James C. Baker, Los Angeles
 C. B. Baldwin, executive vice president, National Citizens PAC
 Howard Bay, president, United Scenic Artists, Local 829
 W. A. Bell, president, Miles College
 Lewis Alan Berne, president, Federation of Architects, Engineers, Chemists and
 Technicians
 Warren K. Billings
 Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop, New York City
 Judge Jane M. Bolin, New York City

H. D. Bollinger, secretary, Department of Student Work, Board of Education,
 Methodist Church
 Rev. W. Russel Bowie
 Louis E. Burnham, organizing secretary, Southern Negro Youth Congress
 D. A. Cameron, editor, Little, Brown & Co.
 Councilman Charles N. Carr, Cleveland
 Del Castle, Ship Scalers Union, Local 589
 Rose Mac Catchings, president, Southern Negro Youth Congress
 Prof. Emmanuel Chapman, chairman, Committee of Catholics for Human Rights
 Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president, Atlanta University
 Dean Nick Comfort, Oklahoma School of Religion
 Philip M. Connolly, secretary, Los Angeles CIO Council
 Councilman Eugene P. Connolly, New York City
 A. A. Couch, president, Iowa Federation of Labor
 Julius Crane, vice president, United Shoe Workers
 George W. Crockett, Jr., executive director, Fair Practices Committee, UAW,
 CIO
 Millard Lampell
 Ring W. Lardner, Jr.
 Kenneth Leslie, editor, the Protestant
 A. A. Liveright, executive director, American Council on Race Relations
 Arthur Le Sueur, Duluth, Minn.
 Bishop Francis J. McConnell
 Prof. Edward W. McFarland, president Metropolitan Council FEP, Detroit
 O. E. McKainé, secretary, Progressive Democratic Party, South Carolina
 Rev. Jack R. McMichael, secretary, Methodist Federation for Social Service
 Herbert March, district director, United Packinghouse Workers, Chicago
 Prof. F. O. Matthieson, Harvard University
 Samuel D. Menin, Denver, Colo.
 Lewis Merrill, president, United Office and Professional Workers
 Saul Mills, secretary, New York CIO Council
 Dr. George S. Mitchell, director, Veterans Service, Southern Regional Council
 J. P. Mooney, organizer, Textile Workers Union, Bessemer, Ala.
 Morris Muster, president, United Furniture Workers
 Tom Neill, executive secretary, Servicemen's and Veterans' Welfare Committee,
 UERWMA
 Josephine Nordstrand, secretary, Wisconsin State Conference on Social Legisla-
 tion
 Grant W. Oakes, president, United Farm Equipment and Metal Workers
 Representative Ellis E. Patterson, California
 Boyd E. Payton, president, Virginia State CIO Council
 Dr. Charles A. Pctioni, chairman, West Indies National Council
 Terry Pettus, president, Washington State CIO-PAC
 Irving Potash, manager, Furriers Joint Council, New York
 Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., New York City
 Lee Pressman, general counsel, CIO
 Councilman Michael J. Quill, president, Transport Workers Union
 Thomas C. Rabbitt, Washington State senator
 Mervyn Rathborne, Secretary, California State CIO Council
 Prof. Walter Rautenstrauch, Columbia University
 Earl Robinson
 Reid Robinson, President, International Union, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers
 Dorothy K. Roosevelt, Executive Secretary, Michigan Citizens Committee
 Representative William A. Rowan, Illinois
 Representative Charles R. Savage, Washington
 William Jay Schieffelin
 Prof. A. M. Schlesinger, Harvard University
 Artur Schnabel
 Prof. Frederick L. Schuman, Williams College
 Joseph P. Selly, President, American Communications Association
 Henry R. Silberman, Executive Director, New England Division, American Jew-
 ish Congress
 Charles N. Smolikoff, Director, Florida State CIO Council
 Herbert K. Sorrell, President, Conference of Studio Unions, AFL
 Christina Stead
 Max Sein, Secretary, Cincinnati CIO Council
 A. E. Stevenson, Secretary, Cleveland CIO Council

Prof. Dirk J. Struik, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
 Glenn J. Talbott, President, North Dakota Farmers Union
 Senator Glen H. Taylor, Idaho
 Representative Donald C. Teigland, Illinois State Legislature
 W. E. Tucker, President, Local 157, International Union of Brewery Workers,
 Dallas, Tex.

Prof. Ralph E. Wager, Emory University

Dr. Harry F. Ward

Courtney D. Ward, Secretary, Painters District Council, Cleveland
 Max Weber

Lulu B. White, Secretary, Houston, Tex., NAACP

Rev. Claude C. Williams, Director, People's Institute of Applied Religion

James H. Wolfe, justice, State Supreme Court, Utah

Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., Secretary, Fraternal Council of Negro Churches

Dr. Max Yergan, President, National Negro Congress

Jack Zeller, Educational Director, UAW-CIO

Conference headquarters: 609 Hammond Building, Fort and Woodward
 Avenues, Detroit. Telephone: Cadillac 6278.

Registration: At First Congregational Church from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. on
 Saturday. After 2 p. m., at Maccabees Auditorium. Registration fee: \$2 for
 each organization, delegate, or individual.

Representation: Two representatives from each organization; interested
 individuals.

Conference luncheon: Saturday noon, at First Congregational Church. Reser-
 vations may be made at \$1.50 per plate. Please make reservations in advance.
 Luncheon speakers to be announced.

Accommodations: Reservations for hotel accommodations must be made in
 advance because of housing difficulties. Address all requests for reservations to
 New York headquarters of Congress on Civil Rights. For further details,
 additional copies of this call and general inquiry, send all communications to:
 Congress on Civil Rights, 205 East Forty-second Street, New York 17, N. Y.
 Murray Hill 4-6640.

[From the Washington Post, Tuesday, May 20, 1947]

ROB COMMUNISTS OF THEIR RIGHTS?—THEN YOURS GO OUT THE WINDOW, TOO

Mr. Congressman: We are writing you to convey our opposition to the enact-
 ment of any exceptional and punitive measures directed against the Communist
 Party.

We consider the Rankin bill and all similar legislation a threat to the civil
 liberties of the entire American people, almost without parallel in our history.
 It is a flagrant violation of the rights guaranteed all citizens under the Constitution
 and the Bill of Rights, and especially reserved to all minority parties and groups.

These guarantees are precious to us for the same sound reasons that made
 them the foundation of American democracy. Once our Government is permitted
 the means of suppressing one minority party, even if that party is opposed by
 most Americans, the door is open to the suppression of any and all other minority
 parties. Moreover, the enactment of such legislation would inevitably lead to
 the censorship of all publications; the policing of all organization programs, and
 subjecting everyone's mail to search and scrutiny.

Legislation such as that proposed by Congressmen Rankin, Sheppard, Hartley,
 Parnell Thomas, and McDonough follows the Hitler pattern—Outlawing the
 Communist Party is the first fatal mile down the road to fascism; it is the inevi-
 table prelude to the destruction of a free labor movement, academic freedom in
 the Nation's schools and colleges, freedom of political and religious belief, and
 of all progressive organizations and movements.

