

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

VITO MARCANTONIO

PART 4 OF 12

FILE NUMBER : 100-28126

Vito Marcantonio

Section: 3

2 of 4

~~Work Copy~~

IPU copy

SHAW
D-3

New York 7, New York

PCZ:EK
100-26603

September 11, 1945

Director, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE UNITED STATES,
DISTRICT #2, NEW YORK FIELD DIVISION;
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

Transmitted herewith are the original and three copies of a two-page log, setting forth the results of a conference between GIL GREEN, former President of the New York State Communist Political Association, and Congressman VITO MARCANTONIO, which conference took place September 4, 1945 according to Confidential Informant NYT-25.

The log contains a discussion of arrangements being made for GIL GREEN to meet MARCANTONIO to say goodbye and to introduce ROBERT THOMPSON, the new chairman of the New York State COMMUNIST PARTY.

Very truly yours,

Enclosures (4)
(Not in file)

E. E. CONROY, SAC

RECORDED

EX-25

100-28126-27

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
SEP 20 1945
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
NEW YORK

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SEP 27 1945

TO : THE DIRECTOR

ATB: February 27, 1946

FROM : D. M. LADD *DL* *En*

SUBJECT: CONGRESSMAN VITO MARCANTONIO

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

The Philadelphia Office has furnished information concerning the present political status of Congressman Marcantonio as received in turn from its informant, [REDACTED] (PAC-107). This paid informant is considered reliable. ~~X~~CONF. INFT.

According to the informant, he, along with two other members of the Communist Party in the Anthracite Section, District Number 3, Philadelphia area, visited an unidentified Italian whom the informant described as the former publicity director and campaign manager for Marcantonio. The informant did not obtain the Italian's name, who presently resides on a farm at Waymart, Pennsylvania. He was, however, registered for 1946 Communist Party membership by Florence ~~X~~Dougher, one of the persons accompanying the informant.

The Italian visited by the informant and the other Communists stated that Congressman Marcantonio has been very close to Earl Browder and since Browder's connections with the Communist Party have been terminated, Marcantonio has been drifting away from Party principles and is not now cognizant of the Communist line and does not adhere to it strictly. The unidentified Italian Communist pointed out that efforts are being made to arrange a meeting between William Z. Foster, the Chairman of the Communist Party, and Marcantonio, in order to see if a working agreement can be arrived at. Marcantonio is said to have indicated a general tendency to work with the Tammany Hall group in New York City and is believed to be endeavoring to gain favor with that machine.

The informant is endeavoring to ascertain the name of the Italian Communist and the information will be brought to the attention of the Bureau.

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EX - 31

1100-244630
MAR 6 1946

57 APR 15 1946

EnW:mod

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 2 1946

TELETYPE

Mr. Egan	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

WASH FROM NEW YORK 5 2 4-37 PM

DIRECTOR ROUTINE

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, IS-C CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT NYT TWENTY SIX ADVISED AUGUST FIRST THAT EUGENE DENNIS, GENERAL SECRETARY OF CP, TOLD TONY RIZAUDO, CAMPAIGN MANAGER FOR CONGRESSMAN VITO MARCANTONIO, THAT HE WANTED TO SEE MARCANTONIO AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. DENNIS WAS ADVISED THAT MARCANTONIO IS IN WASHINGTON, D. C. AND RETURNS TO NY EACH EVENING ABOUT NINE O-CLOCK. DENNIS STATED HE PREFERRED TO SEE HIM BETWEEN FOUR AND SEVEN PM ON AUGUST SECOND BUT IF THAT WAS NOT POSSIBLE HE WOULD SEE HIM ON SATURDAY.

CONROY

HOLD PLS

56 AUG 21 1946

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EX-75
100-28126-30X
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71 AUG 16 1946
INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-1510

151H

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd

FROM : J. C. Strickland

SUBJECT: Congressman Vito Marcantonio
New York City

DATE: August 9, 1946

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Carson
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Jones
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Beahm
Miss Gandy

There have been two recent communications received from the New York Office which reflect on how the Communist Party reaches Congressman Vito Marcantonio.

On July 16, 1946, Anthony Ribaudo, describing himself as being with Marcantonio, contacted Communist Party headquarters in an attempt to talk to Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the Communist Party. He was unable to reach Dennis; however, he did talk to the telephone switchboard operator and stated that Marcantonio was going to give a statement to the press with regard to the "Brooklyn situation" on that particular afternoon. Ribaudo said he wanted this information brought to the attention of Dennis promptly so that if any action was desired it could be taken prior to the statement. Subsequently, one of the officials in the New York State Communist Party Election Committee, A. Benson, contacted Ribaudo and stated that the matter had already been taken care of. The "Brooklyn situation" is not familiar, although it possibly pertains to the support publicly offered by Marcantonio to Congressman O'Toole, which was a surprise to Communists in the New York City area since their favored candidate from the same area had to withdraw. This was Douglas McMahon, reported Communist who is an official of the Transport Workers Union - CIO. DONALD L.

Subsequent to the above, it was learned from a technical source that on August 1, 1946, Eugene Dennis, General Secretary of the Communist Party told Ribaudo, campaign manager for Congressman Vito Marcantonio, that he, Dennis, wanted to see Marcantonio as soon as possible. Dennis was advised by Ribaudo that Marcantonio was at that time in Washington but that he was returning to New York City on the evening of August 1, 1946. Dennis said that he preferred to see Marcantonio between 4:00 and 7:00 PM on August 2, 1946, but if that was not possible he, Dennis, would see Marcantonio on Saturday, August 3, 1946. The purpose of Dennis' desire to see Marcantonio is unknown.

It might be noted that the Bureau has conducted an investigation of Ribaudo who in the past served as Section organizer for the East Harlem Section of the Communist Party in the New York City area.

EHW:RPA

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53 AUG 26 1946

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 100-28126-30X1



Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice
New York 7, New York

August 20, 1946

Director, FBI

RE: VITO MARCANTONIO
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

There is enclosed herewith a copy of the "Daily Smirror" which is published by the MARCANTONIO for CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

This copy was obtained by Confidential Informant ND 183, who advised that the F & D PRINTING COMPANY, 35 East 12th Street, New York City who print the "Daily Worker" and "Morning Freiheit", printed this leaf on Friday night, August 16, 1946.

The above is being submitted for the Bureau's information.



Enc. (1)

CFH:FAL
100-53054

cc: 62-7956

RECORDED

INDEXED

Very truly yours,

E. E. CONROY
SAC

63 AUG 28 1946

attached - 62-7956
EX-62

depression and war years from the ranks of radical partisans and the
scum of the slums
 underworld
 Other American

It is—documentary proof of one of William Randolph Hearst's journalistic frauds! Hearst's Mirror has its
 off of ace "hatchet men" . . . character assassins who stop at nothing to muddy the reputations of those who fight
 people. But that doesn't satisfy a Hearst editor.

BATTLES RISING PRICES



Representative Vilto Marcantonio addressing a rally to save price
 control, called by labor and consumer groups, in Madison Square
 Park.

After the reporters turn in their pieces, the editorial blue
 pencil alters the facts . . . deliberately falsifies the stories. Above
 you see an example—a photostatic copy of the original typewritten
 story, with the pencilled corrections by Jack Lait, Mirror editor, in Lait's
 own handwriting.

Notice that Lait calls you "scum of the slums" because you don't
 happen to be a blue-blood, and you don't live in a swank home. That is
 what Hearst and his editors think of the workingman. That is why they
 don't like Rep. Marcantonio—he speaks for the people who work for a
 living.

The authors of the vicious Mirror series against Rep. Marcantonio
 told many of their co-workers that they were angered by the changes

Mirror Workers Praise Marc—See Page 2, Col. 2

Jack Lait had made in their stories, that these changes resulted in falsifi-
 cation of the facts. But, of course, falsification of the facts is an old trick
 of Hearst, owner of the Mirror.

Note how Lait pencilled in the word "squirmed" in the reporter's copy. Lait
 knows all about squirming. When a group of seamen came to see him recently
 to protest against an anti-labor editorial, he "squirmed" his way into the men's
 room and stayed there until they left.

close and lieutenants
 That Marcantonio's associates include some of the most
 notorious underworld figures in Harlem and the city! - 1/1/46
killers, racketeers, thieves and dope dealers,
 R. important election a few years ago

Marcantonio has filed a civil suit for \$250,000 against the Mirror.
 The Mirror is so sure of its guilt that it has told the writers of the series
 to duck the process-servers who want to slap subpoenas on them. The main
 job, however, is Marcantonio's re-election. He should be nominated by the
 voters of all three parties next Tuesday, as the only fitting manner in which
 the people of the 18th Congressional District can express their opinion of
 Hearst and his mercenary liars!

Vets Rally for Marcantonio

Story on Page 4

TE
ESDAY
OST 20

Weather:
BUNNY
for
MARCANTONIO

Daily Smirror

VOTE
TUESDAY
AUGUST 20

Published by the Marcantonio for Congress Committee, 1484 First Avenue, New York City.

TRAP MIRROR IN FAKING OF NEWS

Here is a complex production of our turbulent years; a swash-
buckling, domineering ~~personality~~ *tyrant*, and *squirmed* who smashed his way to unbridled power

It would be a calamity for the consumer if Rep. Marcantonio were not re-elected, she claimed.

Praise Marc's Stand on Italy

Thousands of Italian-Americans in the 18th Congressional District are throwing their full support behind Congressman Vito Marcantonio because of his stand on Italy. Marcantonio's campaign headquarters revealed yesterday. Leader in the Congressional fight to recognize Italy as a member of the United Nations before V-E Day in 1945, Marcantonio presented the original resolution to the House Foreign Affairs Committee which lifted Italy from the status of a co-belligerent.

Backed by prominent Italian-Americans like Fiorello LaGuardia and Edward Corsi, New York's Commissioner of Labor, Marcantonio fought for months to win recognition for the 300,000 Italian partisans who waged heroic underground warfare against the Nazis and saved countless American lives.

Standing firmly behind Marcantonio in his demand were representatives of the Sons of Italy, the Columbia Organization, the Free Italy America Labor Council, the Italian Chamber of Commerce of New York, and 300,000 Italian Americans in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, furriers, shoe workers, and other unions.

Congressman Marcantonio more recently led the fight in the House to bring an increase in relief and bread rations for the Italian people. He was responsible for opening the mails and parcel package service to Italy. He has come out strongly for the protection of Italy's territorial integrity.

Labor organizations under his leadership have collected tens of thousands of dollars and cans of food for relief of the Italian people.

The Mirror workers warn voters "Let's not be distracted from the real issues by this phony series."

"GUNG HO!"



Brig. Gen. Evans F. Carlson, famed leader of Carlson's Marine Raiders, is co-chairman of the National Win-The-Peace Conference: Carlson's slogan of "Gung Ho," borrowed from the Chinese Partisan armies, means "Work Together." Carlson is associated with Rep. Marcantonio, who is a sponsor of the Conference and an organizer of a Congressional Committee fighting for a consistent peace policy.

Congressman
VITO MARCANTONIO

invites you to a
"LUCKY CORNER"
MEETING

MONDAY, AUGUST 19th
7 p. m.
116th St. and Lexington Ave.

Hear
Your Fighting Congressman
and
Other Prominent Speakers

swung solidly behind his re-election.

Marcantonio spearheaded the opposition to the draft-labor legislation, which a crazed Congress tried to foist on the country after the railroad strike.

In the drive to win new freedom for labor after the war, Marcantonio threw his full support behind the permanent Fair Employment Practices Commission and the boosting of the minimum wage from 40 cents to 65 cents.

Perfect Voting Record

His voting record was perfect from the workman's point of view, one of the tiny handful of members of Congress with such a record.

Joining with organized labor, the New York Citizens Committee of Arts, Sciences and Professions has come out endorsing Marcantonio's re-election. "No candidate in the present Congress," said the Committee, "has fought more courageously or consistently for the policies endorsed by this Committee than Mr. Marcantonio."

Sabath says Marc is "one of most able"

Congressman Adolph J. Sabath, dean of the House of Representatives, says:

"I consider Vito Marcantonio one of the most able Members of Congress, always cooperative, and always with the interests of the masses at heart.

"Whenever any question has come up involving the interests of Czechoslovakians, he has always cooperated to the fullest extent."

O'Toole Lauds Work for Irish

"Congressman Vito Marcantonio is a fighter for all the people," said Congressman Donald L. O'Toole of Brooklyn yesterday in a statement praising his stand on Ireland. "He is one of the leading exponents in Congress in defense of the welfare of Irish-Americans. I strongly urge his re-election."

Negro; Italian, Czech or Scandinavian.

Despite the opposition of reactionaries in Congress, Marcantonio has fought this bill for week after week.

He introduced the bill against the poll tax. Time and time again, Marcantonio has guided it successfully through the House only to be stopped by filibustering Southern fascists.

He has demanded an investiga-

discrimination. Paul Robeson says: "Marcantonio fights for my people and for all the people. I'm for Marcantonio."

Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. says: "We need Representative Marcantonio in Congress to safeguard the gains made by the people, to carry on the fight for a true democracy. Marcantonio must be returned to Congress to continue his fight to win the peace."

HERE IS WHY WE CANNOT AFFORD TO LOSE MARCANTONIO

(Representative Marcantonio's Voting Record on the 15 most important issues before Congress in the 1945-46 term):

1. Fought and voted for extension of OPA without amendments; fought and voted against all amendments to cripple price control.
2. Led the fight against, and voted against, the Case bill which would have crippled the labor unions.
3. Voted against the bill to draft striking workmen into the Army in May, 1946; and the Hobbs bill to shackle the unions.
4. Fought and voted for the Patman Veterans' Emergency Housing program; fought and voted against all amendments to weaken the program.
5. Voted for all bills calling for participation in the United Nations organizations.
6. Voted for full appropriation for UNRRA, the organization to aid the starving victims of Hitler and Japan in Europe, Asia and Africa; and voted against all amendments to cripple it or to cut its funds.
7. Voted for federal funds for school lunches, without discrimination because of race, creed or color.
8. Voted for public control of atomic energy by a civilian commission.
9. VOTED AND LED THE FIGHT TO BRING FEPC TO THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE FOR A VOTE.
10. Sponsored and led the fight for the bill to end the poll-tax, which keeps people from voting in Southern states.
11. Voted and fought against the bill to give back the United States Employment Service to the states, where it will be turned into a political football for local machines and will discriminate against Negroes, Jews, Catholics, etc.
12. VOTED AGAINST WITCH-HUNT COMMITTEE RUN BY MISSISSIPPI POLL-TAXER JOHN RANKIN TO PERSECUTE UNIONISTS, LIBERALS, PROGRESSIVES.
13. Voted against all amendments which weakened the Full Employment Bill.
14. VOTED AGAINST CUTTING OUT THE EXCESS PROFITS TAXES FOR THE WEALTHY CORPORATIONS WHILE THE WORKINGMAN MUST STILL PAY THE WITHHOLDING TAX OUT OF PAY ENVELOPE.
15. Voted against the bill to free the railroad companies from government regulations under the anti-trust laws.