No true American can ignore the lessons learned from Fascist rule in Hitler
 Germany, and paid for by the American people in blood and suffering.

The Communist Party is a legal American political party. We see nothing in
 its program, record, or activities, either in war or peace, to justify the enactment
 of the repressive legislation now being urged upon the Congress in an atmosphere
 of an organized hysteria.

We therefore urge you to defend our democratic American way of life by re-
 jecting the Rankin bill and all legislation which curtails the democratic rights

of Communists, or which violates or limits the constitutional right of the Communist Party to function as a legal political party as it has in the past.

Respectfully,

Franklin P. Adams; Prof. Thomas Addis, Stanford University; Stella Adler, actress; James E. Allen, president, New York State Conference NAACP; Bishop C. C. Alleyne, Philadelphia, Pa.; Zlatko Balokovic, vice president, American Slav Congress; Samuel L. M. Barlow, New York City; Bishop W. Y. Bell, Cordele, Ga.; Hon. Elmer A. Benson, Vice chairman, Progressive Citizens of America; Walter Bernstein, writer; Prof. Lyman R. Bradley, New York University; Prof. S. P. Breckinridge, University of Chicago; Prof. Edwin Berry Burgum, New York University; Charles H. Colvin, New York City; Nick Comfort, former dean; Oklahoma School of Religion; Prof. Archibald Cox, Harvard University; Prof. H. W. L. Dana, Harvard University; Frank M. Davis, executive editor, Associated Negro Press; Adolph Dehn, artist; Prof. J. Frank Dobie, University of Texas; William E. Dodd, San Francisco, Calif.; Arnaud D'Usseau, playwright; Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, New York University; Howard Fast; Harry Gottlieb, Artist; John C. Granberry, editor, The Emancipator; William Gropper; Prof. Ralph H. Gundlach, University of Washington; Robert Gwathmey, artist; J. W. Haywood, Gammon Theological Seminary; Rev. Duncan M. Hobart, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Meridian, Miss.; Rev. Kenneth de P. Hughes, Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. Ellsworth Huntington, Yale University; Carol Janeway, artist; Francis Fisher Kane, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rabbi Jacob H. Kaplan, Temple Israel, Miami Beach, Fla.; Frank Kleinholz, artist; John Howard Lawson; Ray Lev, pianist; Philip Loeb, actor; Rev. Charles F. MacLennan, Cleveland, Ohio; W. H. Manwaring, professor emeritus, Stanford University; Prof. F. O. Matthiessen, Harvard University; Rev. Jack R. McMichael, executive secretary, Methodist Federation for Social Service; Rev. William Howard Melish, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Arthur Miller, playwright; Judge Stanley Moffatt, Huntington Park, Calif.; Rev. Skillman E. Myers, Plainfield, Vt.; Bishop R. C. Ransom, AME Church, Wilberforce, Ohio; Elbert Russell, dean emeritus, Divinity School, Duke University; William Jay Schieffelin, New York City; Arthur Schnabel; Prof. Frederick L. Schuman, Williams College; Vida D. Scudder, professor emeritus, Wellesley College; Prof. Malcolm Sharp, law school, University of Chicago; Vincent Sheean; Margaret Sanger Slee, Tucson, Ariz.; Rev. F. Hastings Smyth, Superior S. C. C., Cambridge, Mass.; Raphael Soyec, artist; Dr. Harry E. Ward, professor emeritus, Union Theological Seminary; Prof. Leroy Waterman, University of Michigan; Max Weber, artist; Dr. Henry N. Wieman, University of Chicago; William Zorach.

(Titles and institutions for identification only), partial list.

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS, 205 East Forty-second Street, New York 17, N. Y.

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[From the Daily Worker, October 7, 1946, p. 3]

SIXTY LABOR CIVIC LEADERS DEFEND CP BALLOT RIGHTS

On the eve of the reopening of the court suit to bar the Communist Party from the New York State ballot, 60 labor and liberal leaders yesterday condemned the drive conducted by reactionary Democratic leaders against minority party electoral rights as "assault on the American principle of free elections."

Court action against the Communist petitions gets under way this afternoon for a second time in the Albany Supreme Court.

Earlier proceedings before Justice William H. Murray in Troy were canceled, after two days of testimony, by an appellate court ruling that Justice Murray had snatched the case "in excess of his jurisdiction."

The same justice, however, is regularly scheduled to sit in the Albany Supreme Court, starting today.

Attorneys for the Communist Party, Joseph R. Brodsky and Paul J. Kern, said yesterday they would ask him to disqualify himself in view of the appellate court decision. They may appeal to the higher court again if he should fail to do so.

In their previous plea to the appellate court, they charged that attorneys for Spencer Young, Democratic candidate for Comptroller in whose name the fight against the Communist petition is being conducted, had "shopped around" for Justice Murray because of a previous ruling barring the party from the ballot.

Communist campaign headquarters announced that Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, candidate for Attorney General on the Communist ticket, will become part of the legal defense at today's hearing. Councilman Davis is a member of both the State and Federal bars in Georgia.

Nathan Witt, former secretary of the National Labor Relations Board, will enter the case as a "friend of the court" in behalf of both the State and City CIO organizations.

In their statement yesterday, the 60 labor and liberal leaders called upon the "responsible officials of the major parties to repudiate these attacks and actively defend the basic political rights of all American citizens by formal and public opposition to the action taken against the minority groups."

"In New York, a general attack is being made on the right of any minority party to participate in the elections, with the most intensive fire being directed at removing the Communist Party from the ballot. Defending its own electoral rights in the courts now, the Communist Party as the first and immediate object of attack is thereby defending the American principle of free elections."

Among the signers of the declaration, issued by Dashiell Hammett, president of Civil Rights Congress of New York, were ministers, labor leaders, professors, writers, artists, and actors from various parts of the state. They included—

Rev. Dr. Charles B. Ackley, of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, New York; James Egert Allen, State president, NAACP; ALP City Councilman Eugene P. Connolly; Thomas Bell, novelist; William Rose Benet, poet; Stanley Moss, advertising, New York; Rabbi Jonah E. Caplan, Astoria; Rev. Ruthven S. Chalmer, Boonville, N. Y.; Armaud d'Usseau, dramatist.

Also: Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild; Rabbi Max Felshin; Garner Rea, Max Weber, Raphael Soyer, William Zorach, Helen West Heller, artists; Col. William Jay Schieffelin; Vilhjalmr Stefansson, writer and explorer; James A. Moss, Methodist Federation for Social Service; Rev. William B. Spofford, editor, The Witness, Episcopal publication; Katherine Dunham, dancer; Jerome Robbins, producer.

Also: Rev. Kenneth E. Hoover, Hobart, N. Y.; Rev. Lee A. Howe, Oneida, N. Y.; Bishop James K. Humphrey, New York; Rev. Howard McGrath, Poughkeepsie; Rev. Mebane Ramsey, Staten Island; Rev. Richard Henry, Brooklyn.

Also: Harry Beckman, president, Local 3, and Frank Dutto, president Local 1, AFL Bakers Union; Theodore Jackson, president, Local 370, Dining Car Employees; Martin Cody, secretary-treasurer, Local 6, Hotel and Club Employees, AFL; Joseph Cohn, manager, Local 623, Meat Cutters Union, AFL; Harry Reich, president, Chefs and Cooks Union, Local 89, AFL.