Marcantonio Wins Aid Of Top Labor Leaders

Two of the country's top labor leaders have thrown their support behind Congressman Vito Marcantonio in his fight for reelection in the 18th Congressional District. CIO President Philip Murray has given his "whole hearted support," and A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, has commended him for promoting the best interests of American workers.

Consumers Hail Marc's Price Fight

"Representative Vito Marcantonio is the man in Congress we depend on most to fight for real price control," Jeannette Turner, secretary of the New York City Consumer Council said yesterday.

The City Consumer Council is the organization which organized the fight in New York to keep real price control and which has been battling against the black market and the rising cost of living in the city.

"Rep. Marcantonio led the fight against that terrible bill to cripple OPA which President Truman later vetoed," Mrs. Turner said. "He was one of the hardest fighters against the crippling amendments proposed by congressmen who wanted to kill OPA and succeeded in defeating a few of them."

Mrs. Turner recalled that the fighting congressman from East Harlem was one of the organizers of a group of congressmen who banded together to try to save OPA and to protect the consumers from being robbed by the big

Mirror Workers Know 'Why' of Smear

What do the Mirror's own workers think of their paper's attack on Representative Vito Marcantonio?

Here are some quotations from Copy, published by the Mirror Unit of the New York Newspaper Guild:

"We know that Marc has been a fighting leader in the campaign to save the Fair Employment Practices Commission and to enact anti-lynching law and to repeal the poll-tax in the South. Where has the crusading Mirror been on these great issues? Has it run editorials against mob murder of defenceless Negroes? Against the poll-tax that disfranchises millions of our citizens?"

"Marc has an unexcelled record

Murray's telegram particularly signalled out Marcantonio's "energetic activity on labor questions."

"Your record in the Congress," said Murray, "shows that your voting record and your supporting energetic activity on labor questions reveal your sympathetic understanding of the economic interests of workers. The CIO membership in your district feels that in these matters you have met your constitutional obligations as a faithful public servant, and



WHITNEY



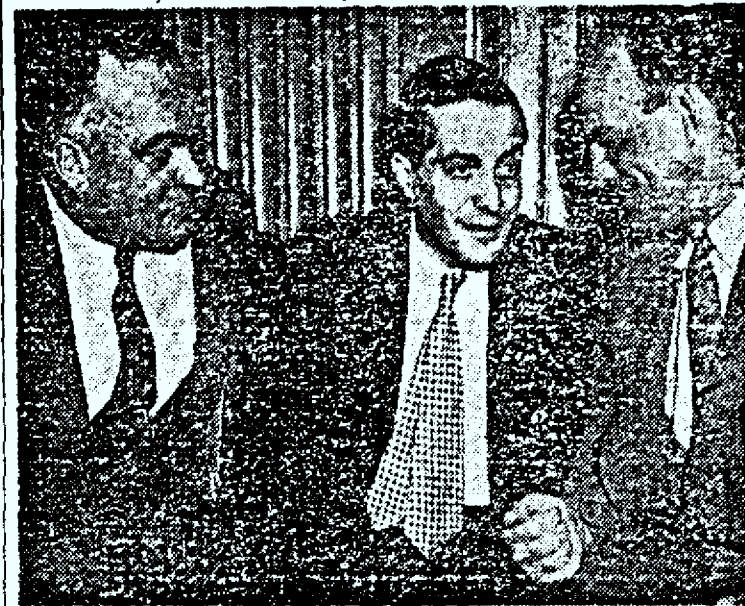
MURRAY

therefore, we wholeheartedly endorse you for re-election in the coming election."

Whitney Lauds Courage

Praising Marcantonio for his stand against the Case Bill, Whitney said: "You and those others who so courageously opposed the majority of the House who voted for the Case Bill are to

UNIONISTS, AFL AND CIO, GET TOGETHER BEHIND MARC



Above, left to right, are shown Michael Obermeier, president of the AFL Hotel and Club Employees; Marcantonio, and Joseph Curran, president of the CIO National Maritime Union. Photo taken at a reception in Marcantonio's honor.

Voters Know Marc Wages War on Bigotry

The people of the 18th Congressional District, who come from every race, color and creed, know Rep. Vito Marcantonio as a man who has waged ceaseless war to preserve their rights and freedoms.

He has fought discrimination against Negroes, against Catholics, against Jews, against Italians, and against all foreign-born.

Marcantonio is floor manager of



PAUL ROBESON

tion of the Ku Klux Klan. Through his efforts, the Klan is being brought out in the open. Its true link with the German-American Bund is being revealed. Its real menace as the No. 1 front for native fascism is being exposed.

During the war, he fought every case of Jim-Crowism in the Army and Navy brought to him.

In his own District he fought for and obtained the erection of the

...nds it impossible to walk. Therefore, Congresswoman Edith Nourse Rogers of Lowell, Mass., ranking Republican member of the Veterans Committee introduced a bill whereby the Government would provide automobiles for legless veterans.

"Her bill languished in committee, Rankin did nothing to speed action.

"At this point, Marcantonio grabbed the ball. He drew up a petition discharging a subcommittee appointed by Rankin. This petition would force the bill to vote on the House floor. In three days almost 120 Congressmen signed up. Meanwhile, Rankin moved not at all."

(Louisville (Ky.) Courier Journal July 14, 1946)

"Congressman Vito Marcantonio of New York proposes legislation making Italy a full fledged ally in the war against Hitler—"

(Washington Post Feb. 2, 1945)

"Congressman Marcantonio was the commutingest man in the House during the last week Congress was in session. Marcantonio flew 500 miles each day, between New York and Washington, sleeping in New York every night and voting in the House every day."

(Washington Post, August 11, 1946)

man was supported Hitler and the Nazi program to achieve fascist enslavement of the world. Hearst personally knew the Nazi war lords and, as a matter of fact, boasted that they were contributors, under their own signatures, to the pages of his papers.

Hearst supported Japanese imperialism, demanding the appeasement of Japan right up to the time of Pearl Harbor. He fought the program of "collective security" that might have saved the world from World War II.

Hearst is a past master at falsifying news, because he has been at it a long time. As far back as 1898, Theodore Roosevelt branded an interview in Hearst's New York Journal as "an invention from beginning to end." And, on another occasion, Roosevelt called Hearst a "scoundrel," charging him with appealing to "evil human passion" and with being in part responsible, for inciting the assassination of President McKinley.

In more recent years, Hearst often attacked the idol of New York's East Side, Alfred E. (Al) Smith. This outstanding New York governor, crucified in his presidential race by southern bigotry, said: "Hearst is a man as low and as mean as I can picture him. . . . He has not got one ounce of good, clean pure red blood in his body. . . . He is a pestilence that walks in the dark."

The Nazis, of course, loved the baron of San Simeon. Back in 1934, Hearst praised the results of a Nazi-framed plebiscite, as a "unanimous expression of the popular will."

Continuing, he said, "This battle, in fact, can only be viewed as a struggle which all liberty-loving people are bound to follow with sympathy and understanding."

And, shortly after, the Hearst press carried signed articles by one or another of Nazi murderers

constantly under merciless fire by the Hearst papers, and, of course, they never bothered too much with the facts. That Roosevelt was elected four times is ample proof that the American people are too smart to listen to the rantings and ravings of Hearst's paid hirelings for the monopolies and trusts that seek to crush the working man.

Puerto Ricans Urged To Back Marcantonio

With the movement for Puerto Rican independence quickening every day, focal point in the fight centers around the House bill to give Puerto Rico immediate freedom, introduced in the House by Congressman Vito Marcantonio.

Supported by thousands of Puerto Ricans in his own 18th District as well as throughout the country, Marcantonio has introduced his bill regularly every two years since 1936.

Long recognized in the United States as the leading fighter for the Puerto Rican people, Marcantonio recently won support of "El Imparcial", one of the largest Puerto Rican papers, which is widely read by residents of the 18th District.

"The Puerto Rican voters registered in the 18th Congressional District," said the editorial in El Imparcial, "will do an act of justice if they unite in a compact bloc to back actively the re-election campaign of Congressman Vito Marcantonio. . . . Marcantonio has given his mind to the study of the problems of all Puerto Rico and has devoted his efforts to try to solve them. . . . The name of Vito Marcantonio has been closely associated for a long time with a noble and consistent efforts for the Puerto Rican people."

public health insurance program.

He fought, too, for liberalized veterans' benefits.

On every one of these things, Mr. Hearst was on the other side of the fence, on the side of the big trusts, the big money men who want to drain all they can from the people.

2) When the big money boys wanted to cripple the workingman by destroying his unions through the Case anti-labor bill, it was Representative Marcantonio who led the fight on the floor of Congress to defeat this bill.

3) Rep. Marcantonio is hated by Sen. Bilbo and Congressman Rankin of Mississippi, worse than any other Congressman. It was Marcantonio who has led the fight for the Fair Employment Practices Committee (FEPC) which would stop discrimination in jobs against Catholics, Jews, Negroes, Italians or any other group because of race or color or religion.

Sen. Bilbo and Representative Rankin, naturally, do not want such a law and have so far blocked it.

Neither does Mr. Hearst, who thinks a great deal of Bilbo and Rankin and what they stand for.

4) Mr. Hearst was much fonder of our enemies than of our allies in the last war and did what he could to make it tough for us to win. But he is anxiously looking forward to another war, a third world war, and is doing his best to promote it.

He knows, Representative Marcantonio is one of the best and most devoted fighters against his attempts to get another war started.

So there you have the real reasons. But like every scoundrel who knows he is licked if the truth were told, the Daily Mirror tries to defeat Marcantonio by blackening his name with the most atrocious tales.

The people, though, are on to Hearst. And they know Rep. Marcantonio and know about his courageous fight for their interests. That is why, despite Hearst, they will come out on Tuesday and vote for Marcantonio in all three party primaries.

is what

WASHINGTON

MERRY -GO- ROUND

By Drew Pearson

o say about
p. A CANTONIO

(These excerpts, written by Drew Pearson in his syndicated column, "Washington Merry-Go-Round," did not appear in the New York Daily Mirror.)

RANKIN Outmaneuvered
"No two Congressmen are more opposite than rootin-tootin John Rankin of Mississippi and fast-talking Vito Marcantonio of New York. One is a representative of the American Labor Party, reared of Italian parents on the sidewalks of New York. The other represents Mississippi's most reactionary district, where he polls only about 11,916 votes out of the total population of 236,367.

"Ordinarily, when Marcantonio makes a move to help the veterans, Mississippi's Rankin, who is chairman of the house Veterans Committee, rushes in and grabs the ball away.

"Not so, however, when it came to helping 17,000



Tear him loose!

Hearst Has Been Enemy Of the People For Years

EDITORIAL PAGE OF THE DAILY SMIRROR

NEW YORK, N. Y.

"Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free."—John, viii, 32.

Why Hearst Smears Marc

TO EVERY decent American, it is a badge of honor to be "smeared" and lied about by a Hearst newspaper, such as the Daily Mirror.

For more than forty years, Hearst has been telling the dirtiest falsehoods and cooking up the most crooked stories about every political leader who has dared to speak up and fight for the common people, those who work for a living.

Everything decent, everything honest, everything clean in American life has been attacked by this man Hearst, who was a pal of Hitler's and who used his newspapers to agitate for Hitler and for Japanese fascism when they were getting ready for war against our own country.

But never in his long career as a falsifier of the news has William Randolph Hearst or his editors done a dirtier job than the Daily Mirror pulled on Rep. Vito Marcantonio these past few weeks.

Why are Mr. Hearst and his Mirror editors so desperately anxious to get Rep. Marcantonio out of Congress?

We can think of four good reasons.

1) Rep. Marcantonio has been a top leader in the House of Representatives in the fight for a decent living for every American.

He was most active in the fight to save OPA and price control; to lift the minimum wages from

to return Rep. Vito Marcantonio to Congress. More than 600 have banded together to recruit their former comrades-in-arms into

ized supporters of the fight-progressive Congressman, who winning in the Democratic and blican primaries in the 18th Congressional District next Tuesday. Marcantonio is unopposed for ALP designation and also is regular Democratic organization designee.

big vets parade and massing will be held Saturday night, August 17th, on 86th St. between 2nd and 3rd Aves., ending at 8 p.m. It is the vets' demonstration, sponsored by Veterans United for the Re-election of Congressman Vito Marcantonio.

his organization has as co-leaders James Galvin, Pablo Israel Plotkin, Pasquale La, William W. Cardwell and Ed Conway. All are members of major veterans' organizations and are thoroughly familiar with Marcantonio's consistent fight for vets.

few of the highlights in his fight for the G.I.'s are:

his leadership in the fight for the original leave pay bill for ex-servicemen, which recently became law.

his fight for the G.I. Bill of Rights and for its amendment to improve benefits to veterans; his activity for direct government loans to veterans at government interest rates, instead of bankers' loans at bankers' interest rates;

his brilliant and successful fight to provide automobiles for disabled veterans;

his consistent battle for veterans' housing legislation, as well as other public housing; his successful opposition to the effort to smuggle anti-labor laws into veterans' legislation.