Also: Sam Burt, manager, joint board, Fur Dressers and Dyers, CIO; Nick Carnes, president Local 1250, Department Store Workers; Mickey Finn, secretary-treasurer Local 259 UAW-CIO; Rocco Franceschini, secretary-treasurer, Shoe Joint Council, CIO; Morris Gainer, president, Local 905, Brotherhood of Painters, AFL; David Livingston, director of organization, Local 65, URWEDSEA, CIO; Anthony J. Salese, president, Local 430, UERMWA, CIO; Aaron D. Schneider, regional director, UOPWA.

[From the New York Times, October 7, 1946, p. 19]

KEEP ELECTIONS FREE IN NEW YORK STATE

A new attack on the freedom of elections is under way in New York State. Various reactionaries are now attempting to drive four minority parties off the ballot for the coming elections. Charges have been made by the parties under attack that intimidation of nominating petition signers is the major weapon being used against them.

Whether one agrees with the platforms and programs of any of these parties is not the issue.

The sole question is the right of all parties—and those they represent—to a place on the ballot. This is a right guaranteed by our election laws.

An attack on the right of citizens to vote for candidates of their choice is an attack upon all democracy-loving citizens. If the minority parties can be driven off the ballot, either by terror or subterfuge, the ballot rights of no group in American political life are safe. The present attack, a move to freeze all political activity within the limits of a two-party system, jeopardizes freedom of political action for all.

Fascism began its attack on democracy in every nation under the banner of "anti-Communism." It quickly moved on to the destruction of all political groups, trade unions, civic and religious organizations, that stood in its way.

In New York, a general attack is being made on the right of any minority party to participate in the elections, with the most intensive fire being directed at removing the Communist Party from the ballot. Defending its own electoral rights in the courts now, the Communist Party, as the first and immediate object of attack, is thereby defending the American principle of free elections.

Fascism must not happen here.

We cannot permit freedom to be strangled, either by open terror or by legalistic trickery.

We, the undersigned, representing citizens of various political opinions, hereby record our strenuous objections to any undemocratic attempt to deprive any minority party of the right to the ballot. We brand such attacks as an assault on the American principle of free elections. We call upon the responsible officials of the major parties to repudiate these attacks and actively defend the basic electoral rights of all American citizens by formal and public opposition to the actions taken against the minority groups.

By word and by deed we pledge ourselves to work for the maintenance of the system of free elections for all.

(Partial list of signers. Names of organizations or institutions used for purposes of identification only.)

- | | |
|---|--|
| Rev. Dr. Charles B. Ackley, St. Mary's Episcopal Church, New York. | Howard Fast, writer, New York. |
| James Egert Allen, president, New York State Conference, NAACP. | Rabbi Max Felshin, Radio City Synagogue, New York. |
| Henry Beckman, president, local 3, Bakers' Union, AFL, New York. | Mickey Finn, secretary-treasurer, Local 259, UAW-CIO, New York. |
| Thomas Bell, writer, New York. | Rocco Franceschini, secretary-treasurer, Shoe Joint Council, CIO, New York. |
| William Rose Benet, poet, New York. | Morris Gainer, president, Local 905, Brotherhood of Painters, AFL, New York. |
| Prof. Lyman R. Bradley, New York University. | Robert Gwathmey, artist, New York. |
| James L. Brewer, Esq., Rochester, N. Y. | Uta Hagen, actress, New York. |
| Sam Burt, manager, Joint Board of Furriers and Dyers, CIO, New York. | Arthur J. Harvey, Esq., Albany, N. Y. |
| Rabbi Jonah E. Caplan, Beth-el of Astoria, Long Island. | Helen West Heller, artist, New York. |
| Nick Carnes, president, Local 1250, Dept. Store Workers, CIO, New York. | Lyndon Henry, business agent, Local 80, Joint Board of Furriers, Dressers, and Dyers, CIO, New York. |
| Rev. Ruthven S. Chalmers, Boonville, N. Y. | Rev. Richard Henry, Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| Martin Cody, secretary-treasurer, Local 6, Hotel and Club Employees, AFL, New York. | Rev. Kenneth E. Hoover, Hobart, N. Y. |
| Joseph Cohen, manager, Local 625, Meat Cutters Union, AFL, New York. | Rev. Lee A. Howe, Oneida, N. Y. |
| Councilman Eugene P. Connolly, New York, N. Y. | Bishop James K. Humphrey, New York. |
| Rev. Alfred H. Coons, Margaretville, N. Y. | Theodore Jackson, president, Local 370, Dining Car Employees, New York. |
| Katherine Dunham, dancer, New York. | Sidney Kaufman, agent, National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, CIO. |
| Arnaud d'Usseau, dramatist, New York. | Joseph F. Kehoe, secretary-treasurer, American Communications Association, CIO. |
| Frank Dutto, president, Local 1, Bakers' Union, AFL, New York. | Carol King, lawyer, New York. |
| Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild, New York University. | David Livingston, director of organization, Local 65, URW and DSEA, CIO, New York. |
| | Rev. Howard D. McGrath, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. |

George Marshall, chairman of national board, Civil Rights Congress, New York.
 James A. Moss, Methodist Federation for Social Service, New York.
 Stanley Moss, advertising, New York.
 Samuel, A. Neuburger, Esq., New York.
 Irving Potash, manager, Furriers Joint Council, CIO, New York.
 Rev. Mebane Ramsey, Calvary Presbyterian, Staten Island.
 Rea Gardner, artist, Brookhaven, N. Y.
 Harry Reich, president, Chefs and Cooks Union, Local 89, ALF, New York.
 Jerome Robbins, producer, New York.
 Anthony J. Salese, president, Local 430, UERMWA, New York.
 Col. William Jay Schieffelin, New York.
 Aaron D. Schneider, New York, regional director, UOPWA.
 Prof. T. C. Schneirla, New York University.
 Joseph P. Selly, president, American Communications Association.
 Raphael Soyer, artist, New York.
 Rev. William B. Spofford, editor, The Witness (Episcopal).
 Vilhjalmur Stefansson, writer, New York.
 Prof. Bernhard J. Stern, Columbia University.
 Max Weber, artist, Great Neck, Long Island, N. Y.
 William Zorach, sculptor, New York.

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS OF NEW YORK

112 East Nineteenth Street, New York 3, N. Y.

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ORGANIZATIONS PARTICIPATING IN EISLER'S DEFENSE²

American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born.
 Civil Rights Congress.
 Friends of the German-American.
 German-American Labor Council.

EISLER DEFENSE COMMITTEE

(Committee in formation)

Max Bedacht	Ida Guggenheimer
Dr. Felix Boenheim	Abraham J. Isserman
Charles Collins	Carol King
Eugene P. Connolly	Albert Maltz
Gustav Faber	Walter Mueller

Send your contribution to the German-American, Inc., to help spread the truth about the Eisler case.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN, INC.,
 305 Broadway, Room 207, New York 7, N. Y.