As early as 1935, Rep. Marcantonio was in there battling for the needs of veterans of World War I. As one of the managers of the successful fight to grant payment of the deferred bonus to the veterans, Marcantonio got action on the bill to grant specially-made cars

to amputees despite the bitter resistance of Poll-Taxer John Rankin, head of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rankin had the bill buried in his committee, and Marc had to start circulating a discharge petition. When Rankin saw Marc's move gaining headway, he was forced to permit a vote on the bill, which passed, largely as a result of Marcantonio's single-handed efforts, on the last day of the House session.

During the war, Marc handled hundreds of cases of G.I.'s, who were discriminated against, mostly

for reasons of race or color. He always fought for a democratic policy in the armed forces, and in many cases won justice for the soldiers who were victims of bigotry and prejudice.

Speakers at the mass rally Saturday night include veteran amputees, who are coming to this meeting from Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C. The meeting, in Marcantonio's words, "will demonstrate to the American people that the veterans are continuing their fight for democracy and progress, this time on the home front."

MARCANTONIO LEADS HOUSING FIGHT FOR VETERANS



Standing in a jeep, Rep. Vito Marcantonio answers question at an "Operation Housing" rally staged by the New York County American Legion Armory. Marc has been a leader in trying to speed housing for vets and workers.

its mobilization point to the mass meeting, to be held at cause he fights for all the American people.

The Voters Have Their Say

FRANK McCUE, 1683 3rd Ave.—"I have been living in ex-Martin J. Kennedy's district while he was in Congress for the last 18 years and I found it a very difficult problem to either speak to him or see him, during election or any other time. I must say within those 18 years, I have tried to contact him scores of times. It was all in vain.

"Now, within the last two years, people of this district have voted in a congressman by the name of Vito Marcantonio, who not only lets you come to see him, but who does all in his power to go out of his way to help you.

PETER MASSIMINO, 410 E. 74th St.—"As a 100 percent disabled veteran, I feel that Marc is out to help us. He has shown his good faith by his fight in the interests of amputees."

Mrs. JULIO ORTIZ, 338 E. 95th—"Marc is always doing things for the people. To him, the common people are important and he never is too busy to help his people. He works late hours and always is on the job when people need him."

GUSTAV FERKAU, 506 East 81 St.—"I am German-born, was always progressive and when I found out Marcantonio was progressive, I decided he was my man. Watching his record and finding out that even a common

man can talk to a Congressman, has convinced me he is the right man.

ISRAEL PLOTKIN, 435 E. 76th—"He is a man for the people and his past record has shown he is 100 percent for the veterans.

"I have talked to a lot of veterans and they feel, as I do, that Marc is the man for the job."

NONA STODART, 1937 1st avenue—"I used to think all Congressmen were 'jerks' until I moved into Marcantonio's district. 'Marc' is different—a real people's Congressman. You never have to write him letters because he always votes right. On every important issue that comes up, he is always on the job. He's in there fighting for the people's program twenty-four hours a day."

ED CONWAY, 321 East 89th—"Marc" was the only friend the GI had, when he was far away from home. He took care of our families while we were away, and anytime a G.I. was in trouble 'Marc' was the only man who tried to help him out. Now, that the war is over, he has been leading the fight for G.I. rights.

CHARLES MUSIL, 347 East 72nd St.—"I think a Congressman should be judged on his voting record and on that basis, Marc's record is 100 percent for the common man."

VOTE FOR MARCANTONIO

ON PRIMARY DAY

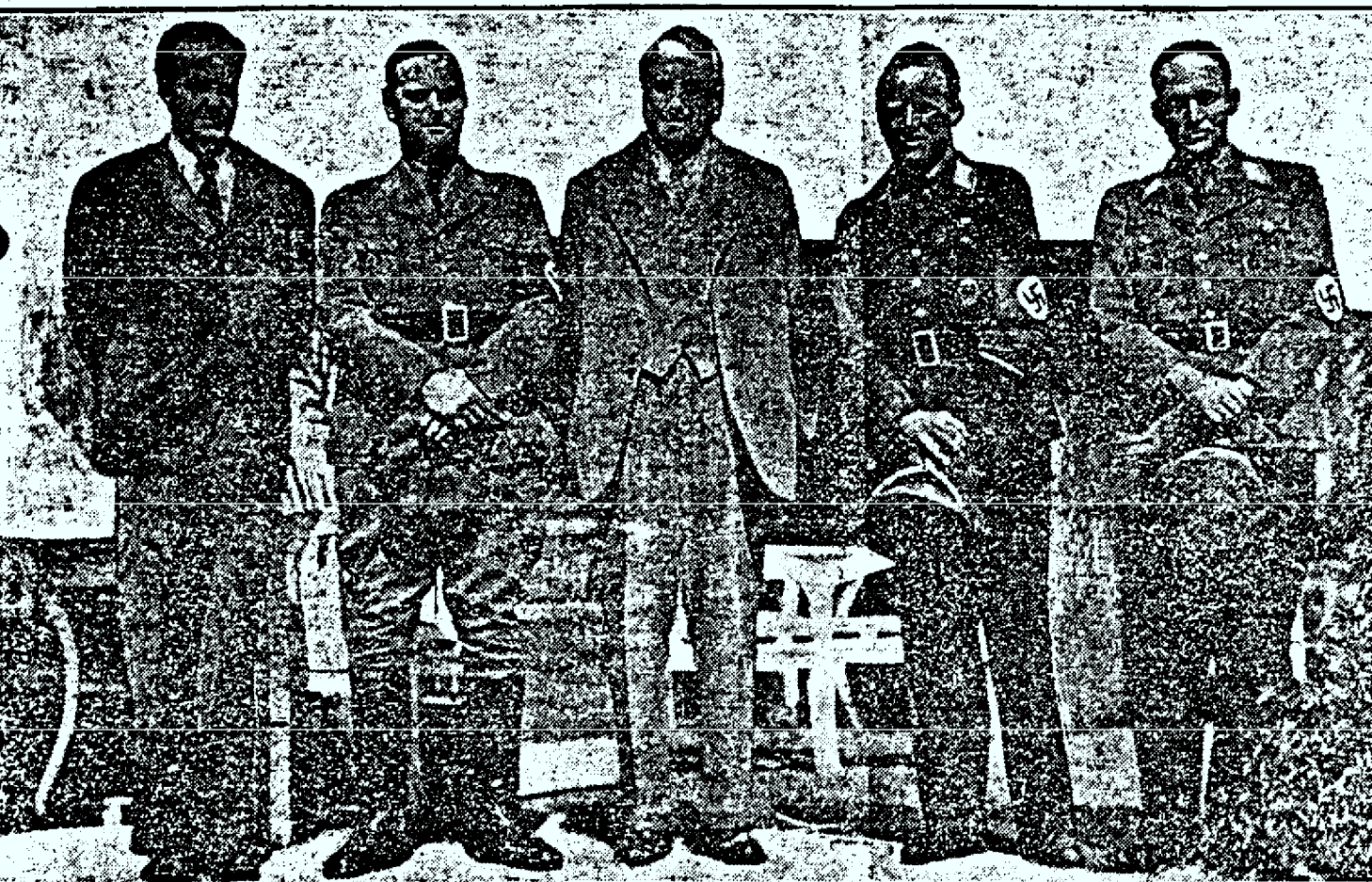
Tuesday, August 20

(Polls open 3 p.m. to 10 p.m.)

☒ **VITO MARCANTONIO**

For Additional Information, Call RH 4-9163

HEARST CONFERS WITH NAZI PALS



William Randolph Hearst, owner of the Mirror, is shown with Nazi officials after a conference in Berlin with Nazi propaganda chief, Alfred Rosenberg. Left to right, you see Mr. Roher, Hearst's private secretary, Dr. Rosenberg, Hearst, Dr. Karl Bomer, chief of the Press Division of the Nazi Foreign Political Bureau and Thilo Van Trotha, a Rosenberg benchman. Following this conference, signed articles by Nazi leaders, including Goering, Goebbels and others, began to appear in Hearst newspapers in New York and throughout the country.

A Sample Fraud!

2 Policemen Raid Club, So Marc Has 3 Demoted

In July, 1942, a bartender, in a saloon at the corner of 2nd Ave. and 116th St., was shot by a robber. The thug

That's a headline in the Mirror series of lies about Marc. Here are the facts:

About fifty elderly men were celebrating the eve of the Feast of Our Lady of Mt. Carmel, at the Apollo Social Club, 114 E. 116th Street, a club in existence more than 40 years.

Through the door, smashed two drunken cops, who proceeded to abuse the men verbally, shove them around and accuse them of disorderly conduct.

Vito Marcantonio was called by the pastor of the nearby Catholic church. He rushed from his home, and went to court. The entire story of the intoxicated cops and their ruthless brutality was revealed. On Marcantonio's insistence, the minutes of the case were delivered to Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, and then to Police Headquarters. The demotion of the guilty cops was a matter of course.

This is just a typical case of the Hearst typewriter gangsters deliberately distorting the public record.

Veterans Say Marcantonio

TH • F • I R II - II.

VETS MEET FOR MARC

Veterans living above 99th Street will mobilize at the Marcantonio Club, 247 East 116th street, at 8:30 p.m.

8:00 p.m., on 86th Street, between 2nd and 3rd avenues.

Wear your uniform, if you care to. Or, if you prefer, wear

VITO MARCANTONIO

New York, N. Y.,

September 10, 1946.

The Communists, worried over the November fate of their ten "labor candidates" in New York City, are bringing up Senator Claude (Red) Pepper of Florida to stump Manhattan for good old Vito Marcantonio.

Aside from the irony of the situation (Vito used to mix with the local Fascisti in pre-war days and Brother Claude was as ardent an advocate of "white supremacy" as any in Dixie) the move indicates that the Stalinists are more than a little concerned over the fate of their hand-picked political mob.

Claude is being brought up by the Independent Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions, along with Secretary of Commerce Henry A. Wallace, to beat the drums for the "labor" candidates. Their appeals are scheduled to be aired in Madison Square Garden on September 12th.

The Independent Committee, as often revealed in The New Leader is working hand-in-hand with the Communists on practically all foreign and domestic issues. Paul Robeson is a member.

EX-71

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VITO MARGANTONIO

New York, N. Y.,

September 11, 1946.

The handful of Communists in the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union are still making efforts to get recognition for the Communists suspended from holding office in Cutters Local 10. They were prohibited from holding office for circulating slanderous statements against anti-Stalinist opponents, and have now formed a "Garment Workers' Committee". That "fighting progressive" Vito Margantonio has been retained as counsel. The legal battle, as usual in Communist strategy, will be carried on under the guise of a fight for "democratic rights."

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EX-10

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THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

December 13, 1946

Director, FBI

CONGRESSMAN VITO MARCANTONIO

There is attached a copy of a letter dated December 10, 1946, received from Robert B. Barker, Assistant General Counsel and Chief Investigator of the Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures for the House of Representatives, which is currently engaged in conducting a general investigation of the election of Congressman Vito Marcantonio. You will note that in said letter, Mr. Barker requests information from the files of the FBI that would constitute evidence of Marcantonio's membership in the Communist Party.

Mr. Barker's letter has been acknowledged, and he has been advised that the information contained in the files of this Bureau is confidential and cannot be released without the express authority of the Attorney General. He was further informed that a copy of his letter was being made available to you.

For your information, a review of the files of this Bureau fails to disclose any evidence to establish direct proof of Marcantonio's membership in the Communist Party; however, the following data pertaining to Marcantonio do appear in the Bureau's files and are being set forth hereinafter.

Marcantonio for a number of years has been President of the International Labor Defense, which is reported to be under the control and influence of members of the Communist Party. The June 22, 1937, issue of the "Daily Worker", East Coast Communist publication, stated that Marcantonio was President of the International Labor Defense at that time.

An article appearing in the publication "The Fifth National Convention of the IWO" reflects that on June 8, 1940, Marcantonio made a speech before said convention at the World's Fair in New York City at which time he admitted being President of the International Labor Defense. The letterhead of the International Labor Defense in February, 1946, reflects that Marcantonio was President of this organization.

Benjamin Gitlow, formerly a member of the Ruling Political Committee of the American Communist Party and of the Executive Committee and Praesidium of the Communist International, in his book "I Confess" states that the organization of the International Labor Defense, popularly known as the ILD, came into existence as a result of a Moscow decision that an American section of the MOPR - Russian initials for the International Class War Prisoners Aid Society - be organized at once. According to Gitlow, the MOPR was operated by the Comintern and was the international defense organization of the Communist Movement with headquarters in Moscow.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 7:05 PM
DATE 12/17
BY [Signature]

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According to an article appearing in the January 17, 1944, issue of the "People's World," West Coast Communist publication, Marcantonio, who was referred to as the President of the International Labor Defense, excoriated the refusal of the then Attorney General Francis Biddle to consider cancellation of the warrant of deportation against Mrs. Earl Browder.

A United Press article appearing in the April 15, 1948, issue of the "Washington Post" newspaper under a Moscow, April 14 date line disclosed that the Soviet press displayed on April 14 dispatches about a revival of the Ku Klux Klan in the United States in which dispatches Marcantonio was quoted as follows: "The Soviet Union is the only democratic force in the world today."

An editorial appearing in the July 31, 1944, issue of the "New York Daily Mirror" captioned "Moscow's Vito" is quoted in part as follows:

"Vito Marcantonio, sniveling little pro-Communist who stood out against this country as Joe Stalin's sole representative in the Congress of the United States, will seek the Republican and Democratic nominations, in addition to that of the ALP, which he already owns, in the primary elections tomorrow.

"In our opinion, as an official he is utterly no good, a liability to the City of New York, a disgrace to the nation's Congress and an enemy of everything that American democracy should stand for.

"If elected, he will continue to represent, as he has represented in the past, the Communist Party of Moscow and the interests of the Soviet Union in our Nation's Congress, which he despises."

The article further states that Marcantonio voted against all national defense appropriations up until June 22, 1941, on which date the alliance of "the earth's two blackest dictatorships was broken; Hitler attacked Russia." The article continues that over night Marcantonio and all Communists "achieved the mental and moral flip-flop that put them behind the defense effort 100 per cent -- not for this country's good but for Russia's."

An article appearing in the "New York Evening Journal-American" dated February 25, 1941, stated in part as follows: "Denounced as an out and out Communist, Representative Vito Marcantonio was officially let out of the American Labor Party today." The article further states that Marcantonio was the target of a bitter attack by Luigi Antonini, State Chairman of the American Labor Party when he denounced Marcantonio as being "part and parcel of the Communist Party."

An article appearing in the "New York Evening Journal-American" dated June 25, 1941, captioned "Marcantonio - Reds Drive on School Probe" states in part as follows:

"Following the strict Communist Party line, agitators in Harlem have begun an intensive drive against the Joint Legislative Committee to Investigate Subversive Activities in the public schools. Playing an active role in the attack on the Rapp-Coudert Legislative Committee is Representative Vito Marcantonio of the 20th Congressional District.

"Vito Marcantonio, labelled as a Communist follower by Luigi Antonini, State Chairman of the American Labor Party, as well as by the Dies Committee in Congress, was the principal speaker at a mass meeting last week at Park Palace, 110th Street and 5th Avenue, which was featured by verbal attacks on the Rapp-Coudert Committee."

Under the heading of "Repudiated by A.L.P." the article continues:

"In the last Congressional campaign, when he was repudiated by the American Labor Party, which he continues to claim as his political party affiliation, his defeat was urged by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who said, 'We know Marcantonio here in Washington, and we know his Communist leanings, his sympathies with present policies supported by the Communists, and his general attitude towards wise and wholesome legislation.'

"The Daily Worker, in editorial tribute to Vito Marcantonio, referred to him as the 'Party spokesman'.

"Under frequent fire when former members of the Communist Party appeared as witnesses before the Dies Committee, Vito Marcantonio has been listed as either an officer or member of no less than 25 organizations branded as Communist controlled or Communist fronts."

Under the caption of "Follow Reds' Program," the article continues:

"Marcantonio's activity in the present attempt to arouse hatred for the Rapp-Coudert Committee follows closely the Communist program for constant agitation, and is in line with many of his efforts in the past which have brought him notoriety and publicity.

"Rioting in a Madison Square demonstration in 1937 led to the arrest of Marcantonio and twelve other ringleaders.

"When the 'sit down' strikers attempted to seize twenty-nine relief stations of New York City Marcantonio was their defender and spokesman.

"When the Communist Party still retained an official place on the New York State ballot, Marcantonio was endorsed as the Party candidate for Congress in 1938.

"And as recently as June 7th, Marcantonio, speaking before the fourth American Writers Congress, labelled a Communist controlled body, deplored present day attacks on Communists."

Under the caption "Address Communists" the article continues:

"When the International Workers Order, branded by the Dies Committee as the 'Number 2 Communist front' in the United States, met, Marcantonio was principal speaker."

"When the American Students Union, branded as a Communist controlled organization, met, Marcantonio was principal speaker."

"When the American Peace Mobilization Group, classified as another Communist inspired organization, met, Marcantonio was principal speaker."

An article appearing in the "New York Daily Mirror" dated November 15, 1941, captioned "Marcantonio, His Eyes Left, About Faces," states that Congress has had many laughs at the expense of Marcantonio in recent months following his loud "Yes" for neutrality revision. This article continues:

"Marcantonio's record shows unbroken opposition to Roosevelt's policy of all-out aid until Hitler invaded Russia."

"He voted against Selective Service Draft, against Lend-Lease, and against the four billion dollar Army bill."

"In a Madison Square Garden speech March 22, 1941, he assailed newspapers that reported the latter bill had passed unanimously."

"I cast my vote against that bill, and the record will show it", he shouted.

"In March Marcantonio assailed the Roosevelt policies and insisted the American people did not want war. All this before Hitler invaded Russia."

"When the second Lend-Lease bill came up, Russia had been invaded. Marcantonio not only voted aye, but thought we should send troops. When neutrality revision came to a vote Marcantonio not only 'Yessed', but wanted an A.E.F. to open up a western front to relieve pressure on Russia."

An article appearing in the "New York World Telegram" dated June 8, 1948, captioned "Moscow's Marcantonio" is quoted in part as follows:

"And yet Rep. Vito Marcantonio is, in the Congress of the United States, the recognized spokesman for Communists.

"His votes have always veered to conform with the Communist Party line. Until Germany turned against Russia he opposed Selective Service in this country, voted against lend-lease and appropriations for ships and planes, denounced Roosevelt foreign policy as the 'Wall St.-Downing St. Axis.' He inveighed early and late against 'war mongers.'

"Only when Germany attacked Russia and the Communist Party line sharply changed did Congressman Vito Marcantonio promptly and agilely change with it.

"His capture of the left wing leadership of the American Labor Party, his perennial dickerings and alliances with other parties have all been directed to the strengthening of Communist political influence and the furtherance of Communist aims.

"Because of his notorious record as an ardent pro-Communist, Democrats in Congress did not hesitate, in 1943, to reject Marcantonio for membership in the House Judiciary Committee.

"Yet despite all this, Tammany leaders who call themselves Democrats indorsed yesterday this Soviet-serving Congressman for the Democratic nomination in the 18th Assembly District!

"This comes close to an all-time political low, even for Tammany!"

An article captioned "Those Days" by George E. Sokolsky which appeared in the April 8, 1942, issue of the "New York Sun" stated that Marcantonio, who voted against every measure for national defense prior to June 22, 1941. Another article by Columnist Sokolsky which appeared in the June 12, 1942, issue of the "New York Sun" attacked Marcantonio's record in Congress as being that of a complete isolationist prior to Hitler's attack on Stalin and alleged that the International Labor Defense, which Marcantonio headed, was a Communist front organization according to a formal statement made by former Attorney General Francis Biddle in the Bridges Case. This article also states that Marcantonio has followed the Communist Party line and that he was an obstructionist up to the time that Russia was attacked.

Marcantonio is listed as National Vice Chairman of the American Peace Mobilization in pamphlets issued by that organization prior to August, 1941. You will recall that the American Peace Mobilization is one of the organizations that was termed subversive within the purview of the Hatch Act by former Attorney General Francis Biddle.

The September 5, 1940, issue of the "Daily Worker" refers to Marcantonio as Vice Chairman of the American Peace Mobilization.

The letterhead of the American League for Peace and Democracy for 1939 lists Marcantonio as a member of the National Committee of this organization. It should be noted that the American League for Peace and Democracy is one of those organizations that was termed subversive within the purview of the Hatch Act by former Attorney General Biddle.

The letterhead of the American League Against War and Fascism in October, 1937, reflects that Marcantonio was a member of the Advisory Board of said organization. It should be noted that this organization is the predecessor of the American League for Peace and Democracy.

The letterhead of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born in July, 1943, reflects that Marcantonio was one of the sponsors of this organization which is alleged to be influenced by Communists.

The February 10, 1938, issue of the "Daily Worker" reflects that Marcantonio was a member of the International Workers Order at that time. This organization is one of the foremost Communist front organizations in the United States.

According to the May 30, 1938, issue of the "Daily Worker," Marcantonio along with others was scheduled to greet the convention of 600 delegates of the International Workers Order in New York City representing 40,000 members which was to assemble in the auditorium of the Transport Workers Union, New York City, on June 4, 1938, for a two-day parley. The April, 1939, issue of the publication "Fraternal Outlook," official organ of the International Workers Order, reflects that Marcantonio would speak at a meeting of the General Executive Board of this organization.

The August, 1940, issue of the "Fraternal Outlook" carries a photograph of William Weiner, President of the IWO with Marcantonio attending the opening celebration of the Fifth National Convention of this organization held at the Court of Peace in the New York World's Fair, June 8, 1940.

The letterhead of the "New Masses" weekly Communist publication, lists Marcantonio as a contributing editor in September, 1945.

The September 29, 1945, issue of the ~~"People's Voice,"~~ New York negro Communist newspaper, carries a guest editorial written by Marcantonio captioned "Un-American Dies Committee Must Be Stopped Now." This article is quoted in part as follows:

"News that the House Committee on Un-American activities has subpoenaed the leaders of the Communist party of America is a clear indication that the committee is the unregenerate offspring of the old Dies gang that disgraced America for so many years. An attack on the Communist party of America is an attack on the rights and freedom of all the American people. If this attack is permitted to go without adequate and crushing opposition, every American is put in danger of losing the freedom for which hundreds of thousands of American boys have fought and died on far-flung battle fronts in the war against fascism. I call on all the people to come to the defense of the Communist party, beat back the committee's un-American, subversive attack."

J. PERCY PRIEST, TENN.,
CHAIRMAN

JOHN E. FOGARTY, R. I.
OREN HARRIS, ARK.
CARL T. CURTIS, NEBR.
FRANK FELLOWS, MAINE

ADDRESS:
215 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

**SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES
FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1946**

**1404 United States Courthouse
2 Foley Square, New York City**

December 10, 1946

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

My dear Mr. Hoover: VITO MARCANTONIO

The Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures is currently engaged in conducting a general investigation of the election of Congressman Marcantonio, and as you are no doubt aware, it has been repeatedly stated that Congressman Marcantonio is a Communist and a Communist Party member.

On Saturday, December 7, Congressman Marcantonio and his attorneys appeared here in my office, and his campaign for renomination and re-election was discussed on the record for some four hours. During this discussion and examination, I asked Congressman Marcantonio point blank if he was now or had ever been a member of the Communist Party, to which he replied in the negative. I am informed, however, by a confidential and responsible source that Congressman Marcantonio is a Party member, and that evidence of this fact is in the files of the F.B.I.

I wish you would inform me whether or not this information, whether negative or affirmative, may be furnished to me for presentation to the Committee, since undoubtedly this question will be raised later on if a resolution is offered to bar or exclude Congressman Marcantonio from taking his seat as a member of the 80th Congress.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert B. Barker
ROBERT B. BARKER
Asst. General Counsel and
Chief Investigator

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Clegg
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Mr. Nichols
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Records Section
Personnel Files
Send File
Bring file up-to-date
Search, serialize, and route

Mechanical Section
Call me
Note and return
See me

Mr. Carson
Mr. Fitch
Mr. Mumford
Mr. Strickland
Mr. McCabe
Mr. Callan
Mr.

Mail Room
Reading Room
Communications

Miss Stalcup
Miss Gray
Miss Butcher

Type
Prepare tickler
Call files
File

See me
1. Refer to *Public Records*
in our file summary of
2. Advise of refusal
to our general policy re
such matters,
EDWARD A. TAMM 5734

December 18, 1946

Mr. Robert B. Barker
1404 United States Courthouse
2 Foley Square
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Barker:

This will acknowledge receipt of your communication dated December 10, 1946.

With reference to your inquiry, I must advise you that the information contained in the files of this Bureau is confidential and cannot be released without the express authority of the Attorney General. Accordingly, I regret that I shall be unable to be of any assistance to you in this matter; however, I want you to know that I am forwarding a copy of your letter to the Attorney General for his information.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

HWC:edm

DEC 17 1946

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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J. PERCY PRIEST, TENN.,
CHAIRMAN
JOHN E. FOGARTY, R. I.
OREN HARRIS, ARK.
CARL T. CURTIS, MEER.
FRANK FELLOWS, MAINE

ADDRESS:
211 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES
FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, 1946

ROBERT B. BARKER
GENERAL COUNSEL
AND CHIEF INVESTIGATOR
REBA TAYLOR
CLERK

December 28, 1946

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

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I have received your letter of the 13th in reply to mine of December 10th, and I wish to inform you that I was erroneously advised that evidence of Congressman Marcantonio's membership in the Communist Party was on file in the Federal Bureau of Investigation. My informant, apparently, confused him with Representative Hugh Delacy who, it is generally known, is an avowed Communist and Party member.

I checked back on the information I had received subsequent to my letter of December 10th to you, and found that undoubtedly the Communist Party would reject Congressman Marcantonio's application for membership simply for the strategic reason that he is more valuable as a non-Party member subject to Party discipline than he would be as an actual member of the Party. His unswerving adherence to the Communist Party line is conclusive evidence of this.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert B. Barker
ROBERT B. BARKER
Asst. General Counsel and
Chief Investigator

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58 JAN 16 1947

JANUARY 7th, 1947

In whose hands, Congress, are the rights and liberties of the people? Have you provided no safeguards against transgressions and interference? If so, who grants the immunity? Who suspends the laws? Have you not guaranteed

...New York, was not a "free" election; that with fraud and irregularities, intimidation and act of violence resulting in death of Joseph ... now under Grand Jury Investigation, upon is scheduled for January 9th, 1947, thus over- forthcoming, the 30 day limitation to a con-

...vant to the issues raised herein, the plea is Democratic vote for Vito Marcantonio should, improper, insufficient and legally ineffective, ast out, his vote shall be less than his opponent. is based on the charge, set up in the specifica- Democratic vote, as a unit, was obtained as election fraud, defined in the laws, indubitably State and Nation to make effective and opera- Rights in the Constitution of each; and be- election conspiracy perpetrated and committed Section 773 N. Y. Election Laws and kindred es (Title II Section 249 etc.) and other specific

...rges are proven by the fact that Vito Marcantonio, acting as a Committee to fill Vacan- WLEDGE AFORETHOUGHT OF WHOLE- NATIONS THAT WOULD BE MADE OF LABOR PARTY CANDIDATES NOMINATED N FOR FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY AND VE OFFICES, AS WOULD PUT VITO MAR- WITH HIS ASSOCIATES, IN POSITION, BY ACTS TO BE PERFORMED BY HIM AND ATES, UNDER OATH, AS REQUIRED BY MAKE SUBSTITUTIONS OF DEMOCRATIC S, IN EXCHANGE FOR THE DEMOCRATIC VEN HIM IN THE 18th CONGRESSIONAL at such "overt" acts were so done and accom- when so done and accomplished did affect the election.

...o Marcantonio, and his associates, had knowl- ight that such future declining candidates were a fact "dummy" candidates, acting in bad faith; tion and utterance of such wholesale "dummy" nations, as foundation for wholesale substit- uted the filing of documents false and fraudu- ace, a specific violation of N. Y. Election laws; e with the malevolent intent and purpose of result of the ensuing general election, by a uduent make-up of the ballot.