[From PM, March 3, 1947, p. m20]

READ WHAT OUTSTANDING AMERICANS SAY ABOUT THE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE

As American citizens concerned with the future of democracy in our land, we condemn the undemocratic practices of the Thomas-Rankin House Committee on Un-American Activities, most recently exemplified by the shameful persecution of the anti-Fascist refugee, Gerhart Eisler. The hysterical atmosphere contrived around this case, involving a German Communist, kept here against his will, indicates that it is intended as the initial phase of a sweeping attack upon the labor and progressive movement in the United States. Were such tactics to remain unchecked in our Nation, as in Germany in the early 1930's, we Americans would have ourselves to blame for consequences possibly as disastrous as those which overtook the German people.

² Pamphlet, *Eisler Hits Back*, issued by the German-American, Inc., December 11, 1946, p. 15.

Today, the Un-American Activities Committee openly plans to intensify its antidemocratic activities. The Eisler case sets the stage for the passage of anti-labor legislation, for an all-out attack on organized labor and the educational system, and for the suppression of all liberal thought in the radio and movie industries. The inevitable consequence of this program would be the ultimate suppression of all traditional American liberties.

We therefore call upon Congress to abolish this most un-American committee, urge President Truman to effect immediate release of Gerhart Eisler, permitting him to return to his homeland.

We urge our fellow Americans to join us in this effort.

Hon. Eliner Benson
 D. W. Chapman, president, Montana Farmers Union
 Dr. Nick Comfort, dean, Oklahoma School of Religion
 Frank Marshall Davis, executive editor, Associated Negro Press
 Earl B. Dickerson, president, National Bar Association
 Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
 Prof. Ralph H. Gundlack, University of Washington
 Dashiell Hammett
 Dr. Luther P. Jackson, Virginia State University
 Dr. D. V. Jemison, president, National Baptist Convention of USA
 Dr. David D. Jones, president, Bennett College
 Albert E. Kahn
 Francis Fisher Kane
 Garson Kanin
 Rockwell Kent
 Rev. C. Franklin Koch, executive secretary, board of social missions of the United Lutheran Church
 Prof. Walter Landauer, University of Connecticut
 Katherine Locke
 John Howard Lawson
 Louis F. McCabe
 Rev. Jack MacMichael, executive secretary, Methodist Federation for Social Service
 Carey McWilliams
 Thomas Mann
 Prof. W. H. Manwaring
 George Marshall, chairman of board, Civil Rights Congress
 Prof. Kirtley F. Mather, Harvard University
 Arthur Miller
 Bishop Arthur W. Moulton, Protestant Episcopal Church
 Dorothy Parker
 Prof. John P. Peters, Yale Medical School
 Dr. Harry W. Roberts, Virginia State College
 Dr. Elbert Russell, dean emeritus, Divinity School, Duke University
 Wm. Jay Schieffelin
 Mrs. Christine S. Smith, national president, National Association of Colored Women
 Dr. Harry F. Ward
 Prof. LeRoy Waterman, University of Michigan
 Max Weber
 William Zarach

Partial list (titles and institutions for identification only).

[From the Daily Worker, April 27, 1947, p. 25]

TEXANS ASSAIL WITCH HUNT BILL

HOUSTON, TEX.—Prominent Texans have petitioned the Texas Legislature and the Congress against the passage of legislation which they charge would constitute a "suppression of ideas and political principles," it is announced by the Texas Civil Rights Congress. The petition declares:

"A number of bills have been introduced into the Legislature of the State of Texas and the Congress of the United States purporting to be aimed at the suppression of the Communist Party * * *. We are neither members of the Communist Party nor adherents of its political principles. These laws, however,

do not direct themselves to any acts of subversives, but rather to a suppression of ideas and political principles.

"This trend in our legislatures parallels a vast increase in wanton and baseless accusations of communism in our political life. The only outcome of this dual drive of political invective and political suppression will be to destroy the basic tool of democracy; free discussion."

Included among the more than 100 signers from all parts of Texas are—

Educators.—Prof. Clarence E. Ayers, Dr. Wendell C. Gordon, Mrs. J. H. Clauser, Dr. Clarence A. Wilcy, Prof. Ernest A. Patterson, Dr. Harry E. Moore, Prof. E. E. Hale, Prof. N. Peach, Prof. J. H. Morton, Prof. Howard D. Asbury.

Ministers.—Rev. Blake Smith, Rev. Fred E. Cole, Rev. L. N. Hawke, Rev. W. H. Holland, Rev. William C. Crawford.

Labor leaders.—Ray Davidson, M. M. McKnight, Carl Garcia, Garland Butler, Arthur Leibson, R. J. Owen, Ed. Dawley, C. A. Sanders, Ceferino Anchiando, Juan R. Benevidez.

Business, professional and civic leaders.—W. M. McMillan, Kenneth Lampkin, Regina Boyd, Mrs. U. V. Christian, Joe B. Dibrell, A. Maceo Smith, Jack Summerfield, Clare Ruggles, J. J. Jones, R. D. Dickson, Arthur Ruskin, A. A. Ormsby, C. D. Leake, Chester Frazier, Arthur DeWitty, Mrs. J. E. Craft, R. H. Duncan, Mrs. L. M. Mitchell.

Student and veteran leaders.—Melvin Webber, Stuart Chamberlin, Richard Sterba, Mr. and Mrs. Curry Gilmore, Mac E. Wallace, Louis Watel, Monroe Cohen, Nicholas Seidita.

[From the Worker, Sunday, May 25, 1947, p. 9]

FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY UNION OFFICIALS ASSAIL "RED-HUNT"

Five hundred and fifty CIO and AFL union officials warned last week that the House Un-Americans are spearheading the drive of big business against labor "in the name of hunting Communists." The warning was contained in a statement released by the Civil Rights Congress.

Names of signers are listed below:

AMERICAN COMMUNICATIONS ASSOCIATION

Joseph P. Selly, international president, New York
Lawrence F. Kelly, international vice president
Dominick Panza, international vice president, New York
Jack Winocur, international vice president, New York
A. T. Brown, northern California, chairman, San Francisco
Edward Barlow, international representative, Oakland
H. L. Rust, secretary, local 9, San Francisco
Murray Winocur, president, local 2, New York
Carl Lundquist, secretary-treasurer, local 2, San Francisco
N. B. Steinberg, district delegate, local 2, New York
F. W. Grumman, secretary-treasurer, local 10, New York
F. A. Lenahan, secretary-treasurer, local 11, New York
David Sokol, chairman, local 15, New York
John J. Wieners, chairman, local 40, New York
Louis Siebenberg, vice chairman, local 40, New York
Al Doumer, secretary-treasurer, local 40, New York
Lester Osbard, shop steward, Globe Wireless, Woodcliffe Lake, N.
L. Monahan, chairman, local 101, Seattle

UNITED AUTOMOBILE WORKERS

Saul Waelth, delegate, Berkeley
Joseph Mattson, international board member, Chicago
James Tate, president, local 162, Chicago
Hilliard Ellis, president, local 453, Amalgamated, Chicago
James Hamby, president, Ford local 551, Chicago
Edward Herning, trustee, local 719, electromotive, Chicago
Percy Llewellyn, international board member, Detroit
Harold Johnson, international organizer, Detroit
Dan Radakovic, international organizer, Dearborn
Wise W. Stone, international organizer, Detroit