...ocratic support of Vito Marcantonio, out- ders of Tammany Hall in Primaries and Gen- WAS GIVEN, WITH KNOWLEDGE AFORE- THAT VITO MARCANTONIO, AND HIS AS- WOULD SUPPRESS AND ABRIDGE THE OF 200,000 SIGNERS, MORE OR LESS IN COUNTY; and that his political party associates four counties comprising New York City, would abridge the petitions of 200,000 signers, more by putting VITO MARCANTONIO, AND HIS S, IN POSITION TO PERSONALLY DESIG- NAMES OF 79 CANDIDATES TO BE N THE BALLOT MAKE-UP, FOR FEDERAL, UNTY AND CITY ELECTIVE OFFICES; THAT RT" ACTS WERE SO DONE AND ACCOM- ND WHEN SO DONE AND ACCOMPLISHED, T THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION; Vito and his associates, thereby usurping to do for at which they have reserved in the Constitution themselves; said substitutions being made prac-

the subjugated peoples under the Quislings and Lavalis. Im- plicating all officeholders was proven at Nuernberg Trial to be the foundation stone of the Nazi Era, out of which came the killing of more than 40,000,000 human beings by violence in war—a magnitude of killing not justified under the laws of God or Man! Is the vice shown at Nuernberg a virtue in New York? Any government organized against itself is headed in the wrong direction! It foretells its down- fall! Such evil is not self-correcting.

The failure to take action upon the PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE OF THESE WRONGS has one outstanding significance—it is the crux of the petition to the House. THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CITY, COUNTY AND STATE OF NEW YORK, IN ELECTION MATTERS, IS ORGANIZED AGAINST ITSELF; i. e. AGAINST THE PEOPLE. The officeholders, whether Democratic, Republican or American Labor Party evade, shun, disown and reject vigilance over the acts of each other, because at each election, primaries or general, whether nominations are made by conventions or petition, they and those serving under them, with political party leaders arrange and agree to perpetuate themselves (or favored successors) in office by pre-emption of allocated political party spaces in the ballot make-up. It happened in 1946, 1945, 1944 and 1943. Public office in New York becomes a gift of political leaders and not a gift of the people, even though the formality of an election is had. Here are examples:

In 1945, the Republican Party was completely blackened out of the Mayoralty campaign; its column and symbol was pre-empted to a Tammany Judge, with the five Republican County Chairmen, acting as his Committee, with Governor Dewey's approval given over the radio. The Democratic and Republican leaders had agreed that "PATRONAGE WOULD BE DIVIDED ON A 60-40 BASIS: 60% FOR TAMMANY; AND 40% FOR THE REPUBLICANS." quoted from Newbold Morris. Was that a Democratic free election? The people had a choice between two Tammany Hall enrolled Democrats.

In the same election, all political parties nominated the same person for District Attorney of New York County, now in office.

Again, in that same election, in Second Judicial District, the Democratic, Republican and American Labor Party conventions nominated the same nine persons for the office of Justice of Supreme Court, \$25,000 a year for 14 year term. The Liberal Party nominated 9 "dummy" candidates; they declined; and then there were four political parties naming the same nine persons for the judgeships. Does this behavior win favor with the Courts? What was the need of an election? What was left for the people to do?

In 1944, Vito Marcantonio ran for Congress on three tickets in the primaries. He was challenged running as Democrat and Republican, with objections and specifications filed. Under oath, Vito Marcantonio obtained two orders to show cause from the Supreme Court, returnable July 12th, 1944, asking the Court to rule on objections and specifications instead of the Election Board. The Objector was served on July 7th, 1944, thereby preventing him appearing before the Election Board on July 10th. Before 10 A. M. July 10th, 1944, the Objector served his Democratic return and cross-complaint in the Republican and Democratic case, upon the Corporation Counsel, obtaining admission of service, and filed the same with Clerk of Supreme Court cases 12041 and 12042. The Board of Elections was never served with either Order to show cause. On July 10th, 1944, the Objector was held in default; and the Board dismissed the objections and specifications. On July 12th, 1944, the Judge

a communist? Why are Democrats and Republicans asking my endorsement?"

President Truman says: "People should be permitted to choose their own government, by their freely expressed choice, WITHOUT INTERFERENCE."

He also said: "THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR FACTS. WHERE THE FACTS ARE CLEAR AND ARE KNOWN, UNBIASED MEN DO NOT DIFFER AS TO CONCLUSIONS."

General Eisenhower said: "The device of a political bloc runs counter to American concept."

Speaking against result of circumventing the Bill of Rights, Governor Herbert Lehman added: "This is a rank perversion of our form of government. As long as it is permitted to endure, we shall be justly stigmatized as a nation of hypocrites." Again, he said: "The orderly processes of government are undermined by a coalition of pressure groups."

MUST NOT CONGRESS THEN INSIST UPON SEEING WITH ITS OWN EYES THIS PRIMA FACIE EVIDENCE? ONLY CONGRESS CAN COPE WITH THE ISSUES RAISED HEREIN, upon the petition to the House, and upon the Specifications of the Contest. To sustain the petition and to sustain the Specifications, a government function, is something beyond the capacity of a single citizen, as it involves the records of public administrative departments, working the year round, in two or more locations, with upwards of hundreds of employees.

In his "State of the Union" message, President Truman said: "Substantial segments of our people have been prevented from exercising fully their right to participate in the election of public officials, both locally and nationally. Freedom to engage in lawful callings has been denied. THE WILL TO FIGHT THESE CRIMES SHOULD BE IN THE HEARTS OF EVERY ONE OF US."

The Government of the United States must act! When there is none to say "No" to transgressions of the people's reserved rights, one unjustifiable grievance leads to another, spreading fast over the nation. The cumulative force of these grievances, political first, then economical, mounting ever higher, constitutes oppression, always finally expressed in money demands against the taxpayers' dollar and the people's free dollar. Such oppressions are fast becoming unbearable, with "conceits of discipline" imposed to justify each new wickedness—call them involuntary burdens, making a free people slaves. We emerged from World War I with debts of nations governing half the peoples of the earth. We emerge from World War II burdened with the debts of all nations and all peoples.

Those now having the most to say in fixing the rules seem to be the ones who have taken too much as their share for what they gave, while others died, fought and served to uphold American principles and give birth to new doctrine of righteous government. They are the ones, too, who always keep fighting to get more from the rest of us, disregarding those basic principles and new doctrines. Economic iniquities, public and private, are not equitably abolished but permitted to survive; and transgressions against the Bill of Rights are not condemned, but get rewarded.

The vigilance of the people is of no avail, even when timely, unable to find any effective resistance left in the State or Nation's laws, when officeholders have forsworn duty.

Of what can resistance be? A free people's last course against tyranny, whatever the peril?

THE POWER OF CONGRESS IS INVOKED! WHAT IS DUE THE PEOPLE SHOULD BE HONORED!

THEY DO NOT WANT "TO BE TURNED BACK INTO THE HATEFUL PATHS OF DESPOTISM!"

THEY DO NOT WANT THEIR GOVERNMENT O

CONGRESSMAN VITO MARCANTONIO

Budenz stated that Marcantonio was one of the "front line ~~reliance~~" of the Communist Party. He said he knew that Marcantonio "consulted" Browder just before Browder was kicked out of the Party. It was on the Puerto Rican situation. (He would say he had a perfect right to talk to Browder.) They were together riding around the streets in a taxicab." He said that Marcantonio could, of course, always be "counted on."

Later Budenz said that Marcantonio in his position as a Congressman in Washington, D. C., could "wander around and associate" with persons who, as Budenz indicated, would be sought out as sources. He further stated that in Marcantonio's district, he has, in effect, the support of "semi-gangster elements."

Budenz stated that "I know things have come out of Marcantonio's office.....As I said, one of the girls who used to be in the National Office is in Marcantonio's office or was." He said she used to come up to National Headquarters. He described her as a "sort of grey blond."

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100-28126-40
FBI
76 MAR 12 1947

63 MAR 17 1947

EX-43

TYNEDING RE SYLLING

151D

April 7, 1947

SAC, New York

Director, FBI

VITO MARCANTONIO
Internal Security - C

100 - 28126-41

RECORDED
There is attached herewith a photostatic copy of a memorandum dated March 10, 1947, concerning a speech made by the captioned individual before District 3, United Furniture Workers of America, CIO, on March 8, 1947.

This memorandum was furnished to the Bureau by an unknown outside source and if any information contained therein is incorporated in an investigative report, it should be appropriately paraphrased.

Enclosure


G.I.R.-5

Mr. Tolson	COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
Mr. E. A. Tamm	MAILED 4
Mr. Clegg	HGB:myr
Mr. Glavin	APR 7 1947 P.M.
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Mr. Quinn Tamm	U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

APR 18 1947 26

Quinn Tamm
Nease
Miss Gandy

151E

VITO MARCANTONIO

New York, N. Y.

March 10, 1947.

Representative Vito Marcantonio, sole American Laborite in the lower house of Congress, renewed March 8, his appeal for the formation of a national third party to work against "political reaction".

Marcantonio spoke at a conference called by District 3, United Furniture Workers of America, CIO, to voice opposition to proposed anti-labor legislation in Congress. The conference was held at the Hotel Diplomat, 108 West Forty-third St., New York City.

Asserting that the Republicans are preparing to enact a "vicious anti-labor policy", Marcantonio said he was opposed to a program of "political reaction" based on tickets headed by "a Truman and a Dewey, a Truman and a Taft, or a Truman and a Laddenberg."

"We in the labor movement must work for a new political party that will make political warfare on the reactionaries", he continued, "Otherwise, we will face the crisis of fascism."

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EX

100-38126-41

APR 10 1947

[Handwritten signature]

15710
OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. J. C. Strickland

DATE: April 5, 1947

FROM : E. S. Blakesley

SUBJECT: WILLIAM ALLAN, ROBERT ENSEL, NATHAN LISS,
SOE POTAGEL, JOSEPH FISCHER, ALICE BURKE;
COMMUNIST PARTY;
FEDERAL CORRUPT PRACTICES ACT

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent George E. Davis in the above-captioned case dated March 22, 1947, with which were forwarded to the Bureau a number of enclosures. The original enclosures have been returned to the Washington Field office and photostatic copies have been made for inclusion in the Bureau's files. Most of these enclosures pertain to Vito Marcantonio and it is believed they should be filed in connection with the main file on Marcantonio, 100-28126.

The purpose of this memorandum is to enable the file section to file these enclosures in the Marcantonio file with the exception of the enclosures dated November 1, 1946, entitled "Report of Investigation" which is to be retained as an enclosure in file #56-695.

ESB:rb "ENCLOSURE ON DULKY PAMP"

~~ENCLOSURE ON DULKY PAMP~~

ENCL

EX-6

69 MAY 6 1947/38

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States Department
New York 7, N. Y.



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO. _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 13, 1947.

Director, FBI.

RE: VITO MARCANTONIO

Dear Sir:

Confidential Informant [REDACTED] a radio show, "MEET THE PRESS". She advised Special Agent Stephen T. Lawrence today that CONGRESSMAN VITO MARCANTONIO had consented to appear on "MEET THE PRESS", which will originate in Washington, D. C., Friday, May 23, 1947 at 10:00 P.M.

MARCANTONIO has on other occasions refused to face these reporters but now indicates he is concerned about "this rising tide against Communism", and appears to want to say something in its defense over such a program outlet.

[REDACTED] does not plan to confer with him before the program as she does not want him to accidentally gain any inkling of the type of questions with which he will be confronted. After the program she will confer with him and report anything of interest to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt

EDWARD SCHEIDT,
SAC.

cc: 62-9130

STL:DJG

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

34 MAY 14 1947

58 MAY 21 1947 106

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : D. M. Ladd

DATE: July 17, 1947

FROM : J. P. Coyne

SUBJECT: NON-PARTISAN COMMITTEE FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF CONGRESSMAN VITO MARCANTONIO

Reference is made to letter from the New York Office dated June 14, 1947, entitled Actors Equity Association, Internal Security - C.

The referenced letter forwarded to the Bureau a photostatic copy of a resume prepared by the anti-Communist group in the Actors Equity Association. The resume was furnished on a confidential basis by actor [REDACTED]

The section of the resume which makes reference to the captioned organization has been photostated and is attached hereto for informational purposes.

58 AUG 6 1947

SE 8

37 JUL 16 1947

EX-53

44

5 7/10

NON-PARTISAN COMMITTEE FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF CONGRESSMAN VITO MARCANTONIO

Philip Loeb was a member of this communist front organization whose purpose, as its name indicates, was to send the "red" congressman of Harlem back to Congress.

Marcantonio's record is so "red" that it would be difficult to believe that he is not a secret member of the Communist Party. In all the years during which he has been in Congress, he has not deviated one jot or tittle from the Communist Party line, no matter how violent the shifts in the line have been from time to time. Marcantonio was one of the top leaders in the seditious American Peace Mobilization which picketed the White House during the period of the Stalin-Hitler Pact. He fought, even with his lone vote in the House, every measure for American military preparedness. During that period, he was, so far as humanly possible, a stooge of Hitler as well as of Stalin. The moment Hitler invaded Russia in June, 1941, Marcantonio began to scream for America's entry into the war. An arch-isolationist on June 21, 1941, Marcantonio became -- in the twinkling of an eye -- an arch-interventionist on June 23, 1941. He did not have to wait for Pearl Harbor to discover his American "patriotism"; he found it the instant his boss Stalin was in trouble.

The members and sponsors of Marcantonio's committee for re-election, including Philip Loeb, were all familiar names in the communist front movement.

100 - 28126 - 45

October 28, 1947

SAC - New York

Director - FBI

COMMUNIST PARTY - USA
Political Activities
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference is made to your letter dated October 16, 1947, wherein you reported that Representative Vito Marcantonio may have threatened "to divorce himself from the Communists."

The New York Office should remain on the alert for any information indicating any political change on the part of Marcantonio. The Bureau should be advised promptly if any such change takes place.

HOB:mpd

100-3-72-231

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52 NOV 10 1947

45

New York 7, New York

CONFIDENTIAL

October 16, 1947

Director, FBI

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.
POLITICAL ACTIVITIES
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Dear Sir:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

This is being furnished for the Bureau's information.

Very truly yours,

Enc. 4

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FCT:PAL
100-73717
cc: NY 100-53054
100-16097

EDWARD SCHMIDT F B I
INBAG 63 OCT 1

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 24 1948

TELETYPE

WASH FROM NEW YORK 8 24 2-38 PP

DIRECTOR URGENT

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

VITO MARCANTONIO, INTERNAL SECURITY - C. MEETING THIS EVENING AT VETERANS FOREIGN WARS OFFICES, ONE SEVEN FOUR NINE FIRST AVENUE, NEW YORK, TO "SET UP NON PARTISAN CITIZENS UNITY COMMITTEE TO FIGHT MARCANTONIO AND ALL LEFTIST FACTIONS IN NEW YORK. MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED LOCAL LEADERS OF VETERANS LABOR, NATIONALIST AND POLITICAL GROUPS WILL DISCUSS MOST EFFECTIVE MEANS OF COOPERATING IN AN ALL OUT UNITED CAMPAIGN TO DEFEAT ANY COMMUNIST CANDIDATE AND ACTIVITY IN NEW YORK CITY." FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS WILL BE FURNISHED TO BUREAU.

SCHEIDT

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EX-20

100-28126-4
FBI
22 JUN 4 1948

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al Bureau of Invest
United States Department of Justice

607 U. S. Court House
Foley Square
New York 7, New York

June 18, 1948

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Rosen	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

Director, FBI

RE: VITO MARCANTONIO
SECURITY MATTER - C.

Dear Sir:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Very truly yours,

Edward Scheidt
EDWARD SCHEIDT, SAC

C.I.R.-9

OP

RECORDED - 141

cc - 100-41932 (Bachrach)

INDEXED - 141

100-41932-47
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34 JUN 21 1948

CAR/dht

100-52054

24.960

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER *ABT*
 FROM : D. M. Ladd *DL*
 SUBJECT:

DATE: August 2, 1948

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Former Special Agent Hugh Finsell called and stated that he had some information he would like to bring to the Bureau. Upon arrival he advised that he had had lunch with Congressman H. Carl Andersen of Minnesota, that Congressman Andersen had stated that his office was immediately adjacent to that of Congressman Vito Marcantonio and that he would be glad at any time to have the Bureau utilize part of his office space for a mike installation, if the Bureau so desired.

I told Mr. Finsell that the Bureau appreciated his interest in making this information available, but that it would not be desirable to put any mike installation in a Congressman's office.

G. I. R. 2

DML:dad

359
 62 AUG 16 1948

RECORDED - 1
 INDEXED - 1
 EX-56

100-28126-487
 F B I
 28 AUG 4 1948
EX-111
PER. FILE

100-28126-49
RECORDED

August 10, 1948

Mr. Tiggs E. Woods
Housing Expediter
Temporary Building E
4th Street and Adams Drive, S. W.
Washington, D. C.

There are enclosed copies of a letter addressed to this Bureau by Mr. Vito Marcantonio, Representative in Congress from the state of New York.

Mr. Marcantonio's letter has been acknowledged by advising him that the allegations contained in his letter would appear to be of principal concern to your office and not within the investigative jurisdiction of this Bureau. He has also been advised that copies of his letter were referred to you.

Enclosure

G. I. R. - 8

GS:LS

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED 9
AUG 13 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
RECEIVED
SEP 10 1948

8/12/48
V. G. R.
sh
Gurnea

Reply to:
11484 First Avenue
New York, New York

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

August 7, 1946

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington 25, D.C.

My dear Mr. Director:

I hereby officially make a complaint against the
Wellworth Equities Corporation located at 400 East 87 Street,
New York, New York, its officer, one Mr Benjamin Moskowitz, and
its attorney, Mr Nat Salack.

This concern, through its officer and attorney,
made application to the Office of the Housing Expediter for
increase of rentals based on false and fraudulent figures. For
instance, they claim expenditures of \$36,640.15. The fact of
the matter is that the material used in many instances was
second hand and many of the other items were padded.

This was done to defraud the tenants as well as
to mislead the Office of the Housing Expediter in granting
increase in rentals. This landlord is the type who should be
prosecuted for engaging in this most reprehensible fraud.

I have all the information in my New York office,
11484 First Avenue, Rhineland 4-6450, and will be very pleased
to give it in detail to one of your representatives. I make the
above charges on my own responsibility as a citizen and a member
of Congress.

I trust that an investigation will be made so that
this type of landlord will not be permitted to flagrantly violate
the law.

RECORDED
Sincerely yours, INDEXED - 137
1100-22426-11

Vito MARCANTONIO

August 10, 1948

Honorable Vito Marcantonio
Member of Congress
1484 First Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

I have received your letter of August 7, 1948 concerning allegedly false and fraudulent figures submitted to the Office of the Housing Expediter and indicating you feel an investigation should be conducted by this Bureau.

This matter would seem to be within the investigative jurisdiction of the Office of the Housing Expediter which has a staff of investigators. Since the contents of your letter would appear to be primarily of interest to the Office of the Housing Expediter, I have taken the liberty of referring a copy of it to Mr. Tighe E. Woods, Housing Expediter, Temporary Building E, 4th Street and Adams Drive, S. W., Washington, D. C.

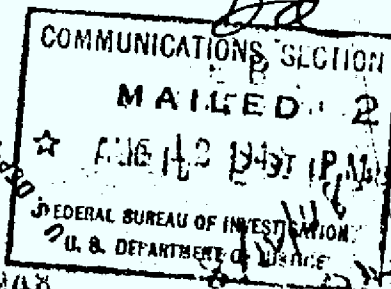
Very truly yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

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100-28126-50
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67 AUG 18 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MJH:co

DATE: Sept. 3, 1948

TO : J. Edgar Hoover
 Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

FROM : Peyton Ford
 The Assistant to the Attorney General

SUBJECT: Vito Marcantonio, [REDACTED]

CONFIDENTIAL

In confirmation of the verbal request made of Mr. Rosen of the Bureau today, it is requested that all information of a subversive nature which the Bureau may have relative to the above subjects be transmitted to this office as soon as possible.

RECORDED - 59

34 SEP 9 1948

100-28126-50

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JF.

100-354570-14

100-51230-186

100-857-57-16

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S. I. R. - 8

Re: Memo on Leason & Taylor
 to AG 9-24-48
 on Marcantonio to AG
 10-6-48
 on Powell & Allport
 10-12-48 (mt)

58 NOV 15 1948

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Fletton
Mr. In

October 8, 1948

Mr. Peyton Ford
The Assistant to the Attorney General
Director, FBI

VITO MARCANTONIO. [REDACTED]

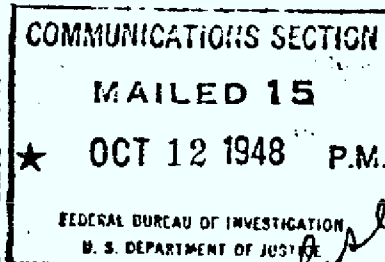
Reference is made to your memorandum dated September 3, 1948, requesting a summary of subversive information concerning each of the above-named individuals. Further reference is made to my memorandum of September 27, 1948, forwarding summary memoranda regarding [REDACTED]

Attached is a memorandum on Vito Marcantonio. It is pointed out that Marcantonio was investigated by this Bureau as a candidate for appointment as Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York in 1930 and the report of Special Agent H. C. Leslie dated August 4, 1930, at New York City, was forwarded to then Assistant Attorney General Sisson. The investigation disclosed no derogatory information. No other investigation regarding Marcantonio has been conducted by this Bureau and the information contained in the attached memorandum has been obtained during the course of other inquiries and from public sources.

The memorandum concerning [REDACTED] is still in the process of preparation and will be forwarded upon completion.

Attachment

ENCL EX-109



*Search slips sent to file
separately as very bulky*

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INDEXED - 28
F B I
OCT 14 1948

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

OBI: CAS

EX-109
OCT 12 1948

G. I. R. 47
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U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

EX-109

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OCT 14 1948

Mr. J. [unclear]
[unclear]

October 8, 1948

~~VITO MARCANTONIO~~ - Summary

BACKGROUND

Who's Who in America for 1948 reflects that Marcantonio was born December 10, 1902, at New York City, of Samuel and Angelina (DeDobitis) Marcantonio. He graduated from New York University Law School in 1926 and married Marian A. Sanders on May 20, 1926.

He managed the campaign of Fiorello H. LaGuardia for Congress, 1924-32; was admitted to practice law in New York State in 1926; was Assistant U. S. Attorney, 1930-31 and presently he is a member of the law firm of Pinto and Marcantonio. He was a member of the 74th and 76th to 80th Congresses (1935-37 and 1939-49) in the 18th New York District. He is President of the International Labor Defense, a member of the New York County Lawyers Association and is Local County Chairman of the American Labor Party.

He resides at 231 East 116th Street and has his law office at 11 Park Place, and his Congressional office at 1484 First Avenue, all New York, New York.

ELECTION ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY IN BEHALF OF MARCANTONIO

Reliable confidential informants have reported that throughout Marcantonio's political career he has been supported actively by the Communist Party by canvassing, obtaining petition signatures, supplying clerical help, raising funds, holding rallies, and with publicity in the Communist press. The following are a few examples: In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, Appendix Part IX, Page 1374, it is stated that a check of the names of the officers, sponsors, and committee members of the Non-partisan Committee for the Re-election of Congressman Vito Marcantonio "will reveal the extraordinary large proportion of veteran Communist fellow travelers" who were members of the organization which was organized during the Congressional election campaign of 1936.

(61-7582-1293)

A reliable confidential informant advised that in 1944 Anthony Ribaudo was Marcantonio's campaign manager. Another reliable confidential informant advised that Ribaudo, prior to his induction into the U. S. Army, had been head of the East Harlem Club of the Communist Party. (Tech. surv. on Consuelo Lee Tapia DeLamb; CI [REDACTED] 100-3-4-4338)

100-27126-52
ENCLOSURE

1

HRJ
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1949

A reliable confidential informant reported that on January 20, 1944, at a meeting of the Chelsea Club of the Communist Party in New York City, Elizabeth Barker spoke on the election of Marcantonio stating that he was "the backbone of the Party in New York City" and that the Comrades should work for his election. (CI [REDACTED] 2-33-13 pg 3)

A reliable confidential informant reported that at a meeting of the 8th Assembly District Club of the New York Communist Party held on May 3, 1944, an appeal was issued for volunteers to canvass, distribute literature, etc., for Marcantonio's election campaign. Twenty thousand pieces of literature were to be distributed. (CI [REDACTED] 100-3-4-3636 pg 16)

A reliable confidential informant reported that at the initial session of the New York State Communist Party Convention held May 14, 1944, at Manhattan Center, New York City, Israel Amter, New York State Chairman, in a speech urged the reelection of Marcantonio. (CI [REDACTED] 100-3-4-3592)

[REDACTED]

A reliable confidential informant reported that on May 22, 1944, a meeting was held at Marcantonio's headquarters at 1484 First Avenue, New York City, which was attended by 60 persons of whom most, if not all, were Communist Party members. Two of those present gave a demonstration regarding how they secured signatures on their petitions. Those present were told that henceforth they would have to circulate American Labor Party petitions as well as Democratic petitions as another American Labor Party member was running in opposition to Marcantonio. (CI TT-1 (JA-3) of whom the record of identity is maintained in Mr. Tolson's Office) 100-3-4-3710

A reliable confidential informant reported that on June 6, 1944, at a special membership meeting of the 8th Assembly District Club of the Communist Political Association, William Johnson, the Assistant Legislative Director, stated that the possibility of Marcantonio's losing the election was too great to risk not utilizing every member of the Association in the canvass. (CI [REDACTED] 100-3-4-3952)

A reliable confidential informant reported that at the National Convention of the Communist Political Association held June 10 and 11, 1944, at Manhattan Center, New York City, a resolution was passed calling for the reelection of Marcantonio. (CI [REDACTED] 100-3-4-3741-67)

A reliable confidential informant reported that on May 17, 1946, at a meeting of Communist Party club leaders at the Hotel Diplomat in New York City, Robert Thompson, then New York State Communist Party Chairman, stated that Marcantonio had to be kept in Congress. (66-2542-3-34-2379) CI [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

A reliable confidential informant in August, 1946, disclosed that the Waterfront Section of the Communist Party like other Communist groups throughout the New York City area participated in the election drive to nominate Marcantonio during the recent primary election in the 18th Congressional District. (CI [REDACTED] 100-340600-672X pg 7)

A reliable confidential informant advised that prior to October 7, 1946, New York County headquarters of the Communist Party issued a directive to all branch executives to instruct their members to report to Marcantonio's campaign headquarters to help with the campaign. (CI [REDACTED] 100-3-4-5323)

A reliable confidential informant reported that in November, 1946, the Communist Party inaugurated a drive throughout the country to mobilize its forces to form citizens committees to support Marcantonio in the event he became implicated in the election murder of Joseph Scottoriggio. (Scottoriggio was a Republican campaign worker during the November 5, 1946, New York City General Election who opposed the reelection of incumbent Representative Marcantonio, American Labor Party in the Eighteenth Congressional District. Scottoriggio was assaulted by four individuals and died five days later as a result of the beating, without identifying his assailants.) (CI [REDACTED] 100-3-4-5455)

A reliable confidential informant disclosed that at a county wide meeting of Communist Party executives which was held at the Queens County, New York City Communist Party headquarters in early December, 1946, Dave Rosenberg, the main speaker, stated that the Communist Party would fight the reactionary forces attempting to prevent Marcantonio from taking his seat in Congress. (CI [REDACTED] 100-3-4-5500)

A reliable confidential informant revealed that at a meeting of the Upper West Side Section of the New York Communist Party in December, 1946, at the Unity Center, 2744 Broadway, Israel Amter stated in a speech that if it were not for the Communist Party, Marcantonio would have been defeated in the recent election. (CI [REDACTED] 100-3-4-5495)

A confidential reliable informant advised that on July 22, 1947, the Yorkville Section of the Communist Party had been instructed to assist Marcantonio in his campaign to elect Martin X. Cawley as District Leader of the Democratic Party from the 10th Assembly District at the Democratic Primary

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Elections July 2, 1947. The Yorkville Communist Party Section Organizer Al Terrestman explained that the election was important because certain phases of the new election laws of New York were directed at defeating Marcantonio and that he could not run on the Democratic ticket as he had done in the past unless he were nominated by members of the Democratic County Committee and Marcantonio was supporting Cawley as he had promised to nominate Marcantonio on the Democratic ticket. All groups in the section were advised not to schedule regular meetings of members but to report to Marcantonio's headquarters in a body to canvass and do clerical work. (CI [REDACTED] 100-3-4-6314 pg 26)

A reliable confidential informant on October 23, 1947, furnished a copy of the report prepared by New York State Communist Party Chairman Robert Thompson entitled "The Third Party Outlook in New York" in which he listed the 1948 reelection of Marcantonio as one of the primary objectives of the Communist Party. (CI [REDACTED] trash coverage on CP Headquarters; 100-3-4-6314 pg 29)

A reliable confidential informant revealed that on January 18, 1948, Cesar Andrew Iglosias, President of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico, stated that while in the United States he had talked to Marcantonio who had asked him and the Communist Party of Puerto Rico to get petition signatures urging Marcantonio's reelection and also that petitions be sent to Henry Wallace urging his candidacy for President and pledging the support of the Communist Party of Puerto Rico. (CI [REDACTED]; 100-3-2557 pg 68)

A reliable confidential informant advised that at the late afternoon session of the National Convention of the Communist Party held August 19, 1948, at New York City, William L. Foster during a speech praised the Party for its great fight to elect Congressman Marcantonio. (Mike surv. on Convention, Riverside Plaza Hotel; 100-3-2680)

CONTACTS WITH COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS AND SYMPATHIZERS

Reliable confidential informants have reported from time to time contacts between Marcantonio and numerous Communist Party members and sympathizers. For example, some of his contacts among national Communist Party leaders in New York City have been as follows: Earl Browder, Eugene Dennis, Gil Green, Ferdinand Smith, Israel Anter, the late Peter V. Cacchiare, Bella V. Dodd, Frederick (Blacky) Myers, Robert Thompson, Irving Potash, Ben Davis, Jr., and Eugene Gordon (of the "Daily Worker" at the time).