Carl J. Stellato, international organizer, Detroit
 William H. Johnson, recording secretary, Ford local 600, Detroit
 J. G. Couser, finance secretary, Ford local 600, Detroit
 Arthur McPhaul, PAC chairman, local 600, Detroit
 Alex Winton, B Building chairman, Ford local 600, Dearborn
 John R. Duncan, member plant committee, Ford local 600, Detroit
 Leo Fenster, secretary, Cleveland district Auto Council, Cleveland
 Charles K. Beckman, president, Local 45, also president, Cleveland Auto Council,
 Cleveland
 Joe Chaka, executive board, local 45, Cleveland
 C. V. Stephenson, president, local 207, Cleveland
 Robert Buse, president, local 248, Greendale, Wis.
 Harold Christoffel, honorary president, local 248, West Allis, Wis.
 Joseph W. Dombek, vice president, local 248, Milwaukee
 Linus Lindberg, treasurer, local 248, Greendale, Wis.
 Alfred Lading, financial secretary, local 248, Milwaukee
 Hodges E. Mason, president, local 208, Detroit
 Fred Williams, business agent, local 208, Detroit

CLEANERS AND DYERS UNION

Solomon Weissman, president, local 364, AOW, New Haven

UNITED ELECTRICAL, RADIO, AND MACHINE WORKERS OF AMERICA

William Sentner, international vice president, also president, district 8 UE,
 St. Louis
 John Bittman, international representative, Oakland
 H. M. Martinson, field organizer, El Cerrito, Calif.
 Vincent J. Romeo, field organizer, New Haven
 Ernest DeMaio, international vice president, Chicago
 Alice Smith, vice president, local 11, Chicago
 Bernard J. McDonough, president, local 1119, Chicago
 Adam Smith, vice president, local 1119, Chicago
 Alex Kampf, secretary-treasurer, local 1119, Chicago
 Walter Mandra, recording secretary, local 1119, Chicago
 Sam Kushner, business manager, local 1119, Chicago
 William J. Brady, president, local 1149, Chicago
 Pat Amato, president, local 1150, Chicago
 Irving Crane, business manager, local 1150, Chicago
 John S. Kelliher, president, local 1154, Chicago
 Leonard Baker, vice president, local 1154, Chicago
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 the calendar year and not stated under paragraph (1) (October 1,
 1946, to date)..... \$21, 249. 12
 Total sum of all contributions made to Civil Rights Congress during
 the calendar year (October 1, 1946, to date)..... 36, 546. 65

Items from detailed statement of expenditures

Name	Address	Amount	Date	Item
Emanuel Bloch.....	270 Broadway, New York City.	\$825.00	Nov. 25-Dec. 20.	Legal services and expenses.
Frank Blumenfeld.....	3832 Poplar Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	242.60	Oct. 4-.....	Salary.
Lawrence Brown.....	186 West 135th St., New York City.	50.00	Oct. 17.....	Accompanist at public dinner.
Ray Elson.....	161 West 16th St., New York City.	641.42	Oct. 4-Jan. 3.....	Salary.
Laurent Frantz.....	101 Bowling Ave., Nashville, Tenn.	982.50	.....do.....	Salary and expenses.
Percy Greene.....	Jackson Advocate, Jackson, Miss.	410.00	Oct. 15-17.....	Travel expenses.
Dorothy Faulkner.....	360 West 117th St., New York City.	213.90	Nov. 22-Jan. 3.....	Salary.
Esther Gellman.....	235 Nonnt Hope Pl., Bronx, N. Y.	632.82	Oct. 4-Jan. 3.....	Do.
Benjamin Goldring.....	121 Howard Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	368.20	.....do.....	Do.
Milton Kaufman.....	183 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1, 257.08	Nov. 8.....	Salary and travel expenses.
Milton N. Kemnitz.....	78-09 135th St., Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.	989.80	Oct. 4-Jan. 3.....	Salary.
Ethel Livingston.....	208 East 28th St., New York City.	14.85	Oct. 16.....	Do.
Victoria Martin.....	284 Quiney St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	583.64	Oct. 4-Jan. 3.....	Do.
Amy Miyagawa.....	160 Claremont Ave., New York City.	39.81	Sept. 27-Oct. 4.....	Do.
New York Civil Rights Congress.	112 East 19th St., New York City.	2, 650.00	Oct. 22-Dec. 2.....	Proceeds from public dinner.
Do.....	.....do.....	10.00	Oct. 29.....	Refund on membership.
Dixon Pyles.....	423½ East Capitol St., Jackson, Miss.	500.00	Oct. 11-Nov. 22.....	Legal services and expenses.
Ralph Powe.....	700 Mason St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	380.00	Oct. 4-Jan. 3.....	Do.
Prisoners' relief.....	.....	315.28	Oct. 30-Dec. 27.....	Aid given to 35 prisoners and their families.
Kathryn Pankey.....	270 St. Nicholas Ave., New York City.	218.85	Oct. 4-18.....	Salary.
Gladys Pollin.....	310 West 97th St., New York City.	104.17	Oct. 11-18.....	Do.
Jack Rollins.....	49 Macdongal St., New York City.	188.55	Oct. 4-18.....	Do.
Esther Romanoff.....	203 West 74th St., New York City.	780.50	Oct. 11-Jan. 3.....	Do.
Reeia Sobelson.....	508 West 114th St., New York City.	132.20	Oct. 4-18.....	Do.
Harold Swiss.....	1215 50th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	195.30	Oct. 4-Nov. 8.....	Do.
Beatrice Schneller.....	152 West 72d St., New York City.	118.34	Dec. 20-Jan. 3.....	Do.
UERMW.....	1029 Vermont Ave. NW., Washington, D. C.	45.00	Dec. 13.....	Office rental.
Total expenditures.	.....	28, 352. 42	.....	.....

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

205 East Forty-second Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Statement filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives under the Lobbying Act, April 2, 1947.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF \$500 OR MORE

Louise Bransten, 505 Fifth Avenue, Room 707, New York City.
 Dashiell Hammett, Hardserabble Farm, Pleasantville, N. Y.
 Elinor Ingersoll, 350 Cabrini Boulevard, New York City.
 Raymond C. Ingersoll, 350 Cabrini Boulevard, New York City.
 Los Angeles Civil Rights Congress, 206 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
 George Marshall, 38 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York City.
 Robert Marshall Foundation, 38 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York City.
 New York Civil Rights Congress, 112 East Nineteenth Street, New York City.