Some of his contacts in Washington, D. C. have been as follows: Hoyt Haddock (formerly an associate of Communist Party members but now anti-Communist), Art Shields (Washington "Daily Worker" representative), Eleanor Driesen (Party member), Geraldine Shandross (Party member) Harriet Bouslog (an associate of Party members), Seth Levine (an associate of Party members), Virginia Gardiner (Washington representative of the "Daily Worker" and "New Masses"), Dorothy Funn (of the National Negro Congress, a Party member), Lewis Goldblatt (Party member), Nathan Gregory Silvermaster (suspected Soviet espionage agent), Elizabeth Sasuly (a contact of subjects in the Silvermaster espionage case), David Wahl (a contact of subject in the Silvermaster case).

Some of Marcantonio's contacts are set out as follows: The "Daily Worker" on June 9, 1938, in an article captioned "Mother Bloor, 'Spirit of Communism,' Is 76," revealed that Marcantonio sent greetings to Ella Reeve Bloor on her birthday which was celebrated at a luncheon sponsored by the National Women's Commission of the Communist Party on June 9. (Bloor is a Charter member of the Communist Party and a member of its National Committee.) (61-7559-2935458)

The "Daily Worker" of June 29, 1938, in an article captioned "Mother Bloor's 76th Birthday To Be Celebrated At 'Fair' July 31" reflected that Marcantonio was one of the sponsors of the Fair. (61-7559-2948X9)

By letter dated February 6, 1940, to Leon H. Keyserling of the U. S. Housing Administration, Marcantonio evinced interest in Jules Korchien's securing a position with that agency. (Korchien is a Communist Party member in New York City and a contact of subjects in the Nathan Gregory Silvermaster espionage case and formerly was the paramour of Ursula Wasserman a subject in that case.) (Personnel file at U.S. HA.; (65-56402-1673 pg 91)

[REDACTED]

A reliable confidential informant reported that on August 6, 1943, Joseph Magliacano, a prominent New Jersey Communist Party member, told Martha Stone, New Jersey State Communist Party Chairman, that he had secured Marcantonio as a speaker for a meeting of the Greater Newark Italian-American Labor Committee for Victory of the United Nations to be held in Newark on September 1, 1943. (Tech. surv. Essex County CP headquarters; 100-3-28-180)

[REDACTED]

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, Appendix Part IX, Page 1624, Exhibit #1, described as the "Daily Worker" of September 11, 1944, page 2, lists Marcantonio as a sponsor of a testimonial dinner for Ferdinand Smith (Communist Party and, then a National Maritime Union, functionary). (61-7582-1298)

[REDACTED]

Reliable confidential informants reported that on January 31, 1946, at 12:25 A.M., Marcantonio and Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and Mrs. Silvermaster left the apartment of Elizabeth Sasuly where they had had dinner and the Silvermasters drove Marcantonio to the Mayflower Hotel. (Physical surv. 65-56402-673 pg 90)

A reliable confidential informant reported that at the Communist Party National Railway Conference held February 17, 1946, at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, Clarence Carter of New Haven, in discussing the activities of the New Haven Communist Party in connection with railroads, stated that members of the group would meet the following week with Marcantonio. (Mike surv. Sherman Hotel; 100-3-1348 pg 36)

[REDACTED]

In the "Daily Worker" of August 1, 1947, page 5, appeared an article captioned "Thousands Attend Brodsky Rites," in which it was stated that Brodsky had been a Communist Party member who had helped to found the Party. Marcantonio

attended the funeral and is quoted as having said, "Joseph Brodsky was my friend--a real friend...and his name is a synonym to many of devotion to the common people. We will carry on the fight he left us to finish." (100-8930-A)

[REDACTED]

The "Daily Worker" of November 10, 1947, page 3, carried an article captioned "Twelve Thousand Bid Farewell to Peter V. Cacchione," reflecting that Marcantonio was a speaker at the funeral services for the late Cacchione, Communist Party member and New York City Councilman, held November 9, 1947, in New York City. (100-44179A)

A reliable confidential informant reported that on April 15, 1948, Marcantonio and Congressmen Adam Clayton Powell and Leo Isaacson requested Robert Thompson and Simon Gerson, National Communist Party Headquarters functionaries, to attend a meeting to be held on April 16, 1948, at the McAlpin Hotel, New York City, to discuss proposed legislation affecting the Communist Party as recommended by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives. (CI [REDACTED] 100-370-242)

A reliable confidential informant reported that Milton Goldstein, Trade Union Director of the Communist Party of Queens County, New York, on April 15, and 16, 1948, attended emergency meetings called by Marcantonio at which union officials were to make plans to fight against the outlawing of the Communist Party by Congress. (CI [REDACTED] 100-3-70-238)

[REDACTED]

MARCANTONIO'S WRITINGS AND REPRINTED SPEECHES

The following pamphlets either were written by Marcantonio or contain reprints of his speeches:

"We Accuse," pamphlet No. 1, 1938, published by the International Labor Defense (mentioned hereinafter) containing a protest against the "persecution of Tom Mooney for the San Francisco "Preparedness Day" bombing.

"Labor's Martyrs" published by the Workers Library Publishers, Inc., New York City, October, 1937, introduction by William Z. Foster, protesting against the outcome of the Haymarket Bombing Case of 1886 and the Sacco-Vanzetti executions in 1927.

"Security with FDR," with a forward by Max Bedacht (recently expelled from the Communist Party) issued by a committee for the reelection of then President Franklin D. Roosevelt, sponsored by the International Workers Order.

"Vito Marcantonio Speaks Out Against This War," reprinted from the Congressional Record by the American Peace Mobilization (mentioned hereinafter). In the speech made in Congress on February 5, 1941, Marcantonio stated that the Lend-Lease Bill was leading the United States into an "imperialist war" for the benefit of "economic royalists."

"No Gestapo in America" issued by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born (mentioned hereinafter) consisting of a radio address Marcantonio had delivered.

"The Registration of Aliens" published by the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, August, 1940, inveighing against the registration of aliens during the last war.

"War Conscription Civil Liberties" published by the International Labor Defense and containing a radio speech delivered by Marcantonio over the NBC Network on August 13, 1940, in which he denounced conscription.

"Should America Go to War" published by the American Peace Mobilization in which Marcantonio stated on page 3, "I believed then that the war of 1939 and 1940 up to June, 1941 was an imperialist war. I still believe that the war of 1939-40 up to June, 1941 was an imperialist war. However I maintain that from the standpoint of defense of our nation, the liberties and the national interests of the people of the United States, the invasion of the Soviet Union by Hitler transformed that war which was predominantly imperialist into a war which is now essentially one of national defense." (Publication files)

In a pamphlet published by the American Peace Mobilization captioned "Marcantonio Answers FDR" is contained a radio address made by Marcantonio on May 30, 1941, in which he spoke against Lend-Lease and accused the late President Roosevelt of leading the United States towards war. He stated that he had fought the administration's "imperialist" program of armaments, conscription, war and dictatorship from the very beginning. The pamphlet stated that Marcantonio had been arrested and jailed for leading a demonstration demanding unemployment relief in 1936 and listed him as President of the International Labor Defense and Vice President of the American Peace Mobilization. (There is no fingerprint record available regarding the above arrest, nor is there available any criminal record in connection with Marcantonio.) (100-3-25-320)

The September 29, 1945, issue of the "People's Voice," (New York Negro Communist line newspaper) carried a guest editorial by Marcantonio captioned "Un-American Dies Committee Must Be Stopped Now," which is quoted in part as follows: "News that the House Committee on Un-American Activities has subpoenaed the leaders of the Communist Party of America is a clear indication that the Committee is the unregenerate off-spring of the old Dies gang that disgraced America for so many years. An attack on the Communist Party of America is an attack on the rights and freedom of all the American people. If this attack is permitted to go without adequate and crushing opposition, every American is put in danger of losing the freedom for which hundreds of thousands of American boys have fought and died on far-flung battle fronts in the war against Fascism. I call on all the people to come to the defense of the Communist Party, beat back the Committee's un-American subversive attacks." (100-28126-36)

CONNECTIONS WITH THE COMMUNIST PRESS

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, Appendix Part IX, Second Section, page 696, it is stated that Marcantonio was a contributor to the Communist organ, "Equality." (61-7582-1298)

In the report of the above Committee, 76th Congress, First Session, Volume 10, page 5966, it is reflected that Marcantonio in his testimony before the Committee admitted having given the following endorsement to the Communist line publication, "New Masses": "No other magazine can possibly take its place. It is not just another liberal magazine. There is no other weekly in the country that can be depended upon for consistency and political acumen in its comments on events. There is no other magazine in which the facts behind the political and economic scene can be found as accurately and readily. I do not know how anyone in the progressive movement can afford to be without it, if they have the price." (61-7582)

In the report of the Hearings before the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 80th Congress, First Session, page 34, it is reflected that Walter S. Steele, then Managing Editor of the "National Republic" magazine, testified that Marcantonio was a contributing editor of the "New Masses" which Steele called a Communist newspaper.

He further testified that Marcantonio also was a Vice President of the "Fraternal Outlook," monthly publication of the International Workers Order (mentioned hereinafter). (100-3-2129-34, 35, 121)

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Appendix Part IX, Second Section, page 747, it is stated that a photograph and a write-up of Marcantonio appeared in the Communist magazine "Friday" of June 28, 1940, page 3 for his opposition to "staggering appropriations for armament and battleships." (61-7582-1298)

[REDACTED]

In the September 4, 1944 issue of the "Daily Worker," page 4, appeared a picture of Marcantonio and he is quoted as saying, "On this Labor Day, I greet the 'Daily Worker' and the workers for the militant fight on behalf of the best interests of the American People." (100-28126-26 pg 159)

In the "Tremont News" of March, 1945, a publication of the Tremont Club of the New York Communist Party, appeared an advertisement of a banquet to honor the 6th anniversary of "L'Unita Del Popolo" (Italian Communist Party line newspaper) to be held March 11, 1945, at the Henry Hudson Hotel. Marcantonio was listed as the guest speaker. (100-3-4-6236)

A United Press article appearing in the April 15, 1946 issue of the "Washington Post" under a Moscow, April 14 dateline, disclosed that the Soviet press displayed on that date dispatches about a revival of the Ku Klux Klan in the United States and in which Marcantonio was quoted as saying, "The Soviet Union is the only democratic force in the world today." (100-28126-36 pg 2)

On December 11, 1948, Howard Rushmore, then an editor of the "New York Journal American," a former Communist Party member and former Assistant Editor of the "Daily Worker," gave a statement in New York City to Robert B. Barker, then Assistant General Council of the Special Committee to Investigate Campaign Expenditures of the House of Representatives. He testified that while he was with the "Daily Worker," Marcantonio's speeches were delivered to the

"Daily Worker" regularly, often in advance of the actual speech and that the "Daily Worker" always publicized the speeches quite prominently. On one occasion part of a speech appeared to deviate a bit from the Communist Party line and Rushmore called it to the attention of Clarence Hathaway, then "Daily Worker" Editor and member of the Communist Party Central Committee. Hathaway told Rushmore to correct it and said that he would call up Marcantonio and tell him to change his speech before he made it. A few days later Hathaway told Rushmore that he had called Marcantonio and the speech had been changed, in line with the "Daily Worker" story. To the best of Rushmore's recollection, the speech was to have been given before Congress. Rushmore further testified that he had seen Marcantonio in New York Communist Party Headquarters one night in 1938 with two or three members of the Communist Party National Committee of whom one he thought he remembered to have been Robert Minor.

Rushmore also stated that although he did not know of his own knowledge that Marcantonio was a Party member, he was so regarded by the employees of the "Daily Worker" and over a period of years had followed the Communist Party line completely.

He said that Marcantonio could not have been National President of the International Labor Defense, a branch of the International Red Aid, set up by the Communist International in 1931 without the Communist Party first knowing in advance that he would take orders from it.

Rushmore then testified that Marcantonio also had been Vice President of the American Peace Mobilization and that at a meeting Rushmore had covered, Marcantonio had been the most "vociferous and unmitigating defender of the new policy, defending Hitler and calling Roosevelt a warmonger," during the period of the Stalin-Hitler Pact prior to June 22, 1941, and that after Hitler invaded Germany Marcantonio changed his attitude over night and called it a "people's war."

(100-28126-42)

COMMENTS OF THE NON-COMMUNIST PRESS
REGARDING MARCANTONIO

The New York evening "Journal-American" of July 15, 1940, carried an article captioned "Marcantonio--Why Should He Have Republican Backing?" in which it was stated: "Mr. Marcantonio is one of the very few Congressmen who voted earlier this year against continuing the Dies Committee at a time when even former 'enemies' of the Committee acknowledged that the country needed its services more than ever before."

"On three late occasions Mr. Marcantonio was the only member of the House of Representatives voting against vital national defense bills."

The article listed these bills as those for air expansion, for a mechanized army, and for naval expansion and remarked that the only political party opposing the measures was the Communist Party.

(61-7559-96471)

An article appearing in the New York evening "Journal-American" of June 25, 1941, captioned "Marcantonio--Reds Drive on School Probe" stated in part: "Following the strict Communist Party line, agitators in Harlem have begun an intensive drive against the joint legislative committee to investigate subversive activities in the public schools. Playing an active role in the attack on the Rapp-Coudert legislative committee is Representative Vito Marcantonio of the 20th Congressional District. Vito Marcantonio, labeled as a Communist follower by Luigi Antonini, state chairman of the American Labor Party, as well as by the Dies Committee in Congress, was the principal speaker at a mass meeting in Park Palace, 110th Street and Fifth Avenue, which was featured by verbal attacks on the Rapp-Coudert Committee."

Under the heading of "Repudiated by ALP" the article continued: "In the last Congressional campaign when he was repudiated by the American Labor Party, which he continued to claim as his political party affiliation, his defeat was urged by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, who said: 'We know Marcantonio here in Washington and we know his Communist leanings, his sympathies with present policies supported by the Communists and his general attitude towards wise and wholesome legislation.'"

"The 'Daily Worker' in editorial tribute to Vito Marcantonio referred to him as the 'Party spokesman' under frequent fire when former members of the Communist Party appeared as witnesses before the Dies Committee. Vito Marcantonio has been listed as either an officer or a member of no less than 25 organizations branded as Communist controlled or Communist fronts."

The article continued: "Marcantonio's activity in the present attempt to arouse hatred for the Rapp-Coudert Committee follows closely the Communist program for constant agitation and is in line with many of his efforts in the past which have brought him notoriety and publicity. Rioting in a Madison Square demonstration in 1937 led to the arrest of Marcantonio and 12 other ring leaders."

"When the 'sitdown' strikers attempted to seize 29 relief stations of New York City, Marcantonio was their defender and spokesman.

"When the Communist Party still retained an official place on the New York State ballot, Marcantonio was endorsed as the Party candidate for Congress in 1938.

"And as recent as June 7, Marcantonio, speaking before the 4th American Writers Congress, labeled a Communist controlled body, deplored present day attacks on Communists."

Under the caption "Address Communists" the article continued: "When the International Workers Order, branded by the Dies Committee as the 'number two Communist front', met, Marcantonio was principal speaker.

"When the American Students Union, branded as a Communist controlled organization, met, Marcantonio was principal speaker.

"When the American People's Mobilization Group, classified as another Communist inspired organization, met, Marcantonio was principal speaker."

(100-28126-36 p. 3,4)

An article appearing in the New York "Daily Mirror" of November 15, 1941, captioned "Marcantonio, His Eyes Left, About Faces," stated that Congress has had many laughs at the expense of Marcantonio in recent months following his loud yes for neutrality revision. This article continued: "Marcantonio's record shows unbroken opposition to Roosevelt policy of all out aid until Hitler invaded Russia. He voted against selective service draft, against lend lease, and against the four billion dollar army bill. In a Madison Square Garden speech on March 22, 1941, he assailed newspapers that reported the latter bill had passed unanimously. 'I cast my vote against that bill and the Record will show it,' he shouted. In March Marcantonio assailed the Roosevelt policies and insisted the American people did not want war. All this before Hitler invaded Russia. When the second lend lease bill came up, Russia had been invaded. Marcantonio not only voted aye, but thought we should send troops. When neutrality revision came to a vote, Marcantonio not only 'yessed' but wanted an AEF to open up a western front to relieve pressure on Russia."

(100-28126-36, p.4)

An article in the April, 1944, "Harper's" magazine by Richard H. Rovere captioned "Marcantonio, Machine Politician, New Style" is quoted, in part, as follows:

"The touchstone of Communist conduct is foreign policy. In his first term in Congress, Marcantonio was pacifist and isolationist; his chief concern was the abolition of compulsory military training in land grant colleges. In his second term the Party line changed and so did his. He demanded that the neutrality act be interpreted to allow shipments of arms to Loyalist Spain. In the beginning of his third term when the Russo-German pact was enforced, he was isolationist again; he demanded rigid interpretation and enforcement of the neutrality act; he was the only Congressman who voted against every measure not only for aid to Britain but also for national defense. But as soon as Hitler invaded Russia, he wanted repeal of the whole act; he became, months before Pearl Harbor, one of the first Congressman to call for an open declaration of war and the immediate dispatch of an expeditionary force. 'Hitler may soon be within rowboat distance of our country,' he said, meaning that if the Nazis got to the Bering Strait, small craft could ferry them to Alaska. Explaining himself to the House, he said: 'I still believe that up to June, 1941, the war was an imperialist war; however, I maintain that the invasion of the Soviet Union by Hitler transformed that war which was essentially imperialist into a war which is now essentially one of national defense.'

"In the early 1930's the Communists opposed Roosevelt. 'The WPA,' Marcantonio said, 'is doing more to destroy the American standard of living than any group of reactionary industrialists in the country.' In 1938 when the Communists supported Roosevelt, he made a campaign promise to 'fight the reactionary movement to scuttle WPA.' At about this time he became president of the International Labor Defense, the American branch of the Comintern's International Red Aid. 'I am not and never have been a Communist,' said Marcantonio; a contributing editor to the 'New Masses,' 'I say flatly that Red baiters are the very worst type of criminal.'"

(100-28126-20)

An editorial appearing in the July 31, 1944, issue of the New York "Daily Mirror" styled "Moscow's Veto" is quoted, in part, as follows:

"Vito Marcantonio, sniveling little pro-Communist who stood out against this country as Joe Stalin's sole representative in the Congress of the United States, will seek the Republican and Democratic nominations in addition to that of the ALP, which he already owns, in the primary elections tomorrow.

"In our opinion, as an official, he is utterly no good, a liability to the City of New York, a disgrace to the nation's Congress, and an enemy of everything that American democracy should stand for.

"If elected, he will continue to represent as he has represented in the past, the Communist Party of Moscow and the interests of the Soviet Union in our nation's Congress which he despises."

The article further stated that Marcantonio voted against all national defense appropriations up until June 22, 1941, on which date the alliance of "the earth's two blackest dictatorships was broken; Hitler attacked Russia." The article continued that overnight Marcantonio and all Communists "achieved the mental and moral flip-flop that put them behind the defense effort 100%—not for this country's good but for Russia's." (100-28126-36 p.2)

An article appearing in the New York "World Telegram" of June 5, 1946, styled: "Moscow's Marcantonio" is quoted, in part, as follows:

"And yet Representative Vito Marcantonio is, in the Congress of the United States, the recognized spokesman for Communists. His votes have always veered to conform with the Communist Party line. Until Germany turned against Russia, he opposed selective service in this country, voted against lend lease and appropriations for ships and planes, denounced Roosevelt's foreign policy as the 'Wall Street--Downing Street Axis.' He inveighed early and late against warmongers. Only when Germany attacked Russia and the Communist Party line sharply changed, did Congressman Vito Marcantonio promptly and agilely change with it.

"His capture of the left wing leadership of the American Labor Party, his perennial dickerings and alliances with other parties have all been directed to the strengthening of the Communist political influence and the furtherance of Communist aims.

"Because of his notorious record as an ardent pro-Communist, Democrats in Congress did not hesitate in 1943 to reject Marcantonio for membership in the House Judiciary Committee.

"Yet despite all this, Tammany leaders who call themselves Democrats endorsed yesterday this Soviet-serving Congressman for the Democratic nomination in the 18th Assembly District!

"This comes close to an all-time political low, even for Tammany!"

(100-28126-36 p.5)

ACTIVITIES IN CONNECTION WITH COMMUNIST FRONT
AND COMMUNIST INFILTRATED ORGANIZATIONS

All of the following organizations have been declared by the Attorney General to be within the purview of Executive Order No. 9835 or have been cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives or a like body as Communist front or Communist infiltrated organizations. An asterisk denotes those declared within the purview of Executive Order No. 9835.

American League Against War and Fascism*

An undated letterhead of the American League Against War and Fascism received in 1937 listed Marcantonio as a member of its advisory board.

(61-7561-163X8)
In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, Appendix Part IX, first section, page 423, Marcantonio is listed as a speaker at a meeting held April 3 (year not given) at Madison Square Garden, New York City, under the auspices of the American League Against War and Fascism and another organization to protest "gag legislation" pending before Congress and State legislatures.

American Slav Congress* (61-7582-1298)

A reliable confidential informant reported that Marcantonio was a speaker at the third annual conference of the American Slav Congress of Greater New York which was held June 4, 1944, at the Bohemian National Hall, New York City.

(CI [REDACTED] 100-56674-164)

A reliable confidential informant disclosed that on February 29, 1948, Marcantonio sent greetings by telegram to the national conference of the Polish Panel of the American Slav Congress held at the Slavonia Club, Detroit, Michigan.

(CI [REDACTED] 100-56674-1085)

Jewish Peoples Committee*

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, Appendix Part IX, fourth section, page 1131, Marcantonio is listed as a speaker at a Jewish unity parley to be held the Saturday and Sunday following March 11, 1938, at the Mecca Temple, New York City, by the Jewish Peoples Committee. It was announced in the "Daily Worker" of March 11, 1938, page 2.

(61-7582-1298)

In the "Daily Worker" of March 24, 1941, page 1, appeared an article captioned "Jewish Conference Hails Bill to Ban Anti-Semitism" reflecting that Marcantonio spoke at the fifth national convention of the Jewish Peoples Committee at the Mecca Temple, New York City, in March, 1941.

(61-7559-A)

16

61 16 52

American Friends of Spanish Democracy

An undated letterhead of the American Friends of Spanish Democracy received in April, 1938, listed Marcantonio as a member of the organization.

(61-7561-206X2)

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part IX, first section, page 381, Marcantonio is listed as a member of the committee of the American Friends of Spanish Democracy.

(61-7582-1298)

American Student Union

The "Daily Worker" of October 9, 1940, announced that on the next day the Columbia (University) chapter of the American Student Union would sponsor a rally on the campus as a part of the National Student "walkout" on war and that Marcantonio would address the rally.

(100-335395-5 p.2)

In the "Microcosm," school magazine of the City College of New York, published in 1941, it was stated: "Fired by its early successes, the Union (American Student Union at the City College of New York) took the lead in the college's greatest student-sponsored peace demonstration. The 4000 students who attended heard Representative Vito Marcantonio call for positive action against the aggressor nations in the form of collective security."

(100-335888-5 p.3)

In the "New York Student" of June, 1941, published by the New York American Student Union, was a message of congratulations from Marcantonio.

(Publications file)

International Workers Order

In the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Appendix Part IX, third section, page 854, it is reflected that in the "New Order" of June, 1936, page 11, it was stated: "Outstanding among invited guests" at the banquet of the national executive committee of the International Workers Order in 1936 were Jack Stachel, later executive secretary of the National Committee of the Communist Party; James Ford, Communist candidate for vice president; Vito Marcantonio; and Ernest Lundeen.

(61-7582-1298)

The "Daily Worker" of February 10, 1938, in an article captioned "Ex-Congressman Marcantonio Joined IWO" reflected that he joined Lodge No. 2501 of the Italian Section of the International Workers Order. The article contained a picture of the ceremony.

(61-7559-2844)

According to the "Daily Worker" of May 30, 1938, Marcantonio was to be among the speakers to greet the convention of the International Workers Order to be held June 4 and 5, 1938, at the auditorium of the Transport Workers Union, New York City. (100-16847-271, p. 23)

The August, 1940, issue of the "Fraternal Outlook," official monthly for the International Workers Order carried a photograph of William Weiner, International Workers Order president, with Marcantonio attending the opening celebration of the International Workers Order fifth national convention held at the Court of Peace, New York World's Fair on June 8, 1940.

(100-28126-36, p.6)

The "Daily Worker" of January 1, 1941, carried an article styled "IWO Lodge will Honor Marcantonio" reflecting that on January 11, 1941, Marcantonio would be the guest of honor at a banquet arranged by the City Central Committee and Marcantonio's own Italian Lodge No. 2501 of the International Workers Order.

(61-7559-A)

A flyer issued by the International Workers Order announced two Win the War rallies for September 13, 1942, one at Dompolski Hall and another at the Ukrainian National Hall, both in Detroit, Michigan. It further announced that Marcantonio was sending a special message for the rallies and urged the members to attend for the sake of "making these rallies expressions of our support to our government for victory and for a second front."

(61-7341-15-33, p.30)

In the July 3, 1944, issue of the "Daily Worker" it was stated that Marcantonio was a speaker at the International Workers Order sixth annual convention held at Carnegie Hall, New York City, on July 2, 1944.

(100-332635-7, p.2)

The convention bulletin of the International Workers Order dated July 13, 1944, listed Marcantonio as honorary president of the Garibaldi American Fraternal Society of the International Workers Order.

(100-298914-4, p.3)

A reliable confidential informant advised that Marcantonio spoke at the seventh general convention of the Italian Section, International Workers Order, held June 14 and 15, 1947 at the Casa Garibaldi, 163 Bleeker Street, New York City. He inveighed against Wall Street, "big trust imperialism," the Truman doctrine, Red baiting, and right Republican reaction. He ended by stating, "There is only one answer today, international solidarity of the working people of the world."

(CI [REDACTED] 61-7341-1070, p.54)

The "Worker" of June 29, 1947, page 5, section 2, contained an article captioned "Champion for the National Groups" in which it was announced that Marcantonio had been elected a national vice president of the International Workers Order at its national convention held June 16 to 18, 1947, at the Pythian Temple, New York City.

(61-7341-A)