Contributions made and not stated above..... \$6, 123. 53
 Total sum of all contributions..... 19, 517. 85

Items from detailed statement of expenditures

Name	Address	Amount	Date	Item
Hilda Eisler (Mrs. Gerhart Eisler).	48-46 47th St., Woodside, Long Island, N. Y.	\$506.05	Mar. 8-21.....	Advance expense on national speaking tour.
R. O. Everett.....	Durham, N. C.....	564.30	Jan. 10.....	Legal fee and expenses.
Ray Eslon.....	161 West 16th St., New York City.	544.39	Jan. 10-Mar. 28.	Net salary.
Dorothy Faulkner.....	119 East 102d St., New York City.	197.48	do.....	Do.
Federated Press.....	25 Astor Pl., New York City.	49.25	Jan. 16-Mar. 7.	Mats.
Esther Gellman.....	235 Mount Hope Pl., Bronx, N. Y.	507.96	Jan. 10-Mar. 28.	Net salary.
Benjamin Goldring.....	121 Howard Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	315.60	do.....	Do.
Percy Greene.....	Jackson, Miss.....	45.00	Jan. 31.....	Telephone expense.
Raymond C. Ingersoll.....	351 Cabrini Blvd., New York City.	150.00	Mar. 2.....	Loan payable.
Milton Kaufman.....	183 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.	937.20	Jan. 10-Mar. 28.	Net salary.
Do.....	do.....	340.14	Jan. 10-Mar. 31.	Fares, field trips, etc.
Milton N. Kemnitz.....	78-9 135th St., Flushing, Long Island, N. Y.	848.40	Jan. 10-Mar. 28.	Net salary.
Do.....	do.....	392.87	Jan. 10-Mar. 31.	Fares, field trips, etc.
Carol King.....	220 Broadway, New York City.	3, 127.74	Mar. 5-10.....	Legal services and expenses.
Levine & Schlesinger.....	National Press Bldg., Washington, 4, D. C.	25.00	Mar. 20.....	Legal services.
George Marshall.....	38 East 57th St., New York City.	150.00	Mar. 2.....	Loan payable.
Victoria Martin.....	284 Quiney St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	467.82	Jan. 10-28.....	Net salary.
New York Civil Rights Congress.	112 East 19th St., New York City.	1, 600.00	Mar. 17.....	Loan receivable.
Do.....	do.....	642.80	Jan 10-Mar. 31.....	Refund; share of contributions.
Samuel Neuburger.....	61 Broadway, New York City.	219.92	Jan. 22.....	Fare and field expenses.
Ralph Powe.....	735 Macon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	326.70	Jan. 10-Mar. 28.	Net salary.
Do.....	do.....	360.00	Jan. 10-Mar. 31.	Field trips, fare and expenses.
Dixon L. Pyles.....	423½ East Capitol St., Jackson, Miss.	1, 250.00	Jan. 16-31.....	Legal fees.
Prisoners Relief.....		475.91	Jan. 10-Mar. 31.	Aid given to 34 prisoners and their families.
Esther Romanoff.....	203 West 74th St., New York City.	817.05	Jan. 10-Mar. 28.	Net salary.
Beatrice Schneller.....	152 West 72d St., New York City.	14.84	do.....	Do.
Transport Workers Union Local 206.	420 Gravier St., New Orleans, La.	214.80	Jan. 16.....	Field expense.
UERMW.....	1029 Vermont Ave., NW., Washington, D. C.	90.00	do.....	Rental of Washington office.
Total sum of expenditures.		25, 786.65		

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

205 East Forty-second Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Statement filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives under the Lobbying Act, July 7, 1947.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions of \$500 or more:

Bernard Ades, 505 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
 Lionel Berman, 66 Barrow Street, New York City.
 Louise Bransten, 66 Barrow Street, New York City.
 Communist Party, 35 East Twelfth Street, New York City.
 Katharine L. Harris, Chappaqua, N. Y.
 Lement Harris, Chappaqua, N. Y.
 Elinor Ingersoll, 350 Cabrini Boulevard, New York City.
 Los Angeles Civil Rights Congress, 206 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Frasier McCann, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City.
 George Marshall, 38 East Fifty-seventh Street, New York City.
 Civil Rights Congress of New York, 112 East Nineteenth Street, New York City.
 Milton Paulson, 295 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Contributions not listed above..... \$13,961.72
 Total sum of all contributions..... 47,555.03

Items from detailed statement of expenditures

Name	Address	Amount	Date	Item
Bernard Ades.....	505 5th Ave., New York City.	\$125.00	May 9-June 13..	Accounting services.
Amalgamated Bank....	11 Union Square, New York City.	1,092.20	Jan. 10-June 27..	Withholding tax.
Do.....	do.....	1,500.00	Jan. 15-June 13..	Loan payable.
Do.....	do.....	901.32	Mar. 12.....	Transportation.
Amalgamated Travel Bureau.	do.....	112.82	May 2.....	Do.
William Bidner.....	206 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif.	300.00	June 24.....	Loan receivable.
Gerhart Eisler.....	48-4647th St., Woodside, N. Y.	461.00	Apr. 16-June 26.	Travel re trials; living expenses.
Hilda Eisler.....	do.....	681.05	Mar. 8-May 23.	Expenses, national speaking tour, and maintenance.
Ray Elson.....	161 West 16th St., New York City.	1,122.89	Jan. 10-June 27..	Net salary.
Lawrence Emery.....	434 Lafayette St., New York City.	50.00	June 19.....	Research and writing.
R. O. Everett.....	Durham, N. C.....	617.30	Jan. 10-May 23..	Legal fee and expenses.
Dorothy Faulkner....	119 East 102d St., New York City.	357.16	Jan. 10-May 9..	Net salary.
Federated Press.....	133 West 44th St., New York City.	49.25	Jan. 16-Mar. 7.	Mats.
Stephen Fritchman....	6 Greenough Ave., Jamaica Plain, N. Y.	24.00	June 9.....	Travel expense.
Esther Gellman.....	235 Mount Hope Pl., Bronx, N. Y.	1,058.25	Jan. 10-June 27..	Net salary.
Benjamin Goldring....	121 Howard Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	394.50	Jan. 10-Apr. 18..	Do.
Raymond C. Ingersoll..	351 Cabrini Blvd., New York City.	150.00	Mar. 2.....	Loan payable.
A. J. Isserman.....	133 West 44th St., New York City.	2,000.00	May 29-June 13.	Legal fee and disbursements.
Albert Kahn.....	White Hill Rd., Yorktown Heights, N. Y.	12.50	Apr. 21.....	Travel expenses.
Milton Kaufman.....	183 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1,987.60	Jan. 10-June 27..	Net salary.
Do.....	do.....	588.18	Jan. 10-June 26..	Fares, field trips, etc.
Milton N. Kemnitz....	78-09 135th St., Flushing N. Y.	1,767.50	Jan. 10-June 27..	Net salary.
Do.....	do.....	607.02	Jan. 10-May 15..	Fares, field trips, etc.
Carol King.....	220 Broadway, New York City.	5,877.74	Mar. 5-June 13..	Legal service and disbursements.
Levine and Schlesinger.	National Press Bldg., Washington, D. C.	50.00	Mar. 20-May 23.	Legal services.

Items from detailed statement of expenditures—Continued

Name	Address	Amount	Date	Item
Louis McCabe.....	938 Commercial Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.	\$1,000.00	June 20.....	Legal services.
George E. McNeil.....	Washington, D. C.....	2,500.00	May 26.....	Do.
George Marshall.....	38 East 57th St., New York City.	150.00	Mar 2.....	Loan payable.
Victoria Martin.....	284 Quincey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	991.35	Jan. 10-June 27..	Net salary.
Civil Rights Congress of New York.	112 East 19th St., New York City.	1,650.00	Mar. 17-June 12.	Loan receivable.
Do.....	do.....	742.80	Jan. 10-June 16..	Refund, share of contributions, advance.
Samuel Neuberger.....	61 Broadway, New York City.	219.92	Jan. 22.....	Fare and field ex- penses.
Ralph Powe.....	753 Macon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	683.10	Jan. 10-June 27..	Net salary.
Do.....	do.....	471.32	Jan. 10-May 23..	Field trips, fares, expense and serv- ice.
Prisoners Relief.....		836.55	Jan. 10-June 19..	Aid given to 34 prisoners and their families.
Dixon L. Pyles.....	423½ East Capitol St., Jackson, Miss.	2,750.00	Jan. 16-June 19..	Legal fee.
David Rein.....	1105 K St. N.W., Washing- ton, D. C.	300.00	June 19.....	Do.
Lawrence Rivkin.....	112 East 19th St., New York City.	50.00	Apr. 16.....	Field expenses and fare.
Esther Romanoff.....	203 West 74th St., New York City.	817.05	Jan. 10-Mar. 28	Net salary.
Hyman Schneider.....	130-04 226th St., Laurelton, N. Y.	62.85	June 27.....	Do.
Beatrice Schneller.....	152 West 72d St., New York City.	14.84	Jan. 10-Mar. 28.	Do.
Alfred L. Tanx.....	350 Fifth Ave., New York City.	100.00	June 20.....	Legal disburse- ments.
Violet J. Tarcai.....	8407 Woodland Ave., Cleve- land, Ohio.	13.92	May 15.....	Refund on field trip fare.
Barent Ten Eyck.....	40 Wall St., New York City.	1,500.00	May 22.....	Legal fee.
Trade Union Agency...	17 East 49th St., New York City.	77.51	Jan. 23-May 23..	Workmen's compen- sation, insur- ances, etc.
Transport Workers Union Local 206.	420 Gravier St., New Or- leans, La.	214.80	Jan 16.....	Field expenses.
UREMW.....	1029 Vermont Ave., Wash- ington, D. C.	90.00	do.....	Rental, DC office.
Harry F. Ward.....	1116 Arcadian Way, Palis- ade, N. J.	95.12	May 2-29.....	Field trip fares.
Rev. L. W. Wertz.....	P. O. Box 909, Hamlet, N. C.	60.00	May 23.....	Field expenses
Mortimer B. Wolf.....	1501 Broadway.....	50.00	May 23-June 13.	Legal fee.
Total sum of ex- penditures.		53,101.92		

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS OF NEW YORK
112 East Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Statement filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives under the Lobbying Act, January 10, 1947.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions of \$500 or more:

Dashiell Hammett, 15 East Sixty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
Civil Rights Congress, 205 East Sixty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.
Paul Crosbie, 17 East Forty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

Contributions not listed above.....	\$18,785.00
Total contributions.....	23,035.00

EXPENDITURES

Expenditures of \$10 or more (see list attached).....	\$21,515.89
Expenditures not listed.....	216.08
Total expenditures.....	21,731.97

Items from detailed statement of expenditures

Name	Address	Amount	Date	Item
American Crusade Against Lynching.	23 West 26th St., New York.	\$430.00	Oct. 1.....	Exchange for rail- way ticket.
Louis Colman.....	39 Charlton St., New York..	{ 1,761.23 118.84 }	{ Oct. 3-Jan. 9... }	{ Net wages. Miscellaneous fares and expenses.
Robert Freeman.....	342 West 19th St., New York.	{ 1,175.73 52.90 }	{do..... }	{ Net wages. Miscellaneous fares and expenses.
Lawrence Rivkin.....	1152 Rogers Ave., Brooklyn.	{ 1,161.84 40.70 }	{do..... }	{ Net wages. Miscellaneous fares and expenses.
Jacques Sartisky.....	278 East 45th St., Brooklyn..	{ 1,115.21 186.55 }	{ Oct. 3-Jan. 2... }	{ Net wages. Miscellaneous fares and expenses.
Ethel Livingston.....	208 East 28th St., New York.	{ 635.65 1.25 }	{ Oct. 3-Jan. 9... }	{ Net wages. Fares.
Molly Dunn.....	3720 Ave. L, Brooklyn.....	{ 533.52 2.20 }	{do..... }	{ Net wages. Miscellaneous ex- penses.
Alice G. Harris.....	Address unknown.....	290.40	Oct. 3-Nov. 15..	Net wages.
Rosalind Lazar.....	200 Bennett Ave., New York.	80.58	Nov. 15-22.....	Do.
Herbert Shore.....	1971 Grand Ave., Bronx.....	{ 234.98 10.85 }	{ Nov. 21-Jan. 2.. }	{ Net wages. Fares.
Sara Fields.....	320 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn.	350.42	Nov. 21-Dec. 26.	Net wages.
Sony Lipton.....	7 Morton Pl., New York.....	67.93	Dec. 19-Jan. 2..	Do.
Moss & Arnold Co.....	7 East 44th St., New York.....	1,492.50	Oct. 4-Dec. 4...	Advertising.
Emanuel Block.....	299 Broadway, New York.....	50.00	Oct. 7.....	Legal expenses.
Gensup Stationery.....	41 East 14th St., New York.....	97.71	Nov. 22.....	Stationery.
Dorothy Kley.....	305 West 4th St., New York.....	41.20	Nov. 4-Dec. 23..	Organizing activ- ity, CRC chap- ter.
Henry Jacoby.....	305 Riverside Dr., New York.	25.40	Nov. 26-Dec. 23.	Do.
Bertram Bakerman.....	261 Broadway, New York.....	49.00	Dec. 3.....	Legal expenses.
Jane Brant.....	65 Ashland Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.	11.65	Dec. 18.....	Organizing activ- ity, CRC chap- ter.
Ethel Livingston.....	208 East 28th St., New York.....	40.00	Dec. 20.....	Loan payable.
Jacques Sartisky.....	278 East 45th St., Brooklyn..	56.00	.....do.....	Do.
Herbert Goldenberg.....	Care of Weinstein, 1245 East Parkway, Brooklyn.	75.00	.....do.....	Do.
Lawrence Rivkin.....	1152 Rogers Ave., Brooklyn..	41.00	.....do.....	Do.
Bernard Moss.....	23-31 29th St., Astoria.....	80.00	.....do.....	Do.
Eugene P. Connolly.....	28 Greenwich Ave., New York.	100.00	Dec. 23.....	Dinner tickets.
Seymour Rosenberg.....	817 Avenue N, Brooklyn.....	75.00	.....do.....	Auditing.
Louis Fleischer.....	100 5th Ave., New York.....	40.50	Dec. 24.....	Legal.
Daily Worker.....	50 East 13th St., New York.....	126.00	Dec. 30.....	Advertising.
Southern Conference for Human Welfare.	112 Park Ave., New York.....	51.30	.....do.....	Purchase of collec- tion boxes.
Civil Rights Congress..	205 E. 42d St., New York.....	4,585.59	Oct. 7-Dec. 27..	Contributions.
Sadie Freedman.....	2100 Beekman Pl., Brook- lyn.	40.66	Nov. 4-Dec. 23..	Organizing activ- ity, CRC chap- ter.
Dorothy Lipson.....	650 Crown St., Brooklyn.....	18.84	Nov. 26-Jan. 6..	Do.
Gensup Stationery.....	41 East 14th St., New York.....	52.04	Oct. 24-Dec. 9..	Stationery.
Olin Montgomery.....	Address unknown.....	11.00	Dec. 5-19.....	Personal assist- ance.
Total expendi- tures.	.....	21,515.89		

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS OF NEW YORK

112 East Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Statement filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives under the Lobbying Act, April 2, 1947.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions of \$500 or more:

Civil Rights Congress, 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y.

Dashiell Hammett, 15 East Sixty-sixth Street, New York, N. Y.

Contributions not listed above..... \$11,662.07

Total contributions..... 14,939.37

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

EXPENDITURES

Expenditures of \$10 or more (see list attached).....	\$14,784.31
Expenditures not listed.....	42.30
Total expenditures.....	14,826.61

Items from detailed statement of expenditures

Name	Address	Amount	Date	Item
Dorothy Kley.....	306 West 4th St., New York.	{ \$14.41 15.60	Jan. 14-22.....	{ Organizing activity, CRC chapter. Exchanges.
Sadie Freedman.....	2100 Beekman Pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.	16.36	Jan. 14.....	Organizing activity, CRC chapter.
Evelyn Fischer.....	173-34 Effington Ave., Flushing, N. Y.	18.00	Jan. 16.....	Delegate fees.
William S. Gailmore.....	55 West 55th St., New York.	150.00	Jan. 28.....	Lectures.
United Office and Professional Workers Union.	30 East 29th St., New York.	28.50	Feb. 13-Mar. 26.	Exchanges.
Ray Saapiro.....	338 East 20th St., New York.	{ 385.50 .40	Jan. 30-Mar. 17.	{ Net wages. Miscellaneous fares.
Molly Dunn.....	3720 Ave. L, Brooklyn, N. Y.	{ 404.25 .45	Jan. 16-Mar. 27.	{ Net wages. Miscellaneous fares.
Lawrence Rivkin.....	1152 Rogers Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	{ 691.35 2.00	-----do-----	{ Net wages. Taxi fares.
Robert Freeman.....	342 West 19th St., New York.	{ 334.75 .50	Jan. 16-Mar. 13.	{ Net wages. Miscellaneous fares.
Ethel Livingston.....	208 East 28th St., New York.	514.25	Jan. 16-Mar. 27.	Net wages.
Goldie Davidoff.....	56 Cannon St., New York.	40.45	Jan. 16.....	Do.
Clifford C. Davis.....	503 West 148th St., New York.	{ 634.95 4.60	Jan. 30-Mar. 27.	{ Net wages. Miscellaneous fares.
Seymour Rosenberg.....	817 Ave. N, Brooklyn, N. Y.	75.00	Mar. 26.....	Auditing.
Gensup Stationery.....	41 East 14th St, New York.	50.48	Mar. 3-25.....	Stationery.
Civil Rights Congress..	205 East 42d St., New York.	{ 1,600.00 8.75	Jan. 15-Mar. 21.	{ Contributions. Returned loan. Exchanges.
Louis Colman.....	39 Charlton St., New York.	{ 973.50 173.25	Jan. 20.....	{ Net wages. Miscellaneous fares and ex- penses.
Moss & Arnold Co.....	7 East 44th St., New York.	633.00	Mar. 25.....	Advertising.
Albert E. Kahn.....	245 West 25th St., New York City.	70.00	Mar. 23.....	Lectures.
Total expendi- tures.	-----	14,784.31		

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS OF NEW YORK

112 East Nineteenth Street, New York, N. Y.

Statement filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives under the Lobbying Act, July 9, 1947.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions of \$500 or more: Dashiell Hammett, 15 East 66th Street, New York, N. Y.

Contributions not listed above.....	\$5,916.75
Total contributions.....	7,916.75

EXPENDITURES

Expenditures of \$10.00 or more (see list attached).....	\$9,055.57
Expenditures not listed.....	48.05
Total expenditures.....	9,103.62

Items from detailed statement of expenditures

Name	Address	Amount	Date	Item
Herbert Shore.....	1971 Grand Ave., Bronx, N. Y.	\$30.00	Apr. 2.....	Fares, etc.
Stage for Action.....	130 West 42d St., New York City.	35.00	Apr. 23.....	Performance.
Gensup Stationery Co..	41 East 14th St., New York City.	44.61	Mar. 26-June 26	Stationery.
Moss & Arnold.....	7 East 44th St., New York City.	205.90	June 17.....	Advertising.
Civil Rights Congress..	205 East 42d St., New York City.	125.00 539.79	} June 18-23.....	{Exchanges, (Contributions.
United Office and Pro- fessional Workers of America.	30 East 29th St., New York City.	30.00	Apr. 21-May 9..	{Exchange (Union dues.
Louis Colman.....	39 Charlton St., New York City.	156.67	May 13-June 5..	Exchange.
Clifford C. Davis.....	503 West 148th St., New York City.	60.00	June 5.....	Do.
Albert E. Kahn.....	215 West 25th St., New York City.	50.00	May 9.....	Lectures.
Rev. Ben Richardson..	7th Ave. and 125th St., New York City.	25.00	.... do.....	Lecture.
Richard Yaffee.....	467 Central Park West, New York City.	30.00	May 20.....	Do.
Betty Sanders.....	2212 Ditmas Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	17.50	June 14.....	Artist-Perform- ance.
Phil Irving.....	245 West 11th St., New York City.	25.00	.... do.....	Singer at meeting.
Molly Dunn.....	3720 Ave. L, Brooklyn, N. Y.	183.75	Apr. 3-24.....	Net wages.
Louis Colman.....	39 Charlton St., New York City.	{ 1,150.50 75.10	} Apr. 3-June 26.	{ Do. Miscellaneous fares and expenses.
Clifford C. Davis.....	503 West 148th St., New York City.	{ 917.15 63.70	} do.....	{ Net wages. Miscellaneous fares and expenses.
Ethel Livingston.....	208 East 28th St., New York City.	607.75	.... do.....	Net wages.
Ray Shapiro.....	338 East 20th St., New York City.	{ 501.15 1.20	} do.....	{ Net wages. Fares.
Frances Skoy.....	58 East 3d St., New York City.	{ 304.05 4.35	} do.....	{ Net wages. Fares.
Lawrence Rivkin.....	1152 Rogers Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	{ 817.05 265.00	} do.....	{ Net wages. Miscellaneous fares and expenses.
Moses C. Weinman....	207 4th Ave., New York City.	25.00	Apr. 2.....	Legal expenses.
Emanuel H. Bloch.....	299 Broadway, New York City.	35.00	Apr. 30.....	Do.
Total expenditures.....		9,055.57		

